THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK 1970

VOLUME II

Africa, The Americas, Asia, Australasia



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Foreword

THIS eleventh edition of THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK Volume II differs from the preceding editions in one significant respect: for the first time no new chapter appears, since no new state has been created or received full independence during the last year.

Nevertheless the range and quality of information received by the editors has continued to increase; this is reflected in the expansion of the directory and statistical sections and the further extension of many introductory surveys. The year has seen an exceptional number of changes of government—constitutional and otherwise—and we have endeavoured to include the latest available information on the new regimes right up to our press date.

The editors are once again indebted to the many individuals throughout the world who have assisted us with contributions too numerous to acknowledge individually. Only with their generous co-operation has it been possible for THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK to reach its present place amongst the world's reference books.

May 1970

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.B.	Bachelor of Arts
abbrev.	abbreviation
A.C.A.	Associate of Institute of Chartered Accountants
accred.	accredited
Acctg.	Accounting
A.C.I.I. ..	Associate Chartered Insurance Institute
A.C.I.S. ..	Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
A.C.T.	Australian Capital Territory
Adm., Admin. ..	Administration, Administrative
A.F.C.	Air Force Cross
A.F.I.A. ..	Associate of the Federal Institute of Accountants (Australia)
Ag.	Acting
a.i.	ad interim
A.L.A.	Associate of the Library Association
Ala.	Alabama
ALALC.	Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (*see* LAFTA)
ALITALIA ..	Linee Aeree Italiane
Allg.	allgemein (general)
A.L.S.	Associate of the Linnæan Society
Alta.	Alberta
A.M.	Master of Arts
A.M.A.	Associate of Museums Association
A.M.I.C.E. ..	Associate Member Institution of Civil Engineers
A.M.I.Chem.E.	Associate Member of Institute of Chemical Engineers
A.M.I.E. ..	Associate Member Institute of Engineers
A.M.I.E.E. ..	Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers
A.M.I.Mech.E. ..	Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
A.M.Inst.T. ..	Associate Member of the Institute of Transport
A.M.N.Z.I.E. ..	Associate Member New Zealand Institute of Engineers
Anon.	Anonymous
A.N.Z.I.C. ..	Associate New Zealand Institute of Chemists
A.P.	Andhra Pradesh
Apdo.	Apartado (Postbox)
approx. ..	approximately
Apptd.	appointed
ARAMCO ..	Arabian American Oil Co.
A.R.C.A. ..	Associate of the Royal College of Arts
A.R.C.S. ..	Associate Royal College of Science
A.R.I.B.A. ..	Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects
A.R.I.C. ..	Associate Royal Institute of Chemistry
Ariz.	Arizona
Ark.	Arkansas
A.S.	Anonim Sirketi (Limited Company)
ASA	Association of South-East Asia
A.S.A.A. ..	Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors
Assen.	Association
Assoc.	Associate
Asst.	assistant
Aust.	Australia
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
B.Admin. ..	Bachelor of Administration
B.Agr.	Bachelor of Agriculture
B.A.Sc.	Bachelor of Applied Sciences
B.B.A.	Bachelor of Business Administration
bbl.	barrel
B.C.	British Columbia
B.Ch., B.Chir. ..	Bachelor of Surgery
B.C.L.	Bachelor of Civil Law
B.Comm. ..	Bachelor of Commerce
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity, Bahrain Dinar
Bd.	Board
Bd., Blvd., Bld.	Boulevard
B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Education
B.E.(Elec.Mech.)	Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical and Mechanical
B.E.(Mech.) ..	Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical)
B.E.A.	British European Airways
B.Ec.	Bachelor of Economics
B.E.E.	Bachelor of Electrical Engineering
B.E.M.	British Empire Medal
B.L.	Bachelor of Law
Bldg.	Building
B.Litt.	Bachelor of Letters
B.L.S.	Bachelor of Library Sciences
B.Mus.	Bachelor of Music
B.O.A.C. ..	British Overseas Airways Corporation
B.P.	British Petroleum, Boîte Postale (Postbox)
B.Paed. ..	Bachelor of Paediatrics
br.(s)	branch(es)
Brig.	Brigadier
B.S.	Bachelor of Surgery
B.S., B.Sc. ..	Bachelor of Science
B.S.A.	Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture
B.Sc.(Econ.) ..	Bachelor of Economic Sciences
B.Sc.(Eng.) ..	Bachelor of Science (Engineering)
Bus.	Business
B.W.I.	British West Indies
B.W.I.A. ..	British West Indian Airways Ltd.
C., cen.	central
C.A.	Compañía Anónima (Limited Company), Chartered Accountant
C.A.A.	Central African Airways
Cal.	Calcutta
Cal., Calif. ..	California
Cantt.	Cantonment
cap.	capital
Capt.	Captain
C.A.T.	Civil Air Transport
C.B.	Companion of the (Order of the) Bath
C.B.E.	Commander of the (Order of the) British Empire
C.C.	Caixa Correio (Post Box)
CCCE	Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (Central Fund for Economic Co-operation)
C.D. and W. ..	Colonial Development and Welfare
C.E.	Civil Engineer
CENTO ..	Central Treaty Organization
C.F.A.	Canadian Field Artillery
C.F.A.	Communauté Financiere Africaine
C.F.P.	Colonies Françaises Pacifiques
C.H.	Companion of Honour
Chair.	Chairman
Chap.	Chapter
Ch.B.	Bachelor of Surgery
Ch.M.	Master of Surgery

Cia.	Company
C.I.E.	Companion of (the Order of) the Indian Empire
Cie.	Company
C.-in-C.	Commander-in-Chief
CIOSL	Confederación de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (*see* ICFTU)
circ.	circulation
C.J.M.	Congregation of St. Joseph and St. Mary
Cmdre.	Commodore
C.M.G.	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
C.M.M.	Congregation of Mariannhill Missionaries.
cnr.	corner
c/o	care of
Co.	Company; County
COAS	Council of Organization of American States
Col.	Colonel
Colo.	Colorado
Com.	Commercial
Comm.	Commission
Commdr.	Commander
Commr.	Commissioner
Conn.	Connecticut
Corpn.	Corporation
Corr.	Corresponding
C.P.	Caixa Postal (Postbox)
C.P.A.	Cathay Pacific Airways, Ltd.
C.P.A.L.	Canadian Pacific Air Line, Ltd.
Cpl.	Corporal
C.P.O.	Central Post Office
C.S.A.	Conseil Scientifique pour l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara
C.S.C.	Conspicuous Service Cross
C.S.P.	Chartered Society of Physiotherapists
C.SS.R.	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer
C.St.J.	Commander of (the Order of) St. John of Jerusalem
Cttee.	Committee
cu.	cubic
C.V.O.	Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order
cwt.	hundredweight
D	Daily, All Day
D.Agr.	Doctor of Agriculture
D.B.	Bachelor of Divinity
D.B.E.	Dame Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
D.C.	District of Columbia
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
D.D., D.Dr.	Doctor of Divinity
D. de l'Univ.	Docteur de l'Université
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
D.D.Sc.	Doctor of Dental Science (Melbourne)
Dec.	December
D.Econ.	Doctor of Economics
D. en D.	Docteur en Droit (Doctor of Law)
D. en Fil. y Let.	Doctor of Philosophy and Letters
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering
Dem.	Democratic
dep.	deposits
Dept.	Department
D.F.	Distrito Federal
D.E.T.A.	Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aeros "DETA"
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
D.I.C.	Diploma of the Imperial College
D.Ing.	Doctor of Engineering (Germany)
Dip.Agr.	Diploma of Agriculture
Dip.Arts	Diploma in Arts
Dip.Com.	Diploma of Commerce
Dip.Ed.	Diploma of Education
Dip.Lib.	Diploma of Librarianship
Dip.L.Sc.	Diploma of Library Science
Dip.N.Z.L.S.	Diploma of the New Zealand Library Society
Dipl.	Diploma
Dir.	Director
Div.	Divisional
D.K.	Derjat Kerabat (Malaya)
D.L.	Doctor of Laws
D.Lit(t).	Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Literature
D.L.O.	Diploma in Laryngology and Otology
D.M.	Doctor of Medicine (Oxford)
D.Met.	Diploma of Meteorology
D.Mus.	Doctor of Music
D.O.M.S.	Diploma of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery
D.P.A.	Diploma of Public Administration
D.P.H.	Diploma of Public Health
D.Phil.	Doctor of Philosophy
D.Phil.Nat.	Doctor of Natural Philosophy
D.P.R.	Democratic People's Republic
Dr., Doc.	Doctor
Dr.Jur.	Doctor of Laws
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross
D.Sc.	Doctor Science
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
D.S.P.	Docteur en science politique
D.T.A.	Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aeros "DTA"
D.Tech.Chem.	Doctor of Technical Chemistry
D.T.M.	Diploma of Tropical Medicine
D.T.M. and H.	Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
D.V.M.	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
D.V.Sc.	Doctor of Veterinary Science
E.	East, Eastern, Evening
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
Econ.	Economist, Economics
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
E.D.	Doctor of Engineering
Ed.	Editor
Ed.B.	Bachelor of Education
edif.	edificio (building)
Edin.	Edinburgh
Edit.	Editorial
Ed.M.	Master of Education
Edn.	Edition
EEC	European Economic Community
e.g.	exempli gratia, for example
Elec.	Electrical
Eng.	Engineer, Engineering
Eng.D.	Doctor of Engineering
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
E.R.	Entre Rios (Argentina)
Esc.	Escuela (School), Escudos
Esq.	Esquire
esq.	esquina (corner)
est.	established, estimate
etc.	etcetera

excl. excluding
exec. executive

f. founded
F.A.A.S. .. Fellow Australian Academy of Sciences
F.A.A.A.S. .. Fellow of the American Association for the Advance of Sciences
FAC Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération (Aid and Co-operation Fund)
F.A.C.E. .. Fellow of the Australian College of Education
F.A.I.I... .. Fellow of the Australian Insurance Institute
F.A.I.M. .. Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management
FAMA Foundation for Mutual Assistance Africa South of the Sahara
F.Am.Soc.C.E. Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
F.A.S.A. .. Fellow of the Australian Society of Accountants
F.B.S. Fellow of the Building Societies Institute
F.C.A. Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accounts
F.C.C.S. .. Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries
F.C.I.C. .. Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada
F.C.I.I... .. Fellow Chartered Insurance Institute
F.C.I.S... .. Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
Feb. February
Fed. Federation, Federal
F.F.A. Fellow Faculty of Actuaries
F.I.A. Fellow Institute of Actuaries
FIDES Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social (Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development)
FIDOM .. Fonds d'Investissement des Départements d'Outre-Mer (Investment Fund of the Overseas Territories)
Fin. Financial
F.Inst.P. .. Fellow of the Institute of Physics
F.I.P.A. .. Fellow Institute of Public Administration
F.I.R.I. .. Fellow Institute of the Rubber Industry
F.I.S.A. .. Fellow Incorporated Secretaries Association
F.L.A. Fellow of the Library Association
Fla. Florida
F.N.Z.I. .. Fellow of the New Zealand Institute
F.P.S. Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society
fr. franc
F.R.A.C.I. .. Fellow of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute
F.R.A.C.P. .. Fellow Royal Australasian College of Physicians
F.R.A.C.S. .. Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
F.R.A.I. .. Fellow Royal Anthropological Institute
F.R.A.S. .. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.
F.R.C.O.G. .. Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
F.R.C.P.E. .. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh)
F.R.C.S. .. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F.R.E.S. .. Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London
F.R.F.P.S. .. Fellow Royal Faculty (Medical) Physicians and Surgeons
F.R.G.S. .. Fellow of Royal Geographical Society
F.R.H.S. .. Fellow Royal Horticulture Society
F.R.I.C. .. Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (formerly F.I.C.)
Fri. Friday
F.R.Met.Soc. .. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society
F.R.M.S. .. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society
F.R.S.A. .. Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts
F.R.S.C. .. Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada
F.R.S.E. .. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh
F.R.S.H. .. Fellow of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health
F.R.S.M. .. Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine
F.R.S.N.Z. .. Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
F.S.S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society
ft. foot (feet)
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society

Ga. Georgia
gall. gallons
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
G.B.E. Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
G.C. George Cross
G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the Bath
G.C.I.E. .. (Knight) Grand Commander of the Indian Empire
G.C.M.G. .. Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
G.C.S.I. .. Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India
G.C.V.O. .. Knight Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order
Gen. General
Ges. Company
G.M. George Medal
G.M.B.E. .. Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire
Govt. Government
G.P.O. General Post Office
Grp. Capt. .. Group Captain
g.r.t. gross registered tons

h.c. honoris causa
H.E. His Eminence, His (or Her) Excellency
H.H. His (or Her) Highness
hl. hectolitre
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty
Hon. Honorary
H.Q. Headquarters
H.R.H... .. His (or Her) Royal Highness
H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness
Hum.D. .. Doctor of Humanities

Ia. Iowa
IACHR.. .. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
IACI Inter-American Child Institute

IACW	Inter-American Council of Women
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IA-ECOSOC ..	Inter-American Economic and Social Council
IAIAS	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
IANEC	Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission
IAPC	Inter-American Peace Committee
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
IASI	Inter-American Statistical Institute
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
I.C.F.T.U. ..	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service
IDA	International Development Association
Ida.	Idaho
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
I.E.S.	Indian Educational Service
IFC	International Finance Corporation
I.F.S.	Indian Forest Service
I.G.Y.	International Geophysical Year
Ill.	Illinois
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
I.M.F.	International Monetary Fund
imm.	immeuble (building)
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service
Imp.	Impresa (printed)
in. (ins.) ..	inch (inches)
Inc., Incorp., Incd.	Incorporated
incl.	including
Ind.	India, Indiana, Independent
Ing.	Engineer
Ing.Agr. ..	Agricultural Engineer
Inst.	Institute
Int., Internat. ..	International
Is.	Island(s)
I.S.E.	Indian Service of Engineers
I.T.U.	International Telecommunications Union

Jan.	January
J.C.D.	Dr. Canon Law
J.D.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
Jnr.	Junior
J.P.	Justice of the Peace
Jr.	Junior
J.S.D.	Doctor of Juristic Science
J.U.D.	Doctor of Canon or Civil Law

Kan.	Kansas
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Bath
K.C.I.E. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Indian Empire
K.C.M.G. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
K.C.S.I. ..	Knight Commander of the Star of India
K.C.V.O. ..	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
K.G.	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter
kg.	kilogram
K.L.M.	Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij, N.V. (Royal Dutch Airlines)
km.	kilometres
K.St.J.	Knight of (the Order of) St. John
K.T.	Knight of (the Order of) the Thistle
Kt.	Knight
kWh	kilowatt hours
Ky.	Kentucky

La.	Louisiana
LAFTA ..	Latin American Free Trade Association
lb.	pound(s)
Lib.Dip. ..	Librarian Diploma
Libr.	Librarian
Lic.	Licenciado (Licenciate of law)
L.H.D.	Doctor of Literature
Litt.D.	Doctor of Letters
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
LL.M.	Master of Laws
L.R.C.P. ..	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
L.T.	Licentiate in Teaching
Lt.	Lieutenant
Ltd., Ltda., Ltdo.	Limited
L.Th.	Licentiate in Theology

M.	Monsieur, Morning
m.	million, metric
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.Agr.Sc. ..	Master of Agricultural Science
Maj.	Major
Man.	Manager, Manitoba
M.Arch. ..	Master of Architecture
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
M.B.E.	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
M.C.	Military Cross, Mexico City
M.Ch.	Master of Surgery
M.Com. ..	Master of Commerce
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
Md.	Maryland
M.D.S.	Master of Dental Surgery
Me.	Maine
M.E.A.	Middle East Airlines Co., S.A.
M.Ec.	Master of Economics
Med.	Medical
M.E.I.C. ..	Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada
mem.	member
Mgr.	Monsignor, Monseigneur
M.H.A.	Member of the House of Assembly
M.I.A.S. ..	Member of the Institute of Aeronautical Science
M.I.C.E. ..	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers
Mich.	Michigan
M.I.E.	Member of the Institute of Engineering
M.I.E.Aust. ..	Member of the Institution of Engineers of Australia
Mij.	Company
M.I.Mar.E. ..	Member of the Institute of Marine Engineers
M.I.Mech.E. ..	Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
M.I.Mun.E. ..	Member of the Institution of Municipal Engineers
Minn.	Minnesota
M.Inst.T. ..	Member of the Institute of Technology
M.I.S.	Member of the Institute of Surveyors
Miss.	Mississippi

M.I.Struct.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers
M.L.	..	Master of Laws
M.L.A.	..	Member of the Legislative Assembly
M.L.C.	..	Member of the Legislative Council
Mlle.	..	Mademoiselle
M.M.	..	Military Medal
Mme.	..	Madame
Mo.	..	Missouri
Mon.	..	Monday
Mont.	..	Montana
M.P.	..	Member of Parliament, Madhya Pradesh
M.P.H.	..	Master of Public Health
M.Pharm.	..	Master of Pharmacy
M.R.C.P.	..	Member of the Royal College of Physicans
M.R.C.P.E.	..	Member of the Royal College of Physicans of Edinburgh
M.R.C.S.	..	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
M.R.C.V.S.	..	Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
M.R.S.H.	..	Member of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health
M.R.S.L.	..	Member of the Royal Society of Literature
M.Sc.	..	Master of Science
M.Sc.Tech.	..	Master of Technical Science
MSS.	..	Manuscripts
m.t.	..	metric tons
M.Th.	..	Master of Theology
M.V.O.	..	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
N.	..	North, Northern
N.A.	..	North America
n.a.	..	not available
Nac.	..	Nacional
Nat.	..	National
N.B.	..	New Brunswick
N.C.	..	North Carolina
N.D.	..	North Dakota
Neb.	..	Nebraska
n.e.s.	..	not elsewhere specified
Nev.	..	Nevada
N.F.	..	Nouveau Français (New France)
N.H.	..	New Hampshire
N.J.	..	New Jersey
N.M.	..	New Mexico
No.	..	number
Nov.	..	November
nr.	..	near
n.r.t.	..	net registered tons
N.S.	..	Nova Scotia
N.S.W.	..	New South Wales
N.V.	..	Naamlozennootschap (Limited Company) (Netherlands)
N.W.F.P.	..	North-West Frontier Province
N.Y.	..	New York
N.Y.C.	..	New York City
N.Z.	..	New Zealand
O.	..	Ohio
OAS	..	Organization of American States
OAU	..	Organization for African Unity
O.B.E.	..	Officer of the Order of the British Empire
OCAM	..	Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (Afro-Malgasy Common Organization)
Oct.	..	October
ODECA	..	Organización de Estados Centroamericanos (Organization of Central American States)
OECD	..	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
O.F.M.	..	Order of Friars Minor
Okla.	..	Oklahoma
O.M.	..	Member of the Order of Merit
O.M.I.	..	Oblate of Mary Immaculate
Ont.	..	Ontario
O.P.	..	Order of Preachers (Dominicans)
OPEC	..	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
Oper.	..	operations
Ore.	..	Oregon
ORIT	..	Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores (Interamerican Regional Organization of Workers)
O.S.B.	..	Order of St. Benedict
Ott.	..	Ottawa
Pa.	..	Pennsylvania
p.a.	..	per annum
P.A.F.	..	Philippines Air Force
PAHO	..	Pan-American Health Organization
P.A.I.G.H.	..	Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
P.A.L.	..	Philippines Air Lines, Inc.
Pan Am	..	Pan American World Airways, Inc.
Parl.	..	Parliament, Parliamentary
P.C.	..	Privy Counsellor
P.E.I.	..	Prince Edward Island
Phar.D.	..	Doctor of Pharmacy
Ph.D.	..	Doctor of Philosophy
Ph.L.	..	Licentiate of Philosophy
pl.	..	place
P.M.N.	..	Panglima Mangku Negara (Malaya)
P.N.	..	Pakistan Navy
P.O.	..	Post Office
P.O.B.	..	Post Office Box
Pol.	..	Political
P.Q.	..	Province of Quebec
P.R.	..	People's Republic
Pres.	..	President
Prof.	..	Professor
Propr.	..	Proprietor
Prov.	..	Province
PTT	..	Post, Telegraphs, Telephones
Pty.	..	Proprietary
p.u.	..	paid up
publ.	..	publication
Q.	..	Quarterly
Qld.	..	Queensland
Q.C.	..	Queen's Counsel
Q.E.A.	..	Qantas Empire Airways
Que.	..	Quebec
R.	..	Republic
R.A.F.	..	Royal Air Force
R.C.A.	..	Member Royal Canadian Academy, Royal College of Art
R.E.	..	Royal Engineers
Ref.	..	Reference
reg., regd.	..	register, registered
reorg.	..	reorganized
Rep., rep.	..	Republican, representative
retd.	..	retired
Rev.	..	Reverend

R.I. Rhode Island, Royal Institute
R.M.A. Royal Marine Artillery
R.N. Royal Navy
Rs. Rupees
Rt. Right
R.T.A. Royal Thai Army

S. South, Southern, Sunday
S.A. Société Anonyme, Sociedad Anónima (Limited Company), South Africa
S.Af. South Africa
SAS Scandinavian Airlines System
Sas. Saskatchewan
Sat. Saturday
S.B. Bachelor of Science
S.C. South Carolina
S.D. South Dakota
Sc.D. Doctor of Science
S.D.B. Salesan of Don Bosco
SEATO South-East Asia Treaty Organization
Sec. Secretary
Sen. Senior
Sept. September
Sig. Signor
S.J. Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
S.J.D. Doctor of Juristic Science
S.M. Master of Science
Soc. Socialist, Society
S.p.A. Società per Azzioni (Joint Stock Company)
S.Pk. Sitara-e-Pakistan
sq. square
Sr. Señor, Senior
Srta. Señorita
S.S.M. Society of the Sacred Mission
S.S.R. Soviet Socialist Republic
St. Saint, Street
S.T.D. Sacrae Theologiæ Doctor (Doctor of Sacred Theology)
Ste. Sainte
S.T.L. Sacrae Theologiæ Lector
S.T.P. Sacrae Theologiæ Professor
STRC Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (of the Organization of African Unity)
Supt. Superintendent

T. Tasmania
T.A.B. Technical Assistance Board
T.A.C. Technical Assistance Committee
T.A.P. Transportes Aereos Portugueses (Portuguese Air Transport)
T.D. Territorial Decoration
t.d.w. tons dead weight
Techn., tech. .. technical
Tenn. Tennessee
Tex. Texas
Th.D. Doctor of Theology
Th.L. Theological Licentiate
Th.M. Master of Theology
Thurs. Thursday
Treas. Treasurer
T.U. Trade Union
T.U.C. Trades Union Congress
Tues. Tuesday
T.V. Television

UAMCE .. Union Africaine et Malgache de Coopération Economique (Afro-Malgasy Union for Economic Co-operation)
U.A.R. United Arab Republic
UGTAN .. Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire (General Union of Workers in Black Africa)
U.K. United Kingdom
UN United Nations
UNEF United Nations Emergency Force
UNESCO .. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR .. United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF .. United Nations Childrens Fund
UNRWA .. United Nations Relief and Works Agency
U.P. United Press, Uttar Pradesh
UPU Universal Postal Union
U.S. United States
U.S.A. United States of America, United States Army
U.S.S.R. .. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UTA Union de Transports Aériens

V. Victoria
Va. Virginia
V.C. Victoria Cross
V.D. Volunteer Officers' Decoration, Victorian Decoration
Ven. Venerable
Vers. Versicherung (Insurance)
VHF Very High Frequency
viz. videlicet (namely)
vol.(s) volume(s)
V.R.D. Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Officers' Decoration
Vt. Vermont

W. West, Western
W.A. Western Australia
Wash. Washington
Wed. Wednesday
WFTU World Federation of Trade Unions
WFUNA .. World Federation of United Nations Associations
WHO World Health Organization
Wis. Wisconsin
WMO World Meteorological Organization
W.Va. West Virginia
Wyo. Wyoming

Y.M.C.A. .. Young Men's Christian Association

AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia. Its neighbours are to the north the Soviet Union, to the west Iran, to the east China and to the east and south Pakistan. The climate varies sharply between the highlands and lowlands; the temperature in the south-west in summer reaches 120°F (48.8°C) and in the winter in the Hindu Kush mountains of the north-east falls far below zero. The two main languages are Pakhto (Pashtu) and Dari Persian. With the exception of small minorities of Hindus, Sikhs and Jews, all Afghans are Muslims, almost 90 per cent of them of the Sunni sect. The flag consists of black, red and green bands bearing symbolic emblems. The capital is Kabul.

Recent History

During both wars Afghanistan was neutral and is now a staunch advocate of the policy of non-alignment, accepting economic assistance from both East and West. Afghan-Pakistan trade and diplomatic relations were suspended between 1961 and 1963 over the long, and still unsettled, Pashtunistan dispute concerning Afghanistan's support for an autonomous area for the Pathan tribes living in the north-west of Pakistan. The ten-year administration of Sardar Daud was followed by the administrations of Dr. M. Yusuf (1963–65), M. H. Maiwandwal (1965–67) and the present Prime Minister, N. A. Etemadi. A liberal constitution was promulgated in 1964 and parliamentary elections have been held in October 1965 and August–September 1969.

Government

Under a new Constitution approved in 1964 the prime legislative body is a bicameral Parliament, elected for four years. The Lower House (House of the People) is elected by universal secret ballot; some members of the Upper House (House of Elders) are appointed by the King and by the provincial councils. Each of the 29 provinces has a Consultative Council presided over by a Governor. Provincial Governors are directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior. The Prime Minister is nominated by the King, who also approves the Cabinet Ministers appointed by the Prime Minister.

Defence

Every able-bodied Afghan has to serve two years in the Army, which numbers 150,000 men. The Afghan Air Force is equipped with supersonic jet aircraft. Police security forces come under the Ministry of the Interior.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy, in terms of both production and employment. About two-thirds of agricultural production is at subsistence level. Roughly a sixth, comprising wool, karakul skins, cotton and fruit, is exported, but it has recently been necessary to import quantities of foodstuffs, notably wheat. There are known deposits of petroleum, iron ore (with estimated reserves of over 2,000 million tons) and other minerals, but commercial exploitation is limited at present to coal, salt and lapis lazuli. The discovery of over 60,000 million cubic metres of natural gas in northern Afghanistan holds promise for the development of the unexploited minerals, and the increasing export of natural gas to the U.S.S.R., started in 1967, will have an important impact on the economy. Existing sources of energy are imported petroleum (mainly from the U.S.S.R.), hydroelectricity, coal and wood. Industry accounts for only about 5 per cent of domestic production. Major industries are cotton textiles, cement and the processing of agricultural products, but among the limited consumer industries hand-woven carpets are very valuable as export items.

Over one-third of exports go to the U.S.S.R. under barter contracts, about a quarter to India and Pakistan under bilateral trade agreements, and the remainder is sold in Western markets for convertible currencies. Imports are greatly in excess of exports, and Afghanistan is dependent on the foreign aid she receives mainly from the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Foreign aid plays a major part in financing the Third Five-Year Plan (1967–71).

Transport and Communications

Afghanistan is a land-locked country and the most convenient access to the sea lies through Pakistan. There are no railways. The United States and the Soviet Union have helped to build all-weather highways connecting the main towns, and a network of asphalted highways covers the country. A road link between Kabul and the northern provinces through the Hindu Kush was opened in 1964. There are internal and international air services and water traffic on the River Oxus.

Social Welfare

Government officials in the main towns enjoy national health insurance and all officials are entitled to an Old Age Pension. Most private companies have their own doctors and hospitals. There are 63 public hospitals. Disabled people are looked after in Social Welfare Centres in the provincial capitals.

Education

Primary education is free, and compulsory wherever possible; by 1968 there were 497,879 children in over 2,500 schools. The Government aims to provide basic educational facilities to 50 per cent of the population by 1980. There are two Universities.

Tourism

These are Afghanistan's principal attractions: Bamian with its high statue of Buddha and thousands of painted caves. Bandi Amir with its suspended lakes. The Blue Mosque of Mazar. The walls of Kabul. Herat with its Grand Mosque and minarets. The towns of Kandahar and Girishk. Balkh (ancient Bactria) "Mother of Cities", in the north. Bagram, Hadda and Surkh Kotal (of interest to archaeologists). And, finally, the high mountains of the Hindu Kush.

Visas are required to enter Afghanistan for nationals of all countries.

Sport

The traditional sports are wrestling and buzkashi, a game played by teams of hundreds of horsemen. Athletics and ball games are sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet Mohammed), August 23–25 (Independence), October 14 (H.M. the King's Birthday), October 15 (Nejat Anniversary), November 30 (Id el Fitr).

1971: February 6 (Id el Adha), February 27 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System has been officially adopted but traditional weights are still used. One "seer" equals 16 pounds.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Afghani which is divided into 100 puls.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 25, 50 Afghanis.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Afghanis.

Exchange rate: 182 Afghanis = £1 sterling

75.8 Afghanis = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Total Area (sq. km.)	Cultivated Area (sq. km.)	Population (1969 est.)	Density of Population (per sq. km.)	Kabul (capital; 1969 est.)
650,000	78,000 (est.)	15,944,275	24.5	480,383

Racial Division (1963)

Pathans or Pashtuns	Tadzhiks	Uzbeks	Hazarahs	Nomads
8,800,000	4,300,000	800,000	444,000	650,000

PROVINCES

('000—1969 est.)

Province	Population	Capital	Province	Population	Capital
Kabu	1,267	Kabul	Farah	306	Farah
Kandahar	724	Kandahar	Faryab	423	Maimana
Herat	669	Herat	Jauzjan	419	Shiberghan
Balkh	345	Mazar-i-Sharif	Takhar	482	Talokan
Nangarhar	574	Jalalabad	Badakhshan	335	Faizabad
Paktia	714	Gardez	Parwan	865	Charikar
Ghazni	1,175	Ghazni	Bamian	337	Bamian
Helmand	309	Bost	Uruzgan	515	Uruzgan
Kunduz	395	Kunduz	Ghor	315	Ghakhcharan
Katagan	607	Baghlan	Samangan	202	Aibak
Chakhansur	119	Zaranj	Zabul	349	Kalat
Logar	301	Baraki-Barak	Wardak	404	Maidan
Kapisa	335	Togab	Laghman	216	Meterlam
Runar	322	Chakhasarai	Badghis	312	Kala-i-Now
Kochi	2,607	—			

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1966–67	1967–68
Wheat	2,033	2,207
Maize	720	726
Barley	375	375
Rice	337	338
Cotton	59	55
Beet Sugar	56	62
Cane Sugar	51	51
Fruit	372	385
Oil Seeds	55	55
Vegetables	590	591

LIVESTOCK

(1967–68—'000)

Sheep	15.0	Donkeys	1.2
Karakul	6.0	Camels	0.3
Cattle	3.6	Horses	0.3
Goats	3.2		

MINING

	Unit	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Coal	'000 tons	144.0	161.6	151.0
Salt	,, ,,	38.1	38.7	31.3
Lapis Lazuli	tons	8.6	10.3	5.5

LABOUR

(1965—numbers employed)

Agriculture	Trade, Industry, Commerce, Administration	Nomads
2,900,000	840,000	650,000

INDUSTRY

	Unit	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Cotton Pieces	'000 metres	55,200	66,000	64,000
Cotton Yarn	'000 bundles	239,400	245,400	192,200
Woollen Pieces	'000 metres	305	463	340
Beet Sugar (crystal)	tons	7,400	7,100	7,500
Soap	'000 cakes	2,800	1,400	1,500
Cement	'000 tons	172.2	174	123.6
Rayon	'000 metres	1,000	1,304	1,311

Carpet-making is an important traditional cottage industry.

ELECTRIC POWER

(kWh.)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Hydro	210,737	282,414	345,490
Diesel	8,296	8,964	12,463
Thermal	13,115	10,920	1,696
Total	232,148	302,298	359,649

FINANCE

1 Afghani (Af.) = 100 puls.
182 Af. = £1; 75.8 Af. = U.S. $1.
1,000 Afghanis = £5 5s. 3½d. sterling = U.S. $12.6.

BUDGET
(1967–68—million Af.)

REVENUE	
Indirect Taxes	2,514
Government Enterprises	627
Direct Taxes	548
Property Sales and Services	205
Repayment of Loans to Government	5
Commodity Assistance	705
TOTAL (incl. other items)	4,952

EXPENDITURE	
Ordinary Expenditure	3,638
Development Schemes	1,440
TOTAL	5,078

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1967–71)
(million Af.)

REVENUE	
Direct Taxation	2,809
Indirect Taxation	11,391
Sale of Property and Services	4,136
Licences, Fees and Penalties	672
Investments	950
Government Enterprises	3,793
Other Domestic Revenue	668
TOTAL DOMESTIC REVENUE	24,419
Foreign Commodity Aid	4,200
TOTAL REVENUE	28,619

EXPENDITURE	
Government Departments	16,862
Repayment of Foreign Loans	4,422
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE	21,284
INVESTMENTS	
Government	12,000
Foreign Aid	16,000
Private Sector	2,000
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	30,000

FOREIGN AID
(million U.S.$)

SOURCE	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
U.S.A.	16.00	12.68	5.50	3.92
U.S.S.R.	12.00	6.00	0.25	—
German Federal Republic	0.10	0.35	1.60	1.70
United Nations	1.00	2.00	1.62	0.98
IBRD	—	—	0.35	—
TOTAL	29.10	21.03	9.32	6.60

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Af.)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Commercial Imports	3,927.0	4,058.6	4,994.9	5,004.8
Loan and Grant Imports	3,324.9	5,348.7	6,285.9	5,448.6
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,251.9	9,407.3	11,270.8	10,453.7
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,152.0	5,025.4	5,198.0	5,017.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS*	1966–67	1967–68
Foodstuffs	1,064.4	933.5
Cotton Textiles	287.5	266.3
Machinery and Equipment	640.7	483.8
Footwear	102.5	114.9
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	102.5	288.4
Metals and Metal Manufactures	184.5	173.8
Other Goods	2,428.1	2,744.1

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Fruit, Dried and Fresh	1,682.4	1,966.4
Karakul (Persian Lamb)	879.3	1,077.6
Carpets	610.0	390.2
Raw Cotton	1,068.3	593.9
Raw Wool	488.7	367.1
Other Goods	467.5	622.4

* Commercial imports only.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

COUNTRY	IMPORTS*			EXPORTS		
	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Czechoslovakia	281.4	216.3	60.0	82.7	152.1	170.6
German Federal Republic	267.3	332.6	357.1	396.7	276.7	45.1
India	358.3	506.7	478.1	349.8	636.2	816.4
Japan	572.4	715.0	803.0	—	6.4	—
Pakistan	286.5	340.8	236.6	693.0	400.1	416.3
U.S.S.R.	1,303.9	1,684.3	1,311.8	1,258.7	1,608.1	1,667.8
United Kingdom	209.0	164.8	271.1	882.2	702.3	805.2
U.S.A.	268.6	304.6	564.5	788.1	407.6	420.2

*All classes.

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC (1966)

	FLIGHTS	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (kg.)
National	1,591	52,239	196,187
International	1,903	42,019	2,515,260

ROADS

Number of motor vehicles in Kabul

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Lorries	14,287	15,308	15,478
Buses	2,009	2,238	2,295
Motor Cars	18,747	27,556	29,152

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Telephones in use:			
Official	3,094	3,329	3,322
Others	6,161	6,537	6,244
Radios imported	40,807	45,778	26,815

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	STAFF
1965–66	2,085	403,852	8,525
1966–67	2,298	443,450	9,824
1967–68	2,581	497,879	11,640

Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Kabul.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was published in 1964, of which the following are the chief provisions:

Chapter I. The State

Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy. The State religion is Islam. Religious freedom is assured. The State languages are Pashtu and Dari Persian. The flag is a tricolour of black, red and green, with symbolic emblems on the centre stripe. The State capital is Kabul.

Chapter II. The Sovereign

The King must be of Afghan nationality, and a Muslim of the Hanafi sect. He has the following rights and duties:

Supreme command of the armed forces,
Power to declare war and peace,
Power to inaugurate sessions of Parliament,
Power to inaugurate and terminate extraordinary sessions of Parliament,
Power to dissolve Parliament and to call for fresh elections, which must take place within three months,
Approval and proclamation of laws,
Making and dissolution of international agreements,
Appointment and dismissal of the Prime Minister, and of Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister,
Appointment of Elders, and of the President of the House of Elders with the approval of the House,
Appointment of judges and heads of diplomatic missions,
Proclamation and annulment of national emergency,
Granting of amnesty.

Coin is minted, and the Khutba is read, in the name of the King. Royal expenditure is fixed in the State Budget.

The abdication of the King shall be subject to acceptance by the Loya Jirgah. Tenancy of the throne on the death of the King shall pass to his son, or failing that to his brother. If the King has no brother the Senate shall elect a successor from among male members of the Royal House. Members of the Royal House cannot be members of a political party and may not become Prime Minister, Members of Parliament or members of the Supreme Court.

Chapter III. The People

The people have equal rights and obligations before the law. No person may be punished except under a law already in effect. No Afghan may be deported or extradited. Residence and property are inviolable. Foreign nationals may not own immovable property in Afghanistan. Privacy of communication and freedom of thought and expression are guaranteed. Rights of assembly and to form political parties are assured. Education is a right and shall be provided free.

Chapter IV. Parliament

Parliament shall consist of two Houses, the House of Elders and the House of the People. Members of the House of the People are elected by universal secret ballot for four years. Of the members of the House of Elders, one-third are appointed by the King for five years, one-third are elected by the Provincial Councils for three years, and one-third elected by the residents of each Province for five years.

Members of the House of the People must be literate Afghan citizens of 25 years of age or more. They shall be protected from legal action while carrying out their duties. Members of the Government may attend sessions of either House. Debates are open, unless secrecy is requested by the Head of the Government, the President of the House, or by ten or more members of the House. Decisions are by simple majority.

The following are among the powers of Parliament:
Ratification of treaties,
Despatch of armed forces,
Introduction of bills,
Approval of the Budget.

Chapter V. The Loya Jirgah

The Loya Jirgah shall consist of all Members of Parliament, and the Chairmen of Provincial Councils. The President of the House of the People shall preside over its sessions.

Chapter VI. Executive Government

Government consists of a Prime Minister and a cabinet of Ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the King. Ministers are presented to the House of the People by the Prime Minister for approval, before being appointed by the King.

The Government shall fall in the event of: resignation or death of the Prime Minister; a vote of no confidence in the Government in the House of the People; a charge of high treason against the Prime Minister or the Government; the dissolution of Parliament, or the end of the legislative term.

The Prime Minister and Ministers are collectively responsible to the House of the People.

Chapter VII. The Judiciary

The judiciary is an independent organ of the State, consisting of a Supreme Court and other courts established by law. Judges are appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. Execution of the death sentence is alone subject to the approval of the King. All other sentences are mandatory.

Chapter VIII. The Administration

Each Province shall have its own Council elected by direct and universal secret ballot; so shall each Municipality.

Chapter IX. State of Emergency

The King may under certain circumstances announce a State of Emergency. However, for a period of more than three months, the concurrence of the Loya Jirgah is required. Should the Parliamentary term end during this time the Loya Jirgah shall be suspended and new elections shall be held immediately following the removal of the State of Emergency. During a State of Emergency the Constitution may not be amended.

Chapter X. Amendment of the Constitution

The Constitution may not be amended so as to affect Islamic principles or the supremacy of the idea of constitutional monarchy. Proposed amendments shall be discussed in the Loya Jirgah and if accepted by majority vote, there shall be fresh elections, after which the amendment shall become law on a second vote of the Loya Jirgah.

Chapter XI. Transitionary Provisions

Following signing of the Constitution there shall be general elections for a new Parliament. The Supreme Court shall be inaugurated one year later.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

His Majesty MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH, succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father, King Mohammed Nadir Shah, 8 November 1933.

THE CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: NOOR AHMAD ETEMADI.

First Deputy Prime Minister: ABDULLAH YAFTALI.

Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education: ABDUL QAYUM.

Minister of Defence: Gen. KHAN MOHAMED.

Minister of the Interior: MOHAMED BASHIR LUDIN.

Minister of Justice: ABDULSATAR SERAT.

Minister of Planning: Dr. ABDUL WAHID SARABI.

Minister of Finance: MOHAMED AMAN.

Minister of Commerce: Dr. MOHAMED AKBAR OMER.

Minister of Public Works: MOHAMED YAQUB LALI.

Minister of Information and Culture: MOHAMED HABIBI.

Minister of Communications: MOHAMED AZIM GERAN.

Minister of Public Health: IBRAHIM MAJID SERAJ.

Minister of Mines and Industries: AMANULLAH MANSURI.

Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation: ABDUL HAKIM.

Ministers without Portfolio: SHAFIQA ZIAYEE, GULAMALI AYEEN.

President, Department of Tribal Affairs: SAYED MASUD POHANYAR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO AFGHANISTAN

(Kabul unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Teheran, Iran (E).

Australia: Rawalpindi, Pakistan (E).

Austria: Zarghouna Wat (L); *Minister:* Dr. FRANZ HERBATSCHEK.

Belgium: New Delhi, India (L).

Brazil: New Delhi, India (L).

Bulgaria: Shar Nau (E); *Ambassador:* VULKO GOCHEV.

Burma: New Delhi, India (E).

Canada: Rawalpindi, Pakistan (E).

Ceylon: New Delhi, India (E).

China, People's Republic: Sardar Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN FENG.

Czechoslovakia: Sardar Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENEK EIBEL.

Denmark: Teheran, Iran (E).

Finland: Ankara, Turkey (E).

France: Ansari Maidan (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ NÈGRE.

German Federal Republic: Sher Ali Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* BREUER.

Ghana: New Delhi, India (E).

Greece: New Delhi, India (E).

Hungary: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

India: Malalai Wat (E); *Ambassador:* A. N. MEHTA.

Indonesia: Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* SOEBAGIO SOERJANINGRAT.

Iran: Sher Ali Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD FEROUGHI.

Iraq: Karte-4 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JALAL JAF.

Italy: Khadja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLO CIMINO.

Japan: Nawai Wat (E); *Ambassador:* HIDEKI MASAKI.

Jordan: Teheran, Iran (E).

Lebanon: Teheran, Iran (E).

Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).

Mongolia: New Delhi, India (E)

Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).

Netherlands: New Delhi, India (E).

Norway: Teheran, Iran (E).

Pakistan: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. MOHAMMAD SHERIN KHAN.

Philippines: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Poland: Sardar Shah Mahmoud (E); *Ambassador:* JAN PETRUS.

Romania: Teheran, Iran (E).

Saudi Arabia: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Ambassador:* HAMOUD AL-FAAD AL-ZAID.

Spain: Baghdad, Iraq (L).

Sudan: Karachi, Pakistan (L)

Sweden: Teheran, Iran (E).

Switzerland: Teheran, Iran (E).

Syria: (address not available) (E).

Thailand: New Delhi, India (L).

Turkey: Sardar Shah Mamoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* CEMIL VAFI.

United Arab Republic: Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH-EL-DIN KANSOH.

United Kingdom: Parwan Mina (E); *Ambassador:* P. L. CARTER.

U.S.A.: Sher Ali Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN M. STEEVES.

U.S.S.R.: Dar-ul-Aman Wat (E); *Ambassador:* KONSTANTIN I. ALEXANDROV.

Yugoslavia: Malekyar Wat (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN MIROSEVIC.

Zhwandoon: Kabul; Persian; illustrated; circ. 10,000; Editor MOHAMMED BASHIR RAFIQ.

Zeru: Pashtu Tolana, Kabul; f. 1949; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bakhtar News Agency: Kabul; f. 1939; Dir. A. H. MUBARIZ.

The following Foreign Agencies are represented in Kabul: Agence France-Presse (AFP), Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Journalists' Association: c/o Department of Press and Information, Sanaii Wat, Kabul.

PUBLISHERS

Book Publishing Institute: Kabul; f. 1966 by co-operation of the Government Press, Bakhtar News Agency and leading newspapers.

Department of Educational Publications: Ministry of Education, Kabul; publishes text-books for primary and secondary schools, including Pashtu readers; also two monthly magazines, one in Pashtu and the other in Persian.

Institute of Geography: Faculty of Letters, Kabul University; publishes geographical and related works.

RADIO

Radio Afghanistan: Ansari Wat, Kabul; Pres. Dr. A. L. JALALI, Prog. Dir. (vacant); the Afghan Broadcasting station is under the supervision of the Ministry of Information and Culture; Home service in Dari and Pashtu; Foreign service in Urdu, English, Russian, German, Dari and Pashtu; 400,000 radio receivers.

There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; Af.=Afghanis.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Afghanistan Bank (Da): Jadeh Ibne Sina Wat, Kabul; f. 1939; the central bank; main functions: banknote issue, foreign exchange control and operations, credit extensions to banks and leading enterprises and companies, government and private depository, government fiscal agency; 54 local branches; cap. Af. 500m.; Gov. HABIBULLAH MALI ACHACZAI; First Deputy Gov. SALLAHUDDIN TARZI; Second Deputy Gov. MAHMOOD; Sec. ABDULLAH HABASHZADAH.

Overseas Corporations:

The Trading Company of Afghanistan Inc.: 122 West Thirtieth, New York, U.S.A.

The Trading Company of Afghanistan Ltd.; Friars House, New Broad St., London, E.C.2, England.

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank (*Afghan Commercial Bank*): Mohammad Jan Khan Watt, Kabul; f. 1954 to provide long- and short-term credits, forwarding facilities, opening letters of credit, purchase and sale of foreign exchange, transfer of capital, issuing travellers' cheques; cap. p.u. Af. 250m.; Pres. JANNAT KHAN GHARWAL; Vice-Pres. A. R. VALL; brs. in Afghanistan and abroad.

Agricultural and Cottage Industry Bank: Kabul; f. 1955 to provide credit facilities to peasant farmers and those engaged in home industries; cap. Af. 85,573,000 (provided by the central bank); Pres. A. AFZAL.

Banke Millie Afghan (*Afghan National Bank*): Head Office: Jada Ibn Sina, Kabul; f. 1932; brs. throughout Afghanistan and in Pakistan; London Office: (as Afghan National Bank Ltd.) 22 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; offices in New York and Hamburg; cap. Af. 500m.; dep. 761m. (March 1968); Pres. A. GHANI GHAUSSY.

Construction and Mortgage Bank: Kabul; f. 1955 to provide building loans and short-term commercial credits; cap. Af. 60m.; Pres. Dr. AMAN.

It is proposed to establish an Industrial Development Bank. There are no foreign banks operating in Afghanistan.

INSURANCE

There is one national insurance company:

Afghan Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 329, 26, Mohd Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. March 1964; marine, aviation, fire, motor and accident insurance; cap. p.u. Af. 15m.; Pres. ABDUL RASHID; Gen. Man. H. MARSHALL.

Three foreign insurance companies are operating in the country: *Ingosstrakh* (Russian National Company) and the *Commercial Union Group* (Head Office: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3, England) are represented by agents; *Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd.* (Head Office: Scindia House, P.O.B. 12, New Delhi 1, India) maintains a branch office.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Afghan Chamber of Commerce: Darul Aman Wat, Kabul; Pres. A. GHAFOOR SERAJ.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

Cotton Export Corporation: Kabul; formed to facilitate cotton production, improve methods of cultivation, install modern ginning and pressing plants, and export cotton.

Kandahar Woollen Factory: Kandahar; formed for the export of wool.

Livestock Improvement Organization: Kabul; f. 1952; formed to improve the quality of Karakul, campaign against animal diseases and to fix buying prices in the interests of producers.

Pashtoon Co. Ltd.: f. 1934 for the export of fresh, dry and canned fruit; 64 mems.; Mans. A. MOOSA, A. ISA, M. D. MOOSA.

Northern Cotton Union: formed for the export of cotton.

Textile Company: Kabul; cotton manufacturing company.

Herat Pistachio Company: Herat; formed for the export of pistachio nuts.

Balkh Union: export and import agency handling exports of wool, hides and karakul.

Wool Company: deals with wool exports.

Carpet Export Company: Kabul.

ALGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Algerian Republic lies on the Mediterranean coast of Africa with Morocco to the west and Tunisia to the east. The climate on the coast is temperate, becoming more extreme in the Atlas mountains immediately to the south. The Sahara, further south, is hot and arid. The languages spoken are French and Arabic. The Muslim faith predominates; the Catholic minority greatly declined when most French settlers departed. The flag consists of a red crescent and star against a white and green field divided vertically. The capital is Algiers.

Recent History

Formerly a part of the French Republic, Algeria fought a civil war from 1954 to 1962. The nationalist forces came to be led by the Front de Libération Nationale (FLN), based on Tunisia. In 1962, by the Agreement of Evian, self-government was ceded by France. There was provision to maintain French bases in Algeria and for continued French aid to the territory. In the autumn of 1963 there was a brief border war with Morocco but a cease-fire agreement was soon reached through the intervention of the Organization of African Unity. In June 1965 the former President Ben Bella was deposed in a bloodless *coup d'état* and Col. Houari Boumedienne assumed control of the state as President of a Revolutionary Council. Relations with France have since deteriorated, while strong links with the Soviet Union have been formed. Algeria has taken a militant Arab nationalist position and maintains a fighting force along the Suez Canal.

Government

Under the 1963 Constitution Algeria is a one-party state with strong executive powers vested in the President. The National Assembly is the main legislative body, elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The present Assembly was elected in September 1964. Since June 1965 the functions of Presidency have been exercised by the Revolutionary Council. Communal and departmental elections were held in 1967 and 1969 respectively, and a general election is due in 1970.

Defence

The National Popular Army, formerly FLN's military wing, is now Algeria's official army. The estimated strength of the armed forces is 65,000. Both France and the Soviet Union provide military equipment and training. Early in 1968 France handed back its major naval base at Mers-el-Kébir. Compulsory national service for both sexes was officially introduced in 1969, but many recruits will be mainly employed on public service projects.

Economic Affairs

Algeria is predominantly an agricultural country, but it is also rich in minerals, notably iron ore, phosphates, oil and natural gas. An industrialization programme based on these resources is now under way. Oil production reached 46 million tons in 1969. Since 1964 liquefied natural gas has been exported in quantity to the U.K. and France, and a large American contract is being negotiated. With the exception of oil and gas, production in Algeria declined after the change of regime, but many sectors recovered after 1965. However, the economy continues to be heavily bolstered by external aid. Most foreign firms have been nationalized; *autogestion*, a form of management by the workers, has been tried out in industry but is now being replaced by orthodox state capitalism. Wine, formerly a major export to France, is now to be exported to the U.S.S.R., which is building a steel plant at Annaba. In 1969 Algeria joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Transport and Communications

There are 2,500 miles of railway, excellent coastal roads and good major roads over the mountains and into the Sahara. Algiers is one of the principal ports on the Mediterranean. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The unemployment situation has been improved by the creation of nearly half a million jobs in public works and by the opening of employment agencies. Some 30 per cent of the labour force are without work and many more are underemployed. Public works projects attempt to absorb some of the unemployed; workers are provided with food but otherwise unpaid. In 1968 an agreement was signed with France allowing 35,000 Algerian workers into France each year.

Education

In 1968–69 over 1,500,000 children were in schools of all types, mostly receiving primary education. Instruction in Arabic is being gradually extended with the aim of eventually replacing French. Adult education is being expanded —75 per cent of the population over 10 is illiterate. There are universities at Algiers and Oran, and a university centre at Constantine.

Tourism

The chief attractions for tourists are the Mediterranean coast, the Atlas mountains and the Desert, and the climate. An ambitious programme for the expansion of tourist facilities began in 1968 with the object of attracting over 400,000 tourists a year by 1973.

Visas are not required to visit Algeria by nationals of the following countries: Aden, Andorra, Bahrain, Denmark, Finland, France, French Guiana, French Somaliland, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Réunion, San Marino, Spain, Spanish Sahara, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Algeria also takes part in many athletic events, and sports of all kinds are being encouraged.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), June 19 (Anniversary of the overthrow of Ben Bella), July 5 (Independence Day), November 1 (Anniversary of the Revolution), November 30 (Id ul Fitr).

1971: January 1, February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (Muslim New Year), March 7 (Ashoura).

Note: The European community observes the usual Christian holidays.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Dinar is the monetary unit; it was kept in parity with the French Franc until the French devaluation of August 1969.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 Dinars.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 20, 50 centimes and 1 Dinar.

Exchange rate: 11.84 Dinars = £1 sterling
4.9 Dinars = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1966)

Area (sq. km.)							Population
Total Area	Arable	Pasture	Vineyards	Fruit	Forests	Scrub	Total Population
2,381,743	62,000	96,000	3,700	2,000	35,000	383,750	12,101,994*

* Includes European population estimated at 80,000; omits an estimated 500,000 Algerians abroad.

POPULATION BY DEPARTMENTS

(1966 Census)

Algiers	1,648,200	Oran	958,460
Annaba	950,000	Saida	236,900
Aurès	765,000	Saoura	211,000
Constantine	1,513,100	Sétif	1,237,900
El Asnam	789,600	Tiaret	362,000
Médéa	870,200	Tizi-Ouzou	830,800
Mostaganem	778,800	Tlemcen	444,100
Oasis	505,500		

CHIEF TOWNS

Population (1966 Census)

Algiers (capital)	942,769	Skikda §	88,000¶
Oran	324,481	Mostaganem	74,876
Constantine	254,744	El Asnam†	69,580
Annaba*	168,744	Batna	68,856
Sidi Bel Abbés	105,000¶	Bejaia‡	65,012
Sétif	98,384	Biskra	59,052
Tlemcen	96,072	Médéa	53,951
Blida	93,000¶	Tizi Ouzou	53,291

* Formerly Bône. † Formerly Orleansville. ‡ Formerly Bougie. § Formerly Philippeville. ¶ Estimates.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	1,495	1,798	1,330	700
Barley	690	790	377	n.a.
Wine*	1,228	1,248	1,048	1,200
Olive Oil	15	17	18	28
Citrus Fruit	366	410	405	n.a.
Fresh Vegetables ('000 quintals)	3,987	2,841	2,830	n.a.

* Wine production (hectolitres) 1967: 6,666,768; 1968: 10,046,767.

LIVESTOCK

(1966—'000)

Sheep	13,000
Goats	7,000
Cattle	3,000
Horses, Asses, Mules	1,500
Chickens	10,000

MINING

(metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Iron Ore	1,976,900	2,739,000	3,132,000	1,762,000
Coal	38,000	34,800	45,000	n.a.
Lead	11,763	13,600	14,900	6,300
Zinc	55,923	64,200	63,000	24,600
Iron Pyrites	37,750	61,000	56,876	49,000
Phosphates	348,100	72,000	86,000	93,900
Fuller's earth	81,608	49,200	59,890	n.a.
Magnesium Sulphate	n.a.	20,400	16,410	n.a.
Barium Sulphate	33,000	31,400	42,770	n.a.
Crude Oil	23,646,353	26,487,778	26,480,788	33,253,000
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	400	699	1,754	n.a.

Crude oil (1967) 39,078,000 tons; (1968) 43,000,000 tons; (1969) 46,000,000 tons.

INDUSTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Crude Steel	9.48	19.79	23
Rolled Steel	7.46	16.73	28.87
Steel Pipes	8.86	9.05	7.78
Timber	15.53	8.59	9.90
Fertilizers	34.46	75.10	122.12
Insecticides	21.73	36.22	42.11
Superphosphate	52.1	88	95.56
Bricks	194	272.4	320.28
Cement	601.5	729.9	738.61
Tiles	65.6	103.89	119.27
Transistor Radios ('000)	45.7	80.8	n.a.
Carpets (quintals)	4,190	4,040	n.a.
Flour and Semolina ('000 quintals)	5,755	8,411.4	8,932.2
Cars (number)	3,198	3,564	4,496
Commercial Vehicles (number)	1,647	1,741	2,694
Electricity (million kWh)	1,063	1,094	1,116

FINANCE

1 Algerian Dinar = 100 centimes.

11.84 Algerian Dinars=£1 sterling; 4.9 Algerian Dinars=U.S. $1.00.

100 Algerian Dinars = £8 8s. 4d. sterling = U.S. $20.24.

The Algerian Dinar replaced the Algerian franc, of the same value, in 1964.

BUDGET

CURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(million dinars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Budget (balanced, except in 1965, when 222m. dinar deficit)	2,632	2,831	3,200	3,332	3,539	3,890

INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

	1969	1970
Agriculture	630	793
Industry	3,650	3,100
Infrastructure	410	494
Education	600	784
Housing and Health	211	238
Others	614	714
TOTAL	6,115	6,115
Add Current Expenditure	3,890	n.a.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,005	n.a.

FOUR-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970–73

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION (ESTIMATE)	1973 (TARGET)
Crude Petroleum	million tons	46	65
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	2,500	6,500
Liquefied Natural Gas	,, ,, ,,	2,000	5,500
Iron Ore	'000 tons	3,500	3,700
Zinc Concentrates	tons	43,000	127,000
Phosphates	,,	520,000	1,470,000
Electricity	million kWh.	1,500	2,800
Crude Steel	tons	—	430,000
Sulphuric Acid	,,	61,000	100,000
Manufactured fertilizers	,,	120,000	700,000
Refined Sugar	,,	—	160,000
Cement	,,	950,000	1,800,000
Paper Pulp	,,	17,000	70,000
Cotton, Synthetic and Wool Fabrics	million sq. metres	53.4	110

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Algerian Dinars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	3,772	3,314	3,375	3,155	3,486
Exports	3,569	3,145	3,965	3,572	3,816

COMMODITIES

('000 Dinars)

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Food	653,278	775,082
Machinery, Non-Electrical	360,657	381,314
Chemicals	320,365	312,599
Textiles and Textile Articles	323,184	285,530
Transport Equipment	234,552	247,930
Iron and Steel and articles thereof	202,349	230,248
Electrical Machinery	128,055	117,871
Paper, Paperboard and articles thereof	78,201	74,223

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Petroleum, Crude	1,765,961	2,479,476
Wines	602,382	268,699
Edible Fruits and Nuts, Peel of Melons or Citrus Fruit	219,623	150,781
Natural Gas	43,180	140,709
Petroleum Products	52,642	126,585
Preparations of Fruit and Vegetables	31,407	33,419
Raw Hides and Skins	37,437	31,411
Metallic Ores and Slags	29,632	21,067

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
France	2,524	2,157	1,878	2,811	2,781	2,118
German Federal Republic	72	62	97	230	330	448
United Kingdom	109	43	52	190	240	199
Italy	114	95	103	81	130	125
U.S.A.	96	309	252	n.a.	n.a.	7
Japan	71	68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Franc zone except France	n.a.	n.a.	69	n.a.	n.a.	112

TRANSPORT

Railways (1967): Passenger-km. 713m., Freight ton-km. 984m.

Roads (1966): Cars 90,000, Buses, Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 76,000 current licences.

Shipping (1968): Vessels entered 5,980; Freight entered 5,025,000 tons; Freight cleared 20,720,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1968): Passenger arrivals 286,035; Passenger departures 311,733.

TOURISM

Hotel Beds (1968): 8,000.

EDUCATION

(1968–69)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	976,110	575,379	1,551,489
Secondary	85,994	35,407	124,401
Technical	29,848	9,750	39,598
Teacher-Training Colleges	4,137	1,601	5,738
Higher	8,283	2,398	10,681

Source: Direction Générale du Plan et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, Algiers.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Approved by popular referendum, September 1963)

Preamble

History of the Front for National Liberation (FLN). Fundamental objectives of the Republic. Need for single-party rule.

Articles 1–11; Main Aims and Principles

Algeria is a Democratic and Popular Republic. It forms part of the Arab Maghreb, the Arab World and of Africa. Islam is the official religion, but the State guarantees freedom of opinion and belief and free expression of religion. Arabic is the official language of the State. The capital of Algeria is Algiers, headquarters of the National Assembly and the Government. The National Popular Army ensures the defence of territory and takes part in the country's social and economic activities. The basic administrative unit of the Republic is the Commune.

The main aims of the Republic are to safeguard national independence, territorial integrity and national unity; to exercise power by the people; to build a socialist democracy; to guarantee the right to work and to free education; to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism; to defend individual freedoms; to fight discrimination, in particular that based on race or religion; to strive for peace in the world. The Republic conforms to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Articles 12–22; Fundamental Rights

All citizens of both sexes have the same rights and the same duties. All citizens over 19 years have the right to vote. The domicile cannot be violated and secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed to all citizens. No one can be arrested or tried except for legal offences and according to legal procedure. All have a right to a decent life and a fair share of the national income. The Family, main unit of society, is under State protection. Education is compulsory and is offered to all. The Republic guarantees freedom of the Press and other means of information, freedom of association, freedom of speech and public discourse and freedom to hold meetings. Trade unionism, the right to strike, and the participation of workers in the administration of business will be upheld within the framework of the relevant laws. The Republic guarantees political asylum to all who fight for freedom.

The rights and freedoms referred to may not be used to hinder national independence, or to affect territorial integrity, national unity, the institution of the Republic, the socialist aims of the people or the principle of unity of the F.L.N.

Articles 23–26; The National Liberation Front (F.L.N.)

The F.L.N. is the only *avant-garde* party in Algeria. It outlines policy and controls the activity of the National Assembly and the Government. It reflects the deep aspirations of the masses. It educates and leads them. It achieves the objectives of the revolution and establishes socialism in Algeria.

Articles 27–38; Sovereign Rights—The National Assembly

Sovereign rights belong to the people. They are exercised by representatives in the National Assembly, nominated by the F.L.N. and elected for five years by direct and secret ballot. The method of election, number of representatives, and conditions of eligibility are fixed by law and reviewed by a Commission.

The Assembly meets within two weeks of election of its members and confers power on them. It then elects its President ,Bureau, and Special Committees. The President of the National Assembly occupies the second highest position in the State.

The President of the Republic and Members of the Assembly have the power to initiate laws. All members of the Government have the right to attend debates and to address the Assembly. Control over Government acts is exercised by: hearings of Ministers in Committees; written questions; oral questions with or without debate.

Articles 39–59; The Executive

The executive power lies with the Head of State, the President of the Republic. He is nominated by the Party, and is elected by universal direct and secret ballot, for a five-year term. Any Moslem of Algerian origin having all civil and political rights and being 36 years of age or older, may be elected President of the Republic. The President is sworn in by the National Assembly. Foreign diplomats are accredited to the President. The President, on the advice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, appoints Algeria's Ambassadors and Envoys.

The President: signs, ratifies (in consultation with the Assembly), and ensures the execution of Treaties and other International Agreements; is Supreme Leader of the Armed Forces; declares war and draws up terms for peace, with the approval of the National Assembly; presides over the Higher Councils of Defence and the Law; exercises the right to grant a legal reprieve; nominates Ministers, of whom two-thirds must be members of the Assembly; has sole responsibility before the Assembly; defines and directs Government policies; proclaims and publishes Laws and ensures that they are executed; appoints all civil servants and defence personnel.

The President must promulgate Laws within ten days of their formal transmission by the National Assembly. Within this time limit the President can ask the Assembly to deliberate a second time, and this request cannot be refused. The period of ten days can be reduced at the request of the Assembly in matters of urgent necessity. If the President of the Republic does not proclaim the Laws within the time limit, the President of the Assembly shall do so.

A motion of censure may be tabled against the President if signed by one-third of the members of the Assembly. A majority vote in the Assembly on such a motion shall entail the resignation of the President and the automatic dissolution of the Assembly. This vote by public ballot shall take place after five clear days have expired from the time of tabling the motion. In the case of resignation, death or incapacitation of the President, the President of the Assembly shall carry out the duties of President of the Republic with the assistance of the heads of permanent committees of the Assembly. He shall arrange within two months elections for a new President, and if necessary for a new National Assembly.

The President of the Republic may ask the Assembly to give him the power to make Laws by Decree for a limited period. Such Decrees shall be taken in the Council of Ministers and submitted for ratification by the Assembly within three months. In the case of emergency, the President can take exceptional measures to safeguard national independence and the Institutions of the Republic. The National Assembly then has the full right to meet automatically.

Articles 60–62; *Justice*
Justice is done in the name of the Algerian People. The right to defence before the law is recognised and guaranteed. Judges obey only the Law and the interests of the Socialist Revolution. Their independence is guaranteed by Law and by the existence of a Higher Council of Law.

Articles 63–64: *The Constitutional Council*
The Constitutional Council consists of the President of the Supreme Court, the Presidents of the Civil and Administrative Chambers of the Supreme Court, three nominated members of the National Assembly and a member nominated by the President of the Republic. The members of the Constitutional Council elect their own President, who has no casting vote. Either the President of the Republic or the President of the Assembly may ask the Constitutional Council to judge the validity of Laws and Decrees.

Articles 65–70: *Higher Organizations*
The Higher Council of the Law consists of the President, the Minister of Justice, the President and Attorney General of the Supreme Court, a Lawyer of the Supreme Court, two Magistrates, one of whom is a judge, elected by their colleagues, and six Members of the Assembly elected by the permanent Committee of Justice.

The Higher Council of Defence consists of the President, the Ministers of National Defence, the Interior, and Foreign Affairs, the President of the Assembly's Commission for National Defence, and two Members nominated by the President of the Republic.

The Higher Economic and Social Council consists of five Members of the Assembly, the Director of Economic Planning, the Governor of the Central Bank of Algeria, members of the national organizations and representatives of major national economic and social activities appointed by the President. It elects its own President.

Articles 71–74 *Constitutional Alterations*
The initiative for altering the Constitution lies jointly with the President of the Republic and the National Assembly. Two readings and two votes with absolute majority must be given at an interval of two months, to draft any bill. This draft shall then be submitted for approval to the People by referendum. A bill approved by the People shall be proclaimed Law within eight days of the referendum.

Articles 75–78: *Temporary Measures*
The national hymn is *Kassamen* until such time as an extra-constitutional law shall fix a new national hymn.

The use of French in education shall continue only until the realisation of all-Arabic education becomes possible.

After approval of the Constitution by popular referendum it shall be promulgated within eight days. The election of the President of the Republic shall take place within one month of the approval of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Set up in June 1965 following the arrest of President Ben Bella. With Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE as its President the Council has the following members:

MOULAY ABDELKADER
AHMED BELHOUCHET
MOHAMMED BEN AHMED
AHMED BENCHERIF
BOUHADJAR BENHADDOU
CHEDDI BENJEDID
ABDERRAHMAN BEN SALEM
ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA
AHMED DRAIA
AHMED KAID
AHMED MEDEGHRI
YAHYAOUI MOHAMMED SALAH
SALAH SOUFI
MOHAMMED TAIBI

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE.
Minister of Transport: RABAH BITAT.
Minister of the Interior: AHMED MEDEGHRI.
Minister of Justice: MOHAMED BEDJAOUI.
Minister of Industry and Energy: BELAID ABDESSALEM.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA.
Minister of Finance and Planning: CHERIF BELKACEM.
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: TAYEBI LARBI.
Minister of National Education: AHMED TALEB.
Minister of Health: TEDJINI HADDAM.
Minister of Public Works: LAMINE KHÈNE.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ABDELKADER ZAIBEK.
Minister of Commerce: LAYECHI YAKER.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MOHAND SAID MAZOUNI.
Minister of Youth and Sports: ABDELKRIM BEN MAHMOUD.
Minister of Tourism: ABDELAZIZ MAAOUI.
Minister for Habous: LARBI SAADOUNI.
Minister for Ex-Servicemen: BOUALEM BEN HAMOUDA.
Minister for Information: MOHAMED BEN YAHYA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALGERIA

(Algiers unless otherwise stated)

Albania: 50 rue Oukil Mohammed, Birmandreis; *Ambassador:* RIFAT DEDJA.

Argentina: 7 rue Hamani; *Ambassador:* HORATIO ALBERT PORTELLA.

Austria: Cité Dar el Kef, rue Shakespeare, El Mouradia; *Ambassador:* ALBERT FILZ.

Belgium: 18 ave. Claude Debussy; *Ambassador:* PAUL DENIS.

Brazil: 48 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* PAULO LEAO DE MOURA.

Bulgaria: 13 blvd. Bougara Mohammed; *Ambassador:* BORIS VAPTZAROV.

Cameroon: 28 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* EL HADJ MAHMOUDOU HAMAN DICKO.

Canada: Berne, Switzerland.

China, People's Republic: 34 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* YANG CHI-LIANG.

Congo, People's Republic (Brazzaville): 115 rue Ziad Abdelkader; *Ambassador:* D. MOUNTSAKA.

Cuba: 14 rue Claude Barndard, Le Golf; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL FERNANDEZ MOYA.

Czechoslavakia: Villa Malika, Parc Gattlif; *Ambassador:* FRANTISEK ZACHYSTAL.

Denmark: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* Count A. N. MOLTKE-HUITFELDT.

Finland: 2 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* O. SAIKKY.

France: rue Larbi Alik, Hydra; *Ambassador:* JEAN BASDEVANT.

Ghana: 62 rue Parmentier, Kubba; *Ambassador:* S. E. QUARM.

Greece: 38 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* G. P. KAPSAMBELIS.

Guinea: 43 blvd. Central Said Hamdine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* D. A. IBRAHIMA.

Hungary: 18 ave. Lyautey; *Ambassador:* SZALAI LAJOS.

India: 119 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED YUNUS.

Indonesia: rue Etienne Baillac, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* ARIFIN HARAHAP.

Iran: 60 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* HOUSHANG RAZAVI.

Iraq: 4 rue Areski, Abri-Hydra; *Ambassador:* TAHSIN MUALLAH.

Italy: 37 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* A. F. DI GROPELLO.

Ivory Coast: Parc Paradou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* L. TOURE.

Japan: 3 rue du Lucien Reynard; *Ambassador:* ZENE YANAZU.

Jordan: 25 blvd. Colonel Amirouche; *Ambassador:* Dr. ATTIYATE AHMED.

Kenya: Cairo, U.A.R.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 49 rue Salvandy; *Ambassador:* YANG MOUN SO.

Kuwait: rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* A. A. HUSSEIN.

Lebanon: 9 rue Kaid Ahmed el Biar; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ADRA.

Libya: 15 chemin Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* FARAJ BEN JELLEL.

Madagascar: rue Abdelkadir Aonis; *Ambassador:* BESY ARTHUR.

Mali: Paris, France.

Mauritania: 33 rue Vercors Bouzariah; *Ambassador:* DEY OULD BRAHIM.

Mexico: Cairo, U.A.R.

Mongolia: rue Marcel Suites, Hydra; *Ambassador:* D. CHARAV.

Morocco: 6 rue des Cèdres; *Ambassador:* Dr. YOUSSEF BEN ABBES.

Nepal: Cairo, U.A.R.

Netherlands: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* G. J. ANTONIUS VELING.

Nigeria: 2 rue de l'Abrevoir; *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOKOYA JAMES.

Norway: Rabat, Morocco.

Pakistan: 14 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SHAFQAT.

Poland: 37 ave. Mustafa Ali Khodja, El Biar; *Ambassador:* EDWARD WYCHOWANIEC.

Romania: 24 rue Si Areski, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NICOLAE SIPOS.

Saudi Arabia: chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* RIAD AL KHATIB.

Senegal: 50 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* AMADOU RACINE NDIAYE.

Spain: 10 rue Tirman; *Ambassador:* JOSE LUIS Y ELIOS.

Sudan: 27 rue de Carthage, Hydra; *Ambassador:* ABOUBAKR OSMAN MUHAMMED SALEH.

Sweden: 4 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* CLAES KONIG.

Switzerland: 27 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* JEAN-DENIS GRANDJAN.

Syria: chemin de la Madeleine, El Biar; *Ambassador:* Dr. M. K. BAAS.

Tunisia: 11 rue du Bois de Boulogne, Hydra; *Ambassador:* ABDELMAJID CHAKER.

Turkey: Villa dar el Ouard, blvd. Colonel Bougara; *Ambassador:* EFDAL DERINGIL.

U.S.S.R.: chemin du Prince d'Annam, El Biar; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR SOBOLEV.

United Arab Republic: chemin de la Madeleine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NAGUIB H. EL SADR.

United Kingdom: 7 chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* CHARLES LE QUESNE.

Vatican: (address not available); *Apostolic Delegate:* Mgr. SANTE PORTALUPI.

Viet-Nam ,Democratic Republic (North Viet-Nam): rue de Chenoua, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUC THIENG.

Yemen: 74 rue Mokhtar el Menaoud Bouraba; *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. M. AL ROUDI.

Yugoslavia: 7 rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* OSMAN DJICKIC.

Algeria also recognizes Afghanistan and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

General Elections were held in September 1964 when a single list of candidates presented by the F.L.N. was returned unopposed. The Assembly has not met since 1966.

In October 1969 President Boumedienne announced that a general election would be held during 1970.

President of the Assembly: ALI MENDJILI.

There are twelve Permanent Commissions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Government is based on a one-party system.

Front de Libération Nationale (F.L.N.): place Emir Abdelkader, Algiers; f. 1954; socialist in outlook, the party is divided into a Secretariat, a Central Committee, Federations, Dairas and Kasmas; Secretariat: Secretary AHMED KAID.

There are several small opposition groups; all are proscribed and in exile in France or in other Arab countries.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The highest court of justice is the Supreme Court in Algiers. Justice is exercised through 132 courts grouped on a regional basis. Three special Criminal Courts have been set up in Oran, Constantine and Algiers to deal with economic crimes against the state. From these there is no appeal. A "Revolutionary Court" was established late in 1968 with jurisdiction over political offences.

President of Supreme Court: M. GATY.

Procurator-General: M. MOSTEFAI.

President of Revolutionary Court: Major ABDELGHANI.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 12 million Algerians are Muslims and the new government has declared Islam the official religion. The Europeans, and a few Arabs, are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Algiers: H.E. Cardinal LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL; 13 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ALGIERS

al Chaab: 20 rue de la Liberté; f. 1962; F.L.N. journal in Arabic.

el Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté; f. 1965; F.L.N. journal in French.

CONSTANTINE

an-Nasr: 100 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi; French language.

ORAN

al Joumhouria—La République: 6 rue Ben Schouer; f. 1962; French language.

WEEKLIES AND TWICE WEEKLIES

ALGIERS

Algérie Actualité: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; French language weekly.

Bulletin Officiel des Annonces des Marchés Publics Algériens et du Registre du Commerce Algérien: 9 rue Trollier; twice weekly; Dir. RÉMI SAINT-ANDRÉ.

Office des Nouvelles Algériennes (O.N.A.): 52 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; Dir. AHMED KHELIL.

Révolution Africaine: 9 blvd. Khemisti, Algiers; F.L.N. journal in French; weekly; Socialist.

Révolution et Travail: Maison du Peuple; journal of U.G.T.A. in Arabic and French editions; weekly; Dir. BENNIKOUS ABDELKADER.

La Voix de la Mosquée: rue Pêcherie.

PERIODICALS

L'Algérie Economique: 7 blvd. de la République, Algiers; summary of items and commentaries issued by the State news agency; twice monthly.

Bulletin Economique et Juridique: 40–42 rue Ben M'hidi, Algiers; published by Office Algérien d'Action Economique et Touristique (O.F.A.L.A.C.); monthly.

el Djeich: Office de l'Armée Nationale Populaire, Algiers; f. 1963; monthly; Algerian army review; Arabic and French.

Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne: 9 rue Trollier; f. 1962.

Le Mois en Algérie: 1 ave. Pasteur, Algiers; general review of economic development; monthly.

Nouvelles Economiques: 6 blvd. Anatole-France, Algiers; bulletin of the Algiers Chamber of Commerce; bi-monthly.

Santé: Fédération Nationale de la Santé, U.G.T.A. Maison du Peuple, place du 1 Mai, Algiers; f. 1956; devoted to the cause of medical progress in Algeria; bi-monthly; French; edited by Fédération Nationale de la Santé.

Situation Economique: 6 blvd. Anatole-France, Algiers; annual.

PRESS AGENCIES

Algérie Presse Service (A.P.S.): 6 rue Jules Ferry Algiers; f. 1962; Dir. MOHAMED BOUZID.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Algiers

ANSA: 6 rue Abdelkrim Khattabi; Bureau Chief ADRIANA ANTONIOLI BOUTI.

AP: B.P. 769; Bureau Chief MICHAEL GOLDSMITH.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Zaatcha 5, Muradia; Bureau Chief GORAN GOTEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 7 rue Lafayette, Imm. Lafayette.

Middle East News: 10 ave. Pasteur, B.P. 800.

Novosti: B.P. 24, Muradia.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass, UPI.

PUBLISHER

All privately owned publishing firms have been replaced by a single national organization:

Société Nationale d'Edition et de Diffusion (SNED): 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1966; publishes books of all types, and is sole importer, exporter and distributor of books and periodicals.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Imm. RTA, 21 boulevard des Martyrs, Algiers; Government controlled; Dir. MOHAMMED REZZOUG.

Arabic Network: stations at Algiers, Oran, Constantine.

French Network: stations at Algiers, Constantine, Oran.

Kabyle Network: station at Algiers.

Supplementary Network: stations at Bouira, Tlemcen, Sétif, Souk Ahras, Batna, Bejaia, Touggourt, Laghouat.

In 1969 there were 700,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Algiers; stations at Algiers, Oran, Tizi-Ouzou, Chrea and Constantine; the national network is due to be completed during 1970, but further transmitters will be built to improve reception in the south. Television is taking a major part in the national education programme. Dir. M. ZITOUNI.

In 1968 there were 103,000 receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; AD = Algerian Dinars; Fr. = French Francs.)

BANKING

ALGIERS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale d'Algérie: 5 boulevard Zirout-Youcef, Algiers; f. 1963; cap. 40m. AD; took over the role of the Banque de l'Algérie, Jan. 1st 1963, as the central bank of issue; Gov. SEGHIR MOSTAFAÏ.

From November 1967 only the following banks are authorized to conduct exchange transactions and to deal with banks abroad:

Banque Extérieure d'Algérie: 6 blvd. Che Guevara, Algiers; f. 1967 by transfer of the assets of Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Barclays Bank France (Ltd.), Crédit du Nord, and Banque Industrielle de l'Algérie et de la Méditerranée in Algeria; chiefly concerned with foreign trade transactions.

Banque Nationale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Ernesto Ché Guévara, Algiers; f. 1966 by transfer of the assets in Algeria of Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and other foreign banks; cap. 20m. AD, dep. (Dec. 1968) 3,161m. AD; 138 brs.; Pres. ABDELMALER TEMAM; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMMED AGAG.

Crédit Populaire d'Algérie: 2 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1966; re-grouping of former credit banks; brs. in Algiers, Constantine, Oran and Annaba.

INSURANCE

A state monopoly on insurance transactions was introduced on June 1st, 1966.

Caisse Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance: 48 rue Didouche Mouraf, Algiers; f. 1963 as a public corporation; Admin.-Gén. C. BENELHADJ CHERIF.

Caisse Centrale de Réassurance des Mutuelles Agricoles: 24 blvd. Victor Hugo, Algiers.

Société Algérienne d'Assurances: 5 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; state sponsored Company; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED BENSALEM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Alger: 6 blvd. Anatole France, Algiers; Administrator HACHEMI LARABI.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Annaba: Palais Consulaire, 4 rue du Cénra, Annaba; Pres. AMARA AMAR.

Chambre de Commerce de Bejaia: B.P. 105, Bejaia; f. 1892; 9 mems.; Pres. HAMOU KEBACHE; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED SAÏD MOUACI.

Chambre de Commerce de Constantin: Palais Consulaire, ave. Zebane, Constantine; Pres. BEN MALLI ABDESSELAM.

Chambre de Commerce d'Oran: 8 boulevard de la Soummam, Oran; 16 mems.; Pres. TAÏEB BRAHIM MOKHTAR; Sec.-Gen. ABDELHAK NOR EDDINE; Publs. *Rapport Economique Mensuel, Bulletin Mensuel d'Informations Economiques.*

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Mostaganem: avenue Bénaïed Bendehiba, Mostaganem; f. 1901; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED BELHADJ; Sec.-Gen. HARRAG BENBERNOU.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Skikda: avenue Sauren Pinelli-Port, Skikda; f. 1844; 12 mems.; Pres. NADJEH MOHAMED.

Chambre de Commerce Espagnole: 8 rue Amjère, Algiers..

Chambre de Commerce Italienne: 6 rue Hamami, Algiers.

Jeune Chambre Economique d'Algor: rue de Nîmes, Algiers; Pres. M. DONNEAUD.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at Colomb-Béchar, Ghordaia and Tlemcen.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confédération Générale Economique Algérienne—CGEA: 1 rue de Languedoc, Algiers; the principal employers' organization; also the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Union Générale des Commerçants Algériens: Place des Martyrs, Algiers.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens—UGTA: Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1956; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ABDELKADER BENIKOUS; publ. *Révolution et Travail* (weekly).

AFFILIATES

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et du Commerce (*Federation of Food and Commerce Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOULOUD KABENE.

Fédération du Bois, du Bâtiment, des Travaux Publics et des Activités Annexes (*Federation of Building Trades Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 17,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOKRANE HADDADI.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Education et de la Culture—FTEC (*Federation of Teachers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 13,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED FARES.

Fédération Nationale des Cheminots (*National Federation of Railwaymen*): 3 rue Alexandre Dumas, Algiers; Sec.-Gen. MEZIANE MISRAOUI.

Fédération Nationale de l'Energie Electrique et du Gaz d'Algérie—FNEEGA (*National Federation of Utility Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Place du 1er Mai, Algiers; f. 1963; 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED HABIB.

Fédération des Travailleurs des Mines et Carrières (*Federation of Mine and Quarry Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; Sec.-Gen. LABOU CHABANE.

Fédération des Travailleurs Municipaux d'Algérie (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED ZITOUNI.

Fédération des Travailleurs du Pétrole, du Gaz et Assimilés (*Federation of Oil and Gas Workers*): 21 boulevard Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1964; 8,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOUSSA KEBAILI.

Fédération des Ports, Docks et Aéroports (*Federation of Dock and Airport Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAID OUKALI.

Fédération des Postes et Télécommunications (*Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 6,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED HAMOUI.

Fédération Nationale de la Santé (*Federation of Hospital Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BACHIR MERAD.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Terre—FNTT (*Federation of Farm Workers*): 4 rue Arago, Algiers; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. BELKACEM BOUCHAFA.

DEVELOPMENT

Bureau d'Etudes et des Réalisations Industrielles (BERI): 50 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

Caisse Algérienne de Développement: Villa Joly, ave. Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers; f. 1963; Government-sponsored Development Fund to finance industrial and commercial enterprises and exercise credit control by means of medium- and long-term credits in the private sector.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (C.C.C.E.): 22 rue Larbi Alik, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1968; Dir. JEAN GAMBETTE.

Caisse Nationale des Marchés de l'Etat: 4 boulevard Mohammed V, Algiers; f. 1962; Dir. M. ANDRÉ.

Office Algérien d'Action Commerciale—O.F.A.L.A.C.: 40–42 rue Benmehidi Larbi, Algiers; f. 1962; quality control and technical advice to exporters; Dir. H. HANOUZ.

Organisme de Coopération Industrielle—O.C.I.: Imm. Colisée, rue Zéphirin Roccas, B.P. 801, Algiers; f. 1965 to carry out the duties of the *Organisme Saharien* in the field of industry; loans granted 1,000 m. A.D.; Pres. LAMINE KHENE; Dir.-Gen. GABRIEL VAN LAETHEM.

Société Centrale pour l'Equipment du Territoire—S.C.E.T. Coopération: 8 rue Sergent Addoun, Algiers; Dir. A. GAMBRELLE.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

Société Nationale Métallique: Algiers; f. 1968.

Société Nationale des Matériaux de Construction: Algiers; f. 1968.

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

Office Algérien Interprofessionel des Céréales (OAIC): Algiers; monopoly of trade in cereals.

Office National de Commercialisation (ONACO): 31 rue Ben Mehidi Larbi, Algiers; monopoly of bulk trade in basic foodstuffs except cereals; brs. in over forty towns.

Société Nationale des Tabacs et Allumettes (SNTA): Algiers; monopoly importer of tobacco and matches.

Société Nationale de la Sidérurgie (SNS): Algiers; sole importer of most semi-finished and manufactured metal products.

Other state buying organizations are being set up following the Government announcement of its intention of bringing all foreign trade under its control. Such organizations already exist for dairy products, wood and wood products, textiles, footwear, hides and skins, and wine.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale d'Alger: Chambre de Commerce, blvd. Anatole France; annual; fortnight in September.

OIL

FRANCO-ALGERIAN MIXED COMMISSIONS

Institut Algérien du Pétrole: B.P. 10 Dar-el-Beida, Algiers; f. 1965; scientific and technical research and training; Dir.-Gen. M. BAGHLI.

L'Association Coopérative (ASCOOP): 126 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1966 to replace *l'Organisme Saharien* as the body controlling exploitation of Saharan oil and gas; Participants SONATRACH (Algeria) and SOPEFAL (France), acting through E.R.A.P.; 1967 budget 200 million Frs.; Pres. SID AHMED GHOZALI (Algeria); Vice-Pres. ANDRÉ MARTIN (France).

Resources

OIL

Fort Polignac Basin: more than 20 oil-bearing strata; estimated reserves 457 million tons (Edjeleh 111 million, Zarzaitine 230 million, others 116 million). Production of over 50 million barrels in 1968.

Hassi-Messaoud: Over 140 wells in production; estimated reserves 500 million tons. Production of 110 million barrels in 1968.

El Gassi-El Agreb: reserves 20 million tons. Production of 16 million barrels in 1968.

NATURAL GAS

Estimates of gas reserves alter rather quickly, but the figure for 1966 was 2.2 million million cubic metres. This includes 1.1 million million cubic metres for **Hassi-R'Mel,** one of the world's largest fields. 1968 production was over 2,000 million cubic metres.

Principal Companies

OIL

ALGERIAN COMPANIES

SONATRACH: Immeuble Maurétania, l'Agha, Algiers; f. 1963; state-owned; Chair SID AHMED GHOZALI; exploration, exploitation, transport, refining and marketing of oil products; the sole marketing organization for oil and gas products in Algeria since May 1968, when the state took over all foreign marketing interests.

Société Nationale de Recherche et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Algérie (S.N. REPAL): chemin du Réservoir, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1946; 1,629 mems.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. DJAMAL LAKHDARI; oil exploration, and development, mainly in Northern Algeria and Sahara.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Compagnie Française des Pétroles (Algérie) (C.F.P.-A.): 10 rue du Sahara, Algiers 8e; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. BENEZIT; operates in the southern Sahara and has interests in the Hassi-Messaoud and Ouargla Est oilfields and Hassi-R'Mel gasfield.

Compagnie de Recherches et d'Exploitation de Pétrole du Sahara (C.R.E.P.S.): 5 rue Daguerre, Algiers; Chair. P. MOCH; holds concessions for Edjeleh, Zarzaitine, Tiguentourine, and elsewhere in the Libyan frontier area.

Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (S.N.P.A.): 2 blvd. Mohammed V, Algiers; Chair. P. GUILLAUMAT; Gen. Man. A. BOUILLOT; exploration to the south of Hassi-Messaoud, production in El Gassi-El Agreb since 1961.

Compagnie d'Exploration Pétrolière (C.E.P.): 6 boulevard Mohammed V, Algiers; Chair. and Gen. Man. A. DEMARGNE; production from Ohanet field since 1961, and later from further wells to the east.

Compagnie des Pétroles France-Afrique (C.O.P.E.F.A.): 7 rue Nelaton, Paris 15e, France; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. DEMARGNE; exploration in Algeria.

Compagnie des Pétroles d'Algérie (C.P.A.): 7 rue Daguerre, Algiers; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. M. LACOUR GAYET; Asst. Dir.-Gen. B. MORIN; production from Tin Fouyé Nord, Ohanet Sud/Krebb/Timédratine, Acheb, Alrar Est, Gassi Touil Est.

EURAFREP S.A.: 75 Champs Elysées, Paris; 18 *bis*, avenue Claude Debussy, Algiers; Chair. R. MAYER; Gen. Man. A. JULLIEN; Gen. Sec. A. DE LASTOURS; holds interests in 5 Algerian Sahara oil fields.

Mobil Oil Française, S.A.: Algiers; associated with C.E.P. in Tinrhert and Guelta fields; has shares in producing wells on Ohanet, Askarène, Guelta and in Adaou areas.

Phillips Petroleum Co. Algérie: Algiers; has interests in one Saharan concession.

Shell-C.P.A.: an American-Dutch-British company.

NATURAL GAS

Société d'Exploitation des Hydrocarbons de Hassi-R'Mel (S.E.H.R.): concession at Hassi-R'Mel; estimated reserves 900,000 million cubic metres equivalent to a possible annual production of 25,000 million cubic metres.

See also next page, *Oil Transport*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens: 21 boulevard Mohammed V, Algiers; 3,951 km. of track, of which 2,690 km. are of standard gauge (299 km. electrfied), and 1,261 of metre gauge; daily passenger services from Algiers to the principal provincial cities, and a service to Casablanca via Oran.

ROADS

There are 35,541 km. of roads (8,500 km. Routes Nationales, 13,835 km. Departmental roads and 13,200 km. local roads). The French administration built a good road system (partly for military purposes) but in some areas surfaces have deteriorated since independence due to lack of maintenance. New roads have been built linking the Sahara oil fields with the coast. Algeria is a member of the Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee which is organizing the construction of a road across the Sahara. Work on the El Golea–In Salah section in Algeria is due to begin in 1970.

Société Nationale des Transports Routiers: 27 rue des 3 Frères, Bouaddon, Algiers; f. 1967; holds a monopoly of goods transport by road; Dir.-Gen. DJELFAOUI MOHAMMED.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring Club d'Algérie: Algiers.

SHIPPING

Algiers is the main port, with 13-16 fathoms anchorage in the Bay of Algiers, and anchorage for the largest vessels in Agha Bay. The port has a total quayage of 27,500 feet in three basins; the Old Port with 8–39 feet depth alongside, Mustapha Basin 23-36 feet depth alongside, and the Agha Basin.

Annaba's 120 acre harbour has 31–36 feet depth with 400 feet of quayage for petrol tankers. The Inner Port (Grande Darse) has 6,450 feet of quayage with 30 feet depth alongside. Oran's 300 acre harbour has 9,270 feet of quayage with 24-39 feet depth alongside, accommodating vessels of up to 550 feet. Arzew has 6,070 feet of quayage of which a third has 26 feet depth alongside. There are also important ports at Bedjaia, Djidjelli, Ghazaouet, Skikda (for oil), and Mostaganem.

Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation: quai d'Ajaccio, B.P. 280, Algiers; f. 1964; State-owned company managing its own fleet and vessels on time charter; concerned in the transport of oil, gas, wine, early fruit and other goods; 5 vessels; agencies and monopoly of handling facilities in all Algerian ports; office in Marseilles and reps. in Paris, all French ports and the principal ports in many other countries.

Cie. des Bateaux à Vapeur du Nord: 9 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e; f. 1853; tonnage 24,676 d.w.; Pres. MICHEL DE BOISSIEU; cargo services to Algerian ports.

Cie. Charles le Borgne: quai de Sète, Algiers; Paris Office: 97 ave. des Champs-Elysées; f. 1735; cargo services to all destinations.

Cie. Générale Transatlantique: Head Office: 6 rue Auber, Paris 9e; Algiers, 6 boulevard Carnot; regular passenger and cargo services from Marseilles to Algiers and Oran.

Cie. de Navigation Mixte: 1 la Canebière, Marseilles; f. 1850; tonnage 39,292 gross; Pres. G. DE CAZALET; Dir.-Gen. J. L. MASSIERA; passenger and cargo service to Algiers and Oran.

Société d'Armement et de Navigation Ch. Schiaffino & Cie.: 90 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; tonnage 52,300; Dir. LAURENT SCHIAFFINO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Algeria's main airport, Dar el Beïda at Algiers, is a class A airport of international standing. At Constantine, Annaba and Oran are smaller modern airports able to accommodate jet aircraft.

Air Algérie: 1 place Maurice Audin, B.P. 858, Algiers; f. 1946; internal services and extensive services to Europe and North Africa; operating fleet of 5 Caravelles 1 DC-4, 4 Convair 640; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. AIT MESSAOUDENE.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign airlines operate services to Algiers: Air France, Alitalia, C.S.A. (Czechoslovakia), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Lufthansa (German Federal Republic), Royal Air Maroc, Swissair, Trans World Airlines, Tunis Air, U.A.A. (United Arab Airlines), U.T.A. (France).

OIL TRANSPORT

COMPANIES

Société Pétrolière de Gérance (SOPEG): 37 ave. Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 8e; Algiers: 10 rue du Sahara, Hydra; f. 1957 as a subsidiary of **C.F.P.-A.** and **S. N. REPAL**; operates crude oil pipelines from Haoud el Hamra to Bejaia; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. J. BOUVET.

Compagnie de Transport par Pipe-line au Sahara (TRAPSA): a subsidiary of **C.R.E.P.S.**, with concessions at Edjeleh and Zarzaitine; operates crude oil pipeline from In Amenas (Edjeleh) to La Skhirra on the Tunisian coast and from Tin Fouyé to In Amenas.

Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (SONATRACH): Imm. Mauretania, Agha, Algiers; f. 1963 to build a new pipeline from Hassi-Messaoud to Arzew with present capacity of 18,000,000 tons p.a., to be increased eventually to 23,000,000 tons p.a.; pipeline commissioned 1966; a second pipeline is planned from Hassi-Messaoud and Bejaia to a refinery at Algiers, and a third pipeline from Hassi R'Mel to Skikda, currently under construction, should be completed before 1971; Dir. SID AHMED GHOZALI.

Société de Transport de Pétrole de l'Est Saharien (T.R.A.P.E.S.) Ohanet; operates a crude oil pipeline from Ohanet to Hassi-Messaoud.

Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (S.N.P.A.): operates crude oil pipeline from El Gassi-El Agreb to Hassi-Messaoud.

TOURISM

Agence de Tourisme Algérienne: 2 Place Ben Badis, Algiers; f. 1962; branches in Paris, Frankfurt and Stockholm.

The first Pan African Cultural Festival was held in Algiers in July 1969. Thirty-five African states were represented by over 4,000 artists.

THEATRE

Théâtre National Algérien: Opéra Municipal, Algiers; performances in Arabic and French in Algiers and all main cities.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institut d'Etudes Nucléaires d'Alger: B.P. 1147, Algiers; research into nuclear physics, solid and electronic physics; two Van de Graaff accelerators, 3 MeV and 2 MeV; one Sames accelerator 600 KeV and one isotope separator of the Saclay type; Dir. Prof. M. ALLAB.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Alger: 2 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; 320 teachers, 9,500 students.

Université d'Oran: rue du Colonel Lotfi, Oran.

Centre Universitaire de Constantine: rue Ben M'hidi, Constantine.

ANTARCTICA

The Continent of Antarctica is estimated to cover 5,282,000 sq. miles. There are no indigenous inhabitants, but since 1944 a number of permanent research stations have been established.

MAJOR BASES

(The following list only includes bases south of latitude 60°.)

	Latitude	*Longitude*
ARGENTINA		
Almirante Brown	64° 53′ S	62° 53′ W
Esperanza	63° 24′ S	57° 00′ W
General Belgrano	77° 58′ S	38° 48′ W
Orcadas	60° 45′ S	44° 43′ W
Petrel	63° 28′ S	56° 17′ W
Teniente Matienzo	64° 58′ S	60° 02′ W
Vicecomodoro Marambio	64° 16′ S	56° 45′ W
AUSTRALIA		
Casey	66° 17′ S	110° 32′ E
Davis	68° 35′ S	77° 58′ E
Mawson	67° 36′ S	62° 53′ E
CHILE		
Capitán Arturo Prat	62° 29′ S	59° 38′ W
General Bernardo O'Higgins	63° 19′ S	57° 54′ W
Presidente Frei	62° 12′ S	58° 55′ W
FRANCE		
Dumont d'Urville	66° 40′ S	140° 01′ E
JAPAN		
Syowa	69° 00′ S	39° 35′ E
NEW ZEALAND		
Scott	77° 51′ S	166° 46′ E
Vanda	77° 32′ S	161° 38′ E

	Latitude	*Longitude*
SOUTH AFRICA		
Sanae	70° 19′ S	2° 22′ W
Borg Massivet	72° 58′ S	3° 48′ W
UNITED KINGDOM		
Fossil Bluff	72° 21′ S	68° 17′ W
Stonington Island	68° 11′ S	67° 00′ W
Argentine Islands	65° 15′ S	64° 15′ W
Signy Island	60° 43′ S	45° 56′ W
Adelaide	67° 46′ S	68° 54′ W
Halley Bay	75° 31′ S	26° 38′ W
UNITED STATES		
Amundsen-Scott	South Pole	
New Byrd	80° 01′ S	119° 32′ W
McMurdo	77° 51′ S	166° 37′ W
Palmer Station	64° 46′ S	64° 05′ W
U.S.S.R.		
Bellingshausen	62° 12′ S	58° 56′ W
Mirny	66° 33′ S	93° 01′ E
Molodyozhnaya	67° 40′ S	45° 51′ E
Novolazarevskaya	70° 46′ S	11° 50′ E
Vostok	78° 28′ S	106° 48′ E

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

Territory	*Claimant State*
British Antarctic Territory	United Kingdom
Antártida Argentina	Argentina
Antártica Chilena	Chile
Dronning Maud Land	Norway
Australian Antarctic Territory	Australia
Terre Adélie	France
Ross Dependency	New Zealand

These claims are not recognised by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

No formal claims have been made in the sector of Antarctica between 90°W. and 150°W.

See also Article 4 of the Antarctic Treaty on next page.

RESEARCH

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the **International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)**: f. 1958 to further the co-ordination of scientific activity in Antarctica, with a view to framing a scientific programme of circumpolar scope and significance; mems. 12 countries.

President: Dr. L. M. Gould (U.S.A.).

Vice-President: Dr. G. A. Avsiuk (U.S.S.R.).

Secretariat: Dr. G. de Q. Robin, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England.

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

The Treaty was signed in Washington in December 1959 by the twelve nations co-operating in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year. The Treaty entered into force on June 23rd, 1961.

SIGNATORIES

Argentina	France	South Africa
Australia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Belgium	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Chile	Norway	U.S.A.

ACCEDING STATES

Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Netherlands	Poland

ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

Meetings of delegations from all the signatory nations of the Antarctic Treaty are held from time to time to discuss scientific and political matters. The representatives elect a Chairman and Secretary. Committees and Working Groups may be established as required.

MEETINGS

First Meeting: Canberra, July 1961.
Second Meeting: Buenos Aires, July 1962.
Third Meeting: Brussels, June 1964.
Fourth Meeting: Santiago, Nov. 1966.
Fifth Meeting: Paris, 1968.

SUMMARY OF TREATY

Article 1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

Article 2. Freedom of scientific investigation and co-operation.

Article 3. Exchange of information and personnel.

Article 4. 1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

(a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;

(b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;

(c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article 5. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

Article 6. Geographical limits.

Article 7. Designation of observers and notification of stations and expeditions.

Article 8. Jurisdiction over observers and scientists.

Article 9. Future meetings.

Articles 10–14. Upholding, interpreting, amending, notifying and depositing the Treaty.

ARGENTINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Argentina occupies almost the whole of South America south of the Tropic of Capricorn. It has a long Atlantic coastline stretching from Uruguay and the River Plate to Tierra del Fuego. To the west lie Chile and the Andes mountains, to the north are Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. The climate varies from sub-tropical in the north to cold in Patagonia, generally with moderate summer rainfall. The language is Spanish. Nearly 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and about 2 per cent Protestant. The flag has three horizontal stripes, light blue, white and light blue (for military and government use the central stripe is charged with a gold sun in splendour). The capital is Buenos Aires.

Recent History

In 1946, after three years of political upheaval, General Perón came into power and established a totalitarian regime based on the support of the urban workers. He was deposed in 1955 and a provisional military Government established, before the elected Government of President Frondizi took office in 1958. The Frondizi Government fell early in 1962 and a period of instability followed. In July 1963 Dr. Arturo Illia was elected President. In June 1966, President Illia was deposed and Lt.-Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía sworn in as President. Late in 1966 a long-standing border dispute with Chile was finally settled.

In 1969, after a series of general strikes and outbreaks of violence caused by the arrests of rebel union (CGT) leaders and by the continued rise in the cost of living coupled with the wage freeze, the Cabinet resigned and a new cabinet was appointed. A state of siege was imposed on June 30th following the murder of trade union leader, Augusto Vandor. In November an amnesty was announced for all political prisoners.

Argentina has extended her offshore limits from 12 to 200 miles to safeguard her national fishing industry. Argentina disputes possession of the Falkland Islands with the United Kingdom.

Government

Argentina is a Republic composed of a Federal District, twenty-two States and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands. The Federal Government has a separate executive, legislature and judiciary similar to that of the U.S.A. Executive power is vested in the President. The Congress has two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Supreme Court exercises judicial power.

Each State has its own elected Governor and Legislature. Their authority extends to all matters not delegated to the Federal Government.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of 20–45 years, of which one year is spent in the Army or Air Force and two years in the Navy. The total strength of the regular Armed Forces is 107,500 of which the Army has 85,000 with a further 275,000 trained reservists, the Navy has 22,200 and the Air Force 300 pilots. Defence expenditure is about 16 per cent of the Budget.

Economic Affairs

Argentina is primarily an agricultural country and her prosperity rests on livestock, wool and cereals. Meat production is geared to the needs of Western Europe, and about 9½ million cattle and 7¼ million sheep are slaughtered annually. The main crops are wheat (Argentina is the world's fourth largest exporter), maize, oats and linseed. In 1967 Argentina was the world's third largest producer of wine, and export markets are now being sought in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Industry is mainly concerned with meat processing, meat packing and other animal by-products. There has been rapid growth in the plastics, textile, steel, engineering and chemical industries, and Argentina is now virtually self-sufficient in all consumer goods and many categories of machinery. Oil and natural gas provide the great bulk of the country's energy. Other minerals produced include sulphur and tin, areas in the Andean zones are to be prospected for copper, and aluminium production is scheduled to begin in January 1974, with a plant to be located at Puerto Madryn. Reserves of coal are estimated at 400 million tons. Several hydro-electric schemes are under construction, the most important being the Chocon/Cerros Colorados scheme, which will cost some U.S. $387 million and is due for completion in 1978. Argentina is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association.

Transport and Communications

Argentina's transport network is concentrated in the east central provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba, San Luis and Entre Ríos. Main railways connect with Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay and are parallelled by branches of the Pan American Highway. A five-year plan for highway construction is in hand. A new bridge, part of the Inter-American highway, is to be built between Puerto Unzué and Fray Bentos in Uruguay: 4.8 km. long and 42 metres above the river Uruguay. An under-water tunnel is under construction, extending beneath the Paraná river between the cities of Sante Fé and Paraná. River steamers operate on the Plate, Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay rivers. Internal air services are well developed and five Argentine lines, and many foreign ones, operate international schedules.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits are provided to wage-earners through trade unions and employers' associations. In 1967 all welfare services were co-ordinated under the National Council of Social Welfare, and a new Pensions Law was introduced.

Education

The adult literacy rate of about 90 per cent is regarded as the highest in Latin America. Education is free from pre-school to university level, and compulsory for all children at primary and intermediate levels, from the ages of six to fourteen. Secondary education covers a five-year period, and university courses range from one to six years. There are 25 universities with about 234,000 students. In 1968 a plan for educational reform was approved, which dispensed with the entrance examination for secondary schools and

outlined a new programme for teacher training, which, with the abolition of the Escuelas Normales, has been raised to the level of higher education. The reform is to lead gradually to a centralized system of education; detailed planning of new curricula will take place during 1970, and a few schools are to be selected for experimental application of the new programme.

Tourism

Argentina has yet to exploit fully her superb tourist attractions. The principal ones are the Andes mountains, the lake district of Bariloche, where there is a National Park, the Atlantic beaches, the Iguazú falls, the Pampas and the city of Buenos Aires.

Visas are not required to visit Argentina by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and all American countries except Cuba.

Sport

The most popular sport is football, followed by horse racing, polo, rugby, motor racing and basket ball.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 25 (Anniversary of the 1810 Revolution), June 20 (Flag Day), July 9 (Independence Day), August 17 (Death of General San Martin), October 12 (Discovery of America), December 25 (Christmas Day), also important religious festivals.

1971 (the following are optional holidays on which only banks and public offices are obliged to close): January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 22, 23 (Carnival Monday and Tuesday), April 8, 9 (Maundy Thursday and Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the peso, which is divided into 100 centavos. On January 1st, 1970, the Argentine Government introduced a new "heavy" peso equivalent to 100 units of the former currency. New notes and coins are being issued but overprinted old notes will be in circulation for some time.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rate: 8.40 pesos = £1 sterling
3.50 pesos = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1966 estimates)			
	Total (1969 est.)	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
4,024,691.5 sq. kilometres	23,983,000	478,617	193,100	285,517

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

Buenos Aires (capital)	5,900	Bahia Blanca	150
Córdoba	846	Salta	120
Rosario	751	Mendoza	115
La Plata	406	Mar del Plata	140
Tucumán	290	Corrientes	104
Santa Fé	260	Resistencia	94
Paraná	184	Santiago del Estero	81

STATES

(1969 estimates—'000)

STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Buenos Aires – Federal District	3,549	
Buenos Aires – State	8,098	La Plata
Catamarca	201	Catamarca
Córdoba	2,102	Córdoba
Corrientes	639	Corrientes
Chaco	651	Resistencia
Chubut	171	Rawson
Entre Rios	965	Paraná
Formosa	214	Formosa
Jujuy	290	Jujuy
La Pampa	190	Santa Rosa
La Rioja	154	La Rioja
Mendoza	988	Mendoza
Misiones	434	Posadas
Neuquen	32	Neuquen
Rio Negro	232	Viedma
Salta	495	Salta
San Juan	422	San Juan
San Luis	209	San Luis
Santa Cruz	79	Rio Gallegos
Santa Fé	2,259	Santa Fé
Santiago del Estero	571	Santiago del Estero
Tucumán	928	Tucumán
TERRITORY:		
Tierra del Fuego	10	Ushuaia

AGRICULTURE

CROPS	AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1965–66*	1966–67*	1966–67*	1968–69*	1965–66*	1967–68*	1967–68*	1968–69*
Wheat	5,426	6,291	6,613	6,680	5,400	6,247	7,320	5,740
Maize	3,921	4,194	4,473	4,604	7,040	8,510	6,560	6,900
Oats	1,117	1,143	1,193	1,299	480	540	690	490
Barley	909	919	882	1,011	404	442	588	556
Rye	2,136	2,285	2,286	2,500	245	270	352	360
Linseed	1,294	924	711	878	570	577	385	510
Sunflower	1,181	1,366	1,194	1,354	782	1,120	940	876
Cotton	540	360	319	426	370	270	220	304
Sugar Cane	277	233	195	196	11,960	8,576	9,470	9,800
Rice	56	68	80	96	165	213	283	345
Millet	231	257	288	285	186	224	229	195
Tobacco	63	65	67	62	42	63	59	52

* Provisional

LIVESTOCK

(1963)

Horned Cattle	40,344,040
Sheep	46,066,581
Pigs	3,415,261
Horses	3,762,203

1966 (estimate) Cattle 47 m.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTS

YEAR	CATTLE SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER ('000 head)	MEAT EXPORTS (tons)
1965	7,124.0	502,200
1966	8,339.2	663,400
1967	9,724.1	696,700

FISHING

(tons)

	1967	1968*
Sea Fish	183,401	170,506
Shell Fish	11,659	13,083
Freshwater Fish	13,114	11,116

* Provisional

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	1967*	1968*
Sulphur	tons	31,906	34,223
Tin	,,	3,987	3,250
Silver and Tin	,,	256	584
Asphalt	'000 tons	—	—
Coal	,, ,,	410.8	472.3
Crude Petroleum	'000 cu.metres	18,231.7	19,951

* Provisional

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1967*	1968*
Yerba Maté	'000 tons	110.7	119.4
Casein	,, ,,	20.0	17.3
Washed Wool	,, ,,	61.3	68.3
Portland Cement	,, ,,	3,521.7	4,193.2
Quebracho Extract	,, ,,	119.2	122.6
Cotton Fibre	tons	84.5	73.9
Cellulose (Paper)	,,	94,745	125,626
Artificial Silk Yarn	,,	12,579.5	11,395.7
Diesel Oil	'000 cu.metres	1,361.3	1,423.8
Fuel Oil	,, ,,	8,431.2	8,615.3
Gas Oil	,, ,,	2,976.4	3,162.4
Kerosene	,, ,,	1,067.5	998.6
Beer	million litres	249.6	301.2
Cigarettes	millions	25,795.6	27,301.8

* Provisional

FINANCE

A new "heavy" peso equivalent to 100 *units of the old currency was introduced on January* 1st, 1970.

1 peso = 100 centavos.

8.4 pesos=£1 sterling; 3.50 pesos=U.S. $1.00.

100 pesos=£11 16s. 8d. sterling=U.S. $28.58.

Exchange Rate Peso: U.S.$ (1948) 9.25, (1956) 37.45, (1966) 247.30, (1969) 350.

BUDGET 1968*
(million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs and Ports	96,304.8	National Government	586,574.2
Income Tax	111,476.7	Provinces, Municipalities	181,081.7
Interest and Revenue	146,148.4	Miscellaneous Distribution	4,654.3
Sales	133,986.6		
Stamp Duties	29,216.0		
Lottery and Gambling	7,644.9		
Estate Duty, Patents, Passport Fees	29,277.0		
Miscellaneous Income	210,003.7		
Others	8,252.1		
TOTAL	735,388.3	TOTAL	772,310.2

* Provisional figures.

GOLD RESERVES AND
CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(1965 — million pesos)

Gold Reserves	68
Currency in Circulation	514,000
Gross National Product	3,242,989

Currency in circulation (1967): 622,200 million pesos.

COST OF LIVING AND WAGES INDEX—
FEDERAL CAPITAL
Base 1960=100

	1968	1969*
General level of cost of living	562.1	594.9
Food	532.9	553.8
Clothing	571.0	624.5
Rent	536.6	565.0
Electricity	597.7	595.0
General Expenses	700.5	764.5
Household Goods	533.7	547.4
Average wages index:		
Official Worker	626.4	676.6
Day Labourer	629.7	680.1

The cost of living index is based on the expenses of an industrial worker with two school age children.

*Jan.–Sept.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at current prices)

	1966	1967	1968*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	3,678,863	4,603,684	5,348,989
of which:			
Agriculture	570,373	708,288	755,035
Mining	63,143	88,992	100,472
Industry	1,209,722	1,440,047	1,702,136
Construction	160,425	226,193	301,289
Electricity, Gas and Water	89,274	130,598	165,337
Transport and communications	334,777	431,488	529,884
Trade	473,769	593,127	724,208
Banks, insurance, property	140,458	178,185	200,102
Government services	407,456	513,267	516,860
Other services	229,466	293,499	353,666
Net factor income from abroad	−31,118	−41,060	−50,470
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	3,647,745	4,562,624	5,298,519
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	360,135	592,957	700,000
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	4,007,880	5,155,581	5,998,519
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	2,759,835	3,535,144	4,152,257
Government consumption expenditure	481,285	610,327	637,000
Gross domestic investment	716,981	953,307	1,180,527

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. $)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,464	1,095	369	1,368	1,169	199
Freight	68	3	65	63	3	60
Other transport and insurance	101	86	15	87	82	5
Travel	2	58	− 56	175	216	− 41
Investment income	14	133	−119	37	179	−142
Government n.i.e.	5	10	− 5	9	15	− 6
Other services	53	138	− 85	38	129	− 91
Total	1,707	1,523	184	1,778	1,792	− 14
Transfer Payments:						
Private	2	2	—	2	4	− 2
Central government	—	3	− 3	—	2	− 2
Total	2	5	− 3	2	6	− 4
CURRENT BALANCE	1,709	1,528	181	1,780	1,798	− 18
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	—	7	− 7	132	5	127
Other private long-term	—	30	− 30			
Other private short-term	—	12	− 12			
Local government	—	1	− 1	—	1	− 1
Central government	—	45	− 45	119	49	70
Total	—	95	− 95	251	55	196
Monetary Sector:						
Commercial bank liabilities	5	—	5	—	—	—
Commercial bank assets	23	—	23	—	—	—
Central bank liabilities	131	—	131	—	—	—
Central bank assets	—	507	−507	—	—	—
Total	159	507	−348	—	213	−213
CAPITAL BALANCE	159	602	−443	251	268	− 17
Net Errors and Omissions	262	—	262	35	—	35

EXTERNAL TRADE

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(million pesos)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	151,338.2	202,277.2	234,858.3	364,446	409,216
Exports	196,166.1	245,990.1	316,176.1	462,873	478,179

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	VOLUME (thousand tons)		VALUE (million pesos)	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Animals and Animal Products	5,709	13,525	1,023	2,305
Vegetable Products	404,435	237,186	19,549	15,513
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	3,902	5,318	579	817
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	20,042	28,590	4,787	5,947
Mineral Products	5,785,642	5,171,286	40,106	37,380
Chemical Products	447,509	464,511	50,300	56,239
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	60,597	61,852	14,152	14,788
Timber, Cork, Cane and Manufactures	604,927	681,601	15,960	21,942
Paper Goods	362,528	440,521	25,519	30,049
Textiles and Manufactures	33,092	50,258	7,982	11,590
Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glassware	36,039	30,936	4,847	5,338
Metals and Manufactures	1,033,712	1,085,345	67,719	69,915
Machinery, including Electrical	67,546	85,293	71,481	95,480
Transport Material	103,278	44,811	28,942	28,246
Precision Instruments	2,298	2,464	10,020	11,345
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products	2,667	3,350	1,484	2,323
TOTAL	8,973,921	8,406,848	364,446	409,216

EXPORTS	VOLUME (thousand tons)		VALUE (million pesos)	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Animals and Animal Products	801,109	601,550	108,858	91,338
Vegetable Products	7,841,186	7,034,834	146,703	148,516
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	507,361	348,303	32,206	24,623
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	1,887,790	1,910,707	74,694	89,572
Mineral Products	818,432	1,308,821	4,420	6,913
Chemical Products	154,100	185,979	13,458	16,811
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	9,404	10,687	1,329	2,320
Leather and Manufactures	208,512	213,065	26,112	26,798
Paper Goods	7,270	12,426	4,034	5,872
Textiles and Manufactures	153,483	148,122	34,980	39,912
Metals and Manufactures	109,490	256,322	5,280	11,372
Machinery, including Electrical	6,954	9,540	8,436	10,641
Transport Material	1,320	2,853	1,143	1,806
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products	5,451	10,222	1,179	1,677
TOTAL	12,511,772	12,053,334	462,873	478,179

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million pesos)

	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Austria	1,068	1,655	1,564	291	486	519
Belgium	2,464	7,427	4,294	11,130	19,410	20,990
Brazil	27,527	41,208	48,487	19,936	32,083	45,166
British Asiatic Possessions	107	170	271	113	400	365
Canada	5,898	8,613	12,231	790	1,156	1,686
Chile	6,607	12,308	17,199	11,913	24,512	27,098
Czechoslovakia	640	982	614	1,560	2,366	1,372
France	7,967	11,544	14,401	9,327	16,925	15,836
German Federal Republic	22,580	37,545	44,634	17,391	25,418	23,271
India	699	653	366	44	227	821
Italy	17,874	26,320	25,943	51,707	71,092	68,980
Japan	6,578	13,742	14,557	7,519	10,564	10,162
Kuwait	308	1,014	313	2	65	586
Netherlands	4,634	7,187	7,102	30,336	58,888	47,539
Netherlands West Indies	646	331	831	113	357	695
Paraguay	3,759	4,831	4,754	2,312	4,254	4,475
Peru	3,072	3,535	4,848	8,646	15,599	20,221
Sweden	6,849	8,233	9,032	1,111	2,030	2,603
United Kingdom	13,894	22,755	27,541	30,897	42,605	36,616
U.S.A.	54,287	80,519	94,453	24,923	38,781	55,006
U.S.S.R.	4,076	2,554	1,829	16,693	8,399	8,822
Venezuela	4,917	12,175	12,262	714	1,301	2,428

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Year	Passengers Carried (million)	Freight Carried ('000 tons)	Passenger-km. (million)	Ton-km. (million)
1966	480	21,927	14,080	13,459
1967	456	16,911	13,590	11,355
1968*	480	19,000	14,089	12,913

* Provisional

ROADS

Motor Vehicles in Use, 1965

Cars	925,258
Goods Vehicles	542,139
Buses and Coaches	19,942

SHIPPING

Tonnage of Shipping Entering Argentine Ports ('000 net registered tons)

Year	Total Tonnage	Buenos Aires	Other Ports
1966	13,270	7,155	6,115
1967	12,292	7,572	4,720
1968 (provisional)	11,065	7,237	3,828

In 1966, 1,378,500 tons of Argentine, 1,389,600 tons of British, and 606,800 tons of U.S. shipping entered Argentine ports.

Merchant Fleet (1966): 159 ships over 1,000 tons gross; total 1,087,000 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

Year	Passengers Carried ('000)		Freight Carried (tons)		Kilometres Flown ('000)	
	Argent. Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argent. Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argent. Airlines	Foreign Airlines
1966	1,136.4	551.4	9,426.7	13,436.6	31,209.9	6,290.3
1967	1,415.4	527.4	13,311.4	15,611.4	40,327.2	6,377.3
1968*	1,530.2	591.8	16,924.1	16,444.4	44,277.9	6,717.6

* Provisional.

EDUCATION

(1968*)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary	25,609	3,480,534	180,423
Secondary and Technical	3,906	887,236	122,394
Colleges and Universities	461	265,303	19,788

* Provisional.

Source: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of 1853 establishes a federal republican and representative form of government. The following are its main points:

Each province has the right to exercise its own administration of justice, municipal system and primary education. The Roman Catholic religion, being the faith of the majority of the nation, shall enjoy State protection; freedom of religious belief is guaranteed to all other denominations. All the inhabitants of the country have the right to work and exercise any legal trade; to petition the authorities; to leave or enter the Argentine territory, to use or dispose of their properties, to associate for a peaceable or useful purpose; to teach and acquire education, and to express freely their opinion in the press without censorship. The State does not admit any prerogative of blood, birth, privilege or titles of nobility. Equality is the basis of all duties and public offices. No citizen may be detained, except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the law; or sentenced other than by virtue of a law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned. Private residence, property and correspondence are inviolable. No one may enter the home of a citizen or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless by a warrant from the competent authority; no one may suffer expropriation, except in case of public necessity and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the laws. In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

The National Constitution states, in its preamble, that its benefits will be extended to "all men, from all parts of the world, who wish to live on Argentine soil".

The Constitution may be amended in part or in its entirety if the Congress so decides by a two-thirds majority, in which case a constitutional assembly must be convened.

Congress. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature: a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Deputies are elected for four years, by a majority of votes, and are eligible for re-election; but half the Chamber shall be renewed every two years.

The Senate is composed of two members for each province, elected by majority of votes; and two members for the capital, elected in the same way as the President of the Republic. Their term of office is nine years and they are eligible for re-election, but a third of the Senate shall be renewed every three years.

The ordinary sessions of Congress take place from May 1st to September 30th. The President may extend the sessions or convene extraordinary sessions.

The powers of Congress include regulating foreign trade; fixing import and export duties; levying taxes for a specified time whenever the defence, common safety or general welfare of the State so require; contracting loans on the nation's credit; regulating the internal and external debt and the currency system of the country; fixing the budget and providing for whatever is conducive to the prosperity and well-being of the nation. Congress also approves or rejects treaties, authorises the Executive to declare war or make peace, and establishes the strength of the armed forces in peace and war.

The Executive Power is vested in the President, who must be Argentine-born and of the Roman Catholic faith. He and the Vice-President are elected from the two candidates who shall have gained the largest number of votes if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the elections. They are nominated for a term of six years and may not be re-elected immediately, but only after the lapse of one term.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces. The general administration of the country is in his hands, and he appoints, with the approval of the Senate, the judges of the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals, ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, senior officers of the armed forces and bishops. He may also appoint and remove, without reference to another body, his cabinet ministers, consular officials and employees of the administration whose appointment is not otherwise governed by the Constitution. He issues the instructions and rulings necessary for the execution of the laws of the country, and himself takes part in drawing up and promulgating those laws.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is responsible for the internal administration of all tribunals and for the nomination of its junior members.

Provincial Government. The 22 States retain all the power not delegated to the Federal Government. They are governed by their own institutions and elect their own governors, legislators and officials.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Lt.-Gen. JUAN CARLOS ONGANÍA.

MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

Minister of the Interior: Gen. FRANCISCO A. IMAZ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship: JUAN B. MARTÍN.

Minister of Economy and Labour: Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA DAGNINO PASTORE.

Minister of Defence: Dr. JOSÉ CÁCERES MONIÉ.

Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. CARLOS A. CONSIGLI.

Minister of Works and Public Services: Ing. LUIS MARÍA GOTELLI.

Minister of Justice: Dr. CONRADO ETCHEBARNE.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Secretary for Culture and Education: Dr. DARDO PÉREZ GUILHOU.

Secretary for Information and Tourism: Col. LUIS A. PRÉMOLI.

Secretary for Communications: Gen. JULIO ARGENTINO TEGLIA.

Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. LORENZO A. RAGGIO.

Secretary for the Treasury: LUIS BERNARDO MEY.

Secretary for Industry and Trade: Dr. RAÚL JORGE PEYCERET.

Secretary for Mining: Dr. LORENZO F. ARISTARAIN.

Secretary for Labour: RUBENS SAN SEBASTIÁN.

Secretary for Public Works and Transport: Ing. ARMANDO SILVIO RESSIA.

Secretary for Community Development: Dr. SANTIAGO DE ESTRADA.

Secretary for Social Security: Dr. ALFREDO M. COUSIDO.

Secretary for Public Health: Dr. EZEQUIEL HOLMBERG.

Secretary for Foreign Trade: ELBIO BALDINELLI.

Secretary for Housing: Arq. ESTEBAN GUAIA.

Secretary for Power: JUAN PEDRO THIBAUD.

Secretary for Water Resources: Dr. GUILLERMO CANO.

Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force: Brig-Gen. JORGE MARTÍNEZ ZUVIRÍA.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army: Lt.-Gen. ALEJANDRO AUGUSTÍN LANUSSE.

Commander of the Navy: Adm. PEDRO J. GNAVI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ARGENTINA

(Buenos Aires unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Algeria: Montevideo 1889; *Ambassador:* MOSTEFA LACHERAF.

Australia: Av. Rivadavia 1829, 5° piso; *Ambassador:* EWAN DANIEL MACKINNON, C.B.E.

Austria: French 3671; *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL WOLF (aslo accred. to Uruguay).

Belgium: Defensa 113, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* JEAN-CHARLES SALMON.

Bolivia: Corrientes 545, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUSTO RODAS EGUINO.

Brazil: Arroyo 1142; *Ambassador:* MANUEL PIO-CORRÊA.

Bulgaria: Guise 2009; *Ambassador:* Dr. ARGUIR ALEXIEV.

Canada: Suipacha 1111, 26° piso; *Ambassador:* ROBERT CHOQUETTE.

Ceylon: jointly with India.

Colombia: Sante Fé 782; *Ambassador:* LUCIO PABÓN NÚÑEZ.

Costa Rica: Esmeralda 961; *Ambassador:* ALVARO MONGE UMAÑA.

Chile: Esmeralda 851; *Ambassador:* HERNÁN VIDELA LIRA.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Avda. Pte. R. S. Pena 636; *Ambassador:* MAO LAN TUAN.

Czechoslovakia: Av. Figueroa Alcorta 3240; *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANTISEK TELICKA.

Denmark: Leandro N. Alem 1074, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* BJARNE WITH PAULSON.

Dominican Republic: Córdoba 933; *Ambassador:* Dr. A. A. ESPAILLAT.

Ecuador: Reconquista 379, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO AROSEMENA GÓMEZ.

El Salvador: Coronel Diaz 2837; *Ambassador:* ARMANDO PEÑA QUEZADA.

Finland: Av. L. N. Alem 1074, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* A. A. THESLEFF.

France: Cerrito 1373; *Ambassador:* Count JEAN DE LA CHEVARDIÈRE DE LA GRANDVILLE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Maipú 942; *Ambassador:* ERNST-GÜNTHER MOHR.

Ghana: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Greece: Avda. Corrientes 545-9; *Ambassador:* Dr. THEODORE BAIZOS.

Guatemala: Sante Fé 1240, 5° piso; *Ambassador:* Col. E. PAIZ MORALES (also accred. to Paraguay).

Haiti: Las Heras 3737, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* GEORGES SALAMON.

Honduras: R. Peña 336, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO FLORES OCHOA.

Hungary: Coronel Díaz 1874; *Ambassador:* LAZLO FERENC DRAGON.

Iceland: Cangallo 444; *Ambassador:* P. THORSTEINSSON (resident in Washington).

India: Paraguay 580, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* BIMALENDU KUMAR SANYAL.

Indonesia: M. Ramón Castilla 2901; *Ambassador:* SULI SULEIMAN.

Iran: Libertador 2257; *Ambassador:* ALI FOTOUHI.

Ireland: Santa Fé 782, 2° piso; *Chargé d'Affaires:* DANIEL HANAFIN.

Israel: Arroyo 916; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Italy: Billinghurst 2577; *Ambassador:* Baron PAULO TALLARIGO DE ZAGARISE E SERSALE.

Japan: Libertad 840, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* ICHIRO KAWASAKI.

Jordan: Santiago, Chile.

Korea, Republic: Melo 2159; *Ambassador:* DONG SUNG KIM.

Lebanon: Av. del Libertador 2354; *Ambassador:* FARES RAGI.

Liechtenstein: Consular relations through Switzerland.

Luxembourg: jointly with Belgium.

Mali: jointly with Morocco.

Malta: Av. R. S. Peña 971; *Ambassador:* MARIANO FONTECILLA (resident in Santiago, Chile).

Mexico: Posadas 1031, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* Dr. F. GONZÁLEZ DE LA VEGA.

Morocco: Av. Sante Fé 1385, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* M. BEN ABDESLEM EL FASSI EL HALFAOUI.

Nepal: *Ambassador:* PADMA BAHADUR KHATRI.

Netherlands: Maipú 66, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* HERMAN HAGENAAR.

New Zealand: Argentine Consulate-General in Washington.

Nicaragua: Paraná 552, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* Cap. José LEÓN SANDINO MORALES.

Norway: Esmeralda 909, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* FINN SEYERSTED (also accred. to Uruguay).

Pakistan: Av. Alvear 1402; *Ambassador:* KHURRAN KHAN PANNI.

Panama: Sarmiento 552, 14° piso; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL AMADO BURGOS.

Paraguay: Viamonte 1851; *Ambassador:* ANÍBAL MEZQUITA VERA.

Peru: Avda. del Libertador 1720; *Ambassador:* GONZALO FERNÁNDEZ PUYÓ.

Poland: Alejandro María de Aguado 2870; *Ambassador:* BERNARD BOGDANSKI.

Portugal: Córdoba 315, 3° piso; *Ambassador Designate:* JOÃO O. M. CORREA ATUNES DE ALMEIDA.

Philippines: Castex 3123; *Ambassador:* Dr. TOMÁS G. DE CASTRO.

Romania: Arroyo 962170; *Ambassador:* VICTOR FLORESCU.

Saudi Arabia: Caracas, Venezuela.

Spain: Mariscal Ramón Castilla 2720; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA ALFARO POLANCO.

South Africa: Cerrito 550, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* ROBERT HARROWER COATON.

Sudan: jointly with United Arab Republic.

Sweden: Av. Corrientes 330; *Ambassador:* OSTEN LUNDBORG.

Switzerland: Uruguay 740; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONINO JANNER.

Syria: Callao 956; *Ambassador:* JAWDAT ATASSY.

Thailand: Belgrano 265, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* CHARERN PLENGWIDYA (also accred. to Bolivia).

Trinidad and Tobago: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Turkey: Av. R. S. Peña 852, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* TALAT MIRAS (also accred. to Uruguay).

U.S.S.R.: Av. R. Peña 1741; *Ambassador:* YOURI I. VOLSKI.

U.A.R.: Guido 1530, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* S. ABDEL RAHMAN MAHMOUD.

United Kingdom: Dr. Luis Agote 2412; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL HADOW.

U.S.A.: Sarmiento 663; *Ambassador:* JOHN DAVID LODGE.

Uruguay: Las Heras 1907; *Ambassador:* JULIO A. LACARTE MURÓ.

Vatican: Avda. Alvear 1605 (Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. Monsignor Dr. LINO ZANINI.

Yugoslavia: Charcas 1705; *Ambassador:* IVAN BACLIN.

Argentina also has diplomatic relations with Andorra, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldive Islands, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet-Nam Republic, Western Samoa, Zambia.

STATE GOVERNORS

Buenos Aires: Ing. SATURNINO LLORENTE.

Catamarca: Gen. GUILLERMO RAMÓN BRIZUELA.

Chaco: Col. MIGUEL A. BASAIL.

Chubut: Rear-Adm. GUILLERMO PÉREZ PITÓN.

Córdoba: ROBERTO HUERTA.

Corrientes: ADOLFO NAVAJAS ARTAZA.

Entre Ríos: Brig. RICARDO FAVRE.

Formosa: Col. AUGUSTO GUILLERMO SOSA LAPRIDA.

Jujuy: Dr. DARÍO ARIAS.

La Pampa: Rear-Adm. HELVIO N. GUOZDEN.

La Rioja: GUILLERMO IRIBARREN.

Mendoza: Gen. JORGE EUGENIO BLANCO.

Misiones: Capt. HUGO MONTIEL.

Neuquén: Ing. RODOLFO ROSAUER.

Rio Negro: ROBERTO V. REQUEIJO.

Salta: Dr. CARLOS F. PONCE MARTÍNEZ.

San Juan: Ing. José A. LÓPEZ.

San Luis: Col. MATÍAS LABORDA IBARRA.

Santa Cruz: Cmmdre. CARLOS ALBERTO RAYNELLI.

Santa Fé: Rear-Adm. ELADIO M. VÁZQUEZ.

Santiago del Estero: CARLOS URIONDO.

Tucumán: JORGE NANCLARES.

National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctic and S. Atlantic Islands: Rear-Adm. JOSÉ MARÍA GUZMÁN.

CONGRESS

Congress was dissolved in June 1966 by virtue of the Statute of the Argentine Revolution which, in accordance with its Article 5, invested the President of the Nation with the legislative powers normally wielded by Congress under the National Constitution.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were dissolved in June 1966. The following were then operative:

Unión Cívica Radical del Pueblo (UCRP): Moderate Radicals; Pres. RICARDO BALBIN.

Partido Justicialista: supporters of former president Peron.

Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo (MID): f. 1963 by dissident group of UCRI; Leader former president Frondizi.

Partidos del Centro: Conservative; Pres. CARLOS E. AGUINAGA.

Unión Cívica Radical Intransigente (UCRI): Left-wing Radicals; Pres. OSCAR ALENDE.

Unión del Pueblo Argentino (UDELPA): Right of centre; Pres. PEDRO EUGENIO ARAMBURU.

Partido Socialista Argentino (PSA): Socialist; Sec. RICARDO MUÑIZ.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: Pres. HORACIO SUELDO.

Partido Demócrata Progresista: Pres. HORACIO THEDY.

Partido Socialista Democrático: f. 1957; moderate Socialists; Sec.-Gen. JUAN A. SOLARI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Buenos Aires.

President: Dr. EDUARDO A. ORTIZ BASUALDO.

Judges: Dr. ROBERTO CHUTE.
Dr. MARCO AURELIO RISOLÍA.
Dr. LUIS C. CABRAL.
Dr. JOSÉ F. BIDAU.

Federal Appeal Courts: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, La Plata, Paraná, Rosario, Bahía Blanca, Mendoza, Tucumán and Resistentia.

Provincial Courts: Each with its Supreme Court and system of subsidiary courts, deals with cases originating within and confined to the provinces.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

METROPOLITAN SEES

Buenos Aires: Palacio Arzobispal, Suipacha 1034; Monseñor Dr. ANTONIO CAGGIANO.

Bahia Blanca: Colón 164; Most Rev. GERMINIANO ESORTO.

Córdoba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 98; Most Rev. RAÚL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA.

Corrientes: 9 de Julio 1543; Most Rev. FRANCISCO VICENTÍN.

La Plata: Calle 14, No. 1009; Most Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ PLAZA.

Mendoza: Catamarca 94; Most Rev. OLIMPO S. MADRESNA (Apostolic Administrator).

Paraná: Monte Caseros 77; Most Rev. ADOLFO SERVANDO TORTOLO.

Rosario: Córdoba 1677; Most Rev. GUILERMO BOLATTI.

Salta: España 596; Most Rev. CARLOS MARIANO PÉREZ ESLAVA.

San Juan: Rivadavia 46; Most Rev. ILDEFONSO MARÍA SANSIERRA ROBLA.

Santa Fé: H.E. Cardinal VICENTE FAUSTINO ZAZPE.

Tucumán: Sarmiento 895; Most Rev. BLAS VÍCTOR CONRERO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Argentine Federation of Evangelical Churches*): Tucumán 358-6.L., Buenos Aires; f. 1958; 41 denominations; Chair. Rev. LUIS P. BUCAFUSCO.

Iglesia Congregacionalista en la República Argentina (*The Congregational Church in the Argentine*): San Martín 119, Concordia, E.R.; f. 1924; 105 congregations, 8,500 mems., 19,000 adherents (1968); Supt. Rev. HERBERT R. SCHAAL; publ. *Der Herold* (German), *Crecimiento* (Spanish).

Iglesia Evangélica del Río de la Plata: Esmeralda 162, Buenos Aires; f. 1899; 90,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. HEINZ JOACHIM HELD.

Iglesia Evangélica Metodista Argentina (*Methodist Church of Argentina*): Rivadavia 4044, Buenos Aires; f. 1836; 45,000 mems; Dr. CARLOS T. GATTINONI, Bishop.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas—DAIA (*Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations*): Pasteur 633, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1935; there are about 500,000 Jews, mostly in Buenos Aires; Pres. Ing. GREGORIO FAIGÓN; Sec. Dr. JOSÉ KESTELMAN.

THE PRESS

The major Buenos Aires newspapers have a total circulation of approximately two million. The five most important newspapers, which have a semi-national circulation are: *La Razón, Clarín, La Prensa, La Nación* and *El Mundo*. In August 1969, under the state of siege regulations imposed in June, two weekly papers were closed down by the Government: *Azul y Blanco* and *Primera Plana*. The latter was replaced by a new paper entitled *Ojo*, but the first number to appear was also seized. In 1970 the January edition of the Radical Party's official publication, *Inédito*, was confiscated in Buenos Aires before distribution.

DAILIES

BUENOS AIRES

El Avisador Mercantil: f. 1898; morning; commercial; Dir. Dr. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ DEL CASAL; Eds. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ and L. ONETTI; circ. 6,500.

Buenos Aires Herald: 25 de Mayo 596; English; f. 1876; morning; independent; Editor ROBERT COX; circ. 16,000.

Clarín: Piedras 1743; f. 1945; morning; independent; Dir. ERNESTINA LAURA HERRERA DE NOBLE; circ. 343,204 (daily), 411,158 (Sunday).

Crónica: morning and evening; Dir. OSCAR RUIZ.

El Cronista Comercial: Esmeralda 668; f. 1908; morning; Dirs. DUILIO ANZISI and RAFAEL A. PERROTTA; circ. 35,000.

El Mundo: Avda. R. S. Peña 655; f. 1938; morning; independent; Dir. ARMANDO A. RAMOS; circ. 192,147 (daily), 238,746 (Sunday).

La Nación: San Martín 344; f. 1870; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. Dr. BARTOLOMÉ MITRE; circ. 285,240 (daily); 300,282 (Sunday).

Noticias Gráficas: Avda. de Mayo 654; f. 1931; evening; independent; Dir. ALBERTO CORDONE; circ. 150,000.

La Prensa: Av. de Mayo 567/75; f. 1869 by José C. Paz, was forced to stop publication in January 1951 and was confiscated by the Peronista régime; re-appeared in February 1956; morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ; circ. 255,000 weekdays, 304,000 Sundays.

La Razón: Av. de Mayo 729/41; f. 1905; evening; independent; Dir. RICARDO PERALTA-RAMOS; circ. 475,639.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BAHÍA BLANCA

El Atlántico: Alsina 260.

La Nueva Provincia: Sarmiento 54; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dirs. DIANA JULIO DE MASSOT and Dr. MARIO C. MARRA; circ. 40,000.

CONCORDIA

El Diario: Pellegrini 569-571; f. 1924; evening; Dir. HÉCTOR OLIVERA; circ. 4,000.

El Litoral: Entre Ríos 522; f. 1901; evening; independent; Proprs. Edalté, S.C.A.; circ. 174,000.

CÓRDOBA

Comercio y Justicia: 27 de Abril 536; f. 1939; economic and legal news; Dir. JORGE RAÚL EGUÍA; circ. 10,000.

Córdoba: General Paz 410; daily.

La Voz del Interior: Avda. Colón 37; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. LUIS F. REMONDA; Admin. Gen. Dr. JUAN E. REMONDA; Gen. Sec. S. REMONDA-RUIBAL; circ. 65,000.

Los Principios: 9 de Julio 241; f. 1894; morning; Catholic, independent; Dir. ENRIQUE NORES MARTÍNEZ; circ. 42,936.

CORRIENTES

El Liberal: Carlos Pellegrini 1172; f. 1909; evening; non-party; Editor JUAN FRANCISCO TORRENT; circ. 6,000.

La Mañana: Buenos Aires 466; f. 1930; daily except Mondays; Dir. ANÍBAL E. SILVERO; circ. 8,000.

LA PLATA

El Argentino: Calle 49, No. 479; f. 1906; circ. 15,000.

El Día: Diagonal 80, No. 817/25; f. 1884; morning; democratic; independent; Editor Dr. DAVID KRAISELBURD; circ. 76,000.

El Plata: Calle 49, No. 479; f. 1949; evening; Dir. HÉCTOR GENORO; circ. 16,000.

MAR DEL PLATA

El Atlántico: Bolivar 2965; daily.

El Trabajo: Jujuy 1849; f. 1915; circ. 10,000.

MENDOZA

Los Andes: San Martín 1049; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dirs. ROSA CORREA DE CALLE, CARMEN USANDIVARAS DE CALLE, ELCIRA VIDELA DE SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 75,000.

El Andino: San Martín 1049; f. 1968; evening; independent; Dirs. ROSA CORREA DE CALLE, CARMEN USANDIVARAS DE CALLE and ELCIRA VIDELA DE SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 18,000.

El Tiempo de Cuyo: Lavalle 61; f. 1956; morning; Dir. SALVADOR MONTALTO; circ. 30,000.

PARANÁ

El Diario: Buenos Aires y Urquiza; f. 1914; morning; democratic; Dir. Dr. ARTURO J. ETCHEVEHERE.

QUILMES, B.A.

El Sol: Rivadavia 279-81; f. 1927; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO BLANCO; Sec. ALBERTO ANTONIO MOGLIA; circ. 27,000.

ROSARIO

La Capital: Sarmiento 763; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dirs. CARLOS L., Dr. CARLOS O., and OVIDIO LAGOS; circ. 110,000.

Crónica: Santa Fé 873/77; f. 1914; evening; independent; Propr. Editorial Crónica S.R.L.; Dir. NÉSTOR JOAQUÍN LAGOS; office in Buenos Aires, Empresa Periodística Linari S.A.C., Esmeralda 358-5°; circ. 30,000.

La República: Tucumán esq., San Martín; daily.

La Tribuna: Santa Fé 966; daily.

SANTA FÉ

El Litoral: San Martin 2651; evening; independent; Dir. RIOBO CAPUTTO; circ. 50,000.

TUCUMÁN

La Gaceta: Mendoza 654; f. 1912; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE GARCÍA HAMILTON; circ. 80,000.

El Mercurio: Buenos Aires 363; daily.

Noticias: Buenos Aires 363; daily.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS PUBLISHED IN BUENOS AIRES

El Arquitecto Constructor: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1907; monthly; Dir. JORGE COMETTA MANZONI; circ. 15,000.

ARS, Revista de Arte: Rodriguez-Peña 335; art magazine; weekly.

Ases y Motores: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1953; circ. 50,000; Editor ALFREDO BIGESCHI.

Atlántida: Azopardo 579; f. 1918; monthly; general interest; illustrated; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 83,550.

Auto: Rivadavia 1255; monthly.

Avia, Aerospecial: Hipólito Yrigoyen 788; f. 1933; aeronautics; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL MACCOR.

Billiken: Azopardo 579; f. 1919; children's magazine; weekly; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 350,000.

Buenos Aires Musical: Alsina 912; fortnightly.

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: L. N. Alem 36; monthly.

Casas y Jardines (*Houses and Gardens*): Sarmiento 643; f. 1933; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contempora S.R.L.

El Economista: Sarmiento 355; financial weekly; Dir. Dr. D. RADONJIC; circ. 27,000.

El Gráfico: Azopardo 579; weekly; sport; publ. by Editorial Atlántida S.A.; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 181,000.

Histonium: Paraná 461; f. 1939; monthly; art and literature; Editor DELLA PENNA.

El Hogar (*The Home*): Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1904; literary weekly; Dir. ADOLFO ALEMÁN.

Hotelería Argentina (Hotel): Tucumán 1610; monthly.

Industria Textil Sud Americana: Avda. R. S. Peña 825; monthly.

La Ingeniería: Cerrito 1250; quarterly.

Jurisprudencia Argentina: Talcahuano 650; Dir. JOSÉ RUFINO LASTRA.

Mecánica Automotriz: Esmeraldo 320, 5° piso; f. 1963; Editor LUIS GRAJER; circ. 38,000.

Mundo Aeronáutico: Rivadavia 945-949; f. 1932; monthly; aeronautics; Dir. FRANCISCO CORTEGOSO.

Mundo Argentino (*Argentine World*): Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1911; weekly; Editor CARLOS E. IMAZ.

Nuestra Arquitectura (*Our Architecture*): Sarmiento 643; f. 1929; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contempora S.R.L.

La Obra: Independencia 3124; monthly; magazine for teachers; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CASTAGNINO.

Pampa Argentina: Campichuelo 553; f. 1927; monthly; agricultural and general interest; Dir. EDUARDO L. VARELA.

Panorama: Av. Leandro Alem 884; monthly.

Para Ti: Azopardo 579; f. 1922; women's weekly magazine; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS VIGIL.

La Prensa Médica Argentina: Junin 845; f. 1914; medical; weekly; Editor PABLO LOPEZ.

Radiolandia: Av. R. Sáenz Peña 1110; f. 1928; weekly; broadcasting and cinema; Ed. JULIO KORN; circ. 310,000.

Review of the River Plate: Austria 1828; f. 1891; three times monthly; commercial, financial, economic and shipping news and comment; Dir. ROBERT DALZIEL.

Revista Nacional de Aeronáutica: Y Espacial Córdoba 741; monthly.

Revista de Química (Industrial): Cangallo 1642; monthly.

Revista Textil: Avda. de Mayo 1157; monthly.

Rico Tipo: Avda. Roque Sáeñz Peña 825; f. 1944; humorous weekly of wide circulation; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO GUILLERMO DIVITO.

Rojinegro: Campichuelo 553, Piso 1; f. 1936; monthly; fiction; Dir. EDUARDO L. VARELA.

Rosalinda: Campichuelo 553; f. 1931; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. E. L. VARELA.

Selecta: Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1938; monthly; for women; Dir. LEÓN BOUCHÉ.

La Semana Médica: Junín 917; f. 1894; bi-weekly; Dir. Prof. Dr. GUILLERMO R. JAUREGUI; circ. 7,200.

Técnica e Industria (*Technics and Industry*): Rodríguez Peña 486, 5°P; f. 1922; monthly; Dir. DANTE R. MARCHESOTTI.

Vosotras: Av. R. Sáenz Peña 1110; f. 1935; women's weekly; circ. 160,000. Monthly supplements: **Labores;** circ. 130,000; **Modas;** circ. 70,000.

Yachting Argentino: monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia "Los Diarios": Sarmiento 1236.

TELAM: Esmeralda 356.

TelPress International: Perú 275, Buenos Aires; f. 1964; Dirs. RAMIRO GARCÍA, Ing. LUIS MARÍA PERFILIO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Buenos Aires

ANSA: Calle San Martín 326, 4° piso; Bureau Chief GIOVANNI CAMPANA.

AP: Calle San Martín 346; Bureau Chief KENNETH L. DAVIES.

EFE: Corrientes 456.

France-Press: Reconquista 379.

Reuters: Edif. Safico, Corrientes 456, Oficina 61.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Tass, UPI.

PUBLISHERS

BUENOS AIRES

Acme Agency S.A.: Suipacha 245, 3° piso.

Aguilar Argentina S.A. de Ediciones: Av. Córdoba 2100; f. 1946; general non-fiction; Pres. ANTONIO SEMPERE; Dir. MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Editorial Alvarez: Talcahuano 485.

Americana: Brasil 675; fine arts, history, politics, sociology.

Argos S.A. Editorial, Comercial e Industrial: San Martín 345; f. 1946; literature, arts, science; Pres. JUAN ANDRÉS CUELLO FREYRE; Man. Dir. OSCAR L. LAMELAS.

Editorial "Albatros", S.R.L.: Maipú 371; technical, non-fiction and general literature.

Ediciones Arayú: publ. books on law, sociology, economics, philosophy and pedagogy; Pres. MARTÍN J. J. BRITOS; Man. Dir. PEDRO A. FEDERICO.

Editorial Argentina Aristides Quillet, S.A.: Uruguay 1037; f. 1938; publ. encyclopaedias; Chair. Dr. LUIS M. BAUDIZZONE; Dir. JUAN FANO.

Librería "El Ateneo" Editorial: Florida 340-344; f. 1912; medicine, engineering, economics and general; Propr. "El Ateneo" Pedro García S.A.L.E.I.; brs. in Barcelona, Lima, Caracas, Montevideo, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro.

Editorial Atlántida, S.A.: Florida 643; f. 1918; publs. *Atlántida, Billiken, El Gráfico, Para Ti, La Chacra, Sport, Gente, Karina, Librería Atlántida;* Founder CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS VIGIL.

Editorial Aurora: Doblas 1753.

S.A. Editorial Bell: Santander 735; literary, scientific, sport and technical books.

Editorial Bibliográfica Argentina, S.R.L.: Hipólito Yrigoyen 850, Subsuelo; general non-fiction.

Bibliográfica Omeba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 850; scholarly and reference.

Centro Editor de America Latina: Av. de Mayo 1365.

Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información Educativa: Parera 55; education, bibliography, directories etc.; Dir. FLORENCIA GUEVARA DE VATTEONE.

Editorial Ciordia, S.R.L.: Belgrano 2271; general educational and fiction.

Editorial Claridad, S.A.: San José 1627; f. 1922; literature, biographies, social science, medicine, politics; Dir. ANTONIO ZAMORA.

Club de Lectores: Rivadavia 536; non-fiction.

Editorial Codex, S.A.: Maipú 88, f. 1944; art, history, natural sciences, technology, food and the home, textbooks, encyclopedias.

Librería Colegio: Del Humberto 1° 545; children's books, textbooks.

Editorial Columba S.A.: Sarmiento 1889; general non-fiction; Pres. RAMÓN COLUMBA.

Editorial Contémpora S.R.L.: Sarmiento 643 (R.30); publs. *Nuestra Arquitectura, Casas y Jardines,* and books on architecture, town-planning and interior decoration.

Cosmopolita S.A.R.L.: Av. Corrientes 424; science and technology.

Editorial Crespillo S.A.C.I.: Bolivar 369; fine arts, travel, history.

Ediciones Depalma: Talcahuano 494; f. 1955; history, politics, sociology, law and economics; Dir. ROQUE DEPALMA.

Editorial Difusión, S.A.: Sarandi 1065-67; f. 1937; Catholic; prayer books, text-books, fiction, juvenile; Dir. LUIS LUCHÍA PUIG.

Emecé Editores: Luzuriaga 38; f. 1939; history, drama, economics, philosophy, religion, fiction, etc.; Chair. BONIFACIO DEL CARRIL.

Espasa Calpe Argentina, S.A.: Tacuarí 328; f. 1937; literature, science, dictionaries; publ. *Colección Austral;* Dir. MANUEL OLARRA GARMENDIA; br. in Mexico City.

Estrada Angel y Cía., S.A. Edit. Com. e Imp.: Bolívar 462-466; f. 1869; text-books, classics; Pres. TOMÁS J. DE ESTRADA.

Eudeba—Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Viamonte 640, 9° piso.

Fabril Editora: Hipólito Yrigoyen 1582; f. 1958; Editorial Man. JORGE ALFREDO IAQUINANDI; Business Man. ALDO CALIGARIS; non-fiction, science, arts, scholarly and reference.

Editorial Glem, SACIF: Santiago del Estero 1269; f. 1933; literature, technics; Pres. JOSÉ ALFREDO TUCCI.

Editorial Golova: Avda. de Mayo 863; technical and industrial.

Editorial González Porto: Hipólito Yrigoyen 851; science and technology.

Editorial Guadalupe: Mansilla 3865; children's and religious books.

Editorial Hachette S.A.: Rivadavia 739-45; arts, juvenile, philosophy, universal and Latin-American history, literature.

Editorial Hispano Americana S.A. (HASA): Alsina 731; f. 1942; science and technology; Pres. MARIA LUISA MARTÍNEZ DE DUBUISSON; Dirs. ROBERTO L. MARTÍNEZ, Dr. RENATO SAENZ; publ. *Radio Técnica.*

Editorial Inter-Médica S.A.: Junín 917, 1° piso; Casilla Correo 4625; science and medicine.

Itinerarium, S.R.L.: Pueyrredón 1716; politics, philosophy, religion, belles-lettres.

Editorial Jackson: Maipú 257; scholarly and reference.

Editorial Kapelusz, S.A.: Moreno 372; f. 1905; text-books, audio-visual aids, juveniles, scientific works, collections; Pres. JORGE KAPELUSZ.

Guillermo Kraft, Ltda., S.A.: Moreno 872; f. 1864; publs. *Quién es Quien,* textbooks, art, science, fiction; Pres. Dr. FÉLIX A. ZÚÑIGA.

Editorial Labor S.A. Argentina: Venezuela 617; f. 1924; technics, science, art; Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO JAVIER CORTADA.

Luis Lasserre y Cia, S.A.: Lavalle 1101; geography, travel, maps, hygiene, school texts.

Editorial Lautaro, S.R.L.: Sánchez de Bustamente 68; f. 1942; philosophy, technics, science, literature; Dir. SARA MAGLIONE DE JORGE.

Editorial Victor Lerú: Don Bosco 3834; f. 1944; art and architecture, school books; Pres. VICTOR NEP; Dir. LEON NEP.

Ediciones e Librería Carlos Lohlé, S.A.S.C.: Viamonte 795; Casilla de Correo 3097; philosophy, religion, belles-lettres.

Editorial Losada, S.A.: Alsina 1131; f. 1938; general; Dir. GONZALO LOSADA.

Editorial "Mundi", S.A.I.C. & F.: Junín 895; f. 1939; science, odontology, medicine; Pres. CARLOS GARCÍA; Vice-Pres. ADELA D. DE ALVAREZ.

Editorial Musical Américo A. Vivona: San Juan 2223.

Editorial Nova S.A.: Perú 858; arts, science and technology.

Nueva Visión: Viamonte 494; art, archaeology, cinema, theatre.

Editorial Paidós: Cabildo 2454; science, textbooks.

Editorial Pan América Klug y Cía.: Peru 677; f. 1927; technology; Dir. CÉSAR KLUG.

Editorial Peuser: Patricios 599; children's books, mathematics.

Plaza y Janés, S.A.: Montevideo 333; popular fiction and non-fiction, fine arts.

Editorial Poblet: Pozos 212; fiction.

Editorial Poseidon, S.R.L.: Peru 973; fiction.

Salvat Editores Argentina, S.A.: Corrientes 2777; f. 1954; science, technics.

Santillana S.A.C.I.F.: San José 1758; f. 1963; textbooks, general fiction, science; Pres. JESÚS POLANCO; Vice-Pres. FRANCISCO PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

Editorial Schapire, S.R.L.: Rivadavia 1255; f. 1941; music, art, theatre, sociology, American history, fiction; Dir. MIGUEL S. SCHAPIRE.

Ediciones Siglo Veinte S.A.C. e I.: Maza 177; f. 1946; fiction, sociology and psychology; Gen. Man. ISIDORO WAINER.

Editorial Siluetas, S.A.E.C.I.F.: Bartolomé Mitre 3745/49; f. 1955; books and magazines; Pres. HUGO ALFREDO REVIGLIONO; Vice-Pres. NORBERTO JULIO LUCANGIOLO.

Editorial Sopena Argentina, S.A.C.I. e I.: Esmeralda 116, Casilla de Correo 1075; f. 1918; Pres. RICARDO SOPENA; publs. *Ajedrez* (monthly); also classical books and dictionaries.

Editorial Spinelli: Venezuela 1154; publs. fashion magazines; Ed. and Dir. CARLOS BORDOY.

Editorial Stella: Viamonte 1984; Prop. Asociación Educacionista Argentina; general non-fiction and text-books.

Editorial Sudamericana, S.A.: Humberto 1° 545; f. 1939; fiction, biographies, history, essays, agriculture; magazines and reviews; UN and UNESCO Agents; Dirs. A. LÓPEZ LLAUSÁS, FERNANDO VIDAL BUZZI.

Editorial Suelo Argentino, S.R.L.: Doblas 955; f. 1942; stock-farming; Dir. Ing. Agr. HORACIO D. ROSSO.

Tipográfica Editora Argentina, S.A.: Lavalle 1430; f. 1946; Dir. PEDRO GUILLERMO SAN MARTIN; publs. law, economics, history, sociology.

Editorial Tor S.R.L.: Rio de Janeiro 760; f. 1916; literature, fiction, biographies; Dir. J. C. TORRENDELL.

Editorial Troquel, S.A.: San José 157/9; children's books, textbooks, fiction.

Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Rivadavia 1573; f. 1958; scientific, technical, Latin American, literary and sociological; paperbacks; Exec. Dir. JUAN MANUEL FONTENLA.

Universitaria Macchi: Paraguay 2064; general publishers.

Editorial Windsor: General San Martín 1538; fiction.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

The Government plan to turn over to private control by 1973 all Government-owned and operated radio and TV stations; it intends, however, to complement private broadcasting by a 40-station Government radio network with cultural, educational and informative programmes.

Secretaría de Comunicaciones: Sarmiento 151, Buenos Aires; Sec. J. A. TEGLIA.

Consejo Nacional de Radiodifusión y Televisión—CONART: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; Pres. J. B. OLIVIERI.

Radio Nacional: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; 16 stations on medium wave, 4 on short wave; international service Radiodifusión Argentina al Exterior, Sarmiento 151; Dir.-Gen. J. B. OLIVIERI.

There are about 68 privately owned commercial stations, 3 on short wave and 65 on medium wave. The principal ones are Radio El Mundo, Radio Libertad, Radio Belgrano, Radio Argentina, Radio Excelsior, Radio Mitre and Radio Splendid, all in Buenos Aires.

In 1969 there were 6,000,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Compañía Argentina de T.V.: Castex 3345, Buenos Aires; Channel 9; Dir.-Gen. ALEJANDRO SAÚL ROMAY.

Primera Televisora Argentina: Av. Leandro N. Alem 735, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; official service; Dir.-Gen. W. FONTANS.

Rio de la Plata T.V., S.A.: San Juan 1170, Buenos Aires; Gen. Man. GUSTAVO A. RIBERO.

Teleonce, S.A.: Calle Pavón 2444, Buenos Aires; TV Channel 11; Dir. PEDRO SIMONCINI.

Difusora Marplatense S.A.: Av. Luro 2907, Mar del Plata; Dir.-Gen. L. HEKER.

Sociedad Difusora Mendoza S.A.: Garibaldi 7, Piso 5, Mendoza; Dir.-Gen. S. CASTRO.

Telecor S.A.C.I.: Rivadavia 126–Pisos 3-5°, Córdoba; Dir. M. PEÑA; experimental.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Rivera Indarte 170; f. 1962; government; Dir.-Gen. OMAR JOSÉ ROBINO.

Universidad de Tucumán, LW83 Channel 10 Televisor: Calle 9 de Julio 629, San Miguel de Tucumán; f. 1966; Dir.-Gen. MARÍA LUCILA PADRÓN.

Televisora San Juan: Rivadavia 22 Este, San Juan; f. 1964; Dir. JORGE ENRIQUE ESTORNELL; transmission 12½ hours daily.

There are 20 other stations in function.

In 1969 there were 3,000,000 television receivers.

ASSOCIATION

Argentine TV Association: Buenos Aires; Pres. ILDEFONSO RECALDE.

FINANCE

Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in old Argentine pesos.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Argentina: Reconquista 258, Buenos Aires; f. 1935 as a central reserve bank; it has the sole right of note issue; all capital is held by the State; cap. 1,000m., dep. 114,595m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. EGIDIO IANNELLA; Gen. Man. ALFREDO D. MASTROPIERRO.

BUENOS AIRES

Banco Argentino de Comercio: Sarmiento 454-56; f. 1904; cap. 484m., res. 386m. (Aug. 1968); Pres. Dr. JORGE S. ORÍA; Gen. Man. RAÚL S. PARDAL.

Banco Comercial de Buenos Aires: Avda. Corrientes 2510; f. 1917; cap. 864m., dep. 13,693m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. SYMCHA HOROWITZ; Gen. Man. ABRAHAM FERSTMAN.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Tucumán 462; f. 1931; cap. 389m., res. 68m. (Nov.1969); Pres. MIGUEL JOAQUÍN DE ANCHORENA.

Banco Cooperativo Agrario Argentino: Córdoba 1145; cap. 834m., dep. 964m. (1968).

Banco Cooperativo de Caseros Ltdo.: Avda. Libertador 1500, Caseros; cap. 290m., dep. 3,419m. (1968).

Banco de Crédito Rural Argentino: Bartolomé Mitre 343; cap. 225m., dep. 7,743m. (1968).

Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires: Cangallo 415-429, Casilla 86; f. 1905; cap. 900m., dep. 55,052m. (Aug. 1968); 52 brs.; Pres. EDUARDO ESCASANY.

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 402-468; f. 1872; cap. 2,070m., dep. 56,577m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. EDMUNDO DORETTI.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326; f. 1891; cap. 8,825m., dep. 304,789m. (Aug. 1969); 417 brs.; Pres. Dr. MARIO MARTÍNEZ CASAS; Gen. Man. WALTER BERNARDO STEGMAYER.

Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires: Avda. Ing. Luis Monteverde 726, La Plata; f. 1822; cap. 18,262m., dep. 236,344m. (Oct. 1969); 214 brs.; Pres. Brig (R.E.) HORACIO CARLOS RIVARA; Gen. Man. OSCAR A. PONTINO.

Banco de Santander, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 573; cap. 600m., dep. 7,124m. (1968).

Banco Español del Rio de la Plata Ltdo.: Reconquista 200; f. 1935; cap. 250m., dep. 38,219m. (Aug. 1968); 55 brs.; Pres. JORGE R. VÁZQUEZ IGLESIAS; Sec. Dr. LUIS ARTURO BARRAGÁN.

Banco Francés del Río de la Plata: Reconquista 199; f. 1886; cap. 869.6m., dep. 13,616.4m. (Aug. 1969); 12 brs. Pres. FRANCISCO E. DELLEPIANE.

Banco Ganadero Argentino: Defensa 113; f. 1964; cap. 731m., dep. 10,892m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. Dr. NARCISO E. OCAMPO; Mans. Dr. JUAN M. OCAMPO, Dr. ISIDRO N. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Defensa 120; cap. 1,000m., dep. 14,435m. (Aug. 1968); Pres. Dr. JUAN ALEMANN.

Banco Industrial de la Republica Argentina: 25 de Mayo 145; f. 1944; cap. and res. 27,500m., dep. 4,388m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. CARLOS PEREZ COMPANC; Gen. Man. Dr. RODOLFO A. MANCINI.

Banco Internacional: head office in Montevideo; Buenos Aires br. Sarmiento 528; cap. 100m., dep. 2,787m. (1968).

Banco Mercantil Argentino, S.A.: Av. Corrientes 1891; f. 1923; cap. 300m., dep. 11,740m. (Feb. 1969); 14 brs. Pres. and Gen. Man. NOEL WERTHEIN.

Banco Municipal de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires: Florida 302; f. 1878; cap. 3,000m., dep. 51,571m. (Oct. 1969).

Banco Popular Argentino: Cangallo y Florida; f. 1887; cap. 1,000m., dep. 30,000m. (Dec. 1968); 24 brs.; Pres. Dr. JULIO A. PUEYRREDON; Gen. Man. ANTONIO CAMPOS CAMPOS.

Banco Río de la Plata, S.A.: Cangallo 547; cap. 50m., dep. 4,795m. (1968).

Banco Shaw, S.A.: Sarmiento 355; f. 1944; cap. 300m., dep. 9,247m. (Sept. 1968); 11 brs.; Pres. ALEJANDRO E. SHAW.

Banco Supervielle de Buenos Aires, Société Générale S.A.: Reconquista 330; f. 1887; cap. 1,206m., dep. 19,272m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. ANDRÉS BARON SUPERVIELLE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCIS SENECA.

Banco Tornquist, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 531; f. 1960; cap. 266m., dep. 5,228m. (Jan. 1969); 36 brs.; Pres. Dr. MARTÍN A. ABERG COBO.

Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal (Savings Bank): Hipólito Yrigoyen 1750; f. 1915; dep. 92,021m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. Dr. ROBERTO FAUSTINO PISTRELLI; Gen. Man. JUAN ALBERTO TARRUELLA; publ. *Ahorro y Seguro* (bi-monthly).

Nuevo Banco Italiano: Reconquista 2; f. 1887; cap. 973m., dep. 42,870m. (June 1968); 34 brs.; Pres. EUGENIO CASTELLI.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

The following are the chief provincial banks:

Banco Comercial del Norte: San Martín 721/37, Tucumán; f. 1912; cap. 422m., dep. 5,212m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. PABLO TERÁN NOUGUÉS; Deputy Man. VICTOR CORREA.

Banco Comercial del Tandil: General Rodríguez esq. General Pinto 602, Tandil; Pres. GASPAR MARELLI.

Banco Comercial Israelita: Calle Córdoba 1232/1248, Rosario (temporary address); f. 1921; cap. 308m., dep. 1,959m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. BENJAMÍN NAIDICH.

Banco Crédito Provincial: Calle 7 No. 700, La Plata; Pres. LUIS BETTI.

Banco de Avellaneda: Sarmiento 546, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; cap. 335m., dep. 12,437m. (June 1967); Pres. EMILIO SOULAS.

Banco de Entre Rios: 25 Mayo esq. Monte Caseros, Paraná; f. 1935; cap. 671m., dep. 9,576m. (Aug. 1968); Pres. Dr. CARLOS M. A. ALVAREZ DANERI.

Banco del Interior y Buenos Aires: Tucumán 2540, Santa Fé; f. 1967 as a merger of Banco del Interior and Banco del Sur; cap. 246m., dep. 6,241m. (Dec. 1967); 16 brs.; Chair. Dr. HORACIO J. FERRO; Gen. Man. RAMÓN JOSÉ MANGIRO.

Banco de la Provincia de Chubut: Rivadavia 625, Rawson; cap. 302m., dep. 2,949m. (1968).

Banco de la Provincia de Córdoba: Calle San Jerónimo 166, Córdoba; f. 1873; cap. 2,230m., dep. 34,391m. (Aug. 1968); Pres. Dr. MARIO MARTÍNEZ CASAS.

Banco de la Provincia de Corrientes: Calle 9 de Julio, Corrientes; cap. 291m., dep. 4,541m. (Aug. 1968); Acting Vice-Pres. RODOLFO CANDIDO VILLA.

Banco de la Provincia de Neuquén: Avda. Argentina 45, Neuquén; cap. 251m., dep. 2,040m. (1968).

Banco de la Provincia de San Luis: Calle Rivadavia esq. Belgrano, San Luis; Pres. BARTOLOMÉ ABDALA; Gen. Man. GUIDO N. BRAXS.

Banco de la Provincia de Santa Cruz: Roca esq., 25 de Mayo, Río Gallegos; cap. 807m., dep. 2,223m. (1968).

Banco de la Provincia de Santa Fé: San Martín y Santa Fé, Rosario; cap. 630m., dep. 30,073m. (1968).

Banco de la Provincia de Santiago del Estero: Avda. Belgrano (S) 529, Santiago del Estero; f. 1932; Pres. WASHINGTON INCA CARDOSO.

Banco de la Provincia de Tucumán: José de San Martín y Laprida, Tucumán; f. 1898; Chair. HORATIO WILLIAM BLISS; Gen. Man. BALBIN W. P. LIZONDO.

Banco de Mendoza: Gutiérrez 51, Mendoza; f. 1934; Pres. Ing. RAÚL BENEGAS; Man. EMILIO P. OLAECHEA.

Banco de Olavarria: Calle Vicente López 2777; f. 1900; cap. 132m., dep. 1,341m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. CARLOS D. LARDOUEYT; Sec. Dr. ALFREDO ARAMBURU.

Banco de Préstamos de la Provincia (Córdoba): Calle Rivera Indarte 33, Córdoba; Gen. Man. Cont. OLMEDO EMILIO SOLA.

Banco de Rio Negro y Neuquén: Avda. J. A. Roca 341, General Roca; f. 1920; cap. 429m., dep. 5,200m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. REYNALDO C. MARTÍNEZ; Man. GENEROSO S. DE ROSA.

Banco de San Juan: Entre Rios 410, San Juan; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO COLLADO; Gen. Man. LUIS MARÍA MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Israelita de Córdoba: Calle Ituzaingó 60-74, Córdoba; f. 1942; cap. 74.7m., dep. 1,285m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. LEON STEIN; Gen. Man. Cont. ISRAEL BARSKY.

Banco Monserrat Ltdo.: San Lorenzo 1346, Casilla Correo 395, Rosario; f. 1927; cap. 240m., dep. 4,952m.; Pres. ANTONIO MONSERRAT; Gen. Man. GINO J. B. PERUCCHI.

Banco Municipal de Rosario: Calle Sarmiento 1350, Rosario; Pres. CIPRIANO M. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Popular de Rosario: Sarmiento 898, Rosario; f. 1899; cap. 325m., dep. 2,750m. (June 1969); Pres. EDUARDO D. BRUERA.

Banco Provincial de Salta: Calle España 621-625, Salta; f. 1888; cap. 540m., dep. 3,629m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. MIGUEL ANGEL ARIAS ECHENIQUE.

Banco Provincial de Santa Fé: 25 de Mayo esq. Tucumán, Sante Fé, and San Martin 715, Rosario; f. 1874; Pres. MANUEL CASTAGNINO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: 300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 20; Casilla de Correo 779, Buenos Aires; Man. GEORGE R. ACEVES.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: H.O.: 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; H.O. in Argentina: Reconquista 101, Buenos Aires; Chair. Sir GEORGE

L. F. BOLTON, K.C.M.G.; Dir. and Gen. Man., Argentina H. E. L. PLANT; Resident Dir. in Argentina C. O. SHEARER, C.B.E.

Bank of Tokyo: H.O.: Tokyo; Ramos Mejia, Buenos Aires.

Banco di Napoli: H.O.: 177-178 Via Roma, Naples; Diagonal R. Sáenz Peña 660/700, Buenos Aires; f. 1539; Dir. HUMBERTO LANG.

Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud (Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.): H.O.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris; Cangallo 500, Buenos Aires; Chair. H. BURNIER; Gen. Man. E. BOTTONI; Asst. Gen. Man. J. VINCENOT.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud: and **Dresdner Bank A.G.:** joint Representation: Corrientes 311, Buenos Aires.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 81, Buenos Aires; Man. (Argentina) Dr. F. LINDNER.

Banco Italo-Belga (Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.): H.O.: 48 Place de Meir, Antwerp; f. 1911; Cangallo 338, Buenos Aires; f. 1914.

Banque Hypothécaire Franco-Argentine: H.O.: Paris; Reconquista 468, Buenos Aires.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Sarmiento 355; Rep. DONALD L. PORTER.

The First National Bank of Boston: H.O.: 67 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; f. 1784; Florida 99, Buenos Aires; Pres. LLOYD D. BRACE.

First National City Bank: H.O.: 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Bartolomé Mitre 502, Buenos Aires; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Argentina B. B. BURNQUIST.

Royal Bank of Canada: H.O.: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; San Martín 85, Buenos Aires; f. 1869; Chair. and Pres. W. EARLE MCLAUGHLIN.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos de la República Argentina: Reconquista 458, 2° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; 32 member banks; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ HERIBERTO MARTÍNEZ; publ., *Boletín.*

Asociación de Bancos del Interior: Lavalle 1473, Buenos Aires; 47 member banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: 25 de Mayo esq. Sarmiento, Buenos Aires; Pres. JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA.

There are Stock Exchanges at Córdoba, San Juan, Rosario, Mendoza and Mar del Plata.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación: Avenida Presidente Julio A. Roca 721, Buenos Aires; f. 1937; 164 members; Superintendent AUGUSTO J. VÁZQUEZ.

The following is a selection of the chief insurance companies operating in Argentina. The list is not complete.

La Agraria, S.A. Argentina de Seguros: Corrientes 655, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; fire, hail, marine, aviation, life; Gen. Man. R. H. MASCARENHAS.

La Agrícola, Compañía de Seguros: Corrientes 441, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; associated companies: El Acuerdo, La Mercantil Andina, La Regional; all classes of insurance; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO F. A. TORNQUIST; Man. Dir. LUIS R. MARCÓ.

Amparo, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: San Martín 536, Buenos Aires; f. 1953; all classes; Gen. Man. A. M. MAGNANI.

La Anglo-Argentina S.A., Compañía de Seguros: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; fire, motor, cattle, accident, plate glass, third party risk, life, burglary, hail; Gen. Man. CONSTANTINO VILLANUSTRE.

Antártida, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Reconquista y Tucumán, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; general; Gen. Man. J. L. FRUMENTO.

La Argentino Sueca: Lavalle 557, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; all classes; Gen. Man. NELIO B. CATTÁNEO.

Argos, Compañía Argentina de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Sarmiento 767, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; fire, marine, hull, car, burglary; Man. E. J. SIRO.

Compañía Aseguradora Argentina, S.A. de Seguros Generales: Avda. Pres. Roque Sáenz Peña 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; associate office of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtá di Trieste-Milano; life and all branches; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO G. PADILLA.

Aseguradora de Río Negro y Neuquén: Villegas 316, Cipolletti; f. 1960; all classes; Gen. Man. ERNESTO LÓPEZ.

Atalaya, Seguros en General, S.A.: San Martín 588, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; all classes; Pres. ERIC KAY MACDONALD.

La Austral: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Man. Dir. J. D. ALCORTA; Man. C. J. VILLANUSTRE.

Bernardino Rivadavia, Sociedad Cooperativa Ltda. de Seguros: Calle 50, 889, La Plata; f. 1945; general; Pres. RAÚL VÁZQUEZ; Man. HUMBERTO FERNÁNDEZ.

Boston Compañía Argentina de Seguros: Suipacha 268/78, Buenos Aires; f. 1924; fire, motor, marine, casualty, group life; Man. Dir. ENRIQUE J. PORTELA.

La Buenos Aires, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 258, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; London Agents: W. T. Greig Ltd., 52 Lime St., E.C.3; all risks except hail; Pres. HENRY O. ROBERTS.

Caledonia Argentina, Compañía de Seguros (S.A.): San Martín 439, Buenos Aires; f. 1931; cap. 210m. (June 1969); fire, marine, motor cars, all risks, etc.; Pres. GEOFFREY B. CHANTRILL.

Cenit, Compañía Argentina de Seguros Generales: San Martín 661, Buenos Aires; all classes; Pres. R. ARAGÓN CABRERA; Gen. Man. A. ABAD LOIS.

La Central del Plata, S.A. de Seguros: Corrientes 2135, Buenos Aires; f. 1944; fire, motor, plate glass, marine, workmen's compensations, agricultural and general; Gen. Man. Dr. LÁZARO NEMIROVSKY; Dr.-Man. CARLOS GUERSCHANIK.

Chaco Argentina: Rivadavia 620, Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Gen. Man. J. A. USANDIZAGA.

Clarín, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Bolivar 173/177, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; all classes; Mans. L. PESTARINO, R. J. RONDINELLA.

Columbia S.A. de Seguros: Rivadavia 409, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; fire, motor, workmen's compensation, personal accident, marine, life, plate glass, hail, aviation; Pres. C. BOZZALLA.

La Comercial e Industrial de Avellaneda, S.A.: Avda. Mitre 374, Avellaneda; f. 1918; general; Pres. J. E. DESCOLE; Gen. Man. Ing. JULIO F. DESCOLE.

El Comercio de Córdoba: Avda. General Paz 323, Córdoba; f. 1924; fire, theft, plate glass, accident, travel, etc.; Pres. PABLO G. PETRINI; Dir.-Gen. C. GÓMEZ LUENGO.

El Comercio Compañía de Seguros a Prima Fija: Maipú 53, Buenos Aires; f. 1889; associated company: El Comercio del Norte; all branches of insurance; Pres. José F. GAMBA; Man. Dir. CARLOS A. MIGNACCO.

El Comercio del Norte: Calle 24 de Setiembre 720, Tucumán; f. 1924; fire, car, burglary, accident, workman's compensation, marine, group life, general, reinsurance; Gen. Man. O. J. SALDAÑO.

Comercio Español y Argentino, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Av. de Mayo 975, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; fire, motor, plate glass, air and general transport; Pres. Ing. CÉSAR M. POLLEDO.

La Concordia, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Córdoba 323, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; fire, marine, motor cars, all risks; Pres. MANUEL FONTECHA MORALES; Gen. Man. MANUEL JORGE FONTECHA.

La Construcción, S.A.: Paseo Colón 823, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; workmen's compensation, liability, surety, personal accident, glass, bid bonds, etc.; Pres. Arq. MARCELO HÉCTOR ROGGIO; Gen. Man. M. A. MURILLO.

La Continental Compañía de Seguros Generales: Avenida Corrientes 655, Buenos Aires; f. 1912; general; Pres. ALBERTO C. BUENAÑO; Gen. Man. RAÚL H. MASCARENHAS.

La Equitativa del Plata S.A. de Seguros: Bartolomé Mitre 739, Buenos Aires; f. 1897; life, fire, accident, motor, glass, hail, marine, burglary, air, workmen's compensation, miscellaneous risks; Pres. CARLOS L. GRANDJEAN.

Fata Sociedad de Seguros Mutuos: Corrientes 1471, Rosario; f. 1941; transport liability; cap. 363m.; Pres. Dr. MANUEL I. SORREQUIETA; Man. WALDO H. DE CICCO, publ. *Revista de Fata* (bi-monthly); circ. 10,000.

Fénix del Norte, Compañía de Seguros: José de San Martín 791, Tucumán; f. 1911; fire, reinsurance; Pres. Dr. JUAN B. TERÁN; Man. PETER J. LEAHY.

Fides, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Corrientes 1386, 9° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; fire, marine, motor car, life, livestock; Gen. Man. J. M. MOLDES.

La Franco-Argentina Compañía de Seguros: Hipólito Yrigoyen 476, Buenos Aires; f. 1896; London office: Mummery, Morse & Rimmer Ltd., Minister House, Arthur St., E.C.4; Paris office: Gastón F. Walbaum 17 rue de la Banque; life, fire, workmen's compensation accident, motor, plate glass, marine, hail; brs. in Asunción, Paraguay and Montevideo, Uruguay; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO MORENO HUEYO.

Hermes, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Bolivar 177, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; all classes; Gen. Man. M. C. CASAVILLA.

La Holando-Sudamericana Compañía de Seguros: Sarmiento 309, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; fire, motor, plate glass, marine, theft, accident, life, etc.; Pres. FERNANDO LEVI.

La Iberto Platense: Maipú 231, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; all classes; Man. C. R. LÓPEZ.

Iguazu, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: San Martín 442, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; all classes; Gen. Man. V. A. PIOTTO.

India, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Bolivar 173/177, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; all classes; Mans. L. PESTARINO, R. J. RONDINELLA.

Industrial y Comercial Compañía Argentina de Seguros: Santa Fé 1133, Rosario; f. 1925; associated company: Agricultura Argentina; fire, workman's compensation, plate glass; Pres. RAÚL J. ROSSELLI.

Instituto Italo-Argentino de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Avenida R. Sáenz Peña 890, Buenos Aires; f. 1920; all classes; Man. P. L. TATARLETTI.

Instituto Nacional de Reaseguros: Avenida Presidente Julio A. Roca 694, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; reinsurance; Gen. Man. H. E. E. LAUINGER.

Londres y Río de la Plata, Compañía Argentina de Seguros: Bartomé Mitre 441, Buenos Aires; f. 1966; part of Bank of London and South America group.

La Mercantil Rosarina Compañía de Seguros: Gral. Mitre 575, Rosario; f. 1919; fire, accident, motor, marine, air, plate glass; Pres. José RASETTI; Dir.-Gen. JUAN BELMONTE.

La Meridional Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Pte. Roque Sáenz Peña 648, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; fire, marine, motor car, burglary, plate glass, boiler and machinery, fidelity bonds, workmen's compensation, casualty, accident, life, hospitalization; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. C. DOBBS.

Minerva, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Suipacha 268, 1° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; fire, marine, workmen's compensation, motor car, accident, burglary, glass, general.

El Mundo, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; cap. 26om. (June 1969); general; Chair. Ing. MIGUEL A. BISSONI; Gen. Man. MARIO HÉCTOR D'ANGELO.

La Nación: Bolívar 332, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; life, fire, loss of profits; Pres. B. WOLFENSON; Man. C. CARRIDO.

Numancia Seguros en General S.A.: San Martín 439, Buenos Aires; f. 1931; fire, marine, motor; Chair. EDUARDO GRANÉ.

La Neuva, Sociedad Cooperativa de Seguros Ltda.: José A. Cabrera 3015, Buenos Aires; f. 1933; motor; Pres. HÉCTOR M. VIDAL; Man. EDUARDO A. BRANDARIZ.

Oceano, Compañía Argentina de Seguros: Lavalle 452, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; all classes; Pres. J. GYSELYNCK; Man. LEVI HERMANOS, S.A.

Patria Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Sarmiento 354/6, Buenos Aires; f. 1922; fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, accident, burglary, life, etc.; Pres. THILO MARTENS.

El Plata S.A. Argentina de Seguros: Cangallo 315, Buenos Aires; f. 1924; all classes except life; Pres. E. MARTORELL.

Plus Ultra: San Martín 546–50, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.

La Porteña Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Lavalle 465, Buenos Aires; f. 1944; fire, marine, motor, plate glass, workers' compensation, accident, etc.; Pres. Dr. MANUEL F. CASTELLO; Man. Dir. L. M. PASCUAL.

La Primera: Fray J. Santa María de Oro 90, Trenque Lauquen; f. 1923; fire, motor car, marine, hail, accident, workmen's compensation, life, miscellaneous; Gen. Man. E. A. PEIRETTI.

El Progreso, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Tucumán 348, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; general; Pres. ARMANDO MACAGNO; Mans. GUILLERMO DONATO, ARMANDO ANGEL MACAGNO.

Compañía Argentina de Seguros "Providencia" S.A.: Corrientes 485, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; associate office of Assicurazioni Generali; all classes of insurance; Pres. JORGE A. ROBIROSA.

Prudencia Compañía Argentina de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Calle Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; fire, motor, marine, accident, plate glass, burglary, etc.; Chair. JUAN GYSELYNCK; Sec. ENRIQUE E. HORTON.

Reconquista Soc. Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 739, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; travel, fire, motor car; Pres. Ing. J. J. BASALDÚA.

La República Compañía Argentina de Seguros Generales, S.A.: San Martín 627, Buenos Aires; f. 1928; reps. Sun Insurance Office Ltd., North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. Ltd. and Economic Insurance Co. Ltd.; fire, marine, workmen's compensation, motor, glass, accident; Chair. Dr. HORACIO N. BRUZONE; Gen. Man. JULIO A. CARCASSON.

La Rosario Compañía Argentina de Seguros: San Lorenzo 1121, Rosario; f. 1888; fire, life, plate glass, motor, workmen's compensation, personal accident, marine, burglary, aviation, transit, miscellaneous; Pres. ERNESTO L. HERBIN.

La Rosario Agrícola, Compañía de Seguros Generales: San Lorenzo 1121, Rosario; f. 1923; hail, fire, marine, aviation, miscellaneous; Pres. ERNESTO L. HERBIN.

La Rural Soc. Anon. de Seguros: Cangallo 350, Buenos Aires; f. 1894; associated company La Rural de Buenos Aires; life, workmen's compensation, third party risks, fire, plate glass, travel, burglary, personal; Pres. Dr. JULIO A. PUEYRREDON.

SANCOR, Cooperativa de Seguros Ltda.: Independencia 333, Sunchales, Santa Fé; f. 1945; general; Pres. HÉCTOR A. BELTRAMINO; Gen. Man. NÉSTOR J. CARAVATTI.

Seguro Aeronáutico, Empresa del Estado: Uruguay 277, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; aviation; Pres. Commdre. CÉSAR PADILLA; Gen. Man. CARLOS ANDRÉS TACHOUET.

El Sol Argentino, Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A.: San Martín 439, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; life, fire, marine, motor, accident, plate glass, theft, livestock, personal accident; Pres. JULIO A. PUEYRREDON.

El Sol de Buenos Aires: Avenida de Mayo 633, Buenos Aires; f. 1937; all classes; Pres. and Gen. Man. Dr. A. GALLO PROT.

Sud América Compañía de Seguros de Vida: Av. Pres. Roques Sáenz Peña 530, Buenos Aires; f. 1922; life only; Pres. ROBERTO G. WALLER.

Sud América Terrestre y Marítima Compañía de Seguros Generales: Reconquista 559, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; associate office of Sud América Vida; fire, marine, life, accident; Pres. R. G. WALLER.

Sud Atlántica Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Florida 142, Buenos Aires; f. 1933; fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, glass, air, burglary, personal accidents, life, etc.; Chair. GILBERTO VAN TIENHOVEN; Man. Dir. PATRICIO G. WHITNEY.

Suizo-Argentina Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Maipú 354, Buenos Aires; f. 1955; all branches; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ANGLESI.

Sur Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Paraguay 610, esq. Florida, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; fire, motor car, marine, workmen's compensation, glass, general, burglary, accident, aviation, life; Gen. Man. D. E. SALAMONESCO.

La Tercera, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 1276, San Francisco, Córdoba; f. 1950; fire, motor, hail, workmen's compensation, personal accident, glass, transport, livestock; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARICONDE; Gen. Man. EDUARDO RAÚL IBARLUCEA.

La Territorial de Seguros: Lavalle 452, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; all classes; Pres. Dr. R. MOLTEDO; Man. LEVI HERMANOS, S.A.

Ultramar, S.A. de Seguros: Florida 556, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; fire, marine, aviation, motor car, glass, burglary, livestock, accident, workmen's compensation, general; Man. J. RÉNYI.

La Unica, Sociedad Cooperativa de Seguros Ltda.: Rivera Indarte 748/86, Córdoba; f. 1932; general; Man. MANUEL A. FELICES.

La Unión Gremial Compañia de Seguros, S.A.: Casa Matriz Calle, General Mitre 665–99, Rosario; f. 1908; cap. 200m. (June 1969); life, fire, marine, accident, motor, plate glass, hail, theft, air transport, cattle, civil responsibility, illness, loss of income, workmen's compensation, valuables; Pres. Ing. SILVIO GAGLIARDI; Gen. Man. JUAN A. ELZEARD.

Unión Mercantil: Lavalle 445, Buenos Aires; f. 1901; fire, motor car, marine, glass, burglary, accident; Man. J. M. CAMPOS.

La Universal: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; all classes; Man. Dir. Dr. E. MAYER.

La Uruguaya-Argentina: Maipú 535, Buenos Aires; f. 1962; life; Dir. Gen. RAFAEL I. MONTENEGRO.

Victoria Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: San Martín 439, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1921; assoc. of El Sol Argentino; fire, plate glass, motor, accident, theft, etc.; Pres. TUFIK SARQUIS.

There are also many foreign insurance companies operating in Argentina.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Av. Leandro N. Alem 36, Buenos Aires; f. 1924, authorised 1927; correspondents abroad; Pres. Dr. JORGE S. ORÍA; Sec. JORGE RUIZ PALMER; publs. *Revista* (bi-monthly), *Mercurio* (fortnightly).

Similar chambers are located in most of the larger centres and there are many foreign Chambers of Commerce.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE COUNCILS

Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES): Cangallo 1615-2° of. 23, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; Pres. OSCAR CORNBLIT; publ. *Desarrollo Económico.*

Secretaría del Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) (*Secretariat of the National Development Council*): Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; State organization with funds totalling 460,100,000 pesos in 1968; formulates national long-term development plans and integrates them into internal, external, economic, social and defence policies; co-ordinates with **Consejo Nacional de Seguridad**; evaluates regional development plans into the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo y Seguridad:* checks existing organizations and creates new ones to carry out the national plans; publs. reports, etc. in *Serie B.* (internal) and *Serie C.* (public).

Junta Nacional de Carnes: S. Martín 459; national meat board; Pres. OSCAR H. BORDARAMPE.

Junta Nacional de Granos: Paseo Colón 359; national grain board; supervises commercial practices; organizes building of farm silos and port elevators.

Instituto Argentino de la Industria Exportadora de Carnes: 11 mem. companies.

Comisión Nacional de Promoción Agropecuaria (Proagro): agricultural research.

Dirección Nacional de Energía y Combustibles: energy and fuels.

Consejo Federal de Inversiones: Alsina 1407.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Acción Coordinadora de las Instituciones Empresarias Libres (ACIEL): Buenos Aires; businessmens' organization; 1,200 affiliated firms; Chair. MANUEL FONTECHA MORALES.

Unión Industrial Argentina: Buenos Aires.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (*General Confederation of Labour*): 802 Azopardo, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; inaugurated after the fall of Perón; mems. 3,500,000 (1965); Interventor ALFREDO INSAURRALDE. Sec.-Gen. RAIMUNDO ONGARO; publ. *Weekly News, The Argentine Labour Movement* (monthly).

Acción Sindical Argentina—ASA (*Argentine Trade Union Action*): Buenos Aires; f. 1955; affiliated to the Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Chretiens; Sec.-Gen. JUAN CARLOS LOUREIRO.

About 19 unions are independent of the above bodies, including the large Postal and Telegraph Workers Union (*Federación Obreros y Empleados de Correos y Telecomunicaciones*).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Empresa Ferrocarriles Argentinos (EFA): Avda. Ramos Mejía 1302, Buenos Aires; autonomous body consisting of representatives of the Government, railway unions and managers of the various lines; Pres. and Administrator Gen. JUAN CARLOS DE MARCHI; Gen. Sec. Lt.-Col. EZEQUIEL MONTERO.

Principal lines: General Belgrano, General Roca, General Bartolomé Mitre, General San Martín, Domingo F. Sarmiento, General Urquiza, and provincial lines. In 1965 a new line was opened between Yacuiba in the North West and Santa Cruz in Bolivia, thus completing a direct link with Buenos Aires; the operation of this line was handed over to Bolivia in 1967.

There are about 26,000 miles of track. Extensive reorganization is being carried out under a government emergency plan, pending the rationalization to be organized by the railways themselves 1970–74.

ROADS

Consejo Nacional de Carreteras: Secretaría de Transportes, Buenos Aires; current plans include the construction of 2,850 km. of basic works and paving and building bridges (total investment 17,200m. pesos), in addition to maintenance work on the existing network of 45,276 km. with 1,748 bridges. It is planned to use the toll system to construct a basic national system of automobile roads, the first stage to be developed in the coastal zone of the country, starting in the cities of Santa Fé and Mar del Plata, and inter-connecting the cities of Rosario, San Nicolás, Buenos Aires and La Plata, with an approximate length of 900 km.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Fluvial del Estado: Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; services on the Plate, Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers; Pres. Ing. FEDERICO PREUSCHE; Gen. Administrator Ing. LEANDRO J. OTERO.

There is a hydrofoil service between Buenos Aires and Colonia del Sacramento (Uruguay).

An agreement was signed in January 1967 between Argentina and Paraguay establishing equal navigational rights for merchant vessels of both countries on the Rivers Paraguay, Paraná and Plate.

SHIPPING

Administración General de Puertos: Secretaría de Transportes, Calle Rivadavia 578, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; State enterprise for exploitation and conservation of all national sea and river ports; 16m. are to be spent on salvaging the port of Buenos Aires, and a deep-water harbour scheme for the ports in the Bahía Blanca area is to be carried out between 1969 and 1980; Administrator-General Ing. JORGE LUIS FRÍAS; publs. *Puertos Argentinos, Boletín Mensual.*

Capitanía del Puerto: Buenos Aires; f. 1967 by the revolutionary government to rearrange the working of the ports; Port Captain Capitán de Navío MARIO ANDRÉS DURRIEU.

The chief State-owned organizations are:

Empresa Lineas Marítimas Argentinas (ELMA): Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; following the amalgamation of Flota Argentina de Navegación de Ultramar (F.A.N.U.) and Flota Mercante del Estado (F.M.E.); operates coastal services in S. America, services to N. America and Europe.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.): Avenida Pres. R. Sáenz Peña 777, Buenos Aires; fleet of tankers, cargo and tanker craft, and motor launches; Administrator Ing. DANIEL A. BRUNELLA; Marine Superintendent Ing. ERNESTO R. PETERS.

There are also private shipping companies operating on coastal and overseas routes.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ezeiza international airport, about 30 miles from Buenos Aires, is one of the most important air terminals in Latin America. In June 1967 a new airport designed to accommodate large jet aircraft was opened at Rio Gallegos (Santa Cruz).

Dirección Nacional de Aviación Civil: Buenos Aires.

Aerolíneas Argentinas: Paseo Colón 185, Buenos Aires; f. Dec. 1949; non-stop services to New York and Europe and via Rio de Janeiro; to Miami via Santiago and Lima; to Mexico via Lima and Bogotá. Its South American services link Argentina with Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and Paraguay. The internal network covers the whole country. Passengers, mail and freight are carried. Pres. Brig. ALBERTO SANTAMARÍA.

Aerolíneas Colonia (ARCO): 479 Paraguay, Buenos Aires; flights to Montevideo, Uruguay.

Aerotransportes Litoral Argentino, S.A. (A.L.A.): Ayacucho 2180, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; service to Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia; domestic flights to 11 towns in Northern Argentina; fleet includes 4 BAC 1–11 series 400, 3 BAC 1–11 series 500 and 3 YS–11/300; Pres. Ing. ROBERTO J. SERVENTE.

Compañía Argentina de Aeronavigación S.A. (NORSUR): av. Leandro N. Alem 675; f. 1959; flights throughout the north-east provinces.

Austral, Compañía Argentina de Transporte Aéreo S.A.C.I.: Ayacucho 2180, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; flights to Uruguay and Chile, and to the south; fleet includes 4 BAC 1-11 series 400, 3 BAC 1-11 series 500 and YS-11/300; Pres. JUAN B. PEÑA.

Líneas Aéreas del Estado (LADE): Corrientes 480, Buenos Aires; f. 1940; is under the control of the Air Ministry and operates through the Argentine Air Force. Its

function is to establish new domestic air routes, which are later handed over to private enterprises for operation on a commercial basis.

Transportes Aéreos Buenos Aires (TABA): Suipacha 745, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; internal and international services; fleet includes 3 Otter DHC-6.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve Argentina: Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, B.U.A., Canadian Pacific, Cruzeiro do Sul, El Al, Iberia, K.L.M., Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, LAN de Chile, Lineas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa, PanAm, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas (PLUNA), S.A.S., Swissair, T.A.P. and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Calle Uruguay 291, Buenos Aires; Interventor MAURICIO FISCHER.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de la América Latina (C.O.T.A.L.): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1957; groups 20 national travel associations from south and central America; Pres. MARIO A. ZIROLLI (Argentina); Exec. Sec. HECTOR JORGE TESTONI; publ. *Revista COTAL* (monthly).

Asociación Argentina de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (AAAVYT): Viamonte 640, Buenos Aires; Pres. MIGUEL J. GERAGHTY.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro Colón: Cerrito 618; Buenos Aires municipal opera house; f. 1908; has 2 orchestras, a chorus and a ballet company; Dirs. ENZO VALENTI FERRO, ROBERTO OSWALD; Admin. CARLOS YÁÑEZ.

Teatro Municipal General San Martín: Corrientes 1532; f. 1944; municipally owned; contains 3 auditoria, 1 exhibition room and 2 art galleries; Dir.-Gen. Arq. FERNANDO LANÚS; Admin. Dir. Col ALFREDO JORGE URIEN.

Ballet del San Martín: f. 1968; Choreographic Dir. OSCAR ARAÍZ.

Teatro Nacional de Comedia (Cervantes): Libertad 815, Buenos Aires; Government owned and operated.

Teatro del Pueblo: Buenos Aires; f. 1931; independent; presents classical and modern plays; Founder and Dir. LEÓNIDAS BARLETTA.

There are 12 symphony orchestras in Argentina, 5 of them in Buenos Aires.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Avenida del Libertador 8250, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; Departments of Raw Materials, Energy, Technology, Research, Radiological Protection and Security, Logistics and Economics; other establishments: Centro Atómico Constituyentes, Centro Atómico Ezeiza, Centro Atómico Bariloche; staff of over 600 qualified scientists and technicians; Pres. Rear-Adml. D. OSCAR ARMANDO QUIHILLALT.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: San Luis; nuclear physics.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; Radio-Isotopes and Nuclear Physics.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: La Plata; Nuclear Chemistry and Spectroscopy; Beta spectroscope, 100-channel analyser.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral: Santa Fé; Nuclear Electronics, Metallurgy, Radio-Chemistry and Mineral-Processing.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa Maria de los Buenos Aires": Rio Bamba 1227, Buenos Aires; 200 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Calle Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; 6,646 teachers, more than 76,000 students.

Universidad de la Pampa: Mitre 63, Santa Rosa; 70 professors, 575 students.

Universidad Católica de Córdoba: Trejo 323, Córdoba; 650 teachers, 3,015 students.

Universidad Católica de Santa Fé: San Martín 1966, Santa Fé; 491 teachers, 1,627 students.

Universidad del Salvador: Callao 542, Buenos Aires; 706 teachers, 4,410 students.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Calle Obispo Trejo y Sanabria 242, Córdoba.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: Calle Rivadavia 65, Mendoza; 730 teachers, 15,081 students.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: Calle 7 entre 47 y 48, La Plata; 400 teachers, 46,932 students.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral: Boulevard Pellegrini 2750, Santa Fé; 1,406 professors, 15,330 students.

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste: 25 de Mayo 868, Corrientes; 487 teachers, 10,521 students.

Universidad Nacional del Sur: Avenida Colón 80, Bahia Blanca.

Universidad Nacional de Tucumán: Ayacucho 482, Tucumán; 1,628 teachers, 12,039 students.

Universidad Tecnológica Nacional: Avda. Callao 660, Buenos Aires; 893 teachers, 9,805 students.

AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the whole of the island continent of Australia in the South Pacific and the off-shore island of Tasmania to the south-east. Its External Territories are: Papua; Norfolk Island in the Pacific; the 27 Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean; Australian Antarctica, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Coral Sea Islands Territory, MacQuarie Island and Ashmore and Cartier Islands. New Guinea (the eastern half of the island) is administered as a UN Trust Territory. Australia's nearest neighbour is Indonesia, covering the long archipelago to the north and north-west. The Australian climate is hot and dry with average temperatures of about 80°F (26.8°C) rising to over 120°F (49°C) in the interior. Over half the country is desert or semi-desert with little rainfall. English is the official language. There are about 80,000 persons of 50 per cent or more Aboriginal blood. The population is Christian: Anglicans 34 per cent, Roman Catholics about 26 per cent, the remainder belonging mainly to other denominations. The flag is blue with a Union Jack in the upper hoist, a white star in the lower hoist and five white stars in the form of the Southern Cross in the fly. The capital, Canberra, lies in a small enclave of Federal Territory known as the Australian Capital Territory.

Recent History

Since the war Australia has taken an important place in Pacific and Asian affairs and has strengthened her political and economic ties with India, S.E. Asia and Japan. The country co-operates more closely than formerly with the U.S.A., and contributed troops to the war in Viet-Nam until 1970. As a founder-member of the Colombo Plan she has given much aid, in money, materials and training, to Asian countries. In January 1966 Sir Robert Menzies resigned after sixteen years as Prime Minister, and was succeeded by Mr. Harold Holt. Mr. Holt's Liberal-Country Party Coalition was returned to office with an increased majority at elections in November 1966. In 1967 Senator J. G. Gorton became Prime Minister following the presumed death of Mr. Holt in a swimming accident. The coalition under Mr. Gorton maintained power with a greatly reduced majority at elections in October 1969.

The former trust territory of Nauru achieved independence from Australia on January 31st, 1968.

Government

Australia is a Federation of six States, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of Australia and is permanently represented there by a Governor-General and by a Governor in each of the six States. The Federal Government consists of two elected Houses, the Senate in which the States have equal representation, and the House of Representatives where representation is based on population.

The State Governments are autonomous except for certain powers placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. All, except Queensland, have an Upper House, the Legislative Council, and a Lower House, the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The chief ministers of the States are known as Premiers, as distinct from the Federal Prime Minister.

Defence

Australia's defence policy is based on collective security and she is a member of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, the ANZUS Council (Australia, New Zealand and U.S.A.) and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Australia's armed forces numbered 79,000 in 1968 (Army 42,000, Navy 16,000, Air Force 21,000). About 17 per cent of Australia's Budget is allocated to Defence. In June 1965 a system of compulsory selective service was introduced.

Economic Affairs

Australia's traditional reliance on the agricultural sector has been eroded by the phenomenal oil and mineral discoveries of recent years. Agriculture now contributes under 10 per cent of domestic production, but the share of agricultural products in total export trade, although declining, is still about 70 per cent, and wool, wheat, meat, sugar and dairy products remain major export items. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper have long been exploited, but recent discoveries of vast deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, nickel, iron ore and bauxite have transformed the economy; many of these minerals are being exploited as raw materials for Japan's industries. The pattern of Australia's dependence on foreign trade has thus undergone a change, with Japan overtaking Western countries as the major market. Manufacturing industries contribute over 28 per cent of the G.N.P. each year and employ some 1.3 million people, mainly in iron and steel and engineering. Other important industries are food processing, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment. Domestic sources of energy are coal gas, thermal- and hydro-electricity, but, with the discoveries of oil and natural gas, the pattern is changing.

In spite of the spectacular post-war development of all sectors of the economy, Australia faces difficulties and uncertainties in economic affairs; these derive from such factors as the increased defence spending, the uncertainties facing primary products in world markets, high transport and labour costs, and the difficulties of overall policy-making arising from the autonomy in industrial and mineral development enjoyed by the States.

Transport and Communications

For her population, Australia has a well developed transport system with 25,000 miles of railway, 560,000 miles of roads and 82,000 miles of scheduled air routes. Until recently railways in some States were of different

gauges, but a standard gauge system now covers almost all of the country. In the thinly populated areas of Central and Western Australia air transport is extremely important and Australia has pioneered services such as the Flying Doctor Service to overcome the problems of distance. Many of the larger sheep stations have their own aircraft. Australia is well served by international shipping and air lines.

Social Welfare

Australia introduced Old Age Pensions in 1909 and has since added invalid, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits and children's allowances. Reciprocal welfare agreements operate between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom. About 21 per cent of Federal Budget expenditure is allocated to Welfare.

Education

Education is the responsibility of each of the six States. It is free and compulsory from the ages of six to fifteen at least. Special services have been developed to meet the needs of children living in the "outback". Some 20,000 are enrolled in correspondence classes and in 1950 the first School of the Air was established, using two-way receiver sets. Australia has fifteen universities with about 103,000 students (1969).

Tourism

Australian tourism is developing with quicker and cheaper air transport. The main attractions are swimming and surfing on the Pacific beaches, sailing from Sydney and other harbours, skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef, and winter and summer sports in the Blue Mountains.

Visas are not required by citizens of Ireland or South Africa, or by United Kingdom subjects of European descent.

Sport

Australians excel at sport, especially tennis and cricket. They play a number of codes of football and are enthusiastic followers of horse-racing. They also pursue water sports.

Public Holidays

1970: June 13 (Queen's Birthday)*, December 25–26 (Christmas)†.

1971: January 1, January 26 (Australia Day), April 9–12 (Easter), April 25 (Anzac Day).

There are also a number of State holidays.

* Except in Western Australia.

† Boxing Day is not a public holiday in South Australia.

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches = 0.914 metres
1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

Areas: 1 mile = 640 square acres = 0.40468 hectares
Weight: 1 ton = 20 cwt. = 2,400 lbs. = 1,016.05 kilograms
Capacity: 1 Imperial gallon = 8 pints = 4.5459 litres

Currency and Exchange Rates

On February 14, 1966, decimal currency was introduced, based on a dollar worth ten A/shillings. Australia did not devalue in line with the United Kingdom in 1967.

Notes: A$ 1, 2, 5, 10, 20.
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange rate: A$ 2.15 = £1 sterling
A$ 0.89 = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

NOTE.—The Australian statistical year ends in June.

AREA

(sq. miles)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
2,967,909	309,433	87,884	667,000	380,070	975,920	26,383	520,280	939

POPULATION

(31 March 1969—prelim.)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
12,248,100	4,458,600	3,375,300	1,761,100	1,140,900	939,300	387,900	64,900	119,900

At the Census in June 1966 there were 80,207 persons of 50 per cent or more Aboriginal blood.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION—(June 1968)—PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

Canberra (capital)	110,000*	Perth (capital W. Australia)	606,000
Sydney (capital N.S.W.)	2,646,800	Newcastle	338,920
Melbourne (capital Victoria)	2,319,700	Wollongong	187,910
Brisbane (capital Queensland)	813,300	Hobart (capital Tasmania)	144,900
Adelaide (capital S. Australia)	794,300	Geelong	115,500

* 119,200 at 1 July 1969.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

(1968)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
New South Wales	81,696	39,213	41,803
Victoria	70,228	29,724	29,967
Queensland	35,190	14,860	16,078
S. Australia	21,207	9,652	9,916
W. Australia	19,541	8,086	7,470
Tasmania	8,317	3,426	3,284
N. Territory	2,084	419	543
Aust. Capital Ter.	2,643	965	488
TOTAL	240,906	106,345	109,549

MIGRATION

YEAR	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET INCREASE
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1965 . .	292,184	232,952	525,136	237,673	182,607	353,015	104,856
1966 . .	313,219	244,372	557,591	268,313	202,352	420,280	86,926
1967 . .	361,345	275,825	637,170	311,727	233,534	470,665	91,909
1968 . .	465,232	306,560	771,792	403,748	254,991	658,739	113,053

EMPLOYMENT*
('000)

	JUNE 1967	JUNE 1968	JUNE 1969
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping . .	13.6	15.2	14.7
Mining and Quarrying	54.9	58.0	62.8
Manufacturing	1,283.1	1,310.1	1,344.6
Public Services†	108.2	110.7	112.1
Building and Construction . . .	338.0	349.5	358.7
Transport, Storage and Communication .	335.0	343.6	350.3
Commerce	673.2	689.2	706.4
Finance and Property	177.7	185.1	195.6
Public Authority Activities . . .	166.2	173.4	182.4
Community and Business Services . .	536.6	566.5	602.3
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service .	215.7	228.6	241.8
TOTAL	3,902.2	4,030.0	4,172.2
Private	2,915.2	3,010.0	3,125.3
Government	987.0	1,020.0	1,046.9

* Wage and salary earners in civilian employment. Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

† Comprises Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.

NOTE: The figures in the table above have been revised on the basis of statistics derived from the 1966 population census, for which new labour force definitions were adopted.

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS
('000 acres)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Wheat	17,515	20,823	22,441	26,797
Oats	3,768	4,258	3,380	3,872
Sugar Cane . . .	503	557	553	568
Barley . . .	2,298	2,498	2,611	3,313
Maize	197	201	200	176
Potatoes . . .	96	99	106	116
Vineyards . . .	140	139	140	145
Fruit	313	313	311	312

CROPS

	Unit	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Wheat . . .	'000 bushels	259,666	466,610	277,289	543,950
Oats . . .	,, ,,	60,739	107,106	39,628	94,250
Barley . . .	,, ,,	41,835	61,588	36,798	72,563
Maize . . .	,, ,,	4,918	7,491	7,132	n.a.
Sugar Cane . .	'000 tons	14,155	16,685	16,756	18,413
Wine . . .	'000 gallons	34,125	41,514	44,307	n.a.

N5, N70 L6.9

FRUIT
('000 bushels)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Apples	19,418	19,615	n.a.
Apricots	2,405	1,519	n.a.
Bananas	4,901	5,145	4,940
Oranges	10,677	9,846	12,137
Peaches	5,913	6,294	n.a.
Pears	6,557	7,351	n.a.
Plums and Prunes	1,204	778	n.a.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Horses	n.a.	479	n.a.	n.a.
Cattle	17,936	18,270	19,218	20,772
Sheep	157,563	164,237	166,912	176,232
Pigs	1,747	1,804	2,056	2,289

* Preliminary.

MEAT
('000 tons)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
Beef and Veal	865	890	923
Mutton	350	412	360
Lamb	237	242	302
Pig Meats	140	147	159

* Preliminary.

DAIRY PRODUCE

	UNIT	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
Whole Milk	million gal.	1,605	1,498	1,522
Factory Butter	million lb.	489	432	439
Factory Cheese	" "	154	155	163
Processed Milk Products (whole milk equivalent)	million gal.	94	93	94

* Preliminary.

WOOL ('000 lbs.)

1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
1,662,800	1,762,300	1,769,700	1,938,700

* Preliminary.

MINING (*a*)

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968
Coal (Black)	million tons	31·4	33·3	34·7	40·3
Coal (Brown)	,, ,,	20.7	21.8	23·4	23.0
Bauxite(*c*)	'000 tons	613	939	2,258	2,636
Zircon(*d*)	tons	224,654	232,903	280,324	306,230
Iron	'000 tons	4,297	6,956	10,831	16,767
Lead	,, ,,	362	365	375	381
Zinc	,, ,,	349	369	401	414
Copper	,, ,,	90	110	90	107
Titanium(*b*)	,, ,,	448	517	553	582
Tin	tons	3,849	4,807	5,586	6,734
Tungsten	,,	1,176	1,307	1,192	1,434
Crude Petroleum	'000 bls.	2,622	3,390	7,600	13,877
Natural Gas	'000 cu. ft.	143,402	143,478	152,360	215,805
Gold	'000 fine oz.	878	917	805	787
Silver	,, ,, ,,	17,281	18,888	19,842	21,281

(*a*) Figures for metallic minerals represent contents produced. (*b*) In terms of Ti O_2 contained in rutile, illmenite and leucoxene. (*c*) In terms of alumina $Al_2 O_3$. (*d*) In terms of zircon (Zr Si O_4) contained in zircon concentrates.

INDUSTRY (1967–68)

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF FACTORIES	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	VALUE OF OUTPUT ($A'000)
Treatment of Non-Metal Mine and Quarry Products	1,635	26,685	501,664
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	659	27,171	269,138
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	1,379	55,053	1,765,495
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	29,213	626,280	7,092,313
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	984	6,108	43,688
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	1,332	73,804	732,196
Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	603	11,458	117,414
Clothing (except Knitted)	6,965	111,040	675,075
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,689	144,441	2,927,728
Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes etc., Wood Turning and Carving	5,336	60,274	599,192
Wood Furniture, Bedding, etc.	2,275	25,055	225,584
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	3,085	90,563	1,066,600
Rubber	648	21,111	248,446
Musical Instruments	70	831	11,768
Miscellaneous Products	1,746	35,469	363,772
Heat, Light and Power	335	15,804	453,995
TOTAL	62,954	1,331,147	17,094,070

FINANCE

$A2.15=£1 sterling; $A0.89=U.S. $1.
$A 100 = £46 10s. 6d. sterling = U.S.$ 112.00
Before November 1967, the exchange rate was $A 100 = £40 sterling.

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET
(Consolidated Revenue Fund)
($A million)

REVENUE	1968–69	1969–70
Income Tax	3,418.8	4,019.8
Sales Tax	493.9	567.0
Customs	346.3	395.0
Excise	902.5	960.0
Payroll Tax	205.6	223.0
Other Taxes	70.1	72.0
Other Revenue	648.5	638.2
TOTAL	6,085.8	6,875.0

EXPENDITURE*	1968–69	1969–70
Defence†	1,110.1	1,105.4
War and Repatriation	347.7	362.0
Social Services and Welfare Payments	1,162.3	1,337.4
Other†	1,992.2	2,408.1
TOTAL	4,612.3	5,212.9

* Excludes Commonwealth Payments to the States.

† "Defence" includes relevant Loan Fund expenditure (other than under U.S. Defence Credit arrangements) and "Other" has been adjusted accordingly.

STATE BUDGET ESTIMATES
($A million—1969–70)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
New South Wales	1,062	1,055
Victoria	709	730
Queensland	423	425
South Australia	311	314
Western Australia	311	313
Tasmania	121	122
TOTAL (inc. other items)	2,937	2,959

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
($A million)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	18,586	20,356	21,536
of which:			
Agriculture	1,935	2,312	n.a.
Manufacturing	5,299	5,701	n.a.
Construction	1,603	1,695	n.a.
Transport and Communications	1,511	1,624	n.a.
Trade	2,604	2,794	n.a.
Services	2,204	2,456	n.a.
Income from abroad	−316	−329	−389
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	18,270	20,027	21,147
Taxes *less* subsidies	2,236	2,381	2,616
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	20,506	22,408	23,763
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	808	561	970
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	21,314	22,969	24,733
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	12,932	13,884	15,020
Government consumption expenditure	2,383	2,690	3,032
Gross fixed capital formation	5,681	5,890	6,404
Increase in stocks	238	512	308

OFFICIAL HOLDINGS OF GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE
(30 June—$A million)

	1967	1968	1969
Gold	204	230	231
Foreign Exchange	994	862	1,080
TOTAL	1,198	1,092	1,310

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(30 June—$A million)

	1967	1968	1969
Coins	131.6	137.2	145.5
Notes	938.3	1,006.1	1,107.5
TOTAL	1,069.9	1,143.3	1,253.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
($A million)

	1966–67			1967–68 (prelim.)		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	2,926	2,837	89	2,944	3,182	— 238
Non-monetary gold	24	—	24	21	—	21
Transportation	317	552	—235	357	647	— 290
Travel	70	133	— 63	87	139	— 52
Investment income	122	451	—329	131	509	— 378
Government, n.i.e.	82	82	—	69	95	— 26
Other services	55	98	— 43	63	96	— 33
Total	3,596	4,153	—557	3,672	4,668	— 996
Transfer Payments:						
Private	134	79	55	158	84	74
Central government	—	152	—152	—	159	— 159
Total	134	231	— 97	158	243	— 85
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	—654	—	—	—1,081
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary:						
Government transactions (net)	—	33	— 33	90	—	90
Private investment	456	17	439	n.a.*	n.a.	n.a.*
Marketing authorities investment	—	76	— 76	34	—	34
Total	456	126	330	124	—	124
Monetary Sectors:						
Non-official transactions	13	—	13	27	—	27
IMF account	—	26	— 26	—	71	— 71
International reserves	177	—	177	—	7	— 7
Other	—	31	— 31	—	—	—
Total	190	57	133	27	78	— 51
Balancing item	191	—	191	1,008†	—	1,008†
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	654	—	—	1,081

* Particulars of the Survey of Overseas Investment are not available for the year 1967–68; therefore, for that year, the items are included with the balancing item so that the relevant sub-total shown is not comparable with earlier annual figures

† Includes items marked * for which details are not available.

CURRENT BALANCES—REGIONAL

($A million)

	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom:			
Exports	509	466	400
Imports	686	697	673
Invisibles (net)	−151	−178	−171
Balance on Current Account	−328	−409	−444
Other Sterling Area:			
Exports	507	498	659
Imports	325	310	342
Invisibles (net)	−138	−160	−191
Balance on Current Account	44	28	126
U.S.A.:			
Exports	300	374	415
Imports	782	821	815
Invisibles (net)	−207	−233	−239
Balance on Current Account	−689	−680	−639
E.E.C.:			
Exports	381	435	415
Imports	327	352	349
Invisibles (net)	− 66	− 76	− 83
Balance on Current Account	− 12	7	− 17

	1965	1966	1967
Japan:			
Exports f.o.b.	439	467	582
Imports f.o.b.	250	275	294
Invisibles (net)	− 4	5	6
Balance on Current Account	185	197	294
Other Non-sterling:			
Exports f.o.b.	438	386	455
Imports f.o.b.	369	367	364
Invisibles (net)	− 51	− 55	− 68
Balance on Current Account	18	− 36	23
Unallocated:			
Exports f.o.b.	—	—	—
Imports f.o.b.	—	—	—
Invisibles (net)	8	6	3
Balance on Current Account	8	6	3
TOTAL:			
Exports f.o.b.	2,574	2,626	2,926
Imports f.o.b.	2,739	2,822	2,837
Invisibles (net)	−609	−691	−743
Balance on Current Account	−774	−887	−654

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

($A million)

	Inflow					
	U.K.	New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Other Countries	IBRD	Total
1963–64 . .	222	9	183	43	7	465
1964–65 . .	200	14	275	63	— 1	551
1965–66 . .	220	2	341	100	— 7	654
1966–67 . .	42	—2	386	111	—23	514
1967–68 . .	344	—1	564	155	—23	1,038

	Outflow					
	U.K.	New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Papua and New Guinea	Other Countries	Total
1963–64 . .	—13	18	1	(*a*)	4	10
1964–65 . .	—14	14	—1	(*a*)	17	16
1965–66 . .	— 5	17	—	11	4	27
1966–67 . .	—10	12	—	16	6	23
1967–68 . .	— 4	9	—2	19	4	27

(*a*) Included in Other Countries.

FOREIGN AID EXTENDED BY AUSTRALIA*

($A million)

	Year Ended June			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
Government Transfer Payments:				
Papua and New Guinea . . .	63	71	90	106
Other Foreign Aid and Contributions .	24	36	38	46
Total	87	107	128	152

* Official only; excludes transfers by private persons and organizations to overseas recipients.

EXTERNAL TRADE

($A million)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
Imports (f.o.b.) . .	2,905	2,939	3,045	3,264	3,466
Exports (f.o.b.) . .	2,651	2,721	3,024	3,045	3,368

* Preliminary.

COMMODITIES

($A'000)

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
Producers' Materials for use in:			
Building and Construction . .	86,742	99,887	131,199
Rural Industries .	54,706	59,132	55,821
Motor Vehicle Assembly . .	182,096	220,842	236,963
Other Manufacturing.	1,066,924	1,132,178	1,176,805
Capital Equipment:			
Producers' Equipment	663,930	699,475	724,404
Road Vehicles and Chassis. . .	74,921	89,021	108,795
Railway Equipment, Ships, Aircraft .	110,717	101,469	68,243
Finished Consumer Goods:			
Food, Beverages and Tobacco . .	109,504	113,600	126,808
Clothing and Accessories . . .	24,467	30,967	35,452
Other . . .	383,938	433,071	463,488
Fuels and Lubricants† .	30,788	27,030	32,702
Auxiliary Aids to Production . . .	96,611	83,098	85,936
Munitions, etc. . .	118,629	125,232	173,949
	3,003,973	3,215,003	3,420,565
Non-Merchandise Trade	41,368	49,470	44,955
TOTAL . .	3,045,341	3,264,473	3,465,520

*Preliminary.

† Excludes crude petroleum, which is included in "Other Producers' Materials".

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
Food and Live Animals	1,108,162	1,058,988	1,000,583
Butter . . .	64,841	46,976	40,541
Cheese . . .	15,265	17,934	13,969
Bacon and Hams .	356	372	304
Meat of Bovine Animals . .	198,322	198,631	211,171
Meat of Sheep, Lambs and Goats . .	43,654	49,991	45,750
Pork . . .	826	540	935
Dried Fruits . .	23,186	22,792	21,633
Preserved Fruit and Preparations .	43,465	54,617	41,341
Wheat . . .	361,227	342,767	258,417
Flour . . .	23,698	24,058	22,453
Barley . . .	21,569	6,569	18,246
Sugar . . .	99,536	97,582	122,214
Beverages and Tobacco.	9,153	10,158	9,750
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels .	1,085,575	1,045,613	1,241,269
Wool (greasy) . .	726,310	643,275	717,953
Wool (scoured, etc.) .	80,144	72,456	78,595
Sheep and Lamb skins (excl. pieces) . .	62,898	46,127	56,591
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials . .	103,824	121,921	145,499
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . .	16,479	11,818	12,974
Chemicals . .	69,160	104,314	142,068
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material . . .	323,661	323,165	392,237
Machinery and Transport Equipment .	144,611	157,190	174,247
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . .	38,751	43,082	48,928
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind .	124,549	168,425	200,942
TOTAL . .	3,023,925	3,044,675	3,368,497

*Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

($A '000)

	Exports		Imports	
	1967–68	1968–69*	1967–68	1968–69*
Belgium-Luxembourg	46,855	43,673	20,454	20,135
Canada	53,541	67,655	140,518	153,160
Ceylon	16,173	15,085	15,014	15,184
China (Mainland)	126,459	67,214	23,592	29,648
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	20,388	26,296	8,590	11,783
Finland	2,619	3,521	15,679	15,578
France	88,594	112,630	88,045	63,401
Germany, Federal Republic of	91,428	101,624	189,758	201,630
Hong Kong	59,876	71,014	36,729	41,056
India	65,466	32,678	35,296	32,086
Indonesia	13,870	20,683	55,430	59,968
Italy	87,764	106,869	72,716	79,047
Japan	642,072	823,171	343,310	414 296
Kuwait	9,266	8,197	41,506	41,648
Malaysia	56,485	63,743	28,842	30,078
Netherlands	36,061	54,503	48,337	50,044
New Zealand	155,579	159,214	61,648	74,796
Pakistan	5,944	6,905	14,562	17,039
Papua and New Guinea	92,433	97,998	19,167	21,127
Philippines	41,722	44,928	3,555	3,120
Poland	19,644	22,740	2,271	3,243
Saudi Arabia	13,076	8,922	49,030	43,557
Singapore	58,138	63,505	8,564	12,345
South Africa	28,463	45,694	19,506	20,121
Sweden	6,971	8,742	50,178	50,416
Switzerland	3,028	2,738	47,778	47,851
Thailand	23,494	23,853	1,969	1,936
U.S.S.R.	27,446	40,289	2,107	2,039
United Kingdom	426,314	425,339	723,010	747,974
United States of America	402,810	480,136	840,886	887,948
Viet-Nam, Republic of	23,198	31,078	20	81
Other Countries	275,136	430,808	539,485	695,481
TOTAL	3,044,675	3,368,497	3,264,473	3,465,520

* Preliminary.

TRANSPORT

PARTICULARS		1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Railways:					
Route Mileage*		25,005	25,059	25,146	25,094
Passengers	('000)	459,997	454,735	452,818	447,349
Goods and Livestock	('000 tons)	64,343	68,484	71,061	75,742
Roads:					
Motor Vehicles Registered*		3,919,513	4,106,632	4,344,746	4,586,234
Overseas Shipping:					
Tonnage Entered	('000 tons)	23,042	27,444	30,109	n.a.
Tonnage Cleared	('000 tons)	23,340	27,618	30,278	n.a.
Air Transport, Internal Services:					
Mileage Flown	('000)	55,020	56,759	56,724	60,348
Passengers Carried		4,157,873	4,424,652	4,668,153	5,184,828
Freight	(short tons)	76,079	82,056	85,063	89,950
Mail	(short tons)	8,633	9,587	9,410	9,876
Air Transport, Overseas Services:					
Mileage Flown	('000)	29,635	29,201	31,914	33,591
Passengers Carried		448,623	466,849	560,855	642,524
Freight	(short tons)	11,451	12,259	13,733	18,537
Mail	(short tons)	3,252	2,697	3,170	2,862

* 30 June.

TOURISM

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Visitors (Arrivals)*	173,328	187,262	221,821	299,889

* i.e. intending to stay less than one year.

The number of bedrooms available for tourists in 1966 was about 50,000.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(At 30 June—'000)

	1967	1968	1969
Telephones:			
Services in Operation	2,235	2,359	2,511
Instruments in service	3,178	3,392	n.a.
Radio Licences	2,538*	2,580*	2,630*
Television Licences	2,405*	2,519*	2,649*
Combined Licences	1,988	2,093	2,190

* Includes joint radio and television licences.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	NUMBER	FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Government Schools	7,694	84,988	2,057,507
Non-Government Schools	2,186	20,474	601,092
Universities	14	6,487	101,537

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra 2600, A.C.T.

THE CONSTITUTION

PARLIAMENT

The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. This power is limited by strict although unwritten constitutional understanding, and it is seldom that decisions on these matters would be made at the discretion of the Governor-General. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs. Parliament must meet at least once every year.

THE SENATE

The Senate is composed of ten Senators from each State, directly chosen for a period of six years by the people of the State, voting as one electorate. The Senators are elected by proportional representation. They are chosen for a term of six years and retire by rotation, half from each State on 30 June of each third year. The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

If a Senator vacates his seat before the expiration of his term of service, the mouses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the State Parliament is not in session the Governor of the State appoints a Senator to hold office until Parliamnet reassembles, or until a new Senator is elected.

At least one-third of the members of the Senate must be present for the exercise of its powers.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. The number in each State is in proportion to population, but under the Constitution must be at least five. At present the House of Representatives is composed of 124 members which includes 2 members for the internal Territories. Until recently these members, though able to join in all debates, were entitled to vote only on matters affecting their territories; full voting rights were extended to the member for the Australian Capital Territory in 1967 and to the member for the Northern Territory in 1968.

Members are elected by universal adult suffrage and voting is compulsory. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under 21 years of age and not disentitled on racial or other ground, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Members of the Australian task force in Viet-Nam were made eligible to vote in the 1966 Federal elections, though voting was not compulsory. This empowered Australians under 21 to vote for the first time.

Members are chosen by the electors of their respective electorates by the preferential voting system.

The duration of the Parliament is limited to three years, unless dissolved by the Governor-General.

Qualification for membership of the House of Representatives are possessed by any British subject 21 years of age or over who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Commonwealth Parliament.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

The judicial power ot the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in such other Federal Courts as the Commonwealth Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two other Justices, appointed by the Governor in Council. (There are at present a Chief Justice and six other Justices.) It has both an original and an appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court's original jurisdiction extends to all matters arising under any treaty, affecting representatives of other countries, in which the Commonwealth or its representative is a party, between States or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, and in which a writ of *Mandamus*, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against a Commonwealth officer. It also extends to matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and to any other matter as empowered by the Commonwealth Parliament.

The appellate jurisdiction extends to appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction and of the Supreme Court of any State or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council. In 1968 appeals from the High Court to the Queen in Council were abolished.

An amendment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act assented to on June 30th, 1956 altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial and arbitral functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was set up to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the function of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is composed of a Chief Judge and three other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a President, not less than two Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, not less than five Commissioners, and a number of Conciliators. Also, since 1928, jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency is administered by Commonwealth Bankruptcy Courts. There is a Federal Supreme Court in the Australian Capital Territory and in the Northern Territory. State courts, usually courts of summary jurisdiction, are invested with Federal judicial power, principally to deal with offences created by Federal statutes.

THE STATES

The Commonwealth Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each State by providing that it shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. When a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. However, the legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament is limited to those matters which are listed in Section 51 of the Constitution, while the States possess, as well as concurrent powers in those

matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for "the peace, order and good Government" of their respective territories.

The States may not raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth, nor may the Commonwealth tax State property. The State may not coin money.

The Commonwealth may not make any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is charged with protecting every State against invasion, and, on the application of a State Executive Government, against domestic violence.

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new States and for the establishment of new States within the Commonwealth.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage the proposed law must be submitted in each State to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice rejecting a proposed law which has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law to the electors. If, in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the State, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

A committee was set up in 1956 to review the Commonwealth Constitution. The report of the Committee was submitted to the House of Representatives on October 1st, 1958. Its main proposals include the extension of Federal power over shipping, nuclear development, broadcasting and television, industrial employment and arbitration, and marketing of primary products. Recommendations were also made concerning Parliamentary procedure.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Formal possession of the east coast of Australia was taken in 1770. The first settlement was founded in 1788, and a responsible government was elected in 1856. It federated with the other States to form the Commonwealth in 1901.

The executive power is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a Cabinet.

The Legislative Power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of sixty members, elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, for a term of twelve years, fifteen members retiring every three years. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-four members, and sits for three years.

VICTORIA

Formerly a portion of New South Wales, Victoria was proclaimed a separate colony in 1851 and accorded responsible self-government four years later.

The legislative authority is vested in a bicameral Parliament: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of thirty-four members, elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of sixty-six members, elected for three years. One-half of the members of the Council retire every three years.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. Not more than four members of the Council and not more than ten members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

QUEENSLAND

Queensland was formerly a part of New South Wales. It was formed into a separate colony with responsible government in 1859.

Legislative power rests with a unicameral Parliament composed of seventy-eight members elected from seventy-eight districts for a term of three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February 1836. The Constitution of October 24th, 1856 vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council is composed of twenty members, one-half of whom retire every three years. Their places are filled by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no authority to dissolve this body.

The thirty-nine members of the House of Assembly are elected for three years from thirty-nine electoral districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council consisting of eight responsible Ministers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Formal possession of the country around King George Sound was taken in 1891. In June 1892 Captain James Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia.

Large grants of land were made to early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population. In 1850, when the State was in a poor condition, the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. In the following eighteen years, 9,718 convicts were sent out. Transportation ceased in 1868.

In 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council was, at first, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the colony reaching 60,000 it should be elective. This figure was reached in 1893.

According to the present Constitution, the Legislative Council consists of thirty members, each of the ten provinces returning three members, one of whom retires biennially.

The Legislative Assembly consists of fifty members, elected for three years, each representing one electorate.

The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the State Legislature.

TASMANIA

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 and became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales. Responsible government was established in 1856.

The administration is vested in a Governor acting upon the advice of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of nineteen members who sit for six years, retiring in rotation. There is no power to dissolve

the Council. The House of Assembly has thirty members elected for five years.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory covers 520,280 square miles, of which 94,025 square miles is reserved for aboriginals. Population, excluding full-blood aboriginals, is about 62,000, and there are estimated to be 18,000 full-blood aboriginals.

The Territory was incorporated in New South Wales in 1825, but in 1863 was added to South Australia. It was transferred to the Commonwealth in 1911. By a Federal Act of 1947 a Legislative Council (sitting at Darwin) was set up, consisting of the Administrator, 7 official members and 6 elected members. At present the Council consists of an elected President, the Administrator, 6 nominated official members, 3 non-official nominated members and 8 elected members. The Northern Territory is administered on behalf of the Commonwealth Government by the Department of the Interior, Canberra, with the help of the Administrator and the Legislative Council. The creation of the Northern Territory as Australia's seventh self-governing State was approved by the Federal Government in 1958, but no date for its establishment has been given.

THE GOVERNMENT

(*March* 1970)

Governor-General: H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir PAUL M. C. HASLUCK, P.C., M.A.

COMMONWEALTH CABINET

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. JOHN G. GORTON (L).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry: Rt. Hon. JOHN MCEWEN (CP).

Minister for External Affairs: Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MCMAHON (L).

Minister for Primary Industry: Hon. J. DOUGLAS ANTHONY (CP).

Postmaster-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council: Hon. ALAN HULME (L).

Treasurer: Hon. L. H. E. BURY (L).

Minister for Shipping and Transport and assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry: Hon. IAN SINCLAIR (CP).

Minister for Supply and Leader of the Government in the Senate: Senator the Hon. KENNETH ANDERSON (L).

Minister of Defence: Hon. J. MALCOLM FRASER (L).

Minister for National Development: Hon. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D. (L).

Minister for Labour and National Service and Leader of the House: Hon. BILLY M. SNEDDEN, Q.C. (L).

Minister of Education and Science: Hon. NIGEL H. BOWEN, Q.C. (L).

Minister for the Interior: Hon. PETER NIXON (CP).

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister for External Territories: Hon. C. E. BARNES (CP).

Minister for Health: Hon. Dr. ALEXANDER J. FORBES, M.C. (L).

Minister for Housing: Senator the Hon. Dame ANNABELLE RANKIN, D.B.E. (L).

Minister for Immigration and Assisting the Treasurer: Hon. P. R. LYNCH (L).

Minister for Social Services and Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. W. C. WENTWORTH (L).

Minister for Works and Tourist Activities: Senator the Hon. R. C. WRIGHT (L).

Minister for Civil Aviation: Senator the Hon. ROBERT COTTON (L).

Minister for Customs and Excise: Hon. DONALD CHIPP (L).

Minister for Air: Senator the Hon. THOMAS DRAKE-BROCKMAN (CP).

Attorney-General: Hon. THOMAS HUGHES (L).

Minister for Repatriation: Hon. RENDLE HOLTON (CP).

Minister for the Army and Assisting the Prime Minister: Hon. ANDREW PEACOCK (L).

Minister for the Navy: Hon. DENIS KILLEN (L).

ADMINISTRATORS OF TERRITORIES

Northern Territory: ROGER L. DEAN, C.B.E.

Papua and New Guinea: DAVID O. HAY, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Norfolk Island: Air Commodore R. N. DALKIN, D.F.C.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands: C. W. SUTHERN (Official Representative).

Christmas Island: Brig. L. D. KING, O.B.E., E.D. (Official Representative).

CHIEFS OF STAFF

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee: Lt.-Gen. Sir JOHN WILTON, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Chief of the Naval Staff: Vice Admiral V. A. T. SMITH, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.

Chief of the Air Staff: Air Marshal Sir ALISTER MURDOCH, K.B.E., C.B.

Chief of the General Staff: Lt.-Gen. Sir THOMAS DALY K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

(L) Liberal Party; (CP) Country Party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

(Canberra unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 58 Mugga Way (E); *Ambassador:* J. SANCHEZ SANTAMARIA.

***Austria:** Ainslie Building, 39 Ainslie Ave., Civic Centre (L); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ PEIN.

Belgium: 19 Arkana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH DE BRUYN.

***Brazil:** 6 Monaro Crescent, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* MARGARIDA GUEDES NOGUEIRA.

***Burma:** 85 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* U NYO TUN.

Cambodia: 5 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* TIM NGOUN (also accred. to Philippines).

Canada: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. R. MENZIES.

***Ceylon:** 35 Empire Circuit, Forrest (HC); *High Commissioner:* CLARENCE OSWALD COOREY.

Chile: *Ambassador:* JULIO REITHMULLER.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 70 Empire Circuit, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAMPSON SHEN.

Denmark: Suite 501, C.M.L. Bldg., University Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL BLYTGEN-PETERSON.

***Finland:** 83 Endeavour St., Red Hill (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* OLAVI WANNE.

France: 6 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ J. E. FAVEREAU.

German Federal Republic: Empire Circuit, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS SCHIRMER.

Ghana: 35 Endeavour St., Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. VAN HIEN SEKYI (also accred. to Malaysia).

***Greece:** 22 Arthur Circle, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* B. L. TSAMISSIS.

India: 92 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner* A. M. THOMAS.

***Indonesia:** 4 Hotham Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. RADAN HIDAJAT.

***Ireland:** 2nd Floor, Bank House, Civic Square (E); *Ambassador:* BRIAN DURNIN.

***Israel:** Turrana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* SIMCHA PRATT.

Italy: 27 State Circle, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARIO MAJOLI.

Japan: 3 Tennyson Crescent, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* FUMIHIKO KAI.

***Korea, Republic of:** 55 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* DONG WHAN LEE.

Laos: 71 National Circuit, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* OUDAY SOUVANNAVONG.

Lebanon: 2 Trelawney St., Woollahra, Sydney (E); *Ambassador:* SHAFIK A. GHARZUDDINE.

***Malaysia:** 71 State Circle, Acton (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dato DONALD A. STEPHENS.

Malta: 261 La Perouse St., Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. A. A. PULLICINO.

Mexico: 40 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSE CALVILLO TREINO.

Nepal: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Netherlands: 120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* W. G. ZEYLSTRA.

New Zealand: M.L.C. Building, London Circuit, Civic Centre (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. LUKE HAZLETT.

***Pakistan:** 59 Franklin St., Forrest (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. ASLAM MALIK.

Peru: 17 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin (L); *Minister:* J. PATRICIO GALLAGHER.

***Philippines:** Moonah Place, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* MARIANO EZPELETA.

Portugal: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. E. DE MELLO-GOUVEIA.

Romania: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Singapore: 81 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* STANLEY TOFT STEWART.

South Africa: Corner of State Circle and Rhodes Place, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. HOLM MAREE.

Spain: 32 Melbourne Avenue, Deakin (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JUAN RAMON PARELLADA.

Sweden: Turrana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Switzerland: 37 Stonehaven Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* E. DE GRAFFENRIED.

Thailand: 9 Daly St., Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* PRASONG BUNCHOEM.

Turkey: 9 Sirius Place, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* B. V. KARATAY.

U.S.S.R.: 78 Canberra Ave., Griffith (E); *Ambassador:* N. Y. TARAKANOV.

United Arab Republic: 125 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EL-FAROUK ABDEL MOTAAL CHELBAYA.

United Kingdom: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir CHARLES JOHNSTON.

U.S.A.: Chancery, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM CROOK.

Uruguay: 82 Dominion Circuit, Deakin (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS CALAMET.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 39 National Circuit, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* TRAN KIM PHUONG.

Yugoslavia: 22 Endeavour St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* GOJKO SEKULOVSKI.

* Also accredited to New Zealand.

The following countries are represented by Consulates-General or Consulates: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Latvia, Liberia, Monaco, Nauru, Norway, Panama, Poland, and Vatican (Apostolic Nunciate).

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Senator the Hon. Sir ALISTER MCMULLIN, K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees: Senator T. C. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.F.C.

Leader of the Government: Senator the Hon. KEN ANDERSON.

Leader of the Opposition: Senator L. K. MURPHY, Q.C.

Leader of the Australian Democratic Labour Party: Senator the Hon. V. C. GAIR.

Clerk: J. R. ODGERS, C.B.E.

(*Election, November* 1967)

PARTY		NO. OF SEATS	
Liberal	Government	21	28
Country		7	
Australian Labor		27	
Australian Democratic Labour		4	
Independent		1	

There are ten Senators from each of the six states.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Hon. W. J. ASTON, M.P.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees: P. E. LUCOCK, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition: E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C., M.P.

Clerk: A. G. TURNER, C.B.E.

(*Election, October* 1969)

PARTY		NO. OF SEATS
Liberal Country	Government	66
Australian Labor		59

STATE GOVERNMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES

Governor: H.E. Sir RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., K.ST.J.

MINISTRY

(*March* 1970)

Premier and Treasurer: Hon. R. W. ASKIN, M.L.A. (L).

Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Minister for Science: Hon. C. B. CUTLER, E.D., M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourism: Hon. E. A. WILLIS, B.A., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare: Hon. F. M. HEWITT, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Agriculture: Hon. G. R. CRAWFORD, D.C.M., M.L.A. (CP).

Attorney-General: Hon. K. M. MCCAW, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways: Hon. P. H. MORTON, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Public Works: Hon. DAVID HUGHES, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Transport: Hon. M. A. MORRIS, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Decentralization and Development and Vice-President of the Executive Council: Hon. J. B. M. FULLER, M.L.C. (CP).

Minister for Lands: Hon. T. L. LEWIS, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Mines: Hon. W. C. FIFE, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation: Hon. J. G. BEALE, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies: Hon. S. T. STEPHENS, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister of Justice: Hon. J. C. MADDISON, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Health: Hon. A. H. JAGO, M.L.A. (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. HARRY VINCENT BUDD; Chair. of Committees Hon. E. G. WRIGHT.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. KEVIN ELLIS, LL.B., B.EC.; Chair. of Committees G. R. CRAWFORD, D.C.M.

VICTORIA

Governor: H.E. Maj.-Gen. Sir ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.ST.J.

LIBERAL MINISTRY

(*March* 1970)

Premier and Treasurer: Hon. Sir HENRY BOLTE, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary: Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYLAH, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D., M.L.A.

Minister of Transport: Hon. VERNON WILCOX, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister of Water Supply: Hon. W. A. BORTHWICK, M.L.A.

Minister of Education: Hon. L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. MURRAY PORTER, M.L.A.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement and Minister for Conservation: Hon. Sir WILLIAM MCDONALD, M.L.A.

Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines: Hon. J. C. M. BALFOUR, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government: Hon. R. J. HAMER, E.D., M.L.C.

Minister of State Development: Hon. J. W. MANSON, M.L.A.

Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. E. R. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D., M.L.A.

Minister of Health: Hon. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C.

Minister of Labour and Industry: Hon. J. F. ROSSITER, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister of Immigration: Hon. G. O. REID, M.L.A.

Parliamentary Secretary to Cabinet: J. A. RAFFERTY, M.L.A.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. R. W. GARRETT, A.F.C., A.E.A., M.L.C.; Chair. of Committees Hon. G. J. NICOL, Clerk of the Parliaments and Acting Clerk of the Council A. R. M. MCDONNELL.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. VERNON CHRISTIE, M.P.; Clerk of the Assembly (acting) J. H. CAMPBELL.

QUEENSLAND

Governor: H. E. Sir ALAN MANSFIELD, K.C.M.G.

MINISTRY

(*March* 1970)

Premier and Minister for State Development: Hon. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN (CP).

Minister for Education and Cultural Activities: Hon. A. R. FLETCHER (CP).

Treasurer: Hon. G. W. W. CHALK (L).

Minister for Industrial Development: Hon. F. A. CAMPBELL (L).

Minister for Mines and Main Roads: Hon. R. E. CAMM (CP).

Minister for Health: Hon. S. D. TOOTH (L).

Minister for Transport: Hon. W. E. KNOX (L).

Minister for Local Government and Electricity: Hon. W. A. R. RAE (CP).

Minister for Lands: Hon. V. B. SULLIVAN (CP).

Minister for Labour and Tourism: Hon. J. D. HERBERT (L).

Minister for Works and Housing: Hon. A. M. HODGES (CP).

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. P. R. DELAMOTHE, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (L).

Minister for Primary Industries: Hon. J. A. ROW (CP).

Minister for Conservation, Marine and Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. N. T. E. HEWITT (CP).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. D. E. NICHOLSON; Chair. of Committees K. W. HOOPER; Clerk W. T. JOHNSON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor: Maj.-Gen. Sir JAMES WILLIAM HARRISON, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

COUNTRY PARTY MINISTRY

(*March* 1970)

Premier and Minister of Industrial Development: Hon. RAYMOND STEELE HALL, M.P.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Minister of Mines: Hon. RENFREY CURGENVEN DEGARIS, M.L.C.

Treasurer and Minister of Housing: Hon. GLEN GARDNER PEARSON, M.P.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation and Minister of Immigration and Tourism: Hon. DAVID NORMAN BROOKMAN, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests Hon. CLARENCE ROSS STORY, M.L.C.

Minister of Works, Minister of Marine and Minister of Labour and Industry: Hon. JOHN WILLIAM HURTLE COUMBE, M.P.

Attorney-General, Minister of Social Welfare and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. ROBIN RHODES MILLHOUSE, LL.B., M.P.

Minister of Education: Hon. JOYCE STEELE, M.P.

Minister of Local Government and Minister of Roads and Transport: Hon. CHARLES MURRAY HILL, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. and Chair. of Committees Hon. Sir LYELL MCEWIN; Clerk of the Parliaments and of the Legislative Council I. J. BALL.

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. T. C. STOTT; Chairman of Committees Hon. B. H. TEUSNER; Clerk G. D. COMBE, M.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Maj.-Gen. Sir DOUGLAS KENDREW K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

MINISTRY

(*March* 1970)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Tourists: Hon. Sir DAVID BRAND, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (L).

Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture and Electricity: Hon. CRAWFORD DAVID NALDER, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Industrial Development and the North-West: Hon. CHARLES WALTER MICHAEL COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Works and Water Supplies: Hon. Ross HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Mines, Justice and Leader in the Legislative Council: Hon. ARTHUR FREDERICK GRIFFITH, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Lands, Forests and Immigration: Hon. WILLIAM STEWART BOVELL, M.L.A. (L).

Chief Secretary and Minister for Police and Traffic: Hon. JAMES FREDERICK CRAIG, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare: Hon. LESLIE ARTHUR LOGAN, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Education, and Native Welfare: Hon. EDGAR HENRY MEAD LEWIS, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister of Housing and Labour: Hon. D. H. O'NEIL, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Transport and Railways: Hon. R. J. O'CONNOR, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Health, Fisheries and Fauna: Hon. G. C. MACKINNON, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. L. C. DIVER.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. H. N. GUTHRIE, M.L.A.

TASMANIA

Governor: H.E. Lt.-Gen. Sir EDRIC BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

MINISTRY

(*March* 1970)

Premier and Treasurer, Minister in charge of Hydroelectric Commission: Hon. WALTER ANGUS BETHUNE.

Deputy Premier and Chief Secretary, Minister for Tourism: Hon. KEVIN ORCHARD LYONS.

Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Inland Fisheries: Hon. ERIC WILLIAM BEATTIE.

Minister for Education: Hon. ROBERT MATHER.

Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Licensing: Hon. EARDLEY MAX BINGHAM.

Minister for Lands and Works and Local Government: Hon. WILFRED GEORGE BARKER.

Minister of Transport, Racing and Gaming, and Mines: Hon. LEONARD HUBERT BESSELL.

Minister for Development, Housing and Sea Fisheries: Hon. DOUGLAS FRANK CLARK.

Minister for Health and Road Safety: Hon. NIGEL DRURY ABBOTT.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. W. J. T. DAVIS; Clerk of the Council G. W. BRIMAGE.

House of Assembly: Speaker C. R. INGAMELLS; Clerk of the House, B. G. MURPHY.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

(ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANBERRA)

Administrator: R. L. DEAN, C.B.E.

Assistant Administrator: E. F. DWYER.

Director of Administration: A. A. SHAKESPEARE.

Director of Animal Industry and Agriculture: G. A. LETTS.

Director of Finance: J. J. RAVENSCROFT.

Director of Forestry: R. EVANS (Acting).

Director of Lands and Survey: V. T. O'BRIEN.

Director of Local Government and Community Services: H. T. PLANT.

Director of Mines and Water Resources: C. F. ADAMS (Acting).

Director of Special Projects: K. J. COSGROVE.

Director of Stores: O. J. CAMERON.

Director of Welfare: H. C. GIESE, M.B.E.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Party of Australia, The: Federal Secretariat, National Headquarters Building, Blackall and Macquarie Sts., Barton, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1944; features of Party Policy are loyalty to the throne and the maintenance of the political and economic unity of the Commonwealth; the Party is absolutely opposed to socialism and supports freedom of enterprise and initiative. The maintenance of adequate defence forces is also prominent in the policy, together with uncompromising opposition to Communism, the prevention of industrial disturbance, the maintenance of full employment and the extension of social services. Since the Party has been in office, a long-range plan of national development and productive expansion has been pursued. The Leader of the Party is the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. JOHN G. GORTON; the Leader in the Senate, Minister for Supply, Senator Hon. K. M. ANDERSON; the Federal President is J. E. PAGAN, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Australian Country Party, The: 17 Randle St., Sydney 2010; f. 1916; the principal objectives of the Party are the betterment of conditions in rural and agricultural communities through improved marketing facilities, more effective Parliamentary representation of country people, the encouragement of desirable immigrants, and the promotion of the study of all matters relating to agricultural and primary production. The Party upholds the integrity of the Commonwealth; Federal Parliamentary Leader Rt. Hon. J. MCEWEN; Chair. Federal Executive W. L. Moss; Hon. Sec. J. F. DREDGE; publ. *The Countryman.*

Australian Labor Party: Ainslie Bldg., 39 Ainslie Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1891, for the socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange; Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C.; Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party in the Senate, Senator LIONEL MURPHY; President of the Federal Executive, Senator J. B. KEEFFE; Federal Secretary, C. S. WYNDHAM.

Australian Democratic Labor Party: 561-7 George St., Sydney; formed 1955 following a split in the Australian Labor Party; Pres. ROBERT JOSHUA, M.C.; Gen. Sec. JOHN KANE; Parliamentary Leader Senator the Hon. V. C. GAIR; Deputy Leader Senator F. P. MCMANUS.

Australia Party: 6/299 Penshurst St., Willoughby, N.S.W. 2068; f. July 1969 "to satisfy an urgent need for an alternative in the political management of Australia"; successor to the *Australian Reform Movement*; on Defence and Foreign Affairs the party advocates an independent Australia adequately armed for defence but opposed to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and the development of friendly relations with all countries, especially in Asia, backed by aid and trade; on domestic issues the party's policies include a re-structed education system financed by increased Federal expenditure, parliamentary reform based on longer sessions and the establishment of standing committees along American lines, encouragement of entry of immigrants meeting specified educational standards within quota limits; mems. 1,009 (by September 1969); Parliamentary Leader Senator R. J. D. TURNBULL; National Convenor GORDON BARTON; National Sec. Mrs. MARY MCNISH; publ. *Reform* (fortnightly journal).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court, the High Court of Australia, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Justices and such other courts as the Commonwealth Parliament may create. Parliament can also vest certain federal jurisdiction in State courts. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties or affecting representatives of other countries, and in certain matters in which the Commonwealth or the States are concerned. It also hears and determines appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court or of the Supreme Court of any State. In 1968 appeals from the High Court to the Queen in Council were abolished.

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir GARFIELD BARWICK, G.C.M.G.

Justices: Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD A. MCTIERNAN, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK KITTO, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir ALAN R. TAYLOR, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir DOUGLAS MENZIES, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir VICTOR WINDEYER, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM F. L. OWEN, K.B.E.

Principal Registrar: A. N. GAMBLE, 450 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH COURT OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir RICHARD KIRBY.

Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. G. WRIGHT.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President: Hon. Sir RICHARD KIRBY.

Deputy Presidents: Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. G. WRIGHT, Hon. Mr. Justice F. H. GALLAGHER, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Justice J. C. MOORE, Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. SWEENEY, Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. NIMMO.

Senior Commissioner: J. E. TAYLOR.

Commissioners: Mr. J. H. PORTUS, Mr. J. P. HORAN, Mr. J. L. GOUGH, Mr. L. G. MATTHEWS, Mr. T. C. WINTER, Mr. E. J. CLARKSON, Mr. H. G. NEIL, Mr. J. J. MCCREADIE, Mr. J. B. HOLMES.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir JOHN SPICER.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. Mr. Justice P. JOSKE, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Justice R. EGGLESTON, Hon. Mr. Justice R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. KERR, C.M.G.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH BANKRUPTCY ADMINISTRATION

Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Inspector-General: L. G. BOHRINGER (acting), 450 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir JOHN SPICER.

Judges: Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. R. M. EGGLESTON, Hon. P. E. JOSKE.

NEW SOUTH WALES

THE SUPREME COURT

King and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir LESLIE HERRON, K.B.E., C.M.G.

President of the Court of Appeal: Hon. Sir GORDON WALLACE, Kt.

Judges of Appeal: Hons. B. SUGERMAN, C. MCLELLAND, C. A. WALSH, K. S. JACOBS, K. W. ASPREY, J. D. HOLMES.

Puisne Judges: J. H. MCCLEMENS, R. LE GAY BRERETON, H. MAGUIRE, F. G. MYERS, M. F. HARDIE, J. K. MANNING, W. H. COLLINS, R. ELSE-MITCHELL, B. P. MACFARLAN, O.B.E., J. F. NAGLE, R. L. TAYLOR, D. M. SELBY, E.D., A. R. MOFFITT, C. E. BEGG, P. H. ALLEN, J. O'BRIEN, S. ISAACS, N. A. JENKYN, L. W. STREET, J. A. LEE, R. G. REYNOLDS, M. M. HELSHAM.

Prothonotary and Registrar, Court of Appeal: R. T. BYRNE.

VICTORIA

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and fourteen Puisne Judges, a County Court, Courts of General Sessions, Courts of Mines, Licensing Courts, Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir HENRY ARTHUR WINNEKE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Puisne Judges: Hons. T. W. SMITH, Sir R. V. MONAHAN, G. A. PAPE, A. D. G. ADAM, D. M. LITTLE, U. G. GOWANS, O. J. GILLARD, JOHN E. STARKE, E. H. E. BARBER, M. V. MCINERNEY, G. H. LUSH, C. I. MENHENNITT, H. R. NEWTON.

Masters: C. P. JACOBS, M.B.E., S. H. COLLIE, E. N. BERGERE.

Prothonotary: A. J. PAYNE.

COUNTY COURT AND COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Judges: N. F. MITCHELL, G. L. DETHRIDGE, A. M. H. FRASER, F. R. NELSON, J. C. NORRIS, B. J. DUNN, S. H. Z. WOINARSKI, T. RAPKE, H. T. FREDERICO, H. A. VICKERY, A. C. ADAMS, D. W. CORSON, J. F. FORREST, C. W. HARRIS, J. X. O'DRISCOLL, E. E. HEWITT, J. LECKIE, G. JUST, I. F. C. FRANICH, T. B. SHILLITO, J. R. SOMERVILLE.

QUEENSLAND

SUPREME COURT

Southern District (Brisbane)

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir W. G. MACK, K.B.E.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. J. A. SHEEHY.

Puisne Judges: Hon. MOSTYN HANGER, Hon. C. G. WANSTALL, Hon. N. S. STABLE, Hon. G. L. HART, Hon. G. A. G. LUCAS, Hon. J. A. DOUGLAS, Hon. M. B. HOARE, Hon. W. B. CAMPBELL, Hon. R. H. MATTHEWS.

Registrar and Prothonotary: F. J. RUSSELL.

Central District (Rockhampton)

Puisne Judge: Hon. D. M. CAMPBELL.

Registrar: H. R. D. FITZPATRICK.

Northern District (Townsville)

Puisne Judge: Hon. R. W. SKERMAN.

Registrar: E. P. LARACY.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. J. J. BRAY, LL.D.

Judges: Hon. R. R. ST. CLAIR CHAMBERLAIN, Hon. J. L. TRAVERS, Hon. D. S. HOGARTH, Hon. C. H. BRIGHT, Hon. ROMA F. MITCHELL, Hon. G. H. WALTERS.

Master: W. E. S. FORSTER.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir LAWRENCE JACKSON.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. J. E. VIRTUE.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. V. NEVILE, JOHN HALE, F. T. P. BURT, J. M. LAVAN, J. L. C. WICKHAM.

Master and Registrar: G. T. STAPLES.

TASMANIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir STANLEY BURBURY, K.B.E.

Judges: Hon. Sir MALCOLM CRISP, Hon. G. H. CRAWFORD, Hon. F. M. NEASEY, Hon. D. M. CHAMBERS.

Master and Registrar: C. G. BRETTINGHAM-MOORE.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, C.M.G., Hon. R. M. EGGLESTON, Hon. R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. J. R. KERR, C.M.G., Hon. R. W. FOX, Hon. H. T. GIBBS.

Registrar: S. N. SUMMERS.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. R. A. BLACKBURN, O.B.E., Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, C.M.G., Hon. R. A. SMITHERS.

Master and Registrar-General: F. R. A. ELVIDGE.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA

There are over 4.1 million members of the Church of England in Australia. The Primatial Registry for the Church of England in Australia is at: Diocesan Church House, George St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Primate of Australia: Most Rev. PHILIP N. W. STRONG, C.M.G., M.A., D.D., D.ST.J.

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan: Most Rev. MARCUS L. LOANE, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan: Most Rev. FRANK WOODS, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND

Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan: Most Rev. PHILIP N. W. STRONG, C.M.G., M.A., D.D., D.ST.J.

PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan: Most Rev. GEOFFREY T. SAMBELL, B.A., TH.SOC.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are 2,701,705 Roman Catholics in Australia.

The Apostolic Delegate: H.E. The Most Rev. GINO PARO, tit. Archbishop of Torcello, 40 Edward St., North Sydney, N.S.W.

Cardinal

Sydney . .	His Eminence CARDINAL GILROY. Auxiliary Bishops: Most Rev. JAMES CARROLL, D.D., Most Rev. THOMAS MULDOON, D.D., Most Rev. EDWARD KELLY, D.D.

Archbishops

Adelaide . .	Most Rev. MATTHEW BEOVICH, D.D., PH.D.
Brisbane . .	Most Rev. PATRICK M. O'DONNEL, D.D.
Canberra and Goulburn . .	Most Rev. THOMAS VINCENT CAHILL, D.D.
Hobart . .	Most Rev. GUILFORD YOUNG, D.D.
Melbourne . .	Most Rev. JAMES ROBERT KNOX, D.D., J.C.D.
Perth . .	Most Rev. LAUNCELOT JOHN GOODY, PH.D., D.D.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Australia: 486 Albert Street, Melbourne; Pres.-Gen. C. W. BRANSON, B.EC.; Hon. Sec. Rev. G. H. BLACKBURN, M.A., B.D., B.ED.; 47,779 mems.; 642 churches, 647 ministers, 1,000 local preachers; Sunday Schools: 12,410 teachers, 75,301 scholars; Carey Grammar and King's College for boys; Strathcona and Kilvington Girls' Grammar Schools: Residential Theological Colleges in N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South and West Australia; Deaconess Training Institute in Victoria; Bedford Business College in N.S.W.; Aged People's Homes in all states; missionary work in Zambia, India, Pakistan, New Guinea, West Irian and among the aborigines of Central Australia; publ. *Australian Baptist* (weekly).

Congregational Union of Australia: 15 Russell St., Eastwood, N.S.W. 2122; f. 1892; 15,400 mems.; Pres. Rev. JOHN BRYANT; Sec. Rev. H. T. WELLS; publ. *The Australian Congregationalist* (monthly).

Lutheran Church of Australia: Lutheran Church House, 58 O'Connell St., North Adelaide, South Australia 5006; f. Oct. 1966, by amalgamation of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia and the

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia; first missionaries to aboriginals 1838; first Lutheran Church 1838; 135,600 mems., 368 pastors; Pres. Rev. M. LOHE, D.D.; First Vice-Pres. Rev. H. D. KOEHNE, D.D.; Second Vice-Pres. Rev. E. W. WIEBUSCH; Sec. Rev. H. F. W. PROEVE, B.A.; Ministry trained at Luther Seminary, North Adelaide (Principal Rev. S. P. HEBART, D.TH., M.A.); teachers and other church workers trained at Lutheran Teachers' College, Highgate, S.A. (Principal Rev. E. W. JANETZKI, B.A., A.ED., S.T.M.); six colleges; aboriginal missions in Central Australia (Hermannsburg, Finke River Mission), South Australia (Koonibba, Yalata) and Queensland (Hope Vale, Bloomfield River), also mission activity in New Guinea; radio programme (Australian Lutheran Hour) on 35 stations; publs. *Encounter* (for youth), *Lutheran Women*, *Lutheran Men*, *Children's Friend* (all monthly), *The Lutheran* (fortnightly), *Lutheran Theological Journal* (quarterly).

Greek Orthodox Church: Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia, 242 Cleveland St., Redfern, N.S.W. 2016; leader in Australia, Archbishop EZEKIEL; 300,000 mems.; Greek Orthodox Communities in Melbourne, (Archdiocesan office: 221 Dorcas St., South Melbourne, Vic. 3205) and in 100 other parishes throughout Australia.

Federal Conference of Churches of Christ in Australia: College of the Bible, Elm Rd., Glen Iris, Melbourne, S.E.6; Conference Sec. E. W. ROFFEY, 184 Surrey Rd., Blackburn, Victoria 3130.

Methodist Church of Australasia: The General Conference, 130 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; 1 million adherents; Pres.-Gen. Rev. C. K. DAWS, C.B.E., E.D., F.A.S.A., F.C.I.S., 130 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Sec.-Gen. Rev. R. C. MATHIAS, M.A., DIP. R. ED., 96 Yarra St., Geelong, Vic. 3220.

Presbyterian Church of Australia: 156 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; 976,603 mems.; Clerk of Gen. Assembly Rev. L. FARQUHAR GUNN, Assembly Hall, 156 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Russian Orthodox Church: Clergy House, 31 Robertson Road, Centennial Park, Sydney; f. 1933; 120 mems.; Minister Very Rev. A. GILCHENKO; Hon. Sec. A. V. SERAPININ.

Salvation Army in Australia: Southern Territory (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory); 69 Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; Territorial Commander Commissioner FREDERICK W. HARVEY; Chief Sec. Col. BRAMWELL LUCAS; Eastern Territory (New South Wales, Queensland and New Guinea); 140 Elizabeth St., 2000 Sydney; Territorial Commander Commissioner HUBERT R. SCOTNEY; Chief Sec. Col. LESLIE PINDRED; London Publicity: 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Great Synagogue: Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1875; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. PORUSH; Sec. ISAAC N. GOODMAN, 166 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

Melbourne Hebrew Congregation: Toorak Road, South Yarra; f. 1841; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. RAPAPORT; Sec. H. FRIEDMAN; 1,200 mems.; publ. *Quarterly Newsletter*.

THE PRESS

Australia's legislation relating to the Press is partly based on modified British legislation, but as each state enacts its own laws, the form and severity thereof may vary.

Under the law concerning contempt of court, since the court takes jurisdiction from the time the accused is arrested, to publish names or photographs before proceedings begin may draw heavy penalties. Though accurate reporting of a case while it is being tried is privileged, and has been known to extend to a degree of scandal, a judge is empowered to ban all reports until the conclusion of the case. Though this legislation is intended to protect the interest of the accused, it frequently hinders the journalist.

Each state has its legislation against obscene publications, which is particularly severe in the state of Queensland, whose broadly defined Objectionable Literature Act of 1954 covers a wide range of offences.

The libel law, closely related to British law, ranges from seditious libel for matter liable to cause a breach of the peace, or for excessive abuse of government officials, to defamatory libel, knowing and plain. The most frequently cited defences are "fair comment and criticism" and "true and public benefit". Certain government agencies have privilege.

All newspapers in the state capitals are owned by limited companies. The trend towards concentration of ownership has led to the development of four principal groups of newspapers. Economic conditions have necessitated the extension of the activities of newspaper companies into related spheres, magazine and book publishing, radio and television, etc. The main groups are as follows:

The Herald and Weekly Times Group: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; Chair. Sir JOHN WILLIAMS: controls *The Herald* and *Sun News-Pictorial* (Melbourne), *The Advertiser* (Adelaide), *The Courier Mail*, *The Telegraph*, and *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane) and also has holdings in several magazines and radio and television companies.

The John Fairfax Group: Broadway, Sydney; with its subsidiary Associated Newspapers Ltd., controls *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Sun*, *Australian Financial Review* and the *Sun-Herald* (Sydney), *The Canberra Times*, together with four large magazines, and has interests in *The Age* (Melbourne); also has radio and television interests.

Consolidated Press Group: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; Proprietor Sir FRANK PACKER: controls *The Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph* (Sydney), and *The Maitland Mercury*, and magazines including *Woman's Weekly*; also owns the Shakespeare Head Press.

Rupert Murdoch Group: 46 Cooper St., Sydney; Proprietor K. R. MURDOCH: including News Ltd. and associated companies, controls *The Australian* (Canberra), *Adelaide News* and *Sunday Mail* (Adelaide), *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror-News Pictorial* (Sydney), *The News* (Darwin), *Sunday Truth* (Brisbane), and *Sunday Times* (Perth); also has interests in magazines and radio companies.

The total circulation of Australia's 63 daily newspapers is very high at 3,680,000 million copies approx., or one for every three citizens. Weekly papers are even more popular as they more successfully penetrate to the remoter

parts of the country, whereas metropolitan dailies meet competition from small local papers. The circulation of newspapers has traditionally been almost entirely confined to the state in which each is produced. The only exceptions, which may fairly claim a national circulation, are the dailies *The Australian*, which made history at its inception in 1964, and the *Australian Financial Review*, and the Sydney *Bulletin* and *Nation*, weekly and fortnightly respectively.

The main newspaper centres are Sydney, where the morning *Daily Telegraph* competes with the *Morning Herald*, and the evening *Daily Mirror* competes with *The Sun*, and Melbourne, where *The Age* competes with *The Sun News-Pictorial*, both morning papers. Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane each have only one major morning and one major evening paper.

Among the daily papers most respected for their serious news treatment should be mentioned the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *The Age* (Melbourne), which has its own *Literary Review*, and *The Australian*, which has three pages of foreign affairs and five pages devoted to finance, *The Canberra Times* and the *Australian Financial Review*. The most popular dailies in order of circulation include Melbourne's *Sun News Pictorial* (633,000) and *Herald* (500,000), Sydney's *Daily Telegraph* (360,000), *Sun* (366,000) and *Daily Mirror* (400,000), *Sydney Morning Herald* (294,000) and Brisbane's *Courier Mail* (250,000), and Adelaide's *Advertiser* (207,000).

NEWSPAPERS

For reasons of space only the chief city daily newspapers are listed.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian: 46 Cooper St., Surry Hills; f. 1964; national daily; edited in Sydney, published simultaneously in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane; Proprietor RUPERT MURDOCH; Editor ADRIAN DEAMER.

Canberra Times, The: 18 Mort St., Braddon, Canberra; f. 1926; morning; Editor J. A. ALLAN.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DAILIES

Australian Financial Review: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1951; Mon. to Fri.; Editor V. J. CARROLL.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: Elizabeth and Hills Streets, North Sydney; f. 1890; morning; Editor A. J. NOYES.

Daily Mirror: Head Office: Cnr. Kippax and Holt Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1941; evening; Man. Dir. K. R. MURDOCH; circ. 400,000.

Daily Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1879; Sydney; Independent, morning; circ. 360,000; Editor J. K. WATSON.

Newcastle Morning Herald: 28–30 Bolton St., Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1858; morning; Gen. Man. E. A. HALLETT; Editor E. K. LINGARD; circ. 64,307.

Newcastle Sun, The: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle; f. 1918; evening; Gen. Man. E. A. HALLETT; Editor K. BROCK; circ. 31,965.

Sun, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1910; evening; Editor B. J. TIER; circ. 366,000.

Sydney Morning Herald, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1831; morning; Editor J. M. DOUGLAS PRINGLE; circ. 294,000.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Sun-Herald: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1953; Editor F. R. PETERSON.

Sunday Mirror: Head Office: Cnr. Kippax and Holt Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1889; circ. 600,000.

Sunday Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1938 circ. over 710,000; Editor JOHN MOSES.

VICTORIA

DAILIES

Age, The: 250 Spencer St., Melbourne (Cnr. Lonsdale St.); f. 1954; Independent liberal; morning; Man. Dir. C. R. MACDONALD; Editor E. GRAHAM PERKIN.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 169-171 Burnley St., Richmond, Vic. 3121; morning; f. 1898; Man. W. T. PANTER; circ. 6530.

Herald, Melbourne: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1840; evening; Editor S. BROWN; circ. 500,000.

Newsday: 250 Spencer St., Melbourne; f. 1969; evening; Man. Dir. C. R. MACDONALD; Editor D. W. FLAHERTY.

Sun News-Pictorial: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1922; morning; Editor H. A. GORDON; circ. 633,048.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Sporting Globe: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1922; Weds. and Sats.; Editor A. DUNN.

Truth: 402 Latrobe Street, Melbourne; f. 1889; mid-week; Editor D. BUSMER.

Weekly Times: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1869; farming, gardening; Weds.; Editor F. S. CRAWFORD; circ. 106,000.

QUEENSLAND

DAILIES

Courier-Mail: Campbell St., Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1933 by merger of *Brisbane Courier* (f. 1846) and *Daily Mail* (f. 1903); morning; circ. 250,000; Editor J. R. ATHERTON.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List (incorporating *Airways News*): 82-98 Bowen St., Brisbane; f. 1912; Editor W. COURTNEY-FERGUSON.

Telegraph: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1872; evening; Editor-in-Chief J. F. WAKEFIELD.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Mail: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1923; circ. 345,000; Editor H. G. TURNER.

Sunday Truth: Mirror Newspapers Ltd., Cnr. Brunswick and McLachlan Streets, Valley, Brisbane, Queensland; f. 1901; Editor R. JOHNSTON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Advertiser: 121 King William St., Adelaide; f. 1858; morning; circ. 207,000; Editor-in-Chief D. F. COLQUHOUN.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 238–242 Wright St., Adelaide; f. 1920; morning; Editor J. V. H. JAMES.

News: 116 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1923; evening Mon. to Sat.; circ. 160,000; Managing Editor RONALD R. BOLAND.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Chronicle: 121 King William St., Adelaide; f. 1858; Fri.; agricultural weekly; Editor K. M. ESAU.

Sunday Mail: 116–120 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1912; circ. 241,000; Editor K. V. PARISH.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 171–177 Hay St., East Perth (Box L895, G.P.O., Perth); f. 1927; Editor S. R. MCKAY.

Daily News: 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1882; evening, Mon.-Fri.; circ. 111,359; Editor D. O'SULLIVAN.

West Australian: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1833; morning; circ. 203,728; Editor W. T. G. RICHARDS.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Countryman, The: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1885; Thurs.; a farmers' magazine, with pages for women; circ. 18,628; Editor H. W. BAKER.

Independent: Perth; f. April 1969 as a Sunday paper but to become a daily; Editor PATRICK NILON.

Sunday Times: 34–36 Stirling St., Perth; f. 1897; Managing Dir .M. W .JAMES; Editorial Dir. F. J. DAVIDSON.

Weekend News: 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1955; weekend newspaper with colour magazine, Editor E. D. DEVINE.

TASMANIA

DAILIES

Advocate: P.O. Box 63, Burnie; f. 1890; morning; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; circ. 22,000; Editor D. J. CHERRY.

Examiner: P.O.B. 99A, Launceston; f. 1842; morning; Independent; circ. 32,811; *Sunday Examiner-Express*, circ. 33,500; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE.

Mercury: 91–93 Macquarie Street, Hobart; f. 1854; morning; circ. 52,000; Editor R. E. SHONE.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Sunday Examiner-Express: P.O.B. 99A, Launceston; f. 1924; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE; circ. 33,811.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

DAILY NEWSPAPER

Northern Territory News: P.O. Box 675, Darwin; Mon. to Sat.; Editor J. F. BOWDITCH.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Advertising and Newspaper News: G.P.O. Box 606, Sydney; f. 1928; fortnightly; journal of advertising, advertising media and the graphic arts in Australia; circ. 2,654; Editor D. R. MASON.

Advocate: 143 a'Beckett St., Melbourne; f. 1868; Thurs.; Catholic; circ. 26,000; Editor D. CUNNINGHAM.

Anglican: 131 Regent St., Sydney; f. 1952; Tues.; national newspaper of the Church of England in Australia; circ. 42,000; Editor Mrs. JOYCE JAMES.

Australian Cricket: Modern Magazines Pty. Ltd., 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1968.

Australian Miner, The: P.O.B. 349, Manuka A.C.T. 2603;, f. 1969; mining and related subjects; weekly; Editor JOHN SALMOND; circ. 4,950.

Australian Money Market and Investors Journal: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. Nov. 1968; fortnightly; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Australian Parliamentary and Legislative Review: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. June 1967; Parliaments (State and Federal), Legislation, Political Comment, Territories; weekly; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Australasian Post: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1946; illustrated; factual, general interest, particularly Australiana; mainly for male readers; Mon.; circulates throughout Commonwealth; Editor J. HUGHES.

Australian Women's Weekly: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1933; Wed.; circ. 840,000; Editor Mrs. E. FENSTON.

Australian Worker: Worker Trustees, 238–240 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1891; fortnightly, Wed.; circ. 54,541; Man. H. V. MOORE; Editor E. C. CROFTS.

B & T: 340 Pitt St., P.O.B. 2608, G.P.O., Sydney; f. 1949; weekly trade magazine of advertising, marketing and media; circ. 2,300; Gen. Man. I. R. ROLLE.

Building and Construction: 193-199 King Street, Melbourne; Tues.; circ. 6,750; Managing Dir. S. A. CALDWELL.

The Bulletin: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1880; incorporated *Australian Financial Times* in 1962; Wed.; Editor DONALD HORNE.

Construction: 116-126 Cleveland Street, Chippendale, Sydney; f. 1907; official organ of the Master Builders Association of N.S.W.; weekly; Editor F. K. THOMAS.

Countryman: 24 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1917; every third Thurs.; circ. 27,500; Editor M. P. MOORHEAD.

Incentive: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. June 1965; weekly; Australian and overseas economics, politics, business, money market, statistics; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Industrial Newsletter: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. Jan. 1969; fortnightly; industrial relations; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Land, The: 59 Regent St., Sydney; f. 1911; Thurs.; Man. Editor and Dir. Sir HARRY BUDD, M.L.C.; Editor A. HUDSON.

Listener-in T.V.: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1925; Thurs.; circ. 129,871; Editor P. R. DUNSTONE.

Management Newsletter: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603, f. Jan. 1966; fortnightly; Australia and Overseas; Business, Politics, Economic Policy, Basic Resources (Minerals, The Land), Asian Economic Newsletter, Media (Press, Radio, TV), Tariff Report, Business and Law, Labour Market (Industrial Problems); Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Medical Journal of Australia, The: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, Sydney, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1914; weekly; circ. 16,000; Manager J. H. NOLDT; Editor Dr. R. R. WINTON.

Methodist, The: 31 Botany St., Redfern, N.S.W.; official organ of the Methodist Church in N.S.W.; Sat.; circ. 5,800; Editor Rev. A. J. BINGLEY.

Minerals Week: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. Sept. 1967; weekly; Mining Investment Analysis, World Mining News, Australian Industry News; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Nation: Box 112, G.P.O., Sydney; Independent, progressive; fortnightly; Editor T. M. FITZGERALD.

New Idea: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; weekly; women's magazine; Editor Mrs. J. HAYES.

News Weekly: 338 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, 3000; f. 1943; Wed.; anti-Communist; National Civic Council organ; circ. 13,535; Man. Dir. G. A. MERCER; Editor E. S. MADDEN.

People: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1950; Wed., fortnightly; Editor K. M. FINLAY.

Pix: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1938; Mon.; rotogravure magazine; Editor R. J. NELSON.

Queensland Country Life: 432 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1935; Thurs.; circ. 29,497; Man. Editor WALLACE C. SKELSEY.

Stock and Land: Stock and Land Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., Box 506H, G.P.O., Melbourne 3001; f. 1914; Wed.; livestock, land and wool market journal; official newspaper of Associated Stock and Station Agents of Melbourne, circ. 18,000, Man. Editor C. T. DEB. GRIFFITH.

Tariff Week: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. May 1967; weekly; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

TV Times: Australian Broadcasting Commission, 229 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1958; Managing Editor J. G. PATON.

TV Week: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; f. 1957; Mon.; national; Editor PAUL EDWARDS.

Woman's Day: G.P.O. Box 3970, Sydney Morning Herald Building, Broadway, Sydney; Monday; circulates throughout Australia and New Zealand; circ. approx. 500,000; Editor JOAN REEDER.

The Worker: 236–8 Elizabeth St., Brisbane; f. 1890; alternate Mons.; official organ of the Australian Workers' Union in Queensland; circ. 37,922; Editor J. P. DUNN.

MONTHLIES, QUARTERLIES, ETC.

Advertising in Australia: G.P.O. Box 606, Sydney; f. 1964 and published as quarterly magazine in *Advertising and Newspaper News*; circ. 2,654; Editor D. MASON.

Aircraft: 44–47 Flinders St., Melbourne, C.1; f. 1918; monthly; Editor W. D. G. ROBERTSON.

Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania: University of Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1966; archaeology and physical anthropology; three issues a year; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Architecture in Australia: 33A McLaren Street, North Sydney; f. 1917; official journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; 6 issues a year (Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec.); Editor COLIN BREWER.

Architecture, Building, Structural Engineering: 76A Wickham St., Brisbane; f. 1922, monthly; Edieor FRED. A. MAHER.

Australasian Engineer, The: 116–126 Cleveland St., Chippendale, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1908; monthly; Editor F. K. THOMAS.

Australasian Journal of Pharmacy: 18–22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne; f. 1886; monthly; official journal of the associated pharmaceutical organizations of Australia; Editor J. G. DICKINSON; Manager T. G. ALLEN, DIP.COM., L.S.W.

Australasian Journal of Philosophy: Department of Philosophy, Univ. of Sydney, Sydney; f. 1923; official organ of the Australasian Association of Philosophy; three issues yearly; Editor GRAHAM NERLICH.

Australia Today: 328 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1905; national pictorial, literary and statistical annual; Managing Editor R. S. HARBER.

Australian and New Zealand General Practitioner: 20 Loftus Street, Sydney; f. 1929; monthly; Editor Dr. J. WOOLNOUGH.

Australian Accountancy Student: 20 Loftus St., Sydney; quarterly; Editor C. A. HULLS.

Australian Home Beautiful: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1925; monthly; Editor LYLE D. TUCKER.

Australian House and Garden: 142 Clarence Street, Sydney; monthly; building, furnishing, decorating, handicrafts, gardening, etc.; Editor BERYL GUERTNER.

Australian Journal of Agricultural Research: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1950; alternate months.

Australian Journal of Biological Sciences: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months.

Australian Journal of Botany: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Journal of Chemistry: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; monthly.

Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1950; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Journal of Optometry: 26 Nithsdale St., Sydney; f. 1913; monthly; Editor J. L. HEWETT.

Australian Journal of Physics: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months.

Australian Journal of Science: 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney; f. 1938; organ of the Australian and N.Z. Association for the Advancement of Science; twelve copies yearly; Editor K. W. KNOX.

Australian Journal of Soil Research: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1963; twice yearly, at irregular intervals.

Australian Journal of Zoology: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Law Journal: 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1927; monthly; Editor PHILIP JEFFREY, Q.C.; Assistant Editor Dr. D. HODGSON.

Australian Quarterly: Australian Institute of Political Science, 16 O'Connell St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1929; quarterly; Editor J. H. MANT.

Building: 116-126 Cleveland Street, Chippendale, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1907; monthly; Editor F. K. THOMAS.

Business Review: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. May 1968; monthly; business, economics, politics, finance; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Commerce, Industrial and Mining Review: 19 Main St., Osborne Park, W.A.; f. 1935; monthly; Editor J. LAURENCE.

Economic Record: Economics and Commerce Dept.' University of Melbourne; f. 1925; four times a year, journal of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand; Joint Editors Prof. R. I. DOWNING, A. H. BOXER.

Electronics Australia: Sun-Herald Building, 235 Jones St., Broadway 2007; f. 1939; technical, radio, television, hi-fi and electronics; monthly; Editor W. N. WILLIAMS.

Historical Studies: Department of History, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052; f. 1940; half-yearly, April and October; Editor N. D. MCLACHLAN.

Industrial Review and Mining Year Book of Australia: 19 Main St., Osborne Park, W.A.; Jan. each year.

Meanjin Quarterly: University of Melbourne, Parkville 3052, Victoria; f. 1940; quarterly; literature, art, discussion; Editor C. B. CHRISTESEN, O.B.E.

Modern Boating: 21–23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1965; Editor R. Ross; circ. 18,500.

Modern Motor: 21-23 Bathurst Street, Sydney; f. 1954; monthly; circ. 58,000; Editor BARRY COOKE.

New Horizons in Education: 263 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1938; published twice a year by the New Education Fellowship in Australia; Editor DONALD MCLEAN.

Oceania: The University of Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1930; social anthropology; quarterly; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Open Road: 151 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1927; official journal of National Roads and Motorists' Assn. (N.R.M.A.); circ. 785,000; monthly; Editor W. W. GALTON.

Overland: G.P.O. Box 98a, Melbourne, C.1, Victoria; f. 1954; literary; Editor S. MURRAY-SMITH.

Pacific Islands Monthly: 29 Alberta St., Sydney, N.S.W 2000; f. 1930; specialist journal dealing with curren

affairs in the South Seas; Man. Dir. R. W. ROBSON, F.R.G.S.; Editor STUART INDER; Gen. Man. S. C. HUGHES; circ. 12,000.

Queensland Countrywoman: 89–95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane; f. 1929; monthly journal of the Queensland Country Women's Association; Editor Mrs. W. D. CULLIFORD.

Queensland Geographical Journal: O'Brien House, 177-9 Ann St., Brisbane, Queensland; annual of Qld. br. of Royal Geographical Society of Australasia; Pres. JOHN J. G. CONROY; Hon. Gen. Dir., Sec. and Editor D. A. O'BRIEN, J.P., F.R.G.S.A.

Rydge's Business Journal: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f. 1928; monthly; Man. Dir. NORMAN B. RYDGE, Jr.; Chief Exec. T. J. STOREY.

South Pacific Bulletin (*Bulletin du Pacifique Sud*): South Pacific Commission Publications Bureau, Box 5254 G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; quarterly in English and French.

Textile Journal of Australia: 142 Clarence Street, Sydney; f. 1926; monthly; Managing Editor PAUL B. NELSON.

Walkabout: 18 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1934; monthly; magazine of Australian way of life; Publisher GRAHAM TUCKER; Man. T. J. YOUNG.

Your Garden: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000; monthly; a practical home gardener's journal; circ. 94,463; Editor A. BALHORN.

PRESS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press: 291 George Street, Sydney; f. 1935; owned by principal daily newspapers of Australia; Chair. T. C. BRAY; Joint Man. Dirs. A. H. MCLACHLAN and A. K. THOMAS; Man. Editor D. P. HOOPER.

Australian United Press Ltd.: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1928; Chair. A. T. SHAKESPEARE; branches Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Sydney

ANSA: 499 Parramatta Rd.; Bureau Chief EVASIO COSTANZO.

AP: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt St.; Bureau Chief GORDON TAIT.

New Zealand Press Association Ltd.: Wynyard House, 291 George St.

UPI: Caltex House, 167 Kent St., P.O.B. 5336; Man. CHARLES BERNARD.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Reuters, Tass.

Antara Indonesian News Agency is represented in Canberra; Kyodo News Service is represented in Melbourne.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Journalists Association: 58 Margaret St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1910; 6,662 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. P. CROSLAND.

Australian Newspapers Council: C.B.C. Chambers, 100 Bathurst Street, Sydney; f. 1958 by the amalgamation of Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association and former Australian Newspapers Council; membership 13, confined to metropolitan daily or Sunday papers; Pres. K. D. MACPHERSON; Sec. B. G. OSBORNE.

Australian Provincial Press Association: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton 3053, Vic.; f. 1906; Pres. K. S. HOPKINS; Sec. K. B. LAURIE.

New South Wales Country Press Association: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1900; 117 mems.; Sec. COLIN C. JENKINS.

Provincial Press Association of South Australia Incorporated: 130 Franklin St., Adelaide; f. 1912; represents 34 South Australian country newspapers; Pres. M. HAMBIDGE; Sec. J. F. POWER.

Queensland Country Press Association: 231 Adelaide St., Brisbane; Pres. J. W. FLOWER; Sec. A. D. MORRIS.

Regional Dailies of Australia Ltd.: 247 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1936; formerly *Australian Provincial Daily Press Ltd.*; Chair. L. J. HARRIS.

Tasmanian Press Association Pty. Ltd.: 71–75 Paterson Street, Launceston; Sec. L. W. P. REEVES.

Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton 3053, Vic.; f. 1910; Pres. D. R. MCPHERSON; Exec. Dir. K. B. LAURIE; 115 mems.

Western Australian Provincial Press Association: 97 Colin St., West Perth 6005; Sec. J. F. OCKERBY.

PUBLISHERS

Angus and Robertson Ltd.: 89 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1884; Dirs. Sir NORMAN COWPER, C.B.E., G. A. FERGUSON, C.B.E., N. H. ROUTLEY, C.B.E., A. G. COUSINS, E. A. J. HYDE, D. F. HARDY, K. W. WILDER; general, children's, educational and technical.

Austral Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 119-125 Hawke St., West Melbourne, 3003; f. 1891; Dirs. L. J. BUTLER, W. A. KEMP, O.B.E., R. P. MORRIS, C. E. MOTT, W. A. THOMPSON, R. M. WALKER, P. A. WILLIAMS; religious and educational.

Australasian Publishing Co. Pty.: 55 York St., Sydney; f. 1937; Man. A. S. M. HARRAP; fiction, educational; children's books, general.

Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd.: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1913; medical, scientific and educational; Man. JOHN H. NOLDT.

Australian Consolidated Press: 168–174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

Australian Council for Educational Research: Frederick St., Hawthorn, Victoria 3122; f. 1930; Dir. W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., M.A., M.ED., PH.D., M.A.P.S., F.A.C.E.

Australian National University Press: P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; scholarly; publishes 30–40 new books annually as well as *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology, Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, New Guinea Research Bulletin*; Dir. W. A. WOOD; Editor Miss P. CROFT.

S. John Bacon Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 119 Burwood Rd., Burwood, Melbourne 3125; f. 1938; theology and Christian education, general educational material, greeting cards, music; Man. Dir. J. F. BACON; Sec. N. K. CUTHBERT; Man. R. M. LOGAN.

Brooks, William and Co. (Queensland) Pty. Ltd.: 921–929 Kingsford Smith Drive, Eagle Farm, Brisbane; f. 1888; Dirs. R. A. MCWILLIAM, R. B. MACARTHUR-ONSLOW, R. W. MACARTHUR-ONSLOW; Sec. K. PROWD; educational.

***Butterworth and Co. (Australia) Ltd.:** 20 Loftus St., Sydney; London Office: Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1912; law, medical and accountancy publications; Man. Dir. D. KINGHAM.

Cassell Australia Ltd.: 30-36 Curzon St. (P.O.B. 32), North Melbourne, Victoria 3051 and 233 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; inc. 1963; publishers of Australian fiction, general and educational titles; Managing Dir. J. R. MOAD; Dirs. H. G. LONGMUIR, B. L. CLIFTON.

Cheshire Group Publishers, The: 346 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3000; also 142 Victoria Rd., Sydney 2204, 139 Merivale St., South Brisbane 4101, 162 Archer St., North Adelaide 5006; general, educational at all levels, social sciences; Chair. J. D. PATIENCE; Man. Dir. K. BRIAN STONIER; Publishing Man. JOHN CURTAIN.

***Collins, Wm. (Australia), Ltd.:** 36–38 Clarence St., Sydney, 351 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, 246 Queen St., Brisbane, C.M.L. Building, King William St., Adelaide, and 40 Claremont Shopping Centre, Claremont, W.A.; regd. in Australia 1946; fiction, non-fiction, religious, Bibles, children's, reference, paperbacks; Man. Dir. K. W. WILDER.

Currawong Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 129 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1940; Dirs. KEITH P. Moss (Managing), H. F. WESTON (Sec.); non-fiction, general, publishers of *The Australian Language*, etc.

Dymocks' Book Arcade Ltd.: 424 George St., Box 1521, G.P.O., Sydney.

Georgian House Pty. Ltd.: 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne; f. 1943; Man. Dir. B. W. HARRIS; fiction, natural history, poetry, biography, history, children's books.

The Hawthorn Press Pty. Ltd.: 601 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; Man. JOHN GARTNER.

***Wm. Heinemann Ltd.:** 33 Lonsdale St., Melbourne; f. 1948; Man. DENNIS WREN.

***Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.:** 429 Kent St., Sydney, and 425 Little Collins St., Melbourne; Man. Dir. R. J. SARE.

Horwitz Group Books Pty. Ltd.: 2 Denison St., North Sydney 2060; fiction, reference books, medical, cookery, technical, educational, Australiana, art, general, etc.; imprints: *Horwitz Publications, Horwitz-Martin Pty. (Educational), Ure Smith Pty. Ltd.* (*see* separate entry); Man. Dir. L. J. MOORE; Deputy Man. Dir. and Financial Dir. M. C. PHILLIPS; Publishing Dir. S. URE SMITH; Export Man. B. BENJAMIN.

Hutchinson Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 30–32 Cremorne St., Richmond, Victoria 3121.

Jacaranda Press: 46 Douglas St., Milton, Queensland 4064; general, fiction, juvenile, natural history, educational, technical; Chair. JOHN D. PATIENCE; Man. Dir. BRIAN CLOUSTON.

F. H. Johnston Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 219A George Street, Sydney.

Lamb Publications Pty. Ltd.: 19 Main St., Osborne Park, W.A. 6017; periodicals, annual journals and books.

Lansdowne Press: 346 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1960; general books; Man. Dir. BRIAN STONIER; Publishing Man. PETER QUICK; Man. Editor JOHN CURREY.

The Law Book Company Ltd.: 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1869; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. J. WILLIAMS, PH.D.

***Longmans of Australia Pty. Ltd.:** Railway Crescent, Croydon, Victoria 3136; f. 1947; Man. Dir. W. P. KERR; Dir. S. E. BUSH.

Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: Fleming Place, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1905; Dirs. JOHN A. LOTHIAN, LOUIS A. LOTHIAN, S. D. VIMPANI; general, educational, poetry.

Macmillan Company of Australia Pty. Ltd.: 107 Moray Str., South Melbourne; f. 1967; Man. Dir. R. CROSS.

Melbourne University Press: 932 Swanson St., Carlton, Victoria 3053; f. 1923; academic, educational, Australiana (all fields except fiction and children's books); retail department (Melbourne University Bookroom). Agents in Australia and New Zealand for overseas publishers. MUP agents outside Australia and New Zealand: International Scholarly Book Services, Inc. (Britain, Europe, U.S.A., Canada); United Publishers Services (Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo).

Chairman Board of Management Prof. J. S. TURNER; Dir. P. A. RYAN; Dep. Dir. J. A. BLYTH; Asst. Dir. JEANNIE REID; Retail Man. T. S. P. UNWIN; Rights and Permissions, Miss S. HARDIMAN.

Murfett Publishers Pty. Ltd.: Keys Rd., Moorabbin, Victoria 3189; f. 1926; mem. Nat. Consolidated Group; greetings cards, souvenir postcards, games and jigsaws, etc.; Gen. Man. A. R. PAYNE.

***Oxford University Press:** Australian Branch: 7 Bowen Crescent, Box. 27844, Melbourne; f. 1908; Man. FRANK EYRE.

***Sir Isaac Pitman Aust. (Pty.) Ltd.:** 158 Bouverie St., Melbourne; f. 1968; Man. Dir. J. W. MCCARTNEY (acting).

Ponsford, Newman and Benson Ltd.: 234 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; 56 York St., Sydney; Man. Dirs. H. H. PONSFORD (Chair.), H. B. NEWMAN.

Ramsay, Ware, Publishing Pty. Ltd.: 552–566 Victoria St., North Melbourne, N.1; f. 1887; Dirs. W. S. KENT HUGHES, A. W. RAMSAY, J. S. MCCREERY; special editions.

Reed, A. H., and A. W.: 51 Whiting St., Artarmon, N.S.W., and at Melbourne, Wellington, N.Z. (head office) and Auckland, N.Z.; f. 1907; general books, educational books, gramophone recordings, relating to Australasia, New Zealand and the South Pacific; Chair. J. H. RICHARDS; Man. Dir. Australia J. M. REED.

Rigby Ltd.: 30 North Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067; f. 1859; general and educational; Chair. A. L. SLADE; Man. Dir. V. M. BRANSON.

Ruskin Press Pty. Ltd.: 39 Leveson St., N. Melbourne, N.1; f. 1920; Dirs. R. E. HAYES, H. P. B. HARPER.

Shakespeare Head Press Pty. Ltd.: 10–16 Dowling St., Pott's Point, Sydney; educational, children's books. Australiana.

Sydney University Press: Press Building, University of Sydney; f. 1964; scholarly, academic and educational books and journals; Man. MALCOLM TITT.

University of Queensland Press: P.O.B. 42, University of Queensland, St. Lucia 4067, Queensland; f. 1948; approximately 35 new titles annually of scholarly and general cultural interest, as well as *Australian Journal of Politics and History, Slow Learning Child, Law Journal, World Review, Australian Psychologist, Journal of the Royal Society, Journal of Educational Administration, Bulletin of the Australian Mathematical Society*; Man. FRANK W. THOMPSON; Head Editor Miss ANN LAHEY.

University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands, W.A. 6009; f. 1960; educational, secondary and university, technical and scientific, scholarly, humanities; journals: *Anthropological Forum, Australian Journal of Higher Education, Economic Activity in Western Australia, Essays in French Literature, Farm Policy, Studies in*

* Australian branch of London firm.

Music, University of Western Australia Law Review, University Studies in History, Westerly: A Quarterly Literary Review; Exec. Officer J. M. S. O'BRIEN.

Ure Smith Pty. Ltd.: 155 Miller St., North Sydney 2060; f. 1939; general book publishing, including art and architecture, Australiana, geographical, children's, cookery, educational, fiction, history, humour, medical; sociological, sport, wildlife; Man. Dir. S. URE SMITH. a member of Horwitz Group Books Pty. Ltd.

***Ward Lock Ltd.:** *Head Office:* P.O.B. 34, Brickfield Hill, N.S.W. 2000; also Rooms 5–6, 8th Floor, 357 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1854; Man, ALBERT WAIDE; general, educational, fiction, children's books.

Whitcombe and Tombs Pty. Ltd.: 20 Bond St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Head Office: Christchurch, New Zealand; f. 1939; Man. D. G. BARCLAY; educational books.

*Australian branch of London firm

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Control Board: 373 Elizabeth St., Melbourne; f. 1949; Chair. M. F. E. WRIGHT; DONALD MCDONALD, J. M. DONOVAN (members); W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., G. C. HANNAN (part-time mems.); J. A. MCNAMARA (Sec.).

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for planning the provision, and ensuring acceptable technical standards, of both commercial and national broadcasting and television stations and for the programme standards of the commercial broadcasting and television stations.

RADIO

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145–153 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 487, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Commissioners Sir ROBERT MADGWICK, O.B.E. (Chair.), J. T. REID (Vice-Chair.), A. G. LOWNDES, C.B.E., Miss RHODA FELGATE, M.B.E., Mrs. D. E. A. EDWARDS, O.B.E., P. MASEL, O.B.E., G. A. RICHARDSON, A. J. SMITH, O.B.E., A. M. RAMSAY, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. T. S. DUCKMANTON; London Office: 54 Portland Place, W1N 4DY.

The programmes for the national broadcasting and national television services are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. All studio technical services are manned by the A.B.C.; transmitting stations in both broadcasting and television are manned by the Postmaster-General's Department staff. Advertisements are not broadcast over the national services which are financed by Parliamentary Appropriation. In June 1969 there were 148 national radio and television stations in operation. There are 73 medium wave and 10 shortwave radio stations in the domestic network. The programmes of Radio Australia, the Overseas Service of the A.B.C., are transmitted from nine additional shortwave transmitters.

The A.B.C. is a member of a number of international broadcasting organizations including the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, the Asian Broadcasting Union, Intertel, and the European Broadcasting Union.

Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters: Box 7024, G.P.O., 47 York Street, Sydney 2001; Federal Dir. D. L. FOSTER.

The commercial services are provided by stations operated by companies and individuals under licences granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements and other publicity. On 1 January 1970 there were 114 commercial broadcasting stations in operation.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION LICENSEES

Adelaide Central Methodist Mission, Inc.: 43 Franklin St., Adelaide, S.A.; operates stations in Adelaide, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Berri.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.: 121 King William Street, Adelaide; operates one station in Adelaide and three regional stations in other parts of the State.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.: 47 York Street, Sydney; operates stations at Sydney, Grafton, Goulburn, Albury, Bendigo, Townsville, Cairns and Warwick; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir LIONEL HOOKE.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.: 290 Latrobe St., Melbourne 3000; operates stations at Colac, Shepparton, Warragul and Warrnambool; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. E. MURRAY CLYNE.

C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd.: 379 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; operates stations at Longreach, Mount Isa and Greater Brisbane Area.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 365 Kent Street, Sydney; operating station 2UW, Sydney, key station of Commonwealth Broadcasting Network; stations at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Maryborough.

Consolidated Broadcasting System: 115 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.; operates stations in Geraldton. Kalgoorlie, Northam and Perth.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.: 28A Erina St., P.O.B. 665G, Launceston, Tasmania; operates Tasmanian Broadcasting Network radio stations 7BU-7AD-7SD, N. Tasmania, Australia.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.: 44–74 Flinders Street, Melbourne 3000; operates radio stations 3DB (Melbourne) and 3LK (Lubeck).

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; operates stations at Hamilton, Maryborough, Sale and Swan Hill.

W. A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.: Radio House, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth; operates stations at Perth, Bridgetown, Merredin and Katanning.

2 TM Management Pty. Ltd.: Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W.; controls stations in Gunnedah and, Tamworth.

TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145–153 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; in June 1969 there were 39 national television stations in operation; there are also 22 national translator stations.

In December 1960 the A.B.C. in association with Associated Rediffusion Ltd. (London), the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the National Educational Television and Radio Centre of America, formed an international television federation, Intertel, to produce programmes intended to give a "wider knowledge of current affairs and promote better mutual understanding".

Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations: Suite 404, 4th Floor, Caltex House, Kent St., Sydney, 2000; General Manager A. S. COWAN.

The commercial television service is provided by stations operated by companies under licences granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General. The stations rely on

the broadcasting of advertisements and other publicity for their income. On 30 June 1969 there were 45 commercial television stations in operation and a total of 32 commercial translator stations on relay.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION LICENSEES

Albury Upper-Murray TV Ltd.: TV Centre, Union Rd., Albury 2640, N.S.W.; f. 1964; operates station AMV-4.

Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.: T.V. Centre, Epping, N.S.W.; operates one station at Sydney, ATN7; f. 1956; Gen. Manager J. H. OSWIN.

Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.: cnr. Springvale and Hawthorn Rds., Nunawading, Vic. 3131; operates station ATV-0 at Melbourne.

Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.: Box 464, Ballarat; f. 1962; operates BTV Channel 6, and translators Channel 9 (Warrnambool), Channel 11 (Portland) and Channel 7 (Nhill); Chair. A. C. PITTARD; Station Man. J. L. STAPP.

Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.: P.O. Box 240, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic.; f. 1961; operates country stations BCV-8 and BCV-11; Gen. Man. F. A. MCMANUS.

Brisbane TV Ltd.: Box 604J, G.P.O., Brisbane; started full-scale telecasting 1959, from station BTQ7; Manager E. F. ALLEN.

Broken Hill Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 472, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880; commenced transmission August 1968; Man. Dir. C. ZAHARA; Station Man. M. J. HENNESSY.

Canberra Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 633, Canberra City, A.C.T.; f. 1962; Gen. Man. G. K. BARLIN.

Country Television Services Ltd.: Memorial-place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country stations CBN-8 and CWN-6; Gen. Man. A. RIDLEY.

Darling Downs TV Ltd.: Mt. Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld.; f. 1962; operates country stations DDQ-10 and SDQ-4; Gen. Man. S. J. FITZPATRICK.

East Coast Television Ltd.: Manning River, N.S.W.; f. 1965 to operate station ECN.

Far Northern Television Ltd.: 101 Aumuller St., Cairns, Qld.; f. 1966 to operate station FNQ; Chair. A. T. COVACEVICH.

General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 22–46 Bendigo St., P.O.B. 100, Richmond, Vic. 3121; f. 1957; operates station GVT-9 at Melbourne; Man. Dir. R. C. PACKER; Chief Exec. I. G. HOLMES.

Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.: 290 Latrobe Street, Melbourne; f. 1961; operates country station GMV-6, Shepparton; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. PETER L. TWOMEY.

Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.: 44–47 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1956; operates station HSV-7 in Melbourne; parent company, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; Man. K. S. CAIRNS.

Mackay Television Ltd.: Box 496 P.O. Mackay, Qld.; f. 1965; operation of station MVQ6 commenced August 1968.

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.: Remembrance Driveway, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680; f. 1965 to operate station MTN; Gen. Man. W. R. GAMBLE.

Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.: Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station NBN-3; Chair. LAWFORD RICHARDSON; Gen. Man. K. W. STONE.

Northern Rivers Television Ltd.: Pacific Highway, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W.; operates station NRN-11.

Northern Television (TNT9) Pty. Ltd.: Watchorn St., Launceston, Tas.; f. 1962; operates Tasmanian country station TNT-9.

Queensland Television Ltd.: Box 72, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1958; started operating station QTQ-9 in Brisbane 1959; Gen. Man. J. W. MCKAY.

Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.: Bruxner Highway, Goonellabah via Lismore, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station RTN-8; Chair. J. C. MCINTOSH; Managing Dir. L. T. WARRICK.

Riverina Television Ltd.: Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.; f. 1964; operates country station RVN-2.

Rockhampton Television Ltd.: Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld.; f. 1963; operates country station RTQ-7.

South Australian Telecasters Ltd.: Adelaide; f. 1965; operates a third channel for Adelaide.

South East Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 821, Mount Gambier; f. 1962; operates country station SES-8; Chair. G. T. BARNFIELD; Gen. Man. J. B. LEWIS.

South Western Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 112, Bunbury, W.A. 6230; f. 1967 to operate country stations BTW-3 and GSW-9; Man. B. F. HOPWOOD.

Southern Television Corporation Ltd.: 202 Tynte Street, North Adelaide; f. 1958; station NWS-9 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. W. L. C. DAVIES.

Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.: 76 Wandearah Rd., Port Pirie, S.A. 5540; f. 1969; station GTS-4.

Sunraysia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 1157, Mildura, Vic.; f. 1965 to operate country station STV-8; Chair. C. D. LANYON; Chief Exec. Officer A. E. WILLIAMS.

Swan Television Ltd.: Hayes Ave., Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; f. 1965; operates station STW-9 in Perth; Gen. Man. R. J. MERCER.

Tasmanian Television Limited: 52 New Town Rd., Hobart; f. 1959; started operating TVT-6 at Hobart, May 1960; Man. Dir. E. G. MCCRAE; Station Man. D. L. CARTER.

Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.: S.G.I.O. Bldg., Lower Denham St., P.O.B. 1016, Townsville, Qld. 4810; f. 1962; operates country station TNQ-7.

Television Corporation Limited: 168–174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956; operates station TCN-9 at Sydney; Gen. Man. A. J. BAZ; majority shareholding in GTV channel 9 at Melbourne; Chair. R. C. PACKER.

Television New England Ltd.: P.O.B. 317, Tamworth, N.S.W.; f. 1965; operates station NEN-9; Chair. H. JOSEPH; Gen. Man. M. M. MORONEY.

Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.: Fort Drummond, Mount St. Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station WIN-4; Gen. Man. W. LEAN.

TV Broadcasters Ltd.: 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide; f. 1958; station ADS-7 at Adelaide; Programme Man. L. G. TAYLOR; Chief Engineer N. SAWYER.

TVW Limited: P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; first commercial station TVW-7 at Perth, started operations 1959; Man. Dir. J. W. CRUTHERS.

United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, Lane Cove, Sydney 2066; operates station TEN, Sydney; Gen. Man. L. H. PEARD, Sr.

Universal Telecasters Ltd.: Brisbane; f. 1965; operating TVQ, Channel 0.

V.B.N. Ltd.: Prince's Highway, Traralgon, Vic.; f. 1962, operates country station GLV-10.

Wide Bay-Burnett TV Ltd.: 294 Kent St., Maryborough, Qld.; f. 1965; operates station WBQ-8, Channel 1, Sunshine Coast; Gen. Man. FREDERICK T. YATES.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million)
($A=$ Australian)

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: Head Office: 65 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; established 1911 as **Commonwealth Bank of Australia,** reconstituted under Reserve Bank Act 1959; is the Central Bank and the sole bank of issue for Australia and Territories; has separate dept. for commodity marketing finance; cap. $A49.4m.; res. funds $A31.1m.; dep. and other accounts $A1,582.9m. (30 June 1969); Gov. J. G. PHILLIPS, C.B.E.; Dep. Gov. H. M. KNIGHT.

COMMONWEALTH BANKS

Commonwealth Banking Corporation: G.P.O. Box 2719, Pitt St., and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1960; controlling body for three member banks; Commonwealth Trading Bank, Commonwealth Savings Bank and Commonwealth Development Bank (*below*); Chair. Sir ROLAND WILSON, K.B.E.; Man. Dir. B. B. CALLAGHAN, C.B.E.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney 2000; est. 1953 to take over business of General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank of Australia; cap. $A14.8m.; dep. $A1,280m. (June 1969); Gen. Man. F. E. J. BUTCHER.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; est. 1912; dep. $A2,817m. (June 1969); Gen. Man. I. R. NORMAN.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1960; loans, and advances: $A250m. (June 1969); Gen. Man. R. S. ELLIOTT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd.: 379 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3000; f. 1967 by major Australian trading banks with support of Reserve Bank of Australia to marshal funds from local and overseas sources for the financing of Australian participation in projects of national importance; cap. p.u. $A3m.; dep. $A98.7m. (1969); Chair. H. McE. SCAMBLER; Gen. Man. R. G. MCCROSSIN.

TRADING BANKS

Bank of Adelaide, The: 81 King William St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1865; cap. p.u. $A15.275m.; dep. $A146.1m. (1969); Chair. Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL, M.L.C.; Man. Dir. W. P. WRIGHT; Gen. Man. R. B. NANCARROW.

Bank of New South Wales: 341 George St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. $A67m.; dep. $A1,963m. (1969); Pres. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Gen. Man. R. W. NORMAN.

Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd.: 115 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1874; cap. p.u. $A2.5m.; dep. $A10.7m.; Chair. E. W. SAVAGE; Gen. Man. A. N. MURRELL.

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 335–339 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1866; cap. p.u. $A20.3m.; consolidated dep. (Banking) $A900.9m. (June 1969); Chair. T. L. WEBB; Man. Dir. N. A. JACKSON.

Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.: 343 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1834; cap. p.u. $A19.125m.; dep. $A906m. (1969); Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Man. R. H. S. CAVAN.

Export Re-Finance Corporation Ltd.: Sydney; f. 1964.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: 271–285 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3001; f. 1858; cap. p.u. $A25.2m.; dep. $A1,439m. (Sept. 1968); Chair Sir JAMES FORREST; Gen. Man. T. B. C. BELL.

Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia: 54/58 Barrack St., P.O.B. E 237, Perth, 6001; f. 1945; cap. $A22m.; dep. $A130m. (1969); Chair. G. H. CHESSELL.

Rural Bank of New South Wales: Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; 184 offices in N.S.W.; overseas offices in Canada, U.S.A., Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Hong Kong and Japan; res. $A43.8m.; Pres. J. C. FLETCHER, C.B.E.; Sec. BRIAN HERBERT.

State Bank of South Australia: 51 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1896; cap. $A97m.; dep. $A39m. net (June 1969); Chair. G. F. SEAMAN, C.M.G., B.EC., A.U.A., F.A.S.A.; Gen. Man. H. GRAY, A.A.S.A., A.C.I.S.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: 341 George St., Sydney; f. 1955; cap. p.u. $A8m.; dep. $A901m. (1968); Chair. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Man. J. H. KING.

Hobart Savings Bank: Liverpool St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1845; Pres. J. A. JOHNSTON; Joint Gen. Mans. R. H. TAYLOR, D. INGLIS.

Savings Bank of South Australia, The: King William Street, Adelaide; f. 1848; Chair. L. V. HUNKIN; Gen. Manager K. A. FURZE.

State Savings Bank of Victoria: Cnr. Elizabeth St. and Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1842; dep. $A1,104m. (June 1969); Chair. Sir ARTHUR SMITHERS, C.B.E., A.A.S.A.; Gen. Man. T. E. HALL, DIP.COM.

FOREIGN BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Head Office: 71 Cornhill London, E.C.3; Australian Head Office: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; New Zealand Head Office: 196 Featherston St. Wellington; New York Representative Office: 64 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; Tokyo Representative Office: 11, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Gen. Man. C. H. RENNIE.

Bank of China: Head Office: 15 Chungshan Rd. North, Sec. II, Taipei, Taiwan; Australian branch: 40 Martin Place, Sydney.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: P.O. Box 2392, Lambton Quay, Wellington; branches at Sydney and Melbourne.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Head Office: 16, blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; branches at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth.

English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 55–58 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; Administrative Office in Australia: 287 Collins St., Melbourne 3000.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Australian Associated Stock Exchanges: 20 O'Connell St., G.P.O. Box 2665, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1937; mems. Stock Exchanges in the six capital cities; Pres. Sir CECIL LOOKER; Sec. D. M. BUTCHER.

Brisbane Stock Exchange, The: M.M.I. Building, 344 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1885; 45 mems.; Chair. B. J. PHILLIPS; Man. G. P. CHAPMAN; Sec. A. M. SPENCER.

Hobart Stock Exchange: 119 Macquarie Street, Hobart; f. 1891.

Stock Exchange of Adelaide Ltd.: 55 Exchange Place, Adelaide; f. 1887; 60 mems.; Pres. DON I. MCARTHUR; Sec. F. L. WRAY.

Stock Exchange of Melbourne: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1859; 168 mems.; Chair. Sir CECIL T. LOOKER; Sec. R. B. LEE.

Stock Exchange of Perth: Exchange House, 68 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1889; 32 mems.; Chair. G. I. HYNAM; Sec. I. A. V. STEELE.

Sydney Stock Exchange: 20 O'Connell and 33 Bligh Streets, Sydney; f. 1872; 143 mems.; Chair. J. H. COOPER; Gen. Man. D. M. BUTCHER; publ. *Gazette* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Export Payments Insurance Corporation—EPIC: Head Office: 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; brs.: 224 Queen Street, Melbourne, 118 King William Street, Adelaide, 30 Herschell St., Brisbane and 37 St. George's Terrace, Perth; represented by Dept. of Trade and Industry Hobart; f. 1956 by Act of Parliament to give protection to exporters against risks of loss arising from non-payment of accounts by overseas buyers, and to investors against non-commercial losses on overseas investments; Commissioner G. A. HAWLEY, O.B.E.

AMEV Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 15 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1958; Chair. A. J. DE MONTFORT; Gen. Man. R. G. GLADING.

Ajax Insurance Co. Ltd.: 105 Queen Street, Melbourne; f. 1934; cap. p.u. $A2 m.; Dir. F. E. BUNNY (Chair.); Gen. Manager K. H. STURDEE.

Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: Cnr. Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1876; Gen. Man. W. J. FALCONER, F.F.A.

Australian Alliance Assurance Co., The: 440 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1862; cap. p.u. $A180,000; Man. Dir. J. A. DUGUID.

Australian & Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.: Kindersley House, Bligh and O'Connell Streets, Sydney; f. 1954; fire, marine, accident, general; Chair. Col. F. H. WRIGHT; Man. A. GODFREY.

Australian Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19th Floor, "Gold Fields House", 1 Alfred St., Sydney, 2000; f. 1952; fire, marine, accident; Chair. R. E. PURVES, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager J. D. C. WOOD.

Australian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1913; cap. p.u. $A1m.; Chair. RAYMOND S. GOWARD, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. R. A. CATLEY.

Australian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Cnr. Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney; f. 1895; cap. p.u. $0.2 m.; Chair. Col. R. S. GOWARD, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager A. E. M. GEDDES, B.A., B.COM., F.I.A., A.A.S.A.

Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: 109 Pitt Street, Sydney; Temple Court, 422 Collins Street, Melbourne; cap. p.u. $A0.320m.; Chair. C. P. JOHNSON.

Australian National Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 408/410 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; Managing Dir. N. E. CLAYTON.

Australian Natives' Association Insurance Co. Ltd.: 28–32 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; f. 1948; fire, general; Chair. R. J. JOSEPH; Managing Dir. L. D. BROOKS.

Australian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd., The: 53 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1912; Chair. L. J. THOMPSON, F.C.A., F.C.I.S.; Gen. Man. L. F. UNWIN.

Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 325 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1962; reinsurance; Chair. R. S. TURNER; Gen. Man. J. H. WINTER.

Automobile Fire and General Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 277–287 William St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; fire, accident, marine; Chair. H. F. STOKES; Chief Man. KEITH MCMORRON.

Bankers & Traders' Insurance Company Limited: Head Office, 131–133 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1921; Chair. Sir KENNETH COLES; Gen. Manager W. H. MOLYNEUX.

C.G.A. Fire & Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.: C.G.A. House, 9-11 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1959; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir ARTHUR FADDEN; Man. for Australia J. P. O'CONNELL; Sec. P. G. MEADOWS.

Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd., The: 368–374 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1914; cap. p.u. $A0.2m.; Chair. E. F. ATKINS; Man. Dir. L. E. GRIFFITHS.

City Mutual General Insurance Ltd.: 66 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1889; Chair. M. J. O'NEILL; Gen. Man. E. S. PEARCE.

City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 60–66 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1878; Chair. M. JOHN O'NEILL, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. H. V. NAPIER, O.B.E., F.I.A.

Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 440 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1878; cap. p.u. $A600,016; Chair. J. M. BAILLIEU; Man. Dir. J. A. DUGUID.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: 330 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1873; total assets $A806.1m.; Chair. W. D. BROOKES, D.S.O., A.E.A.; Gen. Man. J. L. GREIG, F.A.S.A.

Commercial & Industrial Insurance Limited: South Australian Insurance Bldg., 8–14 Bond St., Sydney 2000; f. 1954; fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir EDWARD HAYWARD; Gen. Man. B. L. HANCOCK.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. EDWARD COHEN; Gen. Man. K. I. GREY.

Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 528–534 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; Gen. Man. C. W. SMEDLEY.

Copenhagen Reinsurance Company (Australia) Ltd.: 280–288 George Street, Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance; Chair. F. M. D. JACKETT; Man. D. F. BURKE.

Derwent and Tamar Assurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1838; Chair. Sir G. A. WALCH, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Equitable Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 182 Blues Point Road, North Sydney; f. 1921; Managing Director R. R. M. MORGAN.

FAI Insurance Group: FAI Insurance Building, 17 O'Connell St. Sydney; f. 1960; includes Fire and All Risks Insurance Co. Ltd., Car Owners' Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., The Falkirk and Stirlingshire Assurance Co. Ltd., Omnibus and Gen. Insurance Co. Ltd., Falkirk Assurance Soc. Ltd.; fire, marine, accident, aviation; Chair. L. J. ADLER; Gen. Man. T. PROBST.

Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Regd. Office, Pearl Assurance House, 1-7 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1914; Gen. Manager W. A. WILSON.

Federal Mutual Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 20 Bridge Street, Sydney 2000; f. 1912; assets $A4.7m.; Chair. ALFRED S. WHITE; Managing Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.

Federation Insurance Ltd., The: Federation House, 342–8 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1926; Chair. Sir LEWIS BURNE; Gen. Manager C. J. CHAMPION.

Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.: 60–70 Elizabeth St., Sydney; assets exceed $A272m.; Gen. Man. R. M. PORTER, A.C.I.S., A.A.S.A., A.A.I.I.

Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.: 428 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1910; assets $A10.4m.; Chair. K. N. WARK; Manager K. I. GREY; fire, marine, accident.

Manchester Unity Fire Insurance Co. of Victoria Ltd.: Cnr. Swanston and Collins Streets, Melbourne; fire, accident; Chair. R. E. DAYMON; Sec. and Manager W. L. WALMSLEY.

Mercantile & General Life Reassurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Swire House, 8 Spring Street, Sydney; f. 1957; life reassurance; Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Manager O. K. TAYLOR.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1878; cap. p.u. $A7.7m.; Chair. ALLEN C. LEWIS; Man. Dir. R. A. CATLEY.

Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 200, North Sydney 2060; f. 1886; assets exceed $A850m.; Chair. B. J. D. PAGE, LL.B.; Gen. Man. A. F. DEER, B.A., LL.B., B.EC.

National & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 100 New South Head Rd., Edgecliff, N.S.W.; f. 1954; fire, marine general; Chair. G. T. HARTIGAN; Gen. Man. R. W. MANN.

National Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: 799–801 Hunter Street, Newcastle West, N.S.W.; f. 1947; fire, householders, motor car, accident; Chair. A. F. J. SMITH; Gen. Manager L. C. BOYD.

National Mutual Casualty Insurances Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1961; accident, sickness; Chair. G. M. NIALL; Man. E. H. TEMPLETON.

National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 447 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1957; fire, accident, marine; Chair. G. M. NIALL; Gen. Man. T. P. SCOTT, F.A.I.I.; Man. A. ROOKSBY.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.: 447 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1869; assets $A900m.; Chair. G. M. NIALL; Gen. Man. T. P. SCOTT, F.A.I.I.

New Zealand Victoria Life Ltd.: 44 Market St., Melbourne; f. 1921; assets $A12m.; Gen. Man. A. G. M. YOUNG.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; fire, marine, accident; Chair. H. F. WALSH; Manager K. I. GREY.

Northumberland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 Bridge Street, Sydney; f. 1955; fire, marine, accident; Chair. R. E. M. HUTCHESON; Gen. Man. T. G. WHITBREAD.

Producers' & Citizens' Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: P & C Bldg., cnr. Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.; Man. Dir. J. McE. BROWN.

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80–82 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1886; cap. p.u. $A7.5m.; Chair. STANLEY E. WILSON; Gen. Man. H. J. MOORHOUSE.

Regent Insurance Ltd.: 277–287 William St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1959; fire, general; Chair. H. F. STOKES; Chief Man. KEITH MCMORRON.

Reinsurance Co. of Australasia Ltd.: 2 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Sir JAMES KIRBY, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager W. C. STEVENS.

Royal-Globe Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 440 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; life; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. A. DUGUID.

Skandia Australia Insurance Ltd.: Skandia House, 7 Hamilton St., Sydney; Chair. R. A. DICKSON; Gen. Man. P. H. POTTS.

South British United Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 66 Kint St., Sydney; f. 1921; Man. Dir. W. J. DOWD.

Southern Cross Assurance Co. Ltd.: 44 Market St., Melbourne; f. 1921; assets $A11m.; Gen. Man. A. G. M. YOUNG.

Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: The Wales House, 66 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1935; fire, accident, marine; Chair. C. H. V. CARPENTER; Gen. Man. J. B. BAILEY.

Southern Union Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The: 414 Collins St., Melbourne; 32–34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1931; member of Phoenix group of companies; Chair. LEO E. TUTT, F.C.A.(Aust.); Gen. Man. P. MAGNUS, D.S.C., V.R.D.

Switzerland Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 31 Queen St., Melbourne; f. 1960; life, accident; Chair. Sir ROBERT WEBSTER; Man. Dir. W. W. PISTERMAN; Actuary and Gen. Sec. N. E. RENTON.

T. & G. Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1958; Chair. J. R. BURT; Gen. Man. I. A. M. SMALLWOOD; Gen. Sec. J. E. HEMMING.

Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. (The Australasian): Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1876; assets $A602m.; Gen. Man. W. J. FALCONER, F.F.A.

Transport and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Phillip and Hunter Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; Chair. Col. the Hon. Sir HECTOR CLAYTON, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. D. GRECIAN; Life Man. C. H. RICHARDSON.

Transport & General Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Phillip and Hunter Sts., Sydney; f. 1958; Chair. Col. the Hon. Sir HECTOR CLAYTON, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. D. GRECIAN; Life Man. C. H. RICHARDSON.

Underwriting & Insurance Ltd.: 578 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1930; life, fire, accident, marine; Chair. L. R. MACHIN; Gen. Man. L. V. LATHAM.

United Insurance Co. Ltd.: George and Hunter Streets, Sydney; f. 1862; cap. p.u. $A2 m.; Chair. J. W. DUNLOP; Gen. Manager J. O. LEWIS.

Unity Life Assurance Ltd.: 20 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1959; Chair. BLAKE PELLY, O.B.E.; Gen. Manager A. BARNETT.

Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd.: 126–130 Phillip St., Sydney; f. 1951; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir. P. SPENDER; Man. Dir. G. COMEL.

Victoria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 44 Market St., Melbourne, C.1; f. 1849; Chair. W. KIRKHOPE; Gen. Manager W. J. CORNELL.

Victory Reinsurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The: 491–493 Bourke St., Melbourne; f. 1956; reinsurance, fire' accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir RUPERT CLARKE, Bt.; Gen. Man. H. G. OGILVIE, E.D.; Sec. D. S. BATTLE, A.C.I.I.

Western Australian Insurance Co. (Canberra) Ltd.: Head Office: 12–14 O'Connell St., Sydney; assets $A4.1m.; workers' compensation, fire, general accident, motor and marine; Chair. R. G. C. PARRY OKEDEN, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Man. Dir. F. T. GROSE; Gen. Man. C. R. JOHNSON.

ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Insurance Institute: f. 1919; Pres. I. A. M. SMALLWOOD, B.A., F.A.I.I., T. & G. Fire and General Insurance, Melbourne; Sec. L. M. TROUNCE, 411 Collins St., Melbourne; 27,020 mems.

Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters of Australia, Council of Marine Underwriters of the Commonwealth of Australia: 335–337 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria 3000; also 210 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

The Institute of Actuaries of Australia and New Zealand: M.L.C. Building, Victoria Cross, North Sydney; f. 1897; Pres. C. J. STEVENS, F.I.A.; Sec. T. W. GOODYER, B.SC., F.I.A.; 460 mems.

Life Offices' Association for Australasia, The: C.M.L. Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000; Sec. G. D. BROWNE.

The Non-Tariff Insurance Association of Australia: 11th Floor, Building Society House, 307 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1943; Joint Secs. R. F. SINDEN, F.C.A., W. F. ROWE, F.C.A.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia: Brisbane Ave., Barton A.C.T. 2600; f. 1901; Dir. R. PELHAM THORMAN, B.A. (Cantab.); membership includes Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, Darwin, Tamworth, Launceston and Ingham.

Adelaide Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 54-60 Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia; f. 1838; Sec. D. F. THOMAS.

Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Inc.: Qantas House, 288 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1868; Man. C. ROBERTSON, F.C.I.S., F.A.S.A.; publ. *The Voice of Business.*

Hobart Chamber of Commerce: 150 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1851; Dir. B. A. JENNINGS; publ. *Hobart Commerce.*

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce: 60 Market St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1851; Gen. Man. L. A. BOULT.

Perth Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): 14 Parliament Place, Perth, West Australia; f. 1890; 1,100 mems.; Dir. P. C. FIRKINS.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 161 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1851; Dir. A. J. R. BIRCH, F.S.B.M.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Agricultural Council: Dept. of Primary Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1934 to provide means for regular consultation between individual States and Commonwealth in respect of agricultural production and marketing (excluding forestry and fisheries), to promote the welfare and standards of Australian agricultural industries and to foster the adoption of national policies in regard to these industries; 10 mems. comprising the 6 State Ministers for Agriculture and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade and Industry, Interior and External Territories; Chair. The Minister for Primary Industry (Hon. J. DOUGLAS ANTHONY); Sec. W. D. HARDY.

Standing Committee on Agriculture: f. 1927; associated as an advisory body with the Australian Agricultural Council; additional functions are the co-ordination of agricultural research and of quarantine measures relating to pests and diseases of plants and animals; 13 mems. comprising the 6 State Directors of Agriculture and heads of Commonwealth Departments with a direct or indirect interest in Agriculture; Chair. R. M. WATTS (Dir.-Gen. Dept. of Agriculture, N.S.W.); Sec. W. D. HARDY.

There is also a Standing Committee on Soil Conservation associated with the Council.

Australian Wool Board: Wool House, 578 Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1936, reconstituted 1963; promotes wool research, productivity, market investigation and technical liaison; Board of 11 mems. (chairman, six wool growers, one Government member, three from commerce); Chair. Sir WILLIAM GUNN, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Man. Dir. B. T. OVERELL; Sec. Miss GRACEMARY MACKINNON, M.B.E.

Australian Wool Industry Conference: Da Costa Building, 68 Grenfell St., Adelaide 5000, S.A.; composed of 25 mems. each from the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation; elects the six wool growers mems. of A.W.B. and recommends the appointment of the three mems. from commerce; independent Chairman Sir EWEN WATERMAN, Kt.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Council of Employers' Federations: 505 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1905; comprises the Employers' Federation of New South Wales, Victorian Employers' Federation, Queensland Employers' Federation, South Australian Employers' Federation, Western Australian Employers' Federation, Tasmanian Employers' Federation and A.C.T. Employers' Federation; Pres. L. ARTHUR; Exec. Dir. G. POLITES.

Associated Newsagents' Co-op. Ltd.: 208 Bridge Rd., Glebe; Gen. Man. J. C. LAFOREST.

Australian Film Producers' Association: 3rd Floor, 129 York St., Sydney; f. 1956; 31 mems.; Pres. J. A. BUSHELLE; Exec. Dir. L. W. FARRAR & ASSOCIATES PTY. LTD.

Australian Iron and Steel Pty., Ltd.: P.O.B. 86A, Melbourne; Sec. R. G. WALLACE.

Australian Jewellers' Association: 151 Flinders St., Melbourne, C.1; f. 1906; 750 mems.; Sec. E. A. LEWIS; publ. *The Commonwealth Jeweller and Watchmaker.*

Catering Trades Organisation of New South Wales: 160 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; Sec. J. MARLOW.

Dairy Farmers Co-operative Ltd.: 700 Harris St., Ultimo, N.S.W. 2007; Sec. J. B. SHARPE.

Graziers' Association of New South Wales: G.P.O. Box 1068, 56 Young St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. J. H. FRASER; publs. *Muster* (weekly), *The Graziers' Annual* (biennial).

Master Builders' Association of New South Wales, The: P.O.B. 234, Newtown, N.S.W. 2042; f. 1873; 1,500 mems.; Exec. Dir. J. D. MARTIN, B.COM.; publ. *Construction* (weekly).

Meat and Allied Trades' Federation of Australia: National Secretariat; Paul Buildings, 33–35 Pitt Street, Sydney 2000; f. 1928; Pres. T. J. JACKMAN, M.B.E.; Chief Exec. Officer E. W. HORTON; Chief Accountant L. J. LOUGHMAN.

Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia: 105 Walker St., North Sydney; Pres. J. B. CLARKSON; Dir. R. G. FRY.

Metropolitan and Suburban Dairymen's Association: Old Windsor Road, Parklea, N.S.W.; f. 1903; Pres. D. H. CROSBY; Acting Sec. I. S. JENKINS.

New South Wales Flour Millers' Council: Kindersley House, Box 2125 G.P.O., 20 O'Connell Street, Sydney; Sec. H. K. BRAY.

Roofing Tile-Makers Employers' Association: French Bank, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; Sec. G. G. TRAVIS, B.EC., F.C.A.

Timber Trade Industrial Association: 155 Castlereagh St., Sydney 2000; f. 1940; 530 mems.; Sec. H. J. MCCARTHY.

United Farmers' and Woolgrowers' Association of New South Wales: 10 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 31 January 1962, as result of merger of Farmers' and Settlers' Assen. of N.S.W. with Wheat and Woolgrowers' Assen.; amalgamated with Australian Primary Producers Union (N.S.W. Division) and Apple and Pear Growers' Assen. in 1968, retaining present name; 375 rural brs.; 26,000 mems.; direct representation on marketing boards, commodity cttees., education councils, etc.; provides co-operative buying facilities, special insurance rates, etc.; annual conference in July elects General Council of 40; Gen. Pres. C. D. RENSHAW, O.B.E.; Gen. Sec. B. F. REGAN; publ. *United Farmer* (fortnightly); has own radio programme weekly.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Australian British Trade Association: 578 Bourke Street, Melbourne; Dir. D. C. DOUGLAS, B.COM., A.A.S.A.; Fed. Sec. L. F. I. HAWKINS.

Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1904; Dir.-Gen. R. W. C. ANDERSON, O.B.E.; 21,000 mems.

Australian Industries Development Association: P.O.B. 1368, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; Dir. W. CALLAGHAN.

Australian Manufacturers' Export Council: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1955; Exec. Officer W. J. HENDERSON.

Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales: Manufacturers' House, 12 O'Connell Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1885; Dir. NOEL J. MASON.

South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers: 12 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1869; Gen. Man. C. W. BRANSON, B.EC., DIP.COMM., A.A.S.A. (Senior), F.A.I.M., J.P.; 3,002 mems.; publ. *Journal of Industry* (monthly).

Queensland Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers House, 375 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1911; 1,500 mems.; Gen. Man. L. A. SUGGARS.

Tasmanian Chamber of Manufacturers: Manufacturers' House, Cnr. Charles and Cameron Streets, Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. M. J. OVERLAND.

Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, The: Manufacturers' House, 370 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Victoria 3004; f. 1877; 7,000 mems.; Gen. Man. A. N. CURPHEY.

West Australian Chamber of Manufactures, Inc.: Manufacturers' Building, 212–220 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia; f. 1899; Dir. A. J. FILEAR; Sec. F. J. MALONE.

TRADE UNIONS

Australian Council of Trade Unions (A.C.T.U.): A.C.T.U. Building, 17–25 Lygon St., Carlton, Victoria; f. 1927; Pres. R. J. HAWKE; Sec. H. J. SOUTER; the organization includes a Branch in each State known as a Trades and Labour Council; over 150 Trade Unions are affiliated to the A.C.T.U. and its branches.

Australian Workers' Union: MacDonell House, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; Pres. E. WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. T. N. P. DOUGHERTY; mems. 165,000; the A.W.U. affiliated with the A.C.T.U. in 1967.

TRANSPORT

Australian Transport Advisory Council: 35 Elizabeth St., Melbourne; f. 1946; Chairman Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport; members Commonwealth Minister for the Interior, State Ministers of Transport; to discuss transport matters, promote co-ordination of development and maintain research; Committees: The Australian Road Safety Council, The Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Cttee., The Australian Road Traffic Code Cttee. and The Cttee. of Transport Economic Research, The Australian Dangerous Goods Transport Committee, The Australian Motor Vehicle Design Advisory Panel, and The Committee on Driver Improvement.

RAILWAYS

The Federal Government operates the railways in Commonwealth Territories and also the Commonwealth Railways between Port Pirie in South Australia and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, together with the Central Australia Railway between Port Augusta, South Australia, and Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

The majority of railways in Australia are at present operated by the respective State Governments, and due to a total lack of co-ordination during the latter half of the nineteenth century a number of different rail gauges were adopted. A standardization programme is nearly complete. Early in 1970 the first trans-continental rail services began operation.

Commonwealth Railways: 325 Collins Street, Melbourne; Commissioner K. A. SMITH; Sec. H. N. TURNER; a statutory Authority; operates 2,248 miles of railways of 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; operates Trans-Australian, Central Australia, North Australia and Australian Capital Territory Railways.

New South Wales Government Railways: 19 York Street, Sydney, operates 6,061 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Sec. for Railways, D. H. WATSON.

Queensland Railways: Adelaide Street, Brisbane; operates 5,725 miles of 3 ft 6 in. track.

South Australian Railways: G.P.O. Box 1825, Adelaide, S.A. 5001; Railway Building, North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1856; operates 1,610 miles of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge and 596 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; 247 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge under construction, 14 miles of 5 ft. 3 in. under construction; Railways Commissioner R. J. FITCH.

Tasmanian Railways: Box 624F, G.P.O., Hobart, Collins Street, Hobart; 500 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Assoc. Commissioner and Gen. Man. C. G. COLLINS; Sec. R. G. BARBER.

Victorian Railways: Spencer Street, Melbourne; f. 1856; operates 4,167 miles of 5 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 8½ in. and dual gauge and 8.48 miles of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge; Chair. of Commissioners G. F. BROWN; Deputy Chair. E. P. ROGAN; Commissioner L. A. REYNOLDS.

Western Australian Government Railways: Perth, W.A.; operates passenger and freight transport services throughout the south of Western Australia; 3,697 route miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 450 route miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 4,045 route miles of road services; Commissioner J. B. HORRIGAN; Sec. K. D. REEVES.

COMPANY-OWNED RAILWAYS

Emu Bay Railway Co. Ltd., The: 390 Lonsdale St., Melbourne, 3001; London Office: 95 Gresham Street, E.C.2; inc. 1897 in Tasmania; Chair. Sir EDWARD COHEN; Dirs. C. R. B. JAMES, F.C.I.S., N. S. KIRBY, J. A. BULT; Sec. R. W. LOVE; Man. B. P. FAGAN, Burnie, Tasmania; mileage, approx. 83; freight and passenger services between Burnie and Zeehan, Tasmania.

ROADS

The State division in 1968 was as follows:

STATE OR TERRITORY	CLASSIFIED ROADS	UNCLASSIFIED ROADS	TOTAL ROADS
New South Wales	25,507	105,454	130,961
Victoria . .	14,541	86,386	100,927
Queensland .	24,662	80,228	104,890
S. Australia .	8,156	66,859	75,015
W. Australia .	55,390	42,538	97,928
Tasmania . .	2,267	9,815	12,082
N. Territory .	1,251	10,737	11,988
Aust. Cap. Terr..	80	746	826
TOTAL .	131,854	402,763	534,617

SHIPPING

Commonwealth of Australia: Australian National Line: (Australian Coastal Shipping Commission); 73–79 Riverside Avenue, South Melbourne; (P.O. Box 2238T); Chair. Sir JOHN WILLIAMS; Gen. Man. R. D. ROBIN; Sec. J. L. MORGAN; services: Australian coastal trade and passenger and car services between mainland and Tasmania; overseas container services to Europe, United Kingdom and Japan; 34 vessels.

Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.: 17 Currie St., Adelaide, S.A.; Chair. R. G. HAWKER; 1 vessel.

Ampol Petroleum Ltd.: 84 Pacific Highway, North Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. W. M. LEONARD; bulk carriage of oil from Indonesia to Brisbane; 4 vessels.

Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd.: Scottish House, 94 William Street, Melbourne; wholly-owned subsidiary of Bulkships Ltd.; 3 container ships, 5 bulk ships, 5 interstate cargo ships.

Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd., is also a 50 per cent partner with the British firm Overseas Containers Ltd. in Australia's first container transport undertaking, *Seatainer Terminals Ltd.*

Australian Steam Shipping Co. Ltd.: 34–35 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1904; Dirs. Sir CHARLES TRINDER, H. T. BEAZLEY, O. G. TRINDER, L. G. SANKEY; Sec. T. G. K. CLARKE; service: Europe–U.S.A.–Canada–Australasia; 2 motor vessels.

British Phosphate Commissioners: 515 Collins St., Melbourne; Gen. Man. L. E. RAVENSCROFT; mining of phosphate from Nauru (until 1 July 1970) and Ocean Islands; 3 vessels.

Christmas Island Phosphate Commission (Managing Agents: *British Phosphate Commissioners*): 515 Collins St., Melbourne; Gen. Man. L. E. RAVENSCROFT; mining of phosphate at Christmas Island; distribution of phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, Christmas Island and other sources to Australia and New Zealand.

Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd., The: P.O.B. 86A, 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne; Chair. Sir COLIN SYME; Managing Dir. Sir IAN MCLENNAN; Sec. R. G. WALLACE; 16 bulk cargo vessels (3 on charter).

Bulkships Ltd.: Scottish House, 94 William St., Melbourne; associate company of McIlwraith McEacharn Ltd. and the Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.; 4 bulk vessels and 2 container vessels; Man. Agents Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd.

John Burke Ltd.: 288 Stanley St., P.O.B. 22, South Brisbane; Chair. J. A. BURKE; 1 vessel; coastal services.

Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.: 7 Bridge St. (P.O.B. 543), Sydney; London Office: 35 Crutched Friars, E.C.3; Dirs. J. D. O. BURNS (Chair. and Man. Dir.), L. N. STANFORD, J. H. TERRY, P. T. W. BLACK, N. D. PIXLEY, B. C. GOODSELL, M. O'CONNOR; 4 vessels.

Garnew Shipping Pty. Ltd.: 167 St. George's Terrace, Perth; Man. Dir. R. D. G. AGNEW.

Howard Smith Industries Pty. Ltd.: 269 George Street, Sydney; Chair. WM. HOWARD-SMITH; Gen. Man. N. T. GRIFFIN; 13 vessels.

McIlwraith McEacharn, Ltd.: Scottish House, 90 William St., Melbourne; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Man. Dir. W. F. J. FOSTER; tug operations, carriage of coal, trampship agency functions for overseas owners; general, port, shipping and export agents.

Mason Shipping Co. Pty. Ltd.: Smiths Creek Cairns; 4 vessels; coastal services.

Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co. Ltd.: No. 2 Jetty, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. R. W. G. HOYLE; Sec. J. C. NEEDHAM; 4 vessels, 2 hydrofoils; ferry service Sydney–Manly.

Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (State Shipping Service): 1 Short St., Fremantle, P.O.B. 394; Chair. Sir RAGNAR GARRETT; Gen. Man. F. W. A. KOPP.

CIVIL AVIATION

Qantas Airways Ltd.: Qantas House, 70 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 (P.O. Box 489): registered November 1920 as Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd.; Qantas Empire Airways formed in 1934, combining Q.A.N.T.A.S. Ltd. and Imperial Airways interests; acquisition by the Commonwealth Government in 1947; change of name to Qantas Airways Ltd.. August 1967; Chair. Sir ROLAND WILSON, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. Capt. R. J. RITCHIE, C.B.E.; services: round-the-world routes, Sydney-London via Middle East and Europe, Sydney-London via U.S.A. and Canada, Sydney–London via Mexico, Sydney–Japan, Sydney–Hong Kong via Port Moresby and Manila, Sydney–Johannesburg via Mauritius, various routes across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand, Sydney–Noumea and Norfolk Island; operate Boeing 707-338C, Lockheed Electra 188C, and Douglas DC-4.

Trans-Australia Airlines (TAA): 50 Franklin St. (P.O.B. 2806AA), Melbourne 3000; f. 1946; operated by Australian National Airlines Commission (Chair. Sir FREDERICK SCHERGER); routes totalling approx. 52,833 miles to 150 ports in every Australian State and Papua/New Guinea; Gen. Man. J. P. RYLAND, C.B.E., D.F.C.; fleet includes Boeing 727, Douglas DC-9, Electra, Viscount 800, Fokker Friendship and DHC Twin Otter.

Ansett Airlines of Australia: 489 Swanston St., Melbourne, Victoria, commercial airline operators; passenger and cargo air services throughout Australia, Papua and New Guinea; unduplicated route mileage 21,207; operate Boeing 727, DC-9-30, Electra, Viscount 832 and Friendship prop-jets; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir REGINALD M. ANSETT, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. F. PASCOE, C.B.E. Also operates Ansett Flying Boat Services Pty. Ltd.; route Sydney–Lord Howe Island.

Ansett Airlines of South Australia: Adelaide Airport, S. Australia; formerly *Guinea Airways Ltd*; Gen. Man. L. CONNELLY; Sec. C. A. WINDOW; services linking Adelaide with 8 airports, mainly in South Australia.

Airlines of N.S.W. (*Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.*): Kingsford Smith Airport, Mascot, Sydney, N.S.W. 2020; f. 1935; Gen. Man. Capt. S. C. MIDDLEMISS, O.B.E.; services in N.S.W. and S. Qld.

Connellan Airways Pty. Ltd.: 51 Todd St. (P.O.B. 1), Alice Springs, N.T.; f. 1938; operations commenced 1939; licensed to operate passenger, freight, mail, ambulance, aerial survey, spotting and flying school services in Australia; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. J. CONNELLAN; Deputy Chair. G. H. O'D. CROWTHER; Gen. Man. J. R. CREE.

East-West Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 249, Tamworth, N.S.W.; f. 1947; route mileage 6,000; Chair. D. M. SHAND; Gen. Man. J. G. RILEY; operate 5 Fokker Friendships, 3 Douglas DC-3s, 1 DHC 6 Twin Otter, 1 Shrike Aero Commander.

Illawarra Airways: Hangar 276, Bankstown Aerodrome, Bankstown, N.S.W.; f. 1959; air courier service between Bankstown and Kingsford-Smith airports, thrice daily.

MacRobertson Miller Airline Services Ltd.: 194 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.; a division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.; Gen. Man. Capt. C. N. KLEINIG; Operations Man. K. D. COHEN; Commercial Man. J. E. KARASEK; Sec. A. J. YATES; unduplicated route mileage 15,360; F-28 jet services Perth-Darwin, via North West ports; mainline domestic services using F-28 and F-27 throughout Western Australia and to Darwin, Grove and Groote Eylandt in the Northern Territory; Fleet: Twin Otter DHC-6, DC3, F-28 Fokker Fellowship, Fokker Friendship and Fokker Fellowship jet.

The following foreign airlines serve Australia: Aer Lingus, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, BOAC, Canadian Pacific, Cathay Pacific, J.A.L., K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines, Olympic Airways, Pan Am, South African Airways, S.A.S., Swissair, T.W.A., U.T.A.

TOURISM

Australian Tourist Commission: 414 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Victoria 3004; and Australia Square, George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1967; Government organization for encouraging overseas tourists; Chair. C. A. GREENWAY; offices in London, Auckland (New Zealand), San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York (U.S.A.), Tokyo (Japan).

There are State Government Tourist Bureaux in each State, including Canberra and the Northern Territory.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1954 to promote drama, opera and ballet; major financial guarantor of The Australian Ballet, The Australian Opera, The Marionette Theatre of Australia and is associated with regional drama companies in each State; financed by subsidies from Commonwealth and State Governments and city councils exceeding $A950,000 per annum, and private donations and subscriptions; Patron H.M. The Queen; Pres. Col. AUBREY H. GIBSON; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Sec./Co-ordinator STEPHEN HALL; Chief Exec. Officer JEFFRY JOYNTON-SMITH.

The Australian Ballet: 11 Mount Alexander Rd., Flemington, Victoria 3031; f. 1962 by the Australian Ballet Foundation; 50 full-time dancers; Artistic Dirs. PEGGY VAN PRAAGH, O.B.E., Sir ROBERT HELPMANN, C.B.E.; Administrator PETER F. BAHEN.

The Australian Opera: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1955; full-time professional opera company, tours throughout Australia; 90 singers and staff mems.; annual seasons in each state capital, country tours; Chair. CLAUDE ALCORSO; Administrator STEPHEN C. HALL; Dir. of Finance DONALD B. MCDONALD; Musical Dir. CARLO FELICE CILLARIO.

Sydney Opera House Trust: Box 4274 G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1961 to operate a large opera house and theatre of revolutionary design, suitable for performances of the most exacting operas, ballets, concerts, dramas, etc.; Gen. Man. S. L. BACON.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Australian Broadcasting Commission: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1932; organizes more than 700 concerts and recitals each year throughout Australia; has established a major symphony orchestra in each of the six State capitals.

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra: Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1946; 82 mems.; subsidized by Victorian Government, Melbourne City Council and A.B.C.; Supervisor PETER RORKE; Orchestra Man. G. S. WRAITH; Conductor WILLEM VAN OTTERLOO.

South Australian Symphony Orchestra: Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1949; 55 mems.; subsidized by S.A. Govt., Adelaide City Council and A.B.C.; Conductor HENRY KRIPS.

Sydney Symphony Orchestra: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1946; 87 mems.; sudsidized by N.S.W. Government, Sydney City Council and Australian Broadcasting Commission; Conductor MOSHE ATZMON.

FESTIVALS

Adelaide Festival of Arts: Box 1960, G.P.O., Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1960; Patron H.M. Queen ELIZABETH The Queen Mother; biennial; international; next Festival, March 1972; performing visual and allied arts; Administrator LOUIS VAN EYSSEN; Artistic Dir. Sir ROBERT HELPMANN, C.B.E.

Festival of Perth: Perth, W.A.; f. 1953; annual; last Festival Feb.-March 1968; concerts, plays, opera, dancing, art exhibitions, jazz, poetry and prose, by Australian and international artists; Chair. Sir STANLEY PRESCOTT, O.B.E.; Exec. Officer J. BIRMAN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Australian Atomic Energy Commission: 45 Beach Street, Coogee, N.S.W. 2034; Chair. Prof. Sir PHILIP BAXTER, K.B.E., C.M.G., B.SC., PH.D., F.A.A., A.M.I.CHEM.E., F.R.A.C.I.; Deputy Chair. R. G. WARD, M.A., PH.D.; Mems. K. F. ALDER, M.SC., F.I.M., M.I.R.E.E.(AUST.), A.M.AUST.I.M.M., R. W. BOSWELL, O.B.E., M.SC.; Exec. Mem. M. C. TIMBS, B.EC., A.A.S.A., F.A.I.M.; Sec. W. B. LYNCH, B.A.; Research Establishment Dir. K. F. ALDER; publs. Annual Report, *Atomic Energy in Australia* (quarterly journal), *Radioisotopes Newsletter.*

The Commission undertakes long-term research into high-temperature gas-cooled reactor systems using two test reactors:

HIFAR: critical 1958; for testing materials and isotope production.

MOATA: critical 1962; neutron source for testing materials, chemical engineering, isotope research and production for medical use.

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering: Lucas Heights, New South Wales; the Institute supports university research and training projects in all branches of nuclear science and engineering. Its membership comprises fourteen Universities and A.A.E.C.; Pres. (1969–70) Prof. D. E. CARO; Exec. Officer E. A. PALMER.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Adelaide: Adelaide; 551 teachers, 8,874 students.

The Australian National University: Canberra; 266 teachers, 2,910 students.

Flinders University of South Australia: Bedford Park; f. 1965; 125 teachers, 1,212 students.

La Trobe University: Bundoora, Vic.; 187 teachers, 1,874 students.

Macquarie University: North Ryde, N.S.W.; 213 teachers, 3,455 students.

University of Melbourne: Parkville, Melbourne, 820 teachers, 14,200 students.

Monash University: Clayton, Victoria; f. 1961; 500 teachers, 6,000 students.

University of New England: Armidale, New South Wales; 331 teachers, 4,850 students.

The University of New South Wales: Sydney, N.S.W.; 747 teachers, 15,293 students.

University of Newcastle: Newcastle, N.S.W. 170; teachers, 2,300 students.

University of Queensland: Brisbane; 955 teachers, 14,919 students.

University of Sydney: Sydney, N.S.W.; 1,055 teachers, 15,939 students.

University of Tasmania: Hobart; 140 teachers, 2,786 students.

University College of Townsville: Townsville, Queensland; f. 1970; 105 teachers, 591 students.

University of Western Australia: Perth; 430 teachers, 7,151 students.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA NORFOLK ISLAND COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
CHRISTMAS ISLAND OTHER TERRITORIES

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Papua is an Australian Territory and New Guinea is a United Nations Trust Territory administered by Australia. Together they form the eastern half of the island of New Guinea. To the west lies the Indonesian territory of West Irian (formerly Netherlands New Guinea).

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles)		Population (1967–68 est.)			
Papua	New Guinea	Papua		New Guinea	
		Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Indigenous	Non-indigenous
83,325 (mainland) 2,775 (islands)	69,095 (mainland) 23,065 (islands)	598,825	14,726	1,677,807	23,356

Administrative Capital: Port Moresby (*Papua: H.Q. of Joint Administration*) 31,983 indigenous, 9,865 non-indigenous. Rabaul (*New Guinea*) 6,925 indigenous, 3,636 non-indigenous.

INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT

Papua

	1967
Primary Production	10,218
Mining and Quarrying	336
Manufacturing	2,832
Building and Construction	4,918
Transport, Communications and Storage	2,175
Commerce	2,622
Personal Service	17
Professional Service	3,961
Hotels, Cafés and Amusements	727
Others	4,864
Total	32,670

New Guinea

	1967
Primary Production	33,132
Mining and Quarrying	1,103
Manufacturing	5,365
Building and Construction	7,490
Transport, Communications and Storage	3,659
Commerce	3,077
Personal Service	48
Professional Service	7,900
Hotels, Cafés and Amusements	764
Others	5,687
Total	68,225

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS (tons)

Papua

	1966–67	1967–68
Copra	8,749	15,736
Rubber	5,417	5,724
Cacao Beans	972	1,274
Coffee Beans	146	291
Timber ('000 super ft.)	27,188	24,230

New Guinea

	1966–67	1967–68
Copra and all Coconut Products	81,415	108,261
Cacao Beans	14,087	22,126
Coffee Beans	12,765	14,014
Timber ('000 super ft.)	110,425	151,348
Groundnuts (exports)	1,644	n.a.
Rubber	21	0.3

AUSTRALIA—(External Territories)

LIVESTOCK*

(1967)

Papua		New Guinea	
Cattle	10,047	Cattle	34,575
Goats	455	Goats	732
Pigs	931	Pigs	3,558
Sheep	41	Sheep	347
Horses	432	Horses	882

* Non-indigenous holdings only. Considerable numbers of pigs and poultry owned by indigenes.

FORESTRY

(Logs harvested, super ft.—1967–68)

Papua		New Guinea	
Hardwood	24,236,000	Hardwood	120,788,000
		Softwood	30,561,000

FISHING

Exports (1967–68—tons)

Papua		New Guinea	
Mother of Pearl	15	Green Snail Shell	24
Trochus Shell	63	Mother of Pearl	6
		Trochus Shell	774

MINING

(fine oz.)

Papua	1966–67	1967–68	New Guinea	1966–67	1967–68
Gold	30	53	Gold	28,566	26,360
Silver	4	9	Silver	17,496	17,703

FINANCE

$A2.15=£1 sterling; $A0.89=U.S. $1.

$A100=£46 10s. 6d. sterling=U.S. $112.00.

BUDGET, 1968–69

($A)

	Revenue	Expenditure
Papua	51,626,890	51,626,890
New Guinea	98,015,532	98,015,532
Grant by Australian Government:		
To Papua	23,001,787	
To New Guinea	64,269,499	
Total Grant	87,271,286	

ESTIMATED GRANT AND REVENUE

(1969–70)

($A)

Loans	11,700,000
Grant by Australian Government:	
To Papua and New Guinea Combined	96,000,000
Estimated Internal Revenue:	
To Papua and New Guinea Combined	67,930,000
Total Estimated Revenue	175,630,000

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1969–73)

To double export earnings by 1973 and to make the economy self-sufficient by 1980. Expansion of primary and secondary industries, communications, health services, education and tourism. Public spending to be increased to $A235 million in 1972–73.

Projected production figures (1972–73—tons): coconuts 154,000, cocoa 35,400, rubber 9,600, tea 3,100, palm oil 5,100.

EXTERNAL TRADE

($A '000)

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Papua	49,922	61,059
New Guinea	76,109	84,244

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Papua	8,838	11,346
New Guinea	44,382	58,905

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Papua

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Manufactures	18,536	16,083
Food, Drink, Tobacco	10,520	12,137
Machinery and Transport Equipment	13,500	23,365
TOTAL (incl. others)	49,952	61,059

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Rubber	2,475	1,956
Copra	2,083	2,800
Re-exports	3,421	4,842
TOTAL (incl. others)	8,838	11,346

New Guinea

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Manufactures	24,269	25,663
Food, Drink, Tobacco	18,005	22,181
Machinery and Transport Equipment	23,480	21,675
TOTAL (incl. others)	76,109	84,244

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Copra	7,911	11,143
Coconut Oil	5,181	6,875
Cacao Beans	9,336	11,641
Coffee Beans	10,095	14,306
Plywood	2,040	2,264
Gold	913	823
Re-exports	4,120	6,523
TOTAL (incl. others)	44,382	58,905

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

Papua

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Australia	31,243	32,031
Japan	4,167	4,218
U.S.A.	3,214	14,127
United Kingdom	2,711	2,617

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Australia	6,993	8,166
United Kingdom	926	1,130
U.S.A.	50	117
Japan	430	1,588

New Guinea

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Australia	40,002	46,048
Hong Kong	2,958	3,498
Japan	8,906	10,229
United Kingdom	4,430	4,596
U.S.A.	4,590	5,486

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Australia	17,864	21,122
German Fed. Republic	3,017	4,607
Japan	2,364	3,065
United Kingdom	13,617	19,149
U.S.A.	3,260	5,286

TRANSPORT

(1968)

LICENSED VEHICLES

Papua

Cars and Station Wagons	6,476
Commercial Vehicles	2,687
Motor Cycles	740

New Guinea

Cars and Station Wagons	6,459
Commercial Vehicles	6,691
Motor Cycles	1,295

SHIPPING

(tons)

Papua

	1966–67	1967–68
Tonnage entered	1,019,262	836,000
Tonnage cleared	1,013,593	836,000
Cargo unloaded	298,976	302,644
Cargo loaded	89,830	90,574

New Guinea

	1966–67	1967–68
Tonnage entered	2,294,438	2,028,000
Tonnage cleared	2,293,122	2,165,000
Cargo unloaded	473,087	495,677
Cargo loaded	303,108	333,950

CIVIL AVIATION

Papua

INTERNAL FLIGHTS	1967–68
Passengers	31,467
Freight (short tons)	1,083
Mail (short tons)	93

New Guinea

INTERNAL FLIGHTS	1967–68
Passengers	60,532
Freight (short tons)	1,329
Mail (short tons)	198

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T.

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea is administered by the Australian Government through the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949–1968. There is an Administrator and, since 1964, there has been a House of Assembly of elected and nominated official members to replace the former Legislative Council. There is also an Administrator's Executive Council which enables certain elected members to participate in the executive government of the Territory.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into 18 Districts each administered by a District Commissioner. To assist the development of self-government and the performance of functions of local administration, Local Government Councils have been established in many areas of the Territory. At 31 March 1969 there were 142 such councils, 113 of them multi-racial, representing some 1,953,000 of the total 2,308,000 persons in the Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Administrator: D. O. HAY, C.B.E., D.S.O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Official Members: 3.

Elected Members: the 7 Ministerial Members from the House of Assembly and 1 elected member nominated by the Administrator.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: JOHN GUISE.

Official Members: 10.

Elected Members: 84 (69 representing open electorates and 15 representing electorates for which candidates must have minimum prescribed educational qualifications).

POLITICAL PARTIES

All People's Party: Angoram; f. 1967; stands for balanced political and economic development under the present administration.

Pangu Party: Port Moresby; f. 1967; stands for early self-government leading to independence; Leader of Parliamentary Wing MICHAEL SOMARE.

Melanesian Independence Front: Rabaul, New Britain; f. October 1968; advocates the secession of the islands of Bougainville, New Britain, New Ireland and the Admiralty Group from Papua-New Guinea to become a new nation of Melanesia within the British Commonwealth; aims to sponsor candidates from thirteen island seats for the Papua-New Guinea House of Assembly in 1972, and to seek a plebiscite of the islands' people.

United Political Society: Rabaul, New Britain; f. April 1969; platform: Territorial unity, discouragement of secessionism, more development of the New Guinea Islands, Australian guarantee for private investment in the Territory, better conditions for wage-earners, statehood system for the Territory.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Papua and New Guinea: Chief Justice The Hon. Sir ALAN MANN, Kt., M.B.E.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice OLLERENSHAW, The Hon. Mr. Justice MINOGUE, The Hon. Mr. Justice FROST, The Hon. Mr. Justice CLARKSON.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. Appeals may be made from decisions of a single judge to the Full Court and from the Full Court to the High Court of Australia by leave of the High Court. District Courts deal with summary and non-indictable offences. In addition, Local Courts have been established to deal with civil and inferior offences, including matters regulated by native custom and minor criminal offences, below the level of District Court jurisdiction; these Local Courts replace the earlier Courts for Native Affairs and are open to all races. Wardens Courts may be established in respect of a mineral field with jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands and offences against mining laws. Cases involving land are heard by the Land Titles Commission from which appeals lie to the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

The indigenous population is pantheistic. There are many Missionary Societies.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of New Guinea: Rt. Rev. G. DAVID HAND, M.A., Box 806, Port Moresby.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Madang: Most Rev. ADOLPH NOSER, S.V.D., Catholic Mission, Alexishafen, Madang.

Archbishop of Port Moresby: Most Rev. VIRGIL P. COPAS, M.S.C., D.D.

Archbishop of Rabaul: Most Rev. JOHN HOEHNE.

ECUMENIST

The United Church in Papua, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands: P.O.B. 3401, Port Moresby; f. 1968 by union of the Methodist Church in Melanesia, the Papua Ekalesia (formerly L.M.S.) and United Church Port Moresby; 90,000 communicant mems.

PRESS

Papua-New Guinea Post-Courier: Lawes Rd., Port Moresby; amalgamation in June 1969 of *South Pacific Post* (f. 1950) and *New Guinea Times Courier* (f. 1958); Independent; daily; Editor J. PINKSTONE.

Our News: Department of Information and Extension Services, Port Moresby; f. 1960; fortnightly in English and Pidgin (*Nius Bilong Yumi*); circ. 28,000.

There are numerous news sheets and magazines published by Local Government Councils, Co-operative Societies, Missions and government departments. Published variously in English, Pidgin, Police Motu and vernacular languages.

RADIO

Australian Broadcasting Commission, Papua and New Guinea Branch: Port Moresby; medium-wave station 9PA and short-wave VLT and VLK. Rabaul: medium-wave station 9RB and short-wave station 9RA. Programmes are broadcast in English and local languages and cover Talks, Music, Sporting and Women's interests, News and Education.

Department of Information and Extension Services: Rabaul; short-wave station VL9BR; other stations at Wewak (VL9CD), Kerema (VL8BK), Daru (VL8BD), Goroka (VL9CG), Mount Hagen (VL9CH), Milne Bay (VL8AS), Bougainville (VL9BA). Programmes to assist development of village communities in simple English, Pidgin, Police Motu and vernacular languages.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: Port Moresby.

TRADING BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited: brs. at Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lae, Mt. Hagen, Madang and Boroko.

Bank of New South Wales: Port Moresby; Chief Man. G. J. HEIDTMAN; brs. at Boroko, Bulolo, Goroka, Kieta, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Samarai.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul; 10 other brs., 2 sub-brs. and 3 agencies.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: Head Office: 271–285 Collins St., Melbourne; brs. at Port Moresby, Boroko, Rabaul, Lae, Mount Hagen and Nairovi (Bougainville).

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Papua and New Guinea Development Bank: P.O.B. 500, Port Moresby; f. 1965; cap. $9.5m.; commenced operations July 1967; Man. Dir. K. G. CRELLIN.

NATIVE LOAN FUND

The operations, assets and liabilities of the Native Loan Fund have been taken over by the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank. Formerly, under the Native Loan Fund Ordinance loans of any amount could be granted to indigenes or groups of indigenes to further economic projects in primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises and local government or community welfare projects. New loans to indigenes are made under the terms and conditions imposed by the Development Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul and 10 other brs. and 256 agencies.

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: Port Moresby; Man. G. J. HEIDTMAN; brs. in Rabaul, Lae, Samarai, Madang, Bulolo, Goroka, Mt. Hagen, Boroko, Keita; 5 agencies.

Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank: brs. in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Mt. Hagen, Madang and Boroko.

National Bank Savings Bank Ltd.: Port Moresby; brs. in Port Moresby, Boroko, Rabaul, Lae, Mt. Hagen and Nairovi (Bougainville).

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETIES

(1968)

Registry of Savings and Loan Societies: P.O.B. 909, Lae; 214 Savings and Loan Societies, mems. 10,949, total funds $A724,276; 275 Savings Clubs, mems. 10,874, total funds $A294,283; Loans outstanding from Societies to mems. $A288,614; Invtstments by Societies $A107,020.

INSURANCE

There are branches of four of the principal Australian and three of the main United Kingdom insurance companies in Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lae.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE

Trade forms an integral part of Papua and New Guinea's development and exports play an important part in the economic growth and prosperity of the country and its 2.2 million people.

The Territory earns most of its export income from the sale of tropical commodities on world markets. The main exports are coconut products, coffee, cocoa, timber and rubber. Other export commodities include groundnuts, pyrethrum, passion fruit and crocodile skins.

The majority of exports go to Australia, Western Europe, the U.S.A. and Japan. Those areas also supply most of the Territory's import requirements.

MANUFACTURING

Initially manufacturing was confined largely to the processing of local raw materials for export. There is now a growing trend towards industries established to serve the internal market. The major manufacturing industries are generally those processing local raw materials largely for export, e.g. the production of coconut oil and copra by-products, plywood, dessicated coconut and pyrethrum. Nevertheless, industries serving the internal market and using mainly imported materials are numerically predominant. These industries include manufacture of cigarettes, twist tobacco, wire products, building materials, concrete products, oil drums, paint, beer, furniture, assembly of electrical appliances and boat building.

In 1967–68 there were 548 factories in Papua and New Guinea and the value of factory production was $A30 million, compared with 123 factories and a value of factory production of $4.1 million in 1955–56.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are more than 300 co-operatives with over 100,000 members and a total annual turnover of about $A7 million. Officers of the Department of Trade and industry provide extension services, helping with business expertise as required.

TRADE UNIONS

Bank Officials Association of Papua and New Guinea: c/o Dept. of Labour, Port Moresby; Pres. M. S. MORE; Sec. D. J. THACKERAH.

Goroka Workers' Association: c/o Radio Goroka, Goroka; f. 1964; Pres. M. KAUTIL; Sec. F. KOMBUGUN; 91 mems.

Lae Workers' Association: P.O.B. 898, Lae; Pres. M. KANINIBA; Sec. D. TOROME; 280 mems. (1969).

Local Teachers' Association: c/o P.O.B. 383, Port Moresby; f. 1966; Pre V. ERI; Sec. M. ROUA; 50 mems.

Madang Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Madang; f. 1961; Pres. P. NAIME; Sec. A. MALAMBES; 388 mems.

Manus District Workers' Association: 51 mems.

Milne Bay Workers' Association: c/o Milne Bay Native Societies Assen. Ltd., Samurai; f. 1965; Pres. P. MATASARORO; Sec. J. FIFITA; 445 mems.

New Ireland District Workers' Association: P.O.B. 25, Kavieng; Pres. A. ABOM; Sec. M. CHILCOTT; 292 mems.

Northern District Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Popondetta; f. 1965; Pres. P. AREK; Sec. P. SORODA; 220 mems.

Police Association of Papua and New Guinea: P.O.B. 903, Port Moresby; f. 1964; Pres. Insp. J. BANONO; Gen. Sec. F. A. CRAIG; 2,350 mems; publ. *Kumul.*

Port Moresby Workers' Association: P.O.B. 123, Port Moresby; f. 1961; Pres. OALA OALA RARUA; Sec. A. T. CHAPMAN; 50 mems.

Public Service Association: P.O.B. 2033, Konedobu, Port Moresby; brs. at other Territory centres; f. 1947; 10,300 mems.; Pres. J. G. SMITH; Gen. Sec. G. J. DELANEY.

Rabaul Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Rabaul; Pres. THOMAS TO BUN BUN; Sec. J. TINIU; 514 mems.

Timber Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo: P.O.B. 62, Bulolo; f. 1964; Pres. H. LOI; Sec. C. DOBUNABA; 667 mems.

Western Highlands District Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Mount Hagen; Pres. JAMES T. OVIA; Sec. JOSEPH AVAKA; Treas. BEN PUKARE; 260 mems.

Wewak Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Wewak; f. 1964; Pres. J. BULA; Sec. Y. WRINDIMA; 393 mems.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 2,164 miles of vehicular roads in Papua and 5,215 miles in New Guinea, including a total of 208 miles of urban roads.

SHIPPING

Regular passenger and cargo services to Australia are maintained by Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., Karlander New Guinea Line Ltd., Australia West Pacific Line, China Navigation Co. Ltd., Austasia Line, Amplex New Guinea Line, Kieth Holland Shipping Co. and Auscan. Several of these companies also call at Asian ports. The Bank Line provides a regular service between the Territory and Europe, while the New Zealand Export Line operates regular services to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Transport Hire run occasional services to the U.S. West Coast.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ansett Airlines of Australia: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Territory Office: P.O.B. 334, Port Moresby; regular public transport services.

Trans-Australia Airlines: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Papua and New Guinea Offices: Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen, Wewak; regular public transport and charter services.

Ansett Airlines of Papua and New Guinea: Head Office: P.O.B. 278, Lae; other Territory Offices at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Goroka, Mt. Hagen and other centres; operate regular public transport and charter services.

Crowley Airport: Lae; charter services.

Papuan Airlines Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1213, Boroko, Port Moresby, Papua; regular public transport and charter services.

STOL Commuters Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1213, Boroko, Port Moresby; charter services.

Territory Airlines Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 108, Goroka; f. 1952; offices at Mt. Hagen, Madang, Chimbu, Mendi, Angoram, Port Moresby and Wewak; Man. Dir. R. D. BUCHANAN, M.H.A.

UNIVERSITY

University of Papua and New Guinea: P.O.B. 1144, Boroko, Port Moresby; 92 teachers, 595 students.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island covers an area of about 52 square miles and lies 224 miles south of Java, between Fremantle and Singapore. (This island is not the Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean where nuclear tests have been conducted.)

Administration was transferred from Singapore to Britain on 1 January 1958, pending final transfer to Australia. It became an Australian territory on 1 October 1958. The Island has no indigenous population. At 30 June 1968 the total population was 3,524 (2,056 Chinese, 1,027 Malays, 342 Europeans and 99 others). Nearly all the residents are employees of the Phosphate Commission, and their families. The recovery of phosphates is the sole economic activity, and output was 1,053,000 tons of phosphates and 75,176 tons of phosphate dust for the year ending 30 June 1968.

Administrator: Brig. L. D. KING, O.B.E., E.D.

Supreme Court: Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

Christmas Island Phosphate Commission: 515 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. *Australian Commissioner:* Sir WILLIAM DUNK, C.B.E. *New Zealand Commissioner:* R. B. TENNENT, C.B.E. *Joint Commissioner:* J. A. BISSETT, C.M.G.; on behalf of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand the Commissioners control the working of phosphate deposits at Christmas Island.

Transport: A regular shipping service to Singapore at 2-week intervals. Charter services to Fremantle and other Australian ports.

NORFOLK ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND is about 5 miles long and 3 wide and was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. The island was used as a penal settlement from 1788 to 1813 and again from 1825 to 1855. It was a separate Crown Colony until 1896 when it became a Dependency of New South Wales. In 1913 it was transferred to the Australian Government. Population (1968): 1,440.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator: Air Commodore R. N. DALKIN, D.F.C.

Official Secretary and Deputy Administrator: J. G. COWAP.

The Administrator is appointed by the Governor-General of Australia. In April 1960 the Norfolk Island Council was set up, which acts as an advisory body to the Administrator. The eight members are elected by adult franchise and certain financial matters and proposed legislation must be referred to the Council for its advice.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Norfolk Island appeals lie to the **High Court of Australia.**

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice P. JOSKE, The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

PRESS AND RADIO

Norfolk Islander: "Greenways Press", Queen Elizabeth Ave.; f. 1965; weekly; circ. 850; Co-Editors Mr. and Mrs. T. LLOYD.

Norfolk Island Broadcasting Service: Norfolk Island Administration.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The climate is suitable for the cultivation of a variety of crops and for grazing; the volcanic soil is chemically rich but presents many difficulties to the farmer, especially the steep terrain and the porosity of the soil. The situation is aggravated by over-cultivation, over-grazing and erosion. About 1,000 acres are arable. The main crops are bean seed, cereals, vegetables and fruit. Some flowers and plants are grown commercially. The Administration is increasing the forestry estate in Norfolk Island pine and hardwoods. Seed of the Norfolk Island pine is widely exported.

Imports (1967–68): $2,221,061, mainly from Australia.

Exports (1967–68): $235,227. A small quantity of frozen fish fillets is exported.

Budget (1967–68): Revenue $425,269; Expenditure $600,362.

Banking: There are branches of the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia.

Trade Association: Norfolk Island Chamber of Commerce.

TRANSPORT

There are about 50 miles of roads, including 7 miles of sealed road. A bi-weekly air service from Sydney and Auckland. There is a regular three-weekly shipping service from Sydney en route to New Caledonia and a six-weekly service from Sydney, en route to the British Solomon Islands and other islands.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (KEELING) ISLANDS are 27 in number and lie about 200 nautical miles south-west of Java Head. The islands, which have an area of 5 sq. miles, form a low-lying coral atoll, densely covered with coconut palms. The population on 30 June 1968 was 622, comprising 143 Europeans and 479 Cocos Malays. Only three islands in the group are inhabited, these being West Island (Europeans), Home Island (Cocos Malays and 3 Europeans) and Direction Island (Europeans).

The islands were declared a British possession in 1857 and came successively under the authority of the Governor of Ceylon (1878) and the Governor of the Straits Settlements (1886); they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (later Colony) of Singapore in 1903. Administration of the islands was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in November, 1955.

Official Representative: C. W. SUTHERN.

Under instructions from the Minister for External Territories in Canberra the Official Representative administers the islands.

Supreme Court Cocos (Keeling) Islands: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

The main economic activity is the production of copra (annual exports about 500 tons). An airfield forms an important link between Australia and Asia.

An airmail and passenger flight from Australia to Cocos and return takes place every three weeks. Vessels from Australia visit the islands at regular intervals.

OTHER TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY was established by Order in Council, dated 7 February 1933 and covers lands (other than Adélie Land) situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of east longitude. The area is estimated at 2,472,000 sq. miles. In 1954 the Australians set up Mawson Base for scientific research. In 1957 a scientific research station was erected at Davis as part of Australia's contribution to the International Geophysical Year. This was closed down temporarily from 1965. In 1959 Australia assumed custody of Wilkes Station, built by the U.S.A. on the Budd Coast. A new station is being built nearby which will eventually replace it.

HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

These islands are situated south-east of the Kerguelen Islands and have been administered by the Commonwealth of Australia since December 1947, when an Australian Scientific Station was set up on Heard Island. The area is 159 sq. miles; there are no permanent inhabitants, but Australian expeditions visit the island from time to time. Heard Island is about 27 miles long and 13 wide. The McDonald Islands lie 26 miles to the west.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS TERRITORY

The Territory was created in May 1969 and is composed of a number of islands situated east of Queensland between the Great Barrier Reef and 157° 10′ E. longitude. The islands had been acquired by the Commonwealth by acts of sovereignty over a number of years. All are very small and they include Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group, and the Willis Group. Three members of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology are stationed on one of the Willis Group, but the remainder of the islands are uninhabited.

The Bill constituting the Territory does not establish an administration on the islands but provides means of controlling the activities of those who visit them. The possibility of exploration for oil on the continental shelf and the increasing range and scope of international fishing enterprises made desirable such an administrative framework and system of law. The Governor-General is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, and the Supreme Court and Court of Petty Sessions of Norfolk Island have jurisdiction in relation to the Territory.

MACQUARIE ISLAND

MACQUARIE ISLAND lies about 1,000 miles south-east of Tasmania, of which it is a dependency. There are no permanent inhabitants. A scientific research station was established there in 1948.

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

These islands lie in the Indian Ocean, about 350 miles north of Derby, Western Australia. They were annexed to the Northern Territory in July 1938.

BARBADOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominion of Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, lying about 200 miles north-east of Trinidad. There is a rainy season from July to November but the climate is cool during the rest of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 78°F (26°C). There is no indigenous population, and over 80 per cent of the population is of African descent. The language used is English and the predominant religion is Christianity. The flag consists of a central gold band between two vertical bands of ultramarine blue. On the gold band is the head of a black trident. The capital is Bridgetown.

Recent History

Barbados joined the West Indies Federation on its formation in 1958, remaining a member until the dissolution of the Federation in 1962. In 1964 it was agreed that Barbados should become the capital of a proposed East Caribbean Federation, to include the Windward and Leeward Islands, but the Federation was never established. However some common services, particularly of currency, transport and education, are shared with other Caribbean territories. In April 1964 executive powers were transferred to a Cabinet of Ministers, and Barbados became fully independent within the Commonwealth on November 30th, 1966. In 1966 Barbados joined the Organization of American States and the United Nations.

Government

The country adopted Dominion status within the Commonwealth in November 1966. H.M. the Queen is represented by a Governor-General, and executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and not less than five other Ministers. Parliament consists of a senate of 21 members, appointed by the Governor-General, and an elected House of Assembly. The House of Assembly is one of the oldest representative bodies in the Commonwealth; elections are by universal adult suffrage.

Economic Affairs

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, now extended until 1974, allows sugar to remain the mainstay of the country's economy; with rum and molasses, it accounts for 90 per cent of exports. However, the tourist industry is rapidly expanding, and there is a small source of natural gas. Outside the harvest season there is a labour surplus and light industry is being encouraged. Many Barbadians work in the United Kingdom. With Guyana and Antigua, Barbados set up in 1966 the Caribbean Free Trade Area (Carifta), which aims at the removal of import duties and quantitative restrictions in the Caribbean; Carifta also envisages the free interchange of labour forces.

Transport and Communications

The situation of the island and its good harbour and airport facilities make it a natural entrepôt for the eastern Caribbean. There are 840 miles of roads, mostly bitumenized; the airport can accommodate laden jet aircraft; the harbour at Bridgetown, which is in the process of being enlarged, has moorings for eight ocean-going ships.

Social Welfare

EC$3 millions are spent annually on health services. There are four Government hospitals and a Roman Catholic Hospital, 9 other hospitals and 10 child care clinics. In addition there are 17 child care clinics run by voluntary committees. The Government has also undertaken the building of group housing for lower income families, and there are a number of voluntary social welfare organizations.

Education

Education is free. The literacy rate stands at 97 per cent. There are seven comprehensive schools and ten grammar schools. Teacher training is provided at one College, and there is a technical Institute. In January 1969, a Community College was established to provide academic and technical education at sixth-form level, and in November the new Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic School was opened. At the Barbados branch of the University of the West Indies education is also free.

Tourism

The natural attractions of the island include chiefly the healthy climate and varied scenery. In addition there are many facilities for outdoor sports of all kinds. Bathsheba on the east coast is a well-known health resort. Since 1961 the number of tourists visiting Barbados has been increasing by 15 per cent a year.

Visas are not required by nationals of Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Germany, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay and Venezuela.

Sport

Sporting facilities cover golf, tennis, cricket, football, hockey, polo, riding, horse racing, fishing, swimming, surfing and boating. Cricket is especially popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1, May 18 (Whit Monday), August 4 (Emancipation Day), October 9 (Bank Holiday), November 30 (Independence), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1, April 9–12 (Easter), April 21 (Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is used, with the exception that one gallon is equal to 231 cubic inches instead of 277.274 cubic inches.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the East Caribbean dollar (EC$), which has replaced the B.W.I.$ of the same value.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents.

Notes: $1, $5, $100.

Exchange rate: EC$4.80=£1 sterling
EC$2.00=$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population: 166 square miles 252,931 population; Bridgetown(capital) 12,282.

Employment: Agriculture 15,100, Domestic Service 15,300, Retail Trade 13,700, Construction 6,800, Fishing 5,700.

Agriculture (1966): *Livestock:* Pigs 19,742, Sheep 22,520, Cattle 9,753, Goats 7,456, Poultry 223,667.

Fishing (1967): 18,002,000 lb. (value EC$3,468,000).

Natural Gas (1967): 95,521 million cu. ft.

Finance: EC$=100 cents; EC$100=£20 16s. 8d. sterling=U.S.$50.

Budget (1968–69): Revenue (est.) EC$ 59.4 million, Expenditure (est.) EC$60.7 million (current 51.9, capital 8.8).

Development Plan (1969–72): Total Expenditure EC$45.9 million; Education 4.5 million, Health and Social Services 3.9 million, Communications and Works 10.2 million, Agriculture and Fisheries 4.5 million, Labour, National Insurance and Housing 4.2 million, Ministry of Finance 5.1 million, Office of the Prime Minister 9.4 million, Home Affairs 3.8 million.

SUGAR PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canes Reaped	1,731	1,559	1,826	1,369
Sugar Produced	195	172	201	159

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND RUM EXPORTS

	1965		1966		1967		1968*	
	Quantity	Value (EC$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC$'000)
Sugar ('000 tons)	159.3	33,123	156.4	33,833	175.2	36,631	129.4	29,496
Molasses ('000 gals.)	9,397	3,875	7,979	3,281	9,172	3,775	6,927	3,541
Rum ('000 gals.)*	996	2,761	1,030	3,293	819	2,947	834	2,910

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(EC$'000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	116,265	131,111	71,540	168,057
Exports	64,268	69,960	134,053	73,509

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

	Imports			Exports	1967–68
	1966	1967	1968		
Food	34,088	32,554	38,596	Sugar	33,034
Beverages and Tobacco	2,384	2,346	3,329	Molasses	3,659
Raw Materials	4,407	4,980	5,947	Rum	2,930
Mineral Oils	13,149	11,609	16,623	Semi-Processed and Other Food Products	7,275
Other Oils and Fats	764	1,015	1,601	Manufactured Goods	3,430
Chemicals	9,779	10,995	12,264	Basic Materials and Chemicals	1,913
Manufactures	27,202	27,199	31,520	Other Items	1,484
Machinery	22,253	25,675	35,098		
Miscellaneous Manufactures	13,086	13,805	17,475		
Other Items	3,999	3,845	5,603	TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	53,725

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	1968*	1966	1967	1968*
United Kingdom	39,575	38,317	45,926	31,675	29,619	29,334
United States	24,062	26,220	34,939	5,873	10,926	13,026
Canada	15,500	16,807	22,584	4,287	4,842	3,115
West Indies	10,317	10,206	2,993	10,766	9,220	1,068
Guyana	2,848	3,007	14,005	1,195	1,074	10,681

* Provisional.

TOURISM

Year	Number of Beds	Number of Visitors	Expenditure by Tourists (EC$m.)
1966	3,988	79,104	29.1
1967	4,795	91,565	34.8
1968	6,420	115,697	53.9

Of the total number of tourists in 1968, 41,287 were from the U.S.A. and 27,879 from Canada.

EDUCATION

(1969)

	Primary	Secondary	Technical	Teacher Training	Theological	University College
Schools	118	18	2	1	1	1
Pupils	43,759	13,540	414	148	20	383

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative institutions in Barbados date from the Royal Charter granted by Charles I in 1627. The present Constitution came into force on November 30th, 1966. Under its terms protection is afforded to individuals, from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, deprivation of property, arbitrary search and entry, and racial discrimination; and freedom of conscience, of expression, assembly, and movement are guaranteed.

Her Majesty's Representative in Barbados is the Governor-General who appoints the Prime Minister, and on the advice of the Prime Minister appoints Ministers and some Senators.

The executive consists of the Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General as being the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly; and not less than five other Ministers. Provision is also made for a Privy Council, presided over by the Governor-General.

Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate has 21 members, 12 appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Premier, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 as representatives of such interests as the Governor-General considers appropriate. The House of Assembly has 24 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. Since 1963 the voting age has been 18.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Judiciary and a Legal Service, and Service Commissions for the Judicial Service, the Public Service and the Police Service. These Commissions are exempt from legal investigation; they have executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of the services for which they are responsible.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir WINSTON SCOTT, G.C.M.G., M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

THE CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and External Affairs: E. W. BARROW.

Deputy Premier, Minister of State for Caribbean and Latin American Affairs: J. CAMERON TUDOR.

Minister of Health and Community Development: C. E. TALMA.

Attorney-General: Senator F. G. SMITH.

Minister of Trade, Tourism and Fisheries: G. G. FERGUSSON.

Minister of Agriculture, Science and Technology: K. N. R. HUSBANDS.

Minister of Communications and Works: N. BOXILL.

Minister of Education: Senator L. ERSKINE SANDIFORD.

Minister of Home Affairs: Senator P. M. GREAVES.

Minister of State and Leader of the House of Assembly: J. C. TUDOR.

Minister of Labour, National Insurance and Housing: A. DA C. EDWARDS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Austria: Embassy, Bridgetown; *Ambassador:* PETER MÜLLER.

Canada: *Ambassador:* GERALD A. RAU.

China, Republic (Taiwan): Dalkeith House, Dalkeith Rd., St. Michael; *Ambassador:* STEPHEN S. C. YAO.

France: *Ambassador:* PAUL LE MINTIER DE LEHELEC.

German Federal Republic: Embassy, Bridgetown; *Ambassador:* WERNER KLINBERG.

Guyana: *Ambassador:* Mrs. WINIFRED CASKIN.

India: *Ambassador:* L. N. RAY.

Israel: *Ambassador:* JACOV DORON.

Jamaica: *Ambassador:* IVO DE SOUZA.

Japan: *Ambassador:* SHIGERU HIROTIA.

Netherlands: *Ambassador:* SEVERINUS EMANUELS.

Trinidad and Tobago: *Ambassador:* Mrs. RENA CRICHLOW.

United Kingdom: High Commission, Bridgetown; *High Commissioner:* J. S. BENNETT, C.V.O. C.B.E.

U.S.A.: Embassy, Bridgetown; *Ambassador:* Miss EILEEN DONOVAN.

Venezuela: *Ambassador:* Dr. ROMÁN ROJAS-CABOT.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Sir STANLEY ROBINSON, C.B.E.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and 19 other members.

Clerk: LIONEL H. CLARKE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sir THEODORE BRANCKER, Q.C.

Clerk: L. CLARKE.

Twenty-four elected members (two for each of twelve electoral districts).

(*Election, November* 1966)

PARTY	SEATS
Democratic Labour . .	14
Barbados Labour Party. .	8
Barbados National . .	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Labour Party: Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1955; the majority party in the House of Assembly (holds 15 seats, 1969); Leader E. W. BARROW.

Barbados Labour Party: 111 Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1938; holds seven seats in the House of Assembly; Chair. Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS; publ. *Beacon*.

Barbados National Party: Pinfold St., Bridgetown; holds two seats in the House of Assembly; Leader E. D. MOTTLEY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Consists of a High Court and a Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Sir WILLIAM RANDOLPH DOUGLAS.

Puisne Judges: Hon. A. J. H. HANSCHELL, Hon. D. H. L. WARD, Hon. D. WILLIAMS.

Registrar: C. A. ROCHEFORD.

Magistrates' Courts: Appeals lie to a Divisional Court of the High Court.

RELIGION

Anglicans number about 144,000 and the Methodist and Moravian Churches are next in importance. There are comparatively few Roman Catholics and members of other denominations.

Anglican Bishop of Barbados: Rt. Rev. E. L. EVANS, Bishop's Court, St. Michael.

THE PRESS

Advocate-News: 34 Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1895; daily; circ. weekdays 18,864, Sundays 28,105; Man. Dir. and Publr. N. S. GROSVENOR; London Rep. Colin Turner, Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.C.2.

Bajan and South Caribbean, The: Carlisle House, Hincks St., P.O.B. 718C, Bridgetown; f. 1953; monthly; illustrated magazine; Editor G. H. HUNTE.

Barbados News: Carlisle House, Hincks Street, Bridgetown; monthly.

Barbados Observer: Fairchild St., Bridgetown; weekly; Editor W. O. CRAWFORD; circ. 6,000.

Barbados Year Book: P.O. Box 230, 34 Broad Street, Bridgetown; f. 1943; London Rep. Overseas Newspapers (Agencies) Ltd., Orbit House, 9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

Beacon, The: 143 Roebuck Street, Bridgetown; f. 1946; organ of Barbados Labour Party and Workers' Union; weekly; circ. 3,000; Editor R. G. MAPP.

Official Gazette: Government Printing Office, Bay Street, St. Michael; Mons. and Thurs.

Truth: St. Mary's Row, Bridgetown; Weds. and Sats.; circ. 16,500 and 24,200; Editor B. HINDS.

PUBLISHER

Caribbean Universities Press (CarUP): Devon House, Rockley New Rd., St. Lawrence 4; f. 1969; 3 mems.; educational, academic and general books in English Spanish and French; Man. Dir. JOHN MACPHERSON; publ. *Journal of Caribbean History*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd.: River Rd., Bridgetown; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; commercial wired service with island-wide coverage; rented sets: 26,862; Gen. Man. F. DUESBURY.

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 780, Bridgetown; f. 1963; Gen. Man. IAN GALE.

Number of radio sets (1969, Barbados and Eastern Caribbean): 110,000.

TELEVISION

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 780, Bridgetown; 6 hours transmission daily.

Number of television sets (1969): 16,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

Agricultural Credit Bank: The Garden, Country Rd., St. Michael, Bridgetown; f. 1937; cap. E.C.$822,744; to make loans to farmers and co-operatives; Chair. E. L. BRAITHWAITE.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank: Bridgetown; f. 1907 with a grant of B.W.I.$384,000 from the U.K. Treasury to assist the sugar industry. By an Act of 1943 the Bank was authorized to make loans to sugar factories (previously loans had been made to sugar plantations and for cane cultivation only). The Bank is now empowered to make loans for diversification of crops; Chair. J. A. MAHON.

Barbados Savings Bank: Bridgetown; government-controlled; total credits (1968) $693,775.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Broad St., Bridgetown, P.O.B. 301; Man. P. R. J. MAW; five branches and five agencies in Barbados.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St., West Toronto 1; brs. in Speightstown, Worthing, Holetown and Bridgetown; Man. J. H. SPENCE.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; brs. in Bridgetown (Broad, Hincks and Nile Streets), Black Rock, Holetown and Hastings; Man. Bridgetown) R. G. C. PAGETT.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Toronto; P.O.B. 202, Bridgetown; Man. B. S. EDDY; brs. in Worthing, Black Rock and Holetown.

Bank of America: Broad St., Bridgetown; Man. R. J. O'NEILL.

New York First National City Bank: Broad St., Bridgetown.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in the territory. Local insurance companies include the following:

Barbados Fire Insurance Co.: Bridgetown.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O. Box 104, Bridgetown; f. 1840; Chair. R. M. CAVE; Man. J. C. V. BELLAMY.

C. F. Harrison (Barbados) Ltd.: Broad St., Bridgetown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Barbados Industrial Development Corporation: operates industrial estates; makes loans to industrial enterprises and hotels; assists in market research and the location of industry. Chair. S. V. ASHBY.

Barbados Marketing Corporation: Bridgetown; Chair. E. L. GREAVES.

British Development Division in the Caribbean: P.O.B. 167, Carlisle House, Hincks St., The Wharf, Bridgetown.

ASSOCIATIONS

Barbados Agricultural Society: Bridgetown; Pres. C. E. MCKENZIE.

Barbados Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 189, Bridgetown; f. 1825; 140 mems.; Pres. J. S. GODDARD; Sec. Mrs. J. A. DAVIS; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce: Bridgetown; Sec. COLLIS BLACKMAN.

Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.): Bridgetown; Dir. E. R. L. WARD; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON.

Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados: Bridgetown; Dir. E. R. L. WARD.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Barclays Bank Building, Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 7 mem. associations; Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E.; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook, Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists.*

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Barbados Employers' Confederation: 408 Plantations Building, Bridgetown; f. 1960; 185 mems.; Pres. G. L. CHALLENOR; Dir. D. N. LEWIS; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. M. SAUL.

TRADE UNIONS

Principal unions include:

Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools: Harrison College, Bridgetown; f. 1948; 99 mems.; Pres. F. A. HOYOS, M.A.; Sec.-Treas. D. M. POPE.

Barbados Workers' Union: Nelson and Fairchild Streets, Bridgetown; f. 1941; 24,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANK WALCOTT.

Barbados Civil Service Association: P.O.B. 174, Bridgetown; f. 1944; about 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. H. MARVILLE.

Barbados Sugar and General Workers' Union: Bridgetown; f. 1967; affiliated to Barbados Labour Party; Pres. Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS; Gen. Sec. NIGEL BARROW.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Ministry of Communications and Works: Chief Techn. Dir. A. T. WASON, B.SC., P.ENG.; Deputy Dirs. H. L. V. GRIFFITH, A. R. MATTHEWS (Acting), G. F. BARKER (Acting).

The former Department of Highways and Transport has been integrated with the Ministry of Communications and Works, and, with the Public Works Department, now forms the Technical Division of the Ministry.

There is an Island Network of over 840 miles of road of which a total of 798 miles is maintained by the Ministry.

The following shipping companies operate regular services to Bridgetown: Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Booth Line, Geest Line, Shaw Saville Line, Atlantic Line, Harrison Line, Hamburg Amerika Line, Agromar Line, Navenal Line and K Line. Inter-island traffic is catered for by a fortnightly service of two vessels of the West Indies Shipping Corporation operating from Trinidad as far north as Jamaica. In addition there are many schooners and motor vessels trading from neighbouring islands on no regular schedules. There is a deep-water habour with eight berths.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ten international airlines maintain offices in Bridgetown; Air Canada, Air France, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., Pan Am, Leeward Islands Air Transport, Caribair, V.I.A.S.A., K.L.M. and S.A.S.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Barbados Tourist Board: P.O.B. 242, Bridgetown; f. 1958; formerly Barbados Publicity Committee; in 1968 there were 115,697 visitors staying more than 48 hours; estimated receipts EC$53.9m.; Govt. expenditure 1968–69 EC$804,346; in 1968 there were 59 hotels offering 5,420 beds; Chair. Senator P. G. MORGAN; Man. F. J. ODLE, M.B.E.; publ. *The Traveller* (quarterly).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: 150 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario.

U.S.A.: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Barbados Arts Council: Civic Theatre, Queen's Park, St. Michael; established to co-ordinate the activities of groups and individuals active in the field of the arts, acting as liaison between the Government and the people; Pres. BRUCE ST. JOHN; Vice-Pres. GORDON BELLE; Sec. RUDOLPH SPENCER.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston, Jamaica; Bridgetown br.; College of Arts and Science, St. Michael, P.O.B. 64; f. 1963; 47 teachers, 383 students.

BHUTAN

The Kingdom of Bhutan is an independent state, high in the Himalayas, with Tibet to the north and India to the south. Most Bhutanese live in a valley in Central Bhutan. The south is very rainy and thickly forested, the north is mountainous. Highest peak is Kuala Kangri (28,780 ft.). Bhutan is closely related to India by the Indo-Bhutan Treaty of 1949, and joined the Colombo Plan in 1962 and Specialized Agencies of the UN in 1969.

STATISTICS

Area: 18,000 sq. miles (6,000 sq. miles of forests). Capital: Thimpu.

Population (1963 est.): 800,000 (Nepalese 25 per cent).

PRODUCTS

Forests: Pine, spruce, larch, oaks, beech, ash, maple and cypress.

Fields: Rice, corn, millets, wheat, mustard, potatoes, cardamom, oranges and lac.

Towns: Metalware (silver, bronze, copper), muzzle-loading guns, swords, hand-woven cloth; masks, tankhas (religious scrolls) and wood work.

Animals and Game: Elephant, rhino, tiger, cheetah, leopard, sambar, hog-deer, barking-deer (Forests). Bears and musk deer (Mountains). Ponies (Domesticated). Pheasants, jungle fowl and many other birds.

Minerals: Dolomite, gypsum, graphite, coal, limestone, some traces of copper deposits.

Industry: Cement, matches, paper, and other light industries are being set up with Indian assistance.

FINANCE

The Indian rupee is the main currency in circulation. There is one Bhutanese coin, the *Tikchung*, worth half a rupee (50 paise). There is much barter.

£=18.04 Rs. $=4.75 Rs.

BUDGET
(1968–69)

Revenue: Rs. 11 million approx.; new taxation measures have been introduced on shops, income, trade, etc.

Expenditure: Chief items: roads, primary education, court and government expenses, construction works and establishment. Privy Purses for Royalty and expenditure on monasteries now settled and curtailed.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

First Five-Year Plan
(1961–66)

Actual Expenditure: Rs. 106 million.

(*a*) Roads: 800 miles. Main projects: (1) 120-mile jeep road from Paro to Phuntsholing; (2) 100-mile road from Tashigong to Darrang in Assam, India; (3) 300-mile road from Paro to Tashigong (rising to 14,000 ft.).
(*b*) Improvement of livestock.
(*c*) Development of forest industries.
(*d*) Exploitation of coal and other mineral resources.
(*e*) Expansion of cottage crafts.
(*f*) Building of River Jaldhaka power plant.

Second Five-Year Plan
(1966–71)

Proposed Expenditure: Rs. 200 million.

(*a*) Micro hydro-electric projects; two have been completed at Thimpu and Paro, and a third is under construction at Wangdiphodrang.
(*b*) Industrial surveys.
(*c*) Horticulture.

AID

In the financial year 1968–69 India gave more than Rs. 50 million as development aid to Bhutan and Sikkim to cover new schemes as well as those already in hand, in such fields as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage industries, road building, education and health.

TRADE

All external trade is with India, chiefly exports of timber and fruit and imports of textiles and light equipment.

Exports (1962–63): Timber Rs. 0.55 m., Coal Rs. 0.03 m., Canned Fruit Rs. 0.56 m.; (1963–64): Timber Rs. 1.25m., Coal Rs. 0.22 m. Other export commodities include Bhutan Distillery products such as rum, gin, whisky and liquors; Fruit Preservation Factory products such as orange and pineapple juices, jams and marmalades.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The country has four hospitals, twenty-eight dispensaries—mainly staffed by Indians or Indian-trained personnel. Tuberculosis and malaria remain the major health problems, although malaria is reported to have been eradicated in the south.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty Druk Gyalpo JIGME DORJI WANGCHUK (installed as King at Paro on 27 October 1952).

Royal Advisory Council: Established 1965 and composed of eight members, one representing H.M. the King, two representing the Lamas and five regional representatives of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Minister of Trade, Industries and Commerce: TENGYE LONPO-NAMGYAL WANGCHUK.

Home Minister: KIDIG LYONPO TAMJI JAGAR.

Finance Minister: TSILON CHOGYAL.

Minister of Development: LYONPO DAWA TSERING.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A National Assembly (*Tsongdu*) was established in 1953. The Assembly has a three-year term. Present strength is 140 members, consisting of monastic representatives, officials and people's representatives, the last constituting nearly two-thirds of the total membership. The Assembly enacts laws, advises on constitutional and political matters and debates all important issues.

The country was formerly an Absolute Monarchy but H.M. the King has voluntarily surrendered the absolute powers of the Monarchy to establish a new political system described as "Democratic Monarchy". During 1969 Assembly sessions, the Assembly was made a sovereign body under the following provisions:

1. The right of veto by the King was removed.
2. Full freedom of speech is guaranteed.
3. Power to remove the King at any time by a two-thirds majority vote.
4. A vote of confidence is to be taken in the King every three years and requires a two-thirds majority. In the event of a no-confidence vote, the King is to abdicate but the Wangchuk Dynasty is always to provide the ruler in order of succession.
5. The Assembly has the right to appoint and remove ministers.

There are no political parties operating within the state. Political and social organization is still largely along feudal lines and Buddhist priests continue to exercise considerable influence on the government of the country. The country's serfs were emancipated in 1953.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Provinces: There are eight Provinces each ruled by a Dzongpon (District Officer).

Regions: The revenue is collected by the village headmen and remitted to the District Headquarters.

DEFENCE

The 5,000 strong Royal Bhutanese army is under the direct command of the King. Training facilities are provided by an Indian Military Training Team. No reference is made in the Indo-Bhutan Treaty to any aid by India for the defence of Bhutan, but when the Prime Minister of India visited Bhutan in November 1958 he declared that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Representatives Abroad: A Trade Commissioner at Calcutta functions on behalf of the Bhutan Government. Bhutan sent her first Observer Mission to the UN in 1968, and was elected a member of the Universal Postal Union in June 1969.

Special Officer of India in Bhutan: B. S. DAS, Thimpu (administered by the Indian Political Officer at Gangtok, Sikkim). No other foreign representatives are accredited to Bhutan.

POLITICAL PARTY

Political Party: *Bhutan National Congress:* Siliguri, N.E. India; does not operate within Bhutan; chiefly supported by Nepalese; aims at popular government and closer relations with India.

LAW, RELIGION

Judicial System: Bhutan has a Civil and a Criminal Code.

High Court: Established February 1968 to review the decisions of H.M. the King; 4 Judges.

Appeal Court: Court of Appeal is H.M. the King himself.

Magistrates Courts: All cases are heard by Local Magistrates. Appeals lie to the Appeal Court.

Religion: The population is Buddhist (Mahayana). The sect of Buddhism supported by the dominant race (Bhutias) is the Dupka (Red-Cap) Sect of Lamaism. Monasteries are numerous. The chief monastery is situated at Tarshi-Chöd-Zong and contains 1,000 Lamas.

THE PRESS

Kuensel: Fortnightly government newspaper; in English, Bhutanese and Nepalese.

FINANCE

Bank of Bhutan: Phuntsholing; head office established in Thimpu November 1968, and brs. to be opened in Sarbhang, Tashigong and Sandrup Jongkhar; f. May 1968 under Royal Charter to provide banking facilities throughout Bhutan and for various other public purposes, including the introduction of paper currency, the issuing of bank notes and the maintenance of a Reserve Fund with a view to securing monetary stability, and the general operation of currency and credit system; cap. p.u. Rs. 2.5m. (in Indian rupees and Bhutanese tikchung); Reserve Fund Rs. 2.5m.; Gov. Dasho CHOGYAL (Minister of Finance); Exec. Dir. and Chief Man. J. R. S. HOLMES.

TRANSPORT

ROADS AND TRACKS

Main roads connect India with Western, Central and Eastern Bhutan. They are all fair weather metalled roads. Link road between Eastern and Western Bhutan under construction. Northern Bhutan has only mule tracks.

Ponies and mules are still the chief means of transport on the rough mountain tracks.

State Transport Department: Phuntsholing; f. 1962; operates a fleet of buses and lorries.

TOURISM

An hotel is planned in Thimpu. Tourists stay in government-run guest houses.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bhutan's first airport was opened at Paro in March 1968. It is served by DC-3s of Jamair, an Indian airline, based in Calcutta, which operates flights from Hashimara (West Bengal) to Paro.

EDUCATION

(1968–69)

Primary Schools	83
Middle Schools	16
High Schools	4
Public Schools	2
Bhutanese Grammar School	1
Teachers' Training School	1
Junior Technical School	1
Pupils	15,000

In 1968 the first students—18 boys—completed the eleven-year course of free government education. Some of the schools are co-educational and run along the lines of an American private school but using a British syllabus. There are no mission or private schools, all schools in Bhutan being subsidized by the government. Roughly 50 Bhutanese are studying in Indian, or other overseas, universities.

There are five main language groups in Bhutan but Dzong-kha, that spoken in western Bhutan, has been designated the official language. The provision of Bhutanese textbooks is a problem, written languages using Tibetan script. At present schools use Tibetan textbooks.

INDO-BHUTAN TREATY

The political status of Bhutan depends largely on the Treaty of Friendship with India signed on 8 August 1949.

Treaty of Friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article 1 There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article 2 The Government of India undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part the Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its external relations.

Article 3 In place of the compensation granted to the Government of Bhutan under Article 4 of the Treaty of Sinchula and enhanced by the treaty of the eighth day of January 1910 and the temporary subsidy of Rupees one lakh per annum granted in 1942, the Government of India agrees to make an annual payment of Rupees five lakhs to the Government of Bhutan. And it is further hereby agreed that the said annual payment shall be made on the tenth day of January every year, the first payment being made on the tenth day of January 1950. This payment shall continue so long as this treaty remains a force and its terms are duly observed.

Article 4 Further to make the friendship existing and continuing between the said governments, the Government of India shall, within one year from the date of signature of this treaty, return to the Government of Bhutan about thirty-two square miles of territory in the area known as Dewangiri. The Government of India shall appoint a competent officer or officers to mark out the area so returned to the Government of Bhutan.

Article 5 There shall, as heretofore, be free trade and commerce between the Government of India and of the Government of Bhutan; and the Government of India agrees to grant to the Government of Bhutan every facility for the carriage, by land and water, of its produce throughout the territory of the Government of India, including the right to use such forest roads as may be specified by mutual agreement from time to time.

Article 6 The Government of India agrees that the Government of Bhutan shall be free to import with the assistance and approval of the Government of India, from or through India into Bhutan, whatever arms, ammunition, machinery, warlike materials or stores may be required or desired for the strength and welfare of Bhutan and that this arrangement shall hold good for all time as long as the Government of India is satisfied that the intentions of the Government of Bhutan are friendly and that there is no danger to the Government of India from such importations. The Government of Bhutan, on the other hand, agrees that there shall be no export of such arms, ammunition, etc., across the frontier of Bhutan either by the Government of Bhutan or by private individuals.

Article 7 The Government of India and the Government of Bhutan agree that Bhutanese subjects residing in Indian territories shall have equal justice with Indian subjects and that Indian subjects residing in Bhutan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Government of Bhutan.

Article 8 (1) The Government of India shall, on demand being duly made by the Government of Bhutan, take proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (of which a copy shall be furnished to the Government of Bhutan), for the surrender of all Bhutanese subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of the said Act who may take refuge in Indian territory.

(2) The Government of Bhutan shall, on requisition being duly made by the Government of India, or by any officer authorized by the Government of India in this behalf, surrender any Indian subjects, or subjects of a foreign power, whose extradition may be required in pursuance of any agreement or arrangements made by the Government of India with the said power, accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of Act XV of 1903, who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bhutan and also any Bhutanese subjects who, after committing any of the crimes referred to in Indian territory shall flee into Bhutan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as that satisfy the local court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article 9 Any differences and disputes arising in the application or interpretation of this treaty shall in the first instance be settled by negotiation. If within three months of the start of negotiations no settlement is arrived at, then the matter shall be referred to the Arbitration of three arbitrators, who shall be nationals of either India or Bhutan, chosen in the following manner:

(i) one person nominated by the Government of India;
(ii) one person nominated by the Government of Bhutan;
(iii) a Judge of the Federal court or of a High Court of India, to be chosen by the Government of Bhutan, who shall be Chairman.

The judgement of this tribunal shall be final and executed without delay by either party.

Article 10 This treaty shall continue in force in perpetuity unless terminated or modified by mutual consent.

BOLIVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bolivia is a landlocked, Andean state bordered by Chile and Peru in the west, by Brazil to the north and east and by Paraguay and Argentina to the south. Climate varies according to altitude from humid tropical below 5,000 feet to the cool and cold zones above 11,000 feet. The official language is Spanish. The Indians speak Quechua or Aymará. The people are Roman Catholics but Roman Catholicism ceased to be the official religion of the state in 1961. The flag consists of red, yellow and green horizontal stripes. The capital is Sucre. The seat of Government is La Paz.

Recent History

1952 was a momentous year of revolution and reform. The National Revolutionary Movement seized power by *coup d'état*, gave the vote to the whole population, literate and illiterate, nationalized the mines and introduced drastic land reforms. In May 1964 President Paz Estenssoro was re-elected for a second term and changed the constitution in order to be re-elected for a third period of office, but in November 1964, the Government was overthrown by a military coup. General René Barrientos Ortuño assumed presidency of the military government in November 1964, was joined by General Alfredo Ovando Candia in May 1965 and later resigned in order to take part in the elections. These elections, originally set for September, 1965, were held in May, 1966, when General Barrientos was elected President and his Bolivian Revolution Front gained majorities in both houses of Congress. In the summer of 1967 labour unrest in the tin mines led to the suspension of constitutional guarantees and declaration of a state of siege for two months. In October 1967 the revolutionary leader Che Guevara was killed by Bolivian forces. On April 27th, 1969, President Barrientos was killed in a helicopter crash and was succeeded by Vice-President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, who formed a new Cabinet. Siles Salinas set up the second phase of agrarian reform, the Rural Development Corporation. In September 1969 a full-scale guerrilla offensive was launched by Guido "Inti" Peredo, who was killed on September 9th. On the night of September 25th–26th, General Ovando Candia assumed power by *coup d'état* and established a governing military junta of three. The new President ordered the withdrawal of the armed forces from the tin mines, occupied since 1967, and in October the Government expropriated and later nationalized the Bolivian Gulf Oil Company, a subsidiary of the United States-owned Gulf Oil. Bolivia is a member of the United Nations, the Alliance for Progress, the Organization of American States, LAFTA, and the Andean Development Corporation.

Government

Executive power is normally vested in the President and his cabinet. The President is elected for four years by direct popular vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The 27 Senators are elected for six years, with a third renewable every two years, and the 102 Deputies for four years, with half renewable every two years. All persons of twenty-one or over are enfranchised.

Defence

Military service for one year is compulsory for all males at nineteen. The army numbers about 10,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy still depends largely on the export of tin, although progress is being made in diversifying exports; tin dropped from 80 per cent of the total to less than 60 per cent in 1969. Lead, wolfram, silver, zinc and other minerals are mined. Crude oil is tapped at the rate of 35,000 barrels a day, two-thirds of which is exported to the U.S.A. via a pipeline to the Chilean port of Arica. A new pipeline is under construction by YABOG, a joint company recently formed by Gulf Oil and the state-run YPFB, to carry natural gas supplies from south east Bolivia to Argentina. Materials for the pipeline were halted by Gulf after their share in YABOG was nationalized by the Bolivian Government with the rest of Gulf's assets. The World Bank, however, is to fulfil its commitment to help finance the project, and Argentina has undertaken to provide the necessary supplies. Bolivia's increase in agricultural output for 1968 was well above the Latin American average. Cereals, fruits, nuts and rubber are grown. Livestock is raised, including llamas, and there is a valuable export trade in hides and skins and vicuna wool. Industry is on a small scale but development schemes are being undertaken. The ten-year Social and Development Plan 1962–71 is now being adapted to divert main aid from resettlement to development of the mining and gas production areas.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,300 km. of railways, linking the main towns. The road network is being lengthened. A 350-mile highway runs from Santa Cruz to Cochabamba, serving a colonization scheme on virgin lands around Santa Cruz. In 1963 the Argentine Government offered a free zone in the port of Barranqueras on the Parana River, about 800 miles from the border and connected by rail. This gave Bolivia an independent Atlantic outlet. Internal and international air services are provided by Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano. Foreign lines also serve the country.

Social Welfare

There are benefits for unemployment, accident, sickness, old age and death.

Education

The illiteracy rate is high (67 per cent) despite a Ten-Year campaign to combat this, introduced in 1956. Education is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. There are eight universities with 15,000 students.

Tourism

Lake Titicaca at 13,000 feet offers excellent fishing and on its shore stands the famous Catholic sanctuary of Copacabana. The Andes peaks include Chacaltaya which has the highest ski-run in the world. Tourists are mainly from the U.S.A. and South American countries.

Visas are not required to visit Bolivia by nationals of Argentina, Brazil, France, German Federal Republic, Peru, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

Sport
Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays
1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 28 (Corpus Christi), July 21 (Martyrs' Day), August 5–7 (Independence), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints'), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), February 22–23 (Carnival), April 8–9 (Easter).

Weights and Measures
The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates
The currency unit is the Bolivian peso (equivalent to 1,000 old Bolivianos), first introduced in 1963; it is divided into 100 centavos.
Coins: 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1 peso.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 pesos.
Exchange rate: 28.2 pesos = £1 sterling
11.8 pesos = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area ('000 sq. km.)	Population (Dec. 31st, 1966)					
	Total	Indians	La Paz (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1,098.6*	4,561,400	54 per cent	507,200†	106,889	21,352	34,039

Estimated Population (1968): 4,680,400.
* 1967 figures. † 1968 figures.

PROVINCES

Province	Population (1968—'000)	Capital
Beni	185.8	Trinidad
Chuquisaca	438.6	Sucre
Cochabamba	760.4	Cochabamba
La Paz	1,470.3	La Paz
Oruro	326.0	Oruro
Pando	30.7	Cobija
Potosí	828.5	Potosí
Santa Cruz	443.5	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Tarija	196.6	Tarija

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Sugar cane	887	1,049	1,080
Potatoes	670	635	610
Maize	249	224	227
Barley	62	56	n.a.

Livestock (estimates '000): Sheep 10,000, Cattle 3,000, Llamas 1,500, Pigs 700, Goats 700, Asses 400, Alpacas 300, Horses 105.

MINING

MINERAL PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Tin	26,238	27,411	29,409	20,714
Wolfram	1,581	1,950	2,283	1,711
Antimony	10,666	11,476	11,135	9,044
Lead	21,263	20,288	22,326	18,197
Zinc	16,702	16,697	11,785	18,796
Copper	5,703	6,342	6,930	5,452
Silver	159	141	161	134
Gold (kilograms)	505	36	23	1,361
Sulphur	57,461	50,308	35,429	25,364
Petroleum ('000 cubic metres)	967.4	2,309.5	2,382.8	1,257.6†

* Jan.–Sept. † Jan.–June.

INDUSTRY

(Metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Refined Sugar	86,000	81,000	96,000	109,000
Cement	58,979	64,651	65,423	71,143

FINANCE

1 Peso Boliviano = 100 Centavos.

28.2 Pesos Bolivianos = £1 sterling; 11.8 Pesos Bolivianos = U.S. $1.00.

100 Pesos Bolivianos = £3 10s. 10d. sterling = U.S.$8.33.

BUDGET

(1969—'000 Pesos Bolivianos)

REVENUE	
Taxation	451.0
Customs	469.2
Communications	13.0
Consular	5.0
Royalties and Special Funds	109.8
Government Enterprises	24.3
Loans and Grants	193.0
TOTAL	1,265.3

EXPENDITURE	
Education	358.9
Health	66.3
Social Security and Labour	44.5
Transport and Public Works	113.8
Agriculture	116.1
Industry, Commerce, Planning	55.9
Defence	176.6
Administration	333.2
TOTAL	1,265.3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Pesos Bolivianos at 1958 prices)

	1965	1966	1967	1968*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	4,437	4,719	4,982	5,245
of which:				
Agriculture	1,251	1,263	1,182	1,224
Mining	392	427	446	457
Petroleum exploitation	171	239	412	434
Industry	556	611	649	694
Construction	221	245	301	346
Transport and Fuel	435	454	476	496
Commerce and Finance	555	572	588	619
Services and Rent	444	455	467	500
Public Administration	412	453	461	475
Incomes per capita (Pesos)	1,023.82	1,061.38	1,092.27	1,120.63
Income per capita (U.S. $)	107.77	111.72	114.97	117.96

* Provisional figures.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(December—'000 U.S.$)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Total Reserves	43,715.0	44,407.5	41,100	49,596	53,551
of which Gold in Bolivia	4,282.3	6,532.6	8,483	9,848	10,554
Currency in Circulation (Pesos)	992,800	1,113,500	1,146,300	1,231,500	1,259,900

* Provisional figures.

COST OF LIVING

(Base: 1966=100)

	LA PAZ		
	1967	1968	1969
General Index	111.18	117.28	119.88
Food	116.09	124.65	127.27
Drink	112.32	118.01	120.45
Clothes	100.36	102.16	105.34
Various	102.14	103.78	105.92

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. $ million)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:						
Goods	153.235	151.788	1.447	155.463	161.468	— 6.005
Non-monetary gold	2.003	—	2.003	1.634	—	1.634
Freight and Insurance	—	22.223	—22.223	—	22.498	—22.498
Travel and Transport	5.328	9.005	— 3.677	6.107	8.893	— 2.786
Investment income	1.393	20.843	—19.448	1.546	23.759	—22.213
Government transactions	4.033	4.232	— 0.199	2.537	3.560	— 1.023
Other services	4.516	5.782	— 1.266	4.414	6.176	— 1.762
Transfer payments	6.894	0.353	6.541	7.002	0.309	6.693
CURRENT BALANCE	177.404	214.227	—36.823	178.703	226.663	—47.960
Capital Movements:						
Long term	43.463	10.757	32.706	72.143	14.736	57.407
Short term	6.991	10.770	— 3.779	2.803	3.898	— 1.095
International monetary institutions	—	—	— 8.430	—	—	— 0.624
CAPITAL BALANCE	50.454	21.527	20.497	74.946	18.634	55.688
Net Errors and Omissions	—	0.534	— 0.534	—	8.976	— 8.976

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. $'000)

Imports: (1965) 133,847; (1966) 138,425; (1967) 150,946. **Exports:** (1965) 131,830; (1966) 150,436; (1967) 166,325.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Consumer Goods	33,472	34,691	35,558
Raw Materials	55,661	54,437	64,487
Industrial Products	24,085	27,174	26,827
Agricultural Products	3,061	1,538	2,667
Others	1,559	2,109	1,908
Transport Equipment	16,009	18,477	20,499

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Live Animals	48	19	n.a.
Food	2,749	7,419	8,156
Raw Materials	103,503	132,996	150,372
Manufactured Goods	7,292	2,866	1,087
Gold and Silver	8,244	7,136	6,709

EXPORTS OF MINING PRODUCTS
(U.S. $'000)

COMMODITY	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Tin	80,933	92,965	93,276	90,878	92,537	69,122
Wolfram	1,418	2,230	5,106	7,971	9,699	8,034
Antimony	5,463	5,912	5,288	6,411	6,034	6,732
Lead	4,910	5,666	6,369	4,922	5,133	4,736
Zinc	3,076	4,245	4,975	4,441	2,978	5,380
Copper	3,152	3,518	6,189	6,401	7,729	7,221
Silver	6,194	5,299	6,584	6,669	11,199	7,632
Gold	1,749	2,944	552	39	26	1,486

* Jan.–Sept.

COUNTRIES
(U.S. $'000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
United States	58,598	56,994	62,120
Argentina	7,301	8,678	8,961
German Fed. Republic	14,740	17,112	17,559
United Kingdom	7,004	6,424	6,895
Peru	2,143	1,504	1,737
Canada	1,678	2,139	2,013
Netherlands	4,459	4,457	3,582
France	1,682	1,474	2,156
Belgium	1,905	2,034	2,381
Brazil	2,089	1,662	2,987
Switzerland	1,946	1,858	2,167
Italy	2,048	3,138	2,213
Japan	16,851	15,496	18,274
Chile	1,780	2,134	2,056

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
United States	56,236	59,037	72,249
United Kingdom	58,799	68,389	67,457
Brazil	1,337	1,307	1,218
Argentina	898	3,276	5,282
Chile	662	1,039	813
France	45	267	517
Netherlands	2,131	3,461	2,825
German Fed. Republic	6,674	7,918	8,239
Peru	572	2,060	2,021
Switzerland	3	16	90
Italy	15	21	225
Belgium	1,792	456	212
Japan	2,669	2,744	4,036

TRANSPORT

Railways (1967): Passengers transported: 1,537,234; Freight transported: 1,253,025 tons.

ROADS
(Kilometres)

	1966	1967	1968
Paved Roads	624	740	740
Other Roads usable all year	8,058	8,630	10,584
Other Roads	16,303	15,615	13,661
TOTAL	24,985	24,985	24,985

In 1967 there were 15,400 cars, 20,927 lorries and vans, 1,830 buses, and 4,750 jeeps and motorcycles.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers 221,000; Freight 10,304,132 tons.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Elementary	8,193	22,942	635,843
Secondary General	463	4,551	114,185
Technical	102	1,314	10,684
Teacher Training	20	431	8,321

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Banco Central de Bolivia, La Paz.

THE CONSTITUTION

Bolivia became an independent republic in 1825 and received its first Constitution in November 1826. Since that date a number of new Constitutions have been promulgated. Following the *coup d'état* of November 1964 the Constitution of 1947 was revived. Under it the executive power is vested in the President and members of his cabinet. In the revised Constitution the President is elected by direct suffrage for a four-year term and is not eligible for immediate re-election. In the event of his death or failure to assume office, the Vice-President takes his place, and failing the Vice-President, the President of the Senate.

The President has power to appoint members of the cabinet, diplomatic representatives, and archbishops and bishops from a panel proposed by the Senate. He is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs and is also empowered to issue decrees, and initiate legislation by special messages to Congress.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies and meets annually on August 6th at La Paz. Its ordinary sessions only last 90 working days, which may be extended to 120. Each of the nine departments (La Paz, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Beni, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Tarija, Cochabamba and Pando) into which the country is divided for administrative purposes, elects three senators to serve for a period of six years. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. The 102 deputies are elected for four years, half the Chamber retiring every two years.

The supreme administrative, political and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect appointed by the President. The sub-divisions of each department, known as provinces, are administered by sub-prefects. The provinces are further divided into cantons. There are 94 provinces and some 1,000 cantons. The capital of each department has its autonomous municipal council and controls its own revenue and expenditure.

Public order, education and roads are under national control. The armed militia has been granted the legal status of Armed Forces.

A decree issued in July 1952 conferred the franchise on all persons who had reached the age of 21, whether literate or illiterate. Previously the franchise had been restricted to literate persons.

The death penalty was abolished in 1961. The official religion is Roman Catholicism.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: General ALFREDO OVANDO CANDIA.

THE CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gen. CÉSAR RUIZ VELARDE.
Minister of the Interior: Col. JUAN AYOROA.
Minister of Finance: ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE LOZADA.
Minister of Education: MARIANO BAPTISTA GUMUCIO.
Minister of Defence: Gen. DAVID LA FUENTE.
Minister of Economy: Col. EDMUNDO VALENCIA.
Minister of Public Works: Gen. JAIME PAZ SOLDÁN.
Minister of Agriculture: JOSÉ LUIS ROCA.
Minister of Health: WALTER ARZABE.
Minister of Mines: MARCELO QUIROGA.
Minister of Rural Affairs: Gen. LEÓN KOLLE CUETO.
Minister of Labour: MARIO ROLÓN ANAYA.
Minister of Culture: ALBERTO BAILEY GUTIÉRREZ.
Minister of Planning: JOSÉ ORTIZ MERCADO.
President of the Bolivian Mining Corporation: Col. CARLOS HURTADO GÓMEZ.
Secretary-General to the Head of State: OSCAR BONIFÁZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BOLIVIA

(La Paz unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Argentina: Calle Aspiazu Esquina Sanchez Lima (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO DE LA PLAZA.

Austria: Santiago, Chile (L).

Belgium: Lima, Peru (E).

Brazil: Av. Arce 802 Esquina Belisario Salinas (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO LOPES-RAPOSO.

Canada: Lima, Peru (E).

China (Taiwan): Avenida 6 de Agosto 2528 (E); *Ambassador:* FENG SHAN HO.

Colombia: Avenida Arce 553 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CÉSAR GARRIDO.

Costa Rica: Potosí 1130 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HAYDEE ODIO DE KAVLIN.

Denmark: Lima, Peru (E).

Ecuador: Avenida Arce 2136 (E); *Ambassador:* LUÍS VALENCIA RODRÍGUEZ.

France: Avenida Camacho 308, 4° piso (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH LAMBROSCHINI, M.B.E.

German Federal Republic: Avenida Arce 1102 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL ALEXANDER HAMPE.

Greece: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Guatemala: Plaza Venezuela 36 (E).

Hungary: Heroes del Acre 1780 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JENO GYÖRGY.

India: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Israel: *Chargé d'Affaires:* YAIR BEHAR (L).

Italy: Avenida 6 de Agosto 1041 (E); *Ambassador:* PIETRO QUIRINI TORTORICI.

Japan: Avenida Camacho, Edificio "Casa Bernado", 3er. piso (E); *Ambassador:* KAZABURO KATAOKA.

Korea: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (L).

Malta: La Paz (L); *Minister:* CARLO DI LEONARDIS.

Mexico: Avenida Mariscal Santa Cruz 201, 11° piso (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO MARTÍNEZ ROMERO.

Netherlands: Avenida Arce 2014 (E); *Ambassador:* ADRIAN TONDU.

Nicaragua: (address not available) (E).

Norway: Santiago, Chile (E).

Panama: Hotel Crillon (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL RIVERA.

Paraguay: Plaza Isabel la Católica 2493 630 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FERNANDO VALLEJOS.

Peru: Avenida 6 de Agosto 2190 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO VALDÉS PERES.

South Africa: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Spain: Avenida Arce 1322 1322 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR SÁNCHEZ MESAS Y JUSTE.

Sweden: Lima, Peru (E).

Switzerland: Avenido Camacho, Edificio Saenz (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN FRED MERMOD.

Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).

Turkey: Santiago, Chile (E).

United Arab Republic: Avenida 20 de Octubre 2659 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NABIL NICOLA KAHALA.

United Kingdom: Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (E); RONALD WILLIAM BAILEY, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Calle Colón, Edificio Banco Popular del Peru (E); *Ambassador:* ERNEST V. SIRACUSA.

Uruguay: Avenida Arce 2976 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO GUANI.

Vatican: Avenida Arce 1430 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIOVANNI GRAVELLI.

Venezuela: Herberto Gutierrez 2439 (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME A. FONSECA FIOL.

Yugoslavia: Avenida 20 de Octubre 2683 (E); *Ambassador:* LUKA BELAMARIC.

Bolivia also has diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, Finland, Portugal and Romania.

CONGRESS

SENATE

President: MANFREDO KEMPFF M.

Election, May 1966

PARTY	SEATS
FRB	18
CDC	8
MRP	1
TOTAL	27

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: JORGE RIOS GAMARRA.

Election, May 1966

PARTY	SEATS
FRB	82
CDC	19
MRP	1
TOTAL	102

POLITICAL PARTIES

Frente de la Revolución Boliviana—FRB (*Bolivian Revolution Front*): formed 1966; Leader Pres. ALFREDO OVANDO CANDIA. Includes:

Partido Revolucionario Auténtico: Leader WALTER GUEVARA ARZE.

Partido de la Unión Republicana Socialista: f. 1946; Leader Dr. LUIS LANDA LYON.

Partido Revolucionario de la Izquierda Nacionalista: Leader JUAN LECHÍN (expelled Oct. 1969).

Partido Social Democrático: Leader HUGO SANDÓVAL.

Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria: Leader RICARDO ANAYA ARCE.

Movimiento Revolucionario Pazestenssorista: Formed 1966 from part of former **Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario:** left-wing; led revolution of 1952 and remained in power for 12 years; now in opposition; Leader VÍCTOR PAZ ESTENSSORO (in exile).

Partido Social Cristiano—PSC (*Social Christian Party*): Part of the opposition group to MNR; Leader REMO DINATALE.

Partido Comunista de Bolivia—PCB (*Communist Party of Bolivia*): f. 1950; Supported the Government in the 1960 elections. Leaders: Orthodox Group, JOSÉ LUIS CUETO, MARIO MONJE; Dissident Group, SERGIO ALMARAZ, JOSÉ PEREYRA, RICARDO BONELL (banned April 1967); publs. *Unidad* and *El Pueblo* (weekly).

Partido Liberal—PL (*Liberal Party*): The party was in power from 1898 to 1920. It is conservative in its outlook. Leader: EDUARDO MONTES Y MONTES.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano—PDC (*Democratic Christian Party*): f. 1954; a Conservative coalition and Opposition party; Pres. LUIS OSSIO S.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of Supreme Court: JOSÉ TORRICO SIERRA.

Attorney-General: Dr. REMBERTO PRADA.

Judicial power is vested in the **Supreme Court** which sits at Sucre. There are ten members, appointed by Congress for a term of ten years. The court is divided into two sections of five justices each to hear criminal and civil cases, the Chief Justice, however, is president of both.

There is a **District Court** sitting in each Department, and additional provincial and local courts to try minor cases.

In addition to the Attorney-General at Sucre (appointed by the President), there is a District Attorney in each Department.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics.

LA PAZ

Metropolitan See:

Most Rev. JORGE MANRIQUE HURTADO (Archbishop); Casilla 259, La Paz.

Suffragan Sees:

Cochabamba: Most Rev. JOSÉ ARMANDO GUTIÉRREZ GRANIER.

Oruro: Most Rev. RENÉ FÉRNÁNDEZ APAZA.

SUCRE

Metropolitan See:

Most Rev. Cardinal JOSÉ CLEMENTE MAURER (Archbishop); Casilla 205, Sucre.

Suffragan Sees:

Potosí: Most Rev. CLETO LOAYZA GUMIEL.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Most Rev. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ PARDO.

Tarija: Most Rev. JUAN NICCOLAI.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

LA PAZ

El Diario: Loayza 118; f. 1904; morning; Independent; Editor-Man. JORGE CARRASCO; circ. 36,000, Sundays 45,000.

Jornada: evening; Dir. JORGE SUÁREZ.

La Nación: Méjico 362, Casilla No. 1658; f. 1952; morning; Dir. LUIS PEÑALOZA CORDERO; circ. 10,000.

Ultima Hora: Av. Camacho 308; f. 1928; evening; Independent; Dir. ALFREDO A. JORDÁN; circ. 20,000.

Presencia: f. 1962; morning; Catholic; Dir. HUÁSCAR CAJÍAS K.; Gen. Man. ARMANDO MARIACA V.; circ. 55,000, Sunday 65,000.

COCHABAMBA

El Mundo: daily; Dir. V. ZANNIER, C. BECCART.

Prensa Libre: Independent; Dir. JOSÉ CABERO AMADOR; circ. 4,000.

Los Tiempos: Independent; Dir. CARLOS CANELAS.

ORURO

La Patria: Independent; Dir. ENRIQUE MIRALLES B.; Man. CRISTÓBAL MOLINA; f. 1919; circ. 6,000.

SANTA CRUZ

La Crónica: Independent; Dir. SERAFÍN DÍAZ G.; circ. 3,000.

SUCRE

La Pronsa: Grau 70; f. 1896; evening; Liberal; Dir. ARMANDO OROPEZA; circulation 4,000.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

LA PAZ

Ateneo de Medicina: Casilla 549; bi-monthly.

Boletín Comercial y Minero: Casilla 692; f. 1918; monthly; Dir. LUIS LLANOS APARICIO; Editor LUIS G. ERGUETA.

El Deporte: Casilla 2320; f. 1939; official organ of the National Sports Committee and Bolivian Olympic Committee.

Kollasuyo: f. 1939; monthly; current affairs.

Litoral: Casilla 2279; f. 1952; fortnightly; sports; Dir. DÁMASO EDUARDO DELGADO.

Minería boliviana: Cámara Nacional de Minería, Casilla 2022; quarterly.

Momento: weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS RAMIRO BELTRÁN.

Periódico Economía Boliviana: Casilla 301; fortnightly; Dir. ALDO C. LLAMAS.

Prensa Médica: Casilla 891; f. 1941; bi-monthly; medical, scientific; circ. 1,500; Dir. Dr. ROBERTO SUÁREZ M.

El Pueblo: La Paz; Communist weekly; Prop. and Dir. FERNANDO SIÑANI VALDIVIESO; circ. 2,500.

Revista de Antropologia: Casilla 1487; f. 1930; official organ of the Archæological Society of Bolivia; half-yearly; Pres. Prof. ALBERTO LAGUNA MEAVE; Sec. ERNESTO ALIAGA SUAREZ.

Revista de Jurisprudencia: monthly.

Revista de la Universidad: monthly.

Revista del Colegio de Abogados: P.O.B. 760; f. 1893; quarterly; non-political; Chair. JORGE PINTO DE LA TORRE; Editor JOSÉ MARIA BALDIVIA; Sec. MARIO LANZA SUÁREZ; 374 mems.

Revista Militar: Venezuela 37; f. 1912; official organ of the Armed Forces; bi-monthly; Dir. RICARDO CASTAÑÓN Y SOLALIGUE.

Selecciones Bolivianas: Bolivian Digest, P.O.B. 461; monthly; Dir. RENATO TAPIA CABALLERO.

Telecom: Telégrafos del Estado; weekly; Independent; Dir. ROBERTO ACOSTA.

Visión: fortnightly.

SANTA CRUZ

Democracia: published periodically; Independent; Dir. RUBÉN DARÍO F.

El Llano: Editorial Santa Cruz; published periodically; Independent; Dir. CARMELO SAUCEDO.

La Universidad: published periodically; Independent; Dir. NAPOLEÓN RODRÍGUEZ.

SUCRE

Junin: Grau 601; weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS S. WAYAR.

Tribuna Universitaria: Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Boliviana de Periodistas: La Paz.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

La Paz

ANSA: c/o Ultima Hora, Avda. Camacho 1372; Bureau Chief JORGE ALVESTEGUI.

UPI: Edif. El Diario; Bureau Chief BETSY ZAVALA PABÓN.

The following are also represented: AP, DPA, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial "Don Bosco": Avda. 16 de Julio 1899, La Paz.

Editorial "Centenario": Casilla 883, La Paz; Mans. LUIS SUAZNÁBAR V. and ALFREDO SUAZNÁBAR V.

Editorial "Fénix": Casilla 120, La Paz.

Editorial "La Paz" S.A.: Casilla 761, La Paz.

Editorial e Imprenta "Artistica": Casilla 813, La Paz.

Editorial Renacimiento (R. Zumelzu & Cía.): Casilla 433, La Paz.

Empresa Editora "Universo": Casilla 1514, La Paz.

Libreria y Editorial "Juventud": Casilla 1489, La Paz.

Gisbert y Cia., S.A.: Casilla 195, La Paz; f. 1906; textbooks and general.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Radiocomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, La Paz; Government-controlled broadcasting authority; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR VALDIVIA.

Asociación Boliviana de Radiodifusoras: Casilla 2431, La Paz; Pres. R. SALMON; Sec. Gen. L. SUAREZ B.

There are 44 short-wave and 62 medium-wave stations, the majority of which are commercial. Broadcasts take place in Spanish, English, Quechua and German.

There were 400,000 radios in Bolivia (1969).

TELEVISION

Empresa Nacional de Televisión Boliviana: La Paz.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts are in Pesos Bolivianos unless otherwise stated).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Bolivia: Ayacucho-Mercado, La Paz; f. 1928; bank of issue and commercial bank; 22 brs.; cap. 5.60m.; dep. 815.8m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JORGE JORDÁN FERRUFINO; Gen. Man. WENCESLAO ALBA.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco Agrícola de Bolivia: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz-Grua La Paz, Casilla 1179; f. 1942; cap. 88m. (June 1969); Pres. Dr. EFRAIN CAPOBIANCO B.; Gen. Man. Ing. ALBERTO VALDÉS L.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Boliviano Americano: Calle Loayza 127-131, La Paz; f. 1957; cap. 4.3m., dep. 27.8m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. HUMBERTO DE RADA; Exec. Dir. M. VILLAREJOS M.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Casilla No. 152, Cochabamba; f. 1890; Pres. EDWARD A. HORNE.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: Av. 16 E. Julio 1628, Casilla 1290, La Paz; f. 1963; industrial credit bank; cap. 7.9m. U.S. dollars; Pres. MANUEL GRANIER BERTINI.

Banco Mercantil S.A.: Casilla 423, Ayacucho esq. Mercado, La Paz; f. 1906; cap. 5m., dep. 17m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. EDUARDO SAENZ GARCÍA; Gen. Man. RUFO MIRANDA BERRIOS.

Banco Minero de Bolivia: Colón 109, La Paz; f. 1936; Dir. MIGUEL VELASCO.

Banco Nacional de Bolivia: España 18, Sucre; f. 1871; 5 brs.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO GUTIÉRREZ V.; Gen. Man. Dr. JULIO ZAMORA.

Crédito Hipotecario de Bolivia (Sección Comercial): Av. Santa Cruz, La Paz; f. 1870; Pres. JORGE A. SAENZ; Manager HUGO SUAZO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank A.G.: H.O. Hamburg; Joint representation: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1336, 1° piso, Casilla 1077, La Paz.

Banco Popular del Perú: Esq. Beytia y Melchormalo, Lima, Peru; brs. in Bolivia; f. 1899; cap. 100m., dep. 5,448m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Gen. Man. CRISTÓBAL URTEAGA.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326, Buenos Aires; br. in La Paz: Avda. Camacho 1355.

Banco do Brasil: Brasília; br. in La Paz: Avda. Camacho 1336.

First National City Bank: New York; branch in La Paz.

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Bancos: Edificio Sáenz, Avda. Camacho 1377, La Paz; Superintendent R. GÓMEZ GARCÍA.

INSURANCE

Compañía Boliviana de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Colón 288, La Paz; f. 1946; Pres. and Gen. Manager ORLANDO GONZALEZ HERRERA.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Ayacucho 251, La Paz; f. 1957; Pres. L. DE ALENCAR Z.; Gen. Man. R. CARRASCO QUIROGA.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros "Illimani": Av. Camacho 1424, La Paz; f. 1946; Pres. ROBERTO ARCE; Man. C. GRANDCHANT.

La Mercantil de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.: Calle Mercado 1121, La Paz, Casilla 2727; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. HUGO ECHEVERRÍA; Gen. Man. XAVIER BALLIVIÁN.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Jordán 3881 esq. Nataniel Aguirre, Casilla 810, Cochabamba; f. 1958; Pres. J. ARCE ZENARRUZA; Man. H. VALENZUELA.

There are also a number of foreign companies operating in La Paz.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LA PAZ

Cámara Nacional de Comercio: Av. Camacho-Bueno, Casilla No. 7; f. 1890; 30 brs. and special brs.; Pres. HUGO VILLEGAS LUNA; Man. RENÉ CANDIA NAVARRO; publ. *Boletín Informativo.*

Cámara Nacional de Industrias: Av. Camacho-Bueno, Casilla 611; f. 1931; Pres. RENÉ CAPRILES RICO.

ORURO

Cámara de Comercio: Junín 759.

COCHABAMBA

Cámara de Comercio: Casilla Postal 493; f. 1922; 360 mems.; Pres. WÁLTER PEÑA CLAVIJO; Gen. Man. WÁLTER ANTEZANA PAZ.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agencia Promotora de Inversiones A. Castedo Leygue: Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1967 to promote agricultural and industrial investment in Bolivia; Man. A. CASTEDO LEYGUE.

Corporación Boliviana de Fomento: Av. Camacho, Edif. La Urbana 4°, La Paz; f. 1942; all aspects of national development; main fields of aid include highways, agriculture, conservation of natural resources, electricity, industries, housing; cap. 480,000m. pesos; property 193,385m.; investments 156,953m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Col. Ing. ENRIQUE VARGAS GUZMÁN.

Corporación Minera de Bolivia—COMIBOL: La Paz, Casilla 1414; a government organization holding a monopoly of tin and other mineral production; Pres. ALVARO TORRICO ARZE.

Comisión Nacional de Estudios de Operaciones Mineras—CNEOM (*National Commission for the Study of Mineral Marketing*): La Paz, Casilla 349; Chair. The Minister of Mines; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RAÚL YBARNEGARAY.

Instituto Boliviano del Café: f. 1965.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos—YPFB: C.P. 401, La Paz; f. 1936; state oil enterprise; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ PATIÑO A.; Publ. Relations CARLOS MEYER AYALA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional Exportadores de Bolivia (ANEB): Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1968, to promote exports of agricultural products and Bolivian raw materials; Vice-Pres. ANTONIO CASTEDO LEYGUE.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Obrera Boliviana—COB (*Central Labour Organization of Bolivia*): Apto. 1379, La Paz; f. 1952; 200,000 (est.) mems. and affiliating all the major unions in the country; publs. *Rebelión* (weekly), *Voz Sindical* (monthly).

The three largest federations attached to COB are:

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia—FSTMB (*Trade Union Federation of Mineworkers of Bolivia*): Avda. 16 de Julio, La Paz; f. 1944; 65,000 (est.) mems.; 69 affiliated unions.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Fabriles de Bolivia—CGTFB (*General Confederation of Factory Workers of Bolivia*): Avda. Armentia 919, Casilla 2355, La Paz; 35,000 (est.) mems.; Exec. Sec. STANLEY GAMBEROS; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO TORRIGO; 120 affiliated unions.

Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores Ferroviarios, Ramas Anexas y Transportes Aéreos de Bolivia—CSTFTAB (*Trade Union Confederation of Railroad and Related Workers and Air Transport Workers of Bolivia*): Calle Ayacucho 284, Casilla 1976, La Paz; f. 1949; 26,000 (est.) mems.; Sec.-Gen. JUAN SANJINÉS OVANDO; publ. *El Expreso* (monthly); 9 affiliated federations with 77 affiliated unions.

Acción Sindical Boliviana—ASB (*Bolivian Trade Union Action*): Casilla 3281, La Paz; f. 1957; Christian Trade Union; Pres. JOSÉ LARA S.; Sec. LUIS MURILLO V.; 5,000 mems.; publ. *Acción Sindical.*

TRANSPORT

An agreement has been reached with the UN Development Programme and IBRD for a general transport survey in Bolivia and the drawing up of a ten-year transport development programme.

RAILWAYS

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles: Calle Bolivau 724; Casilla 428, La Paz; f. 1964; administers most of the railways in Bolivia, including the Bolivian sections of the **Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company** which were transferred under a settlement agreed in 1965; Pres. Ing. SERAFÍN OLMOS RAMÍREZ; Gen. Man. Ing. ARMANDO MURILLO CAZAS, *a.i.*; publ. *Revista, Memoria Anual,* reports.

Western Network:

La Paz–Oruro-Rio Mulato-Uyuni-Frontera (Ollague)	729 km.
Viacha–Charaña (Frontera)	210 km.
Pando–Corocoro	7 km.
San Pedro-Cochabamba-Aiquile	422 km.
Rio Mulato–Potosí–Sucre	416 km.
Uyuni–Villazón	288 km.
TOTAL	2,082 km.

Eastern Network:
Yacuiba–Santa Cruz–Arroyo–Concepción 1,182 km.
TOTAL NETWORKS . . 3,264 km.

Peruvian Corporation of Lima:
Guaqui–La Paz Railway . . . 97 km.

Other Private Railways:
Máchacamarca–Uncia (Owners: Corporación Minera de Bolivia) 108 km.
Uyuni–Huanchaca (Owners: Cía. Huanchaca de Bolivia) 52 km.
Uyuni–Pulacayo (Owners: Empresa Minera Pulacayo) 52 km.

All the railways are of 1-metre gauge, with the exception of the railway from Uyuni to Huanchaca, which is 0.75-metre gauge. Some electrification has taken place.

ROADS

Bolivia has approximately 40,000 km. of roads and paths. These may be classified as follows: approximately 5,600 km. of all-weather roads, including 535 km. asphalted, and a further 8,160 km. serviceable only in the dry season; 9,500 km. of secondary departmental roads; 5,200 km. of provincial roads; and 11,300 km. of tracks and paths. Almost the entire road network is concentrated in the *altiplano* region and the Andes valleys. New projects include the construction of a Trans-Chaco highway, linking La Paz with Asunción, capital of Paraguay.

INLAND WATERWAYS

By agreement with Paraguay in 1938 (confirmed in 1939) Bolivia has an outlet on the River Paraguay. This arrangement, together with navigation rights on the Paraná, gives her access to the River Plate and the sea. The River Paraguay is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draught for 180 miles beyond Asunción in Paraguay and for smaller boats another 600 miles to Corumbá in Brazil.

An agreement with Argentina in April 1966 granted Bolivia free port facilities on the Río Paraná some 150 miles N.W. of Buenos Aires for handling iron ore for export from the Mutun mines.

Bolivia has about 12,000 miles of waterways navigable by light draught vessels when the rivers are full.

Bolivian River Navigation Company: f. 1958; services from Puerto Suárez to Buenos Aires (Argentina).

CIVIL AVIATION

Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB): Head Office: Casilla 132, Cochabamba; office in La Paz: 1460 Avda. Camacho; office in Santa Cruz: Republiquetas esq. G. R. Moreno; f. 1925; partly State-owned since 1941. Operates internal services linking the main localities in Bolivia. Joint services with other national lines to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru; Pres. FEDERICO CASANOVAS; fleet: 6 Douglas DC-3, 2 Douglas DC-6B, 1 Lockheed Electra L-188A, 2 Fairchild F-27M.

The following foreign airlines serve Bolivia: Aerolineas Argentinas, Braniff, L.A.N. de Chile and Lufthansa.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Avda. Camacho, esq. Loayza, P.O.B. 1868, La Paz; Dir. JORGE CARIAGA RADA.

Asociación Boliviana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo: Casilla 460, La Paz; Pres. MARIO GRISI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional del Arte: Palacio de los Marqueses de Villaverde, La Paz; f. 1960 to encourage the arts and organize cultural events.

Dirección General de Cultura: La Paz; publs. *Khana*, *Cuadernos quincenales de poesía*.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Boliviana de Energía Nuclear: La Paz; f. 1962; Dir. Cnl. DIM FEDERICO PAZ LORA; Scientific Documentation: Lic. BRUNO APARICIO GÓMEZ; Nuclear Engineering: Ing. ANGEL GARCÍA ONTIVEROS; Nuclear Medicine Centre: Dr. LUIS BARRAGÁN; Agriculture and Entomology: Ing. MARÍA LUISA DE FERNÁNDEZ.

Universidad Mayor de San Andrés: Av. Villazón, La Paz; conducts atomic research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Laboratorio de Física Cósmica: Chacaltaya, La Paz; Dir. Ing. GASTÓN R. MEJÍA; research into cosmic radiation, geomagnetic and astrophysical effects, the ionosphere, higher atmosphere and meteorology, high energy nuclear physics, astronomy.

Facultad de Ciencias Geológicas: La Paz; Ing. Dir. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES.

Academia Nacional de Ciencias: La Paz; f. 1960; Pres. Ing. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES; research in cosmic physics, solar radiation, etc.

Instituto Superior de Ciencias Básicas UMSA: La Paz; f. 1966; Dir. Ing. ABELARDO ALARCÓN MÉNDEZ.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica de Cochabamba: Cochabamba.

Universidad Mayor de "San Simón" de Cochabamba: Casilla 658, Cochabamba; 153 professors, 4,024 students.

Universidad Mayor de "San Andrés": Av. Villazón 1995, La Paz; 273 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universidad Mayor y Autónoma "Tomás Frías": Avenida del Maestro s/n, Casilla 36, Potosí; 137 teachers, 1,200 students.

Universidad Mayor "Gabriel René Moreno": Plaza 24 de Septiembre, Casilla 702, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Universidad Mayor, Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca (Universidad Nacional Autónoma): Apdo. 212, Sucre; 240 teachers, 1,750 students.

Universidad Mayor y Autónoma "Juan Misael Saracho": Calle Marqués Campero No. 882, Edif. Central, Avda. de las Américas, Tarija; 180 teachers, 1,800 students.

Universidad Técnica de Oruro: 6 de Octubre 1209, Oruro.

BOTSWANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Botswana, formerly known as Bechuanaland, lies in southern Africa between the Republic of South Africa to the south and east, Rhodesia to the north-east and South West Africa to the west and north. A short section of the northern frontier adjoins Zambia. The territory is largely near-desert, and most of the population lives along the eastern border by the main railway line. The languages used are Tswana and English. The chief religions are ancestor worship and Christianity. The flag consists of a central horizontal band of black edged with white, between bands of azure blue above and below. The capital is Gaberones.

Recent History

Formerly one of the British High Commission Territories in southern Africa, Bechuanaland became internally self-governing in March 1965, and attained full independence within the Commonwealth on September 30th, 1966. Sir Seretse Khama's Botswana Democratic Party won 28 of the 31 elected seats in the National Assembly at the general elections of March, 1965, and 24 of the seats at the elections of October, 1969. Botswana is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Government

Botswana is a Republic with a President as executive head of state and an elected National Assembly. Instead of an upper house of the Assembly, the President has powers to delay implementation of legislation for six months; and certain matters also have to be referred to the House of Chiefs for approval. Local government is effected through nine district councils and three town councils (Gaberones, Lobatsi and Francistown).

Economic Affairs

The economy is based chiefly on livestock, a large proportion of trade being with South Africa. Botswana, together with Lesotho and Swaziland, is linked to South Africa in a customs union, under which 0.31 per cent of the customs and excise revenue collected by the South African Government (excluding that deriving from South African-manufactured beer, wines and spirits) is paid to Botswana. The two countries also have a common currency, the Rand. There is a serious deficiency of employment in Botswana, and over half the paid employment lies in South Africa on nine-month mining contracts. Exploitation of mineral deposits offers good prospects for diversifying the economy. In addition to manganese and asbestos, already being produced, deposits of copper and copper/nickel ore have been located, and the development of the copper/nickel deposits at Pikwe/Selibe is being planned by Botswana Roan Selection Trust. Production at the diamond mines at Letlhakane and Orapa, which contains the second largest pipe discovered outside the U.S.S.R., is projected by De Beers. Much is hoped for from the Shashi complex, based on copper deposits, and envisaging the development of reserves of coal, salt and soda ash, and the extension of irrigation farming. The growth of the complex is an important element of the National Development Plan 1968–73, towards which the United Kingdom is providing aid. Frequent droughts, causing crop failures in 1965 and 1967–68, and the landlocked position of the country are serious obstacles to economic development.

Transport and Communications

Communications are largely undeveloped, and the life-line of the country is the railway between South Africa and Rhodesia. There are several airfields served by Government and private charter companies. In the north the Okavango River represents the only major source of water, one which it has not yet proved possible to exploit, either for irrigation or transport. A large road development plan is under way.

Social Welfare

Health services are being developed, and at the end of 1967 there were 10 general hospitals, one mental hospital, 14 health centres and 84 dispensaries and clinics.

Education

In 1968 there were 78,963 pupils in primary schools, mostly financed by tribal authorities assisted by Government grants in aid. Approximately 2,300 students receive secondary education, and some students receive higher education abroad. Literacy in Tswana is about 25 per cent, and in English just over 15 per cent.

Tourism

There is an attractive game reserve at Chobe only a short drive from Victoria Falls by first-class roads. Most of the main centres of population have hotels, and photographic and big-game safaris can be organized.

Public Holidays

1970: May 7 (Ascension), May 18 (Whit Monday), May 24 (President's Day), June 8 (Commonwealth Day), August 5 (Bank Holiday), September 30 (Independence Day), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

South African currency is used in Botswana. One Rand (R) is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents; R1.

Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1.716 Rand=£1 sterling

0.72 Rand=$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles)	Population (1964 census)									
	Total	Races			Tribes					
		Europeans	Eurafricans	Asians	Bakgatla	Bakwena	Bamalete	Bamangwato	Bangwaketse	Batawana
275,000	543,105	3,921	3,489	382	32,118	73,088	13,861	199,782	71,289	42,347

Mid-1970 estimate of population: 648,000.

POPULATION BY DISTRICT

Chobe	5,737	Kweneng	82,197
Francistown	40,190	Lobatsi	22,978
Gaberones	26,277	Ngamiland	47,683
Ghanzi	18,340	Ngwaketse	80,173
Kgalagadi	18,451	Bamangwato	226,057
Kgatleng	36,121	Tuli	6,584

EMPLOYMENT

(1967/68 Labour Census)

Agriculture, Forestry	7,671
Mining and Quarrying	814
Manufacturing	1,550
Construction	1,560
Electricity and Water	187
Trade and Hotels	5,175
Communications	1,474
Services	3,607
Financial Institutions	134
Public Administration	977
TOTAL (24,457 men, 3,691 women)	28,148

The number of Botswana residents recruited for South African mines in 1968 was 25,955. The income for Botswana in deferred payment and remittances was R1,106,779.

AGRICULTURE

MAJOR COMMODITIES

(provisional figures)

Crop	Unit	1964–65		1965–66		1966–67	
		Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
Maize	200 lb. bag	20,943	20,900	7,594	9,643	6,204	14,742
Sorghum	,, ,, ,,	64,741	32,371	107,837	105,555	64,309	74,967
Cotton	500lb. bale	4,796	8,850	1,930	488	925	68
Groundnuts	200lb. bag	365	1,104	987	4,312	6,468	5,164
Beans	,, ,,	3,368	847	4,019	8,251		
Cow Pea	,, ,,	included under beans		2,837	2,465	1,291	2,082
Millet	,, ,,	n.a.	n.a.	2,949	5,569	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)		98,442	—	128,448	—	81,234	—

LIVESTOCK

	1966	1967	1968
Cattle	916,229	1,104,722	1,250,209
Horses	8,695	7,729	11,092
Mules	609	1,234	544
Donkeys	24,243	23,886	30,785
Sheep	151,133	218,346	231,336
Goats	398,458	716,599	703,254
Pigs	1,411	1,762	2,457
Poultry	58,515	119,049	127,011
Dogs	20,924	24,681	33,444

MINING

Manganese production (short tons): (1967) 4,688, (1968) 11,021.

FINANCE

1 Rand = 100 cents

1.716 Rand = £1 sterling; 0.72 Rand = U.S. $1.00.

100 Rand = £57 3s. 2d. sterling = U.S. $140

BUDGET

(R'000—1968–69)

REVENUE	
Customs and Excise	1,397
Taxes and Duties	2,253
Licences	364
Fees of Court or Office and Earnings of Departments	370
Posts and Telegraphs	607
Fines	51
Revenue from Government Property	718
Reimbursements	105
Loan Repayments	229
Interest	118
Miscellaneous	205
Sale of State Land	430
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	6,847
Grants and Loans from British Government	623
Grant-in-Aid U.K.	7,613
Other Development Loans and Grants	970
TOTAL GRANTS AND LOANS	9,206
TOTAL REVENUE	16,053

EXPENDITURE	
Recurrent and Statutory Expenditure:	
Parliament	62
Office of the President	1,365
Ministry of Finance	1,458
Ministry of Home Affairs	438
Ministry of Agriculture	1,903
Ministry of Education, Health and Labour	1,687
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs	797
Ministry of Local Government and Lands	1,101
Ministry of Works and Communications	1,864
Ministry of Development Planning	51
Administration of Justice	52
Attorney-General	65
Audit	38
Public Service Commission	53
Public Department	713
Pensions, Gratuities and Compensation	927
Salaries and Allowances Public Officers	25
Other	2
TOTAL RECURRENT AND STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	12,601
Expenditure from Development Fund:	
Ministry of Finance	156
Ministry of Agriculture	313
Ministry of Education, Health and Labour	422
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs	453
Ministry of Local Government and Lands	87
Ministry of Works and Communications	1,858
Other	13
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM DEVELOPMENT FUND	3,302
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	15,903

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1968–73 (R '000)

REVENUE	TOTAL 1968–73
U.K. Government	4,408
Netherlands Government	88
U.S. Government	75
Commercial Loans	200
TOTAL (incl. others)	6,057

MAIN EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS	TOTAL 1968–73
Agricultural	789
Education	2,119
Interdepartmental Projects*	37,630
National Development Bank	5,685
Posts and Telegraphs	1,257
Public Works	9,077
TOTAL (incl. others)	69,268
Shortfall	63,213

* Includes development of Shashi Complex, and hydrological surveys.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(R'000)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	32,722	35,841	38,599
of which			
Agriculture	16,738	16,147	18,143
Non-monetary	6,896	5,694	7,259
Mining and quarrying	282	196	40
Manufacturing	2,725	3,758	2,909
Construction	1,010	2,063	2,087
Public Utilities	166	224	288
Transport and Communications	2,309	2,698	2,971
Wholesale and retail trade	3,650	4,133	4,818
Banking, insurance, real estate	168	191	214
Ownership of dwellings	1,765	1,911	2,145
Non-monetary	1,463	1,549	1,637
Public administration and defence	1,272	1,499	1,635
Other Services	2,637	3,021	3,349
Income paid abroad	−1,045	−1,105	1,237
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	31,677	34,736	37,362
less Depreciation allowances	−1,723	−1,908	−2,090
NET NATIONAL INCOME	29,954	32,828	37,272
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,701	1,998	1,975
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	31,655	34,826	39,247
Depreciation allowances	1,723	1,908	2,090
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	33,378	36,734	41,337
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	5,937	6,194	8,053
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	39,315	42,928	49,390
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	27,895	29,112	28,837
Non-monetary	8,359	7,143	8,896
Government consumption expenditure	6,578	7,884	9,285
Gross fixed capital formation	5,637	7,215	8,119
Increase in stock	250	−178	2,386

EXTERNAL TRADE

(R.'000)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports	18,825	19,975	23,231
Exports	10,772	9,219	7,491
Balance	−8,053	−10,756	−15,740

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(R'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Food and Live Animals	5,549	5,800
Beverages and Tobacco	1,615	1,701
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	—	349
Mineral Fuels, Lubrications and Related Materials	2,438	2,450
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	—	13
Chemicals	812	794
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	3,808	4,817
Machinery and Transport Equipment	4,642	4,025
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,300	2,375
Commodities and Transactions Not Classified According to Kind	1,205	906
TOTAL	22,370	23,231

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Live Cattle	793	414
Cattle Carcases	6,911	3,856
Sheep and Goats (live and carcases)	68	78
Hides and Skins	893	1,676
Wild Animal Skins	38	231
Canned Meat	670	269
Meat Extract	125	1,320
Abbatoir By-Products	768	681
Other Animal Products	134	36
Beans and Cow Peas	n.a.	203
Sorghum	n.a.	255
Manganese Ore	10	23
TOTAL (incl. others)	11,886	9,219

Of Botswana's exports of animal products in 1966 18 per cent in value (31.6 per cent in 1965) went to South Africa and 18.2 per cent to other African countries. Of the 1966 imports 65.4 per cent in value came from South Africa, and a substantial part of the remainder from Rhodesia.

TRANSPORT

Railways: Passengers carried (1968): 397,453; Total Mileage: 394.

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1966	1967	1968
Vehicles registered	4,302	4,992	5,101

Excludes government vehicles (1968: 1,517).

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

	1964	1965	1966
Aircraft:			
Arrivals	2,193	2,346	1,576
Departures	2,198	2,306	1,563
Passengers:			
Arrivals	58,385	58,377	37,741
Departures	58,123	58,457	42,277
Goods, Mail:			
Arrivals (lb.)	1,493,251	2,583,337	2,192,296
Departures (lb.)	2,043,907	2,582,337	4,391,017

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968
Telephones	2,096	2,543	2,966
Radio Licences	4,061	5,206	5,828
Daily Newspapers	1	1	1
Periodicals	4	5	5

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	257	78,963
Secondary	9	2,299
Teacher Training	2	322
Studying Abroad	—	n.a.

THE CONSTITUTION

The new Constitution of Botswana came into operation on September 30th, 1966. The principal change from the 1965 Bechuanaland Constitution concerns the creation of the position of President, the holder of which took over the powers and responsibilities formerly exercised by the Prime Minister.

Executive power lies with the President of Botswana, who is also Commander-in-Chief of armed forces. Election for the office of President is linked with the General Election of members of the National Assembly. If there is more than one candidate for the Presidency, each candidate for office in the Assembly must declare which presidential candidate he supports. The candidate for President who commands the votes of more than half the elected members of the Assembly will be declared President. If the Presidency falls vacant the members of the National Assembly will themselves elect a new President. The President will hold office for the duration of Parliament.

There is also a Vice-President, whose office is Ministerial. The Vice-President is appointed by the President, and acts as his deputy in the absence of the President. The Cabinet consists of the President, the Vice-President, and eight other Ministers appointed by the President. Every member of the Cabinet accepts responsibility before the National Assembly for the policies of the Government.

The legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly, acting after consultation in certain cases with the House of Chiefs. The President may withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the National Assembly, but if it is again presented to him after six months, he is required to assent to it unless he dissolves Parliament within 21 days.

The House of Chiefs has the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes of Botswana as *ex officio* members, 4 members elected by sub-chiefs from their own number, and 3 members elected by the other 12 members of the House. Bills and motions relating to chieftaincy matters and alterations of the Constitution must be referred to the House, which may also deliberate and make representations on any matter, including Bills affecting tribal interests.

The National Assembly consists of the Speaker, the Attorney-General, who does not have a vote, 31 elected members, and 4 specially elected members. There is universal adult suffrage. The life of the Assembly is five years.

The Constitution also contains a code of human rights, enforceable by the High Court.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E.

Vice-President and Minister of Development Planning: Dr. QUETT MASIRE.

Minister of Agriculture: TSHEKO TSHEKO, M.B.E.

Minister of Education: B. C. THEMA, M.B.E.

Minister of Local Government and Lands: E. M. K. KGABO.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs: M. K. SEGOKGO.

Minister of Works and Communications: A. M. DAMBE, M.B.E.

Minister of Finance: J. G. HASKINS.

Minister of Health, Labour and Home Affairs: M. P. K. NWAKO.

Minister of State: E. S. MASISI.

Assistant Minister in the Office of the President: K. P. MORAKE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BOTSWANA

(Gaberones, unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commissioner; (E) Embassy.

Austria: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Belgium: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC)

China, Republic (Taiwan): (E); *Ambassador:* POO TE-CHIEH.

Czechoslovakia: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

France: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Israel: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Korea: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Lesotho: (address not available (HC).

Netherlands: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Switzerland: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

United Kingdom: P.M.B. 23 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. S. GANDEE, C.M.G., O.B.E.

U.S.A.: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHARLES H. PLETCHER.

Zambia: P.O.B. 362 (HC); *Deputy High Commissioner:* R. K. CHINAMBU.

Botswana also has diplomatic relations with Japan and the U.S.S.R.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Rev. ALBERT LOCK.

Attorney-General: A. G. TILBURY, C.B.E.

Leader of the Opposition: PHILIP MATANTE.

GENERAL ELECTION

(*October* 1969)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Botswana Democratic Party .	52,859	24
Botswana People's Party . .	9,239	3
Botswana National Front . .	10,362	3
Botswana Independence Party .	4,601	1

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

Chairman: Chief LINCHWE KGAFELE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Botswana Democratic Party: P.O.B. 28, Gaberones; Pres. Sir SERETSE KHAMA; Vice-Pres. A. M. TSOEBEBE; Sec. Q. K. J. MASIRE; 24 seats in National Assembly.

Botswana People's Party: P.O. Francistown; Pres. P. G. MATANTE; 3 seats in National Assembly

Botswana Independence Party: P.O. Box 37, Palapye; Pres. M. K. MPHO; Sec.-Gen. E. R. MOKOBI; Vice-Pres. J. G. GUGUSHE; one seat in National Assembly.

Botswana National Front: P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; Parl. Leader Ex-Chief BATHDEN II; Vice-Pres. G. F. KGAKGE; Sec.-Gen. M. H. MHOIWA; 3 seats in National Assembly.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court at Lobatsi and Magistrates' Courts in each district. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal for Botswana.

Chief Justice: J. R. DENDY YOUNG.

Senior Magistrate and Registrar of the High Court: G. M. MYERS.

RELIGION

Most people follow ancestral forms of worship. There are about 43,000 Christians.

THE PRESS

Daily News: Gaberones; Government-sponsored; circ. 6,000 in English, 3,500 in Setswana.

Kutlwano: Gaberones; monthly; Government-sponsored; circ. 8,000.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: Mafeking; bilingual weekly; caters specially for the Mafeking district and Botswana.

Masa (*Dawn*): P.O. Francistown; a monthly publication of the Botswana People's Party.

Puo Pha (*Straight Talk*): P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; a monthly publication of the Botswana National Front.

Therisanyo (*Consultation*): P.O. 28, Gaberones; monthly publication of the Botswana Democratic Party.

South African and Rhodesian papers also circulate.

RADIO

Radio Botswana: P.O.B. 52, Gaberones; broadcasts 7 hours daily in Setswana and English.

There were about 5,000 radio sets in 1967; Officer-in-Charge E. B. EGNER.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: London; chief Botswana office: Gaberones; brs. at Lobatse, Francistown, Mahalapye and eight agencies; Man. L. ATKINSON.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. at Francistown, Lobatsi, Mahalapye and Gaberones.

National Development Bank: P.O.B. 225, Gaberones; f. 1965; priority given to agricultural credit for African farmers, and co-operative credit and loans for local business ventures.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Northern Botswana Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Palapye; f. 1903; 28 mems.; Chair. C. W. FREEMAN; Sec. T. C. P. SHAW.

There are other Chambers of Commerce at Francistown, Serowe and Mahalapye.

Botswana Meat Commission: Lobatse; f. 1966 by statute, to operate a packing plant at Lobatse; Botswana's chief industrial enterprise; Chair. R. WHYTE; Gen. Man. A. J. ROBERTS.

Botswana General Workers' Organization: Francistown.

Botswana Workers' Union: Francistown.

Botswana Trade Union Congress: Francistown.

Francistown African Employees' Union: P.O.B. 74, Francistown; f. 1949; Chair. P. M. TLHALERWA; Gen. Sec. G. M. K. MMUSI; 400 mems.

Department of Co-operative Development: P.O.B. 86, Gaberones; f. 1964; by December 1969, 63 co-operative societies were registered, of which 26 were marketing co-operatives, 11 consumer co-operatives, 23 thrift and loan societies, 1 co-operative union with membership of 12 marketing, 10 consumer societies and 2 others.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through the country entering at Ramatlhabama and leaving at Ramaquabane (394 miles).

Rhodesia Railways: Bulawayo, Rhodesia; operate the railway system in Botswana.

ROADS

There are 4,837 miles of gravelled or earth road: 1,566 miles of trunk roads, 1,089 miles of main roads and 2,182 miles of district roads. There are two short lengths of bitumen surface in Lobatsi and Francistown.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are at Francistown and Gaberones.

Botswana Airways Corporation: Gaberones; f. 1969; service to Lusaka linking with London and daily services operated with South African Airways between Gaberones and Johannesburg.

TOURISM

Botswana Tourist Office: P.O.B. 51, Gaberones.

UNIVERSITY

University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: P.O. Roma, Lesotho; f. 1964 in succession to Pius XII University College (f. 1945); 55 teachers, 308 students.

BRAZIL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Brazil occupies a vast area of central and north-eastern South America. To the north are Venezuela, Colombia and the three Guianas, to the west Peru and Bolivia, with Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay to the south. The climate varies from the tropical Amazon basin to the temperate central and southern uplands. The language is Portuguese. Over 95 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The flag is green with a yellow diamond in the centre charged with a blue celestial globe. The capital is Brasília, though most administrative offices still remain in Rio de Janeiro.

Recent History

During the past thirty years Brazil has had two outstanding leaders. Dr. Getúlio Vargas ruled from 1930 to 1945 and from 1951 to 1954, and Juscelino Kubitschek from 1956 to 1961. President Vargas developed Brazil from an agricultural state into a mixed economy with new industries. He also expanded and re-organised the educational system. President Kubitschek was responsible for much social change, his most conspicuous achievement being the building of the new capital, Brasília, on a jungle plateau 600 miles inland north-west of Rio. President Kubitschek was succeeded briefly by President Quadros and then by President João Goulart, who was overthrown by a military *coup* in April 1964. He was succeeded by President Castelo Branco. Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva, who was elected President in October 1966, took office for a four-year term in March 1967. In December 1968 President da Costa e Silva promulgated an Institutional Act giving himself the power to govern the country by decree. In early 1969 the Brazilian Government extended the security laws and nearly 300 citizens lost their political rights. On September 1st the three heads of the armed forces assumed power after President da Costa e Silva was incapacitated by a stroke. Following the kidnapping by revolutionaries of the United States' Ambassador to Brazil and his release in return for the liberation of fifteen political prisoners, the death sentence was reintroduced for "crimes of psychological and subversive or revolutionary warfare". On October 30th, Emilio Garrastazu Medici took office as President, having been elected by Congress under the new Constitution passed by the governing junta. On November 4th, revolutionary leader Carlos Marighela was killed in an ambush by security forces.

Government

The Republic of Brazil is a Federation of twenty-two States, four Territories and one Federal District. The Federal Government consists of the President and the National Security Council, and an Independent Judiciary. Each State has its own Governor, elected legislature and judiciary.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The armed forces consist of about 180,000 men—Army 120,000, Navy 30,000 and Air Force 30,000.

Economic Affairs

Agricultural production accounts for 25 per cent of the national income and 70 per cent of Brazil's exports. The dominant crops are coffee and cocoa, of which Brazil is the world's largest and second largest producer respectively. Brazil is now planning to explore new coffee markets by opening soluble coffee plants abroad. In 1968–69 cotton production reached a record total estimated at about 700,000 metric tons. Other important products include sugar, tobacco, beans, maize, rice, live animals, pine wood, sisal and iron and manganese ores. A recent project to develop the fishing industry aims at an annual catch of 900,000 tons by 1971. Industry is expanding, particularly in the São Paulo area whose output accounts for over 50 per cent of the national total, and steel and engineering works have been established under the development plans. Oil has been found in a few areas and refineries have been established. In 1969 the average daily production of crude oil was 200,000 barrels. Copper deposits estimated at 150 million tons have been discovered in Bahia State. The Central Southern area is one of the fastest expanding industrial and agricultural areas in the world. Important hydro-electric projects are under way and the Furnas Dam, capable of generating 1.2 million kW, was opened in 1965. Work is in operation to harness the Paraná river by two dams, at an estimated cost of U.S. $700 million. The first plant came into operation in 1968 at Jupiá. The second, the Urubupungá complex, consisting of twin hydro-electric stations, will have an eventual total output of 4.6 million kW, serving an area of nearly 400,000 square miles with a population of 45 million; the hydro-electric project also includes making the Paraná navigable, giving an outlet to the sea at Rio de la Plata. A Ten-Year Plan, divided into two five-year periods, is being prepared, with the aim of increasing Brazil's Gross National Product by 6 per cent a year. On August 27th, 1969, the cruzeiro was devalued for the eighth time since 1968.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are limited by jungles, rivers and mountains. Over large areas, air services are the only practicable means of transport and Brazil has a large domestic network. Modernization of roads and railways is in progress and the Trans-Brazilian Highway, running from Belém via Brasília to Rio Grande do Sul is under construction, ultimately to be extended to Peru and the Pacific coast with a total length of 2,700 km. There are long-distance express bus services which play an important part in the scheme of public transport. Rivers are very important and 26,700 miles are navigable. The Amazon is navigable for 2,300 miles as far as Iquitos in Peru, and ocean-going ships can reach Manaus, 1,000 miles upstream.

Social Welfare

The trade unions and employers' organizations provide welfare services financed by joint contributions. According to the constitution, employers must fulfil certain obligations, including compulsory accident insurance.

Education

Pre-elementary schooling is provided in urban areas for children up to seven years old. Education is free in official primary schools and compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen, although the tendency in rural districts for children to start school late brings the average enrolment age to over nine years. Secondary education is divided into a four-year basic course and an advanced course of three years; where necessary it is free, but a system of repayable grants is being encouraged, and the majority of secondary schools are private. The Federal Government is responsible for higher education and there are 46 universities with over 280,000 students.

Although the high drop-out rate of children at elementary level is still a serious problem, illiteracy has steadily been reduced to the present rate of 26 per cent of the population. In 1970 23 per cent of the Federal Budget is to be directly invested in education.

Tourism

Rio de Janeiro, with its famous beaches, is the centre of the tourist trade. Like Salvador, Recife and other towns it has excellent examples of Portuguese colonial, and modern, architecture. The new Capital, Brasília, incorporates a new concept of city planning and is the nation's showpiece. Other attractions are the Iguassu Falls, one of the highest in the world, and the tropical forests of the Amazon basin.

Visas are not required to visit Brazil by nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and all Latin American countries except Cuba.

Sport

Football is by far the most popular sport in Brazil, which won the World Cup in 1958 and 1962. Basketball is the second great national sport, and tennis, water sports, golf, horse racing and recently underwater fishing are also popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), September 7 (Independence Day), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 15 (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), April 21 (National Holiday). Also important religious and local festivals.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Cruzeiro of 100 Centavos. A new cruzeiro worth 1,000 old cruzeiros was introduced by law in 1966, and came into circulation in February, 1967. It is divided into 100 centavos.

Coins made of stainless steel are to be introduced because of a world-wide nickel shortage.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 cruzeiros.

Exchange rate: 10.38 new Cr. = £1 sterling
3.80 new Cr. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
8,511,965 square kilometres.

POPULATION
95,305,000 (1970 est.).

POPULATION
STATES

STATE	POPULATION (1970 est.)	CAPITAL
Acre	215,000	Rio Branco
Alagôas	1,439,000	Maceió
Amazonas	961,000	Manaus
Bahia	7,195,000	Salvador
Ceará	3,992,000	Fortaleza
Espirito Santo	1,586,000	Vitória
Goias	3,450,000	Goiânia
Guanabara	4,394,000	Rio de Janeiro
Maranhão	3,776,000	São Luís
Mato Grosso	1,518,000	Cuiabá
Minas Gerais	11,996,000	Belo Horizonte
Pará	2,048,000	Belém
Paraná	8,265,000	Curitiba
Paraíba	2,322,000	João Pessôa
Pernambuco	4,908,000	Recife
Piauí	1,462,000	Teresina
Rio de Janeiro	4,856,000	Niterói
Rio Grande do Norte	1,333,000	Natal
Rio Grande do Sul	6,900,000	Pôrto Alegre
Santa Catarina	2,877,000	Florianópolis
São Paulo	17,766,000	São Paulo
Sergipe	877,000	Aracajú
Distrito Federal	410,000	Brasília
FEDERAL TERRITORY:		
Amapá	119,000	Macapá
Roraima	46,000	Boa Vista
Rondônia	129,000	Pôrto Velho
Fernando de Noronha*	—	

* Population of 3,000 included with Pernambuco.

CHIEF TOWNS

(1970 est.—'000)

Brasília (capital)	440	Niterói	320
São Paulo	6,339	Manaus	279
Rio de Janeiro	4,394	Natal	265
Belo Horizonte	1,333	São Luís	242
Recife	1,195	Maceió	237
Pôrto Alegre	1,026	Teresina	208
Salvador	975	João Pessôa	203
Fortaleza	960	Aracajú	169
Curitiba	707	Florianópolis	142
Belém	625	Vitória	140
Goiânia	427		

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Coffee	3,664	2,731	3,015	2,115
Cotton (Ginned)	1,986	1,865	1,692	1,999
Maize	12,112	11,371	12,825	12,814
Beans (*Feijão*)	2,290	2,148	2,554	2,420
Rice (unhulled)	7,580	5,802	6,792	6,652
Manioc	24,993	24,710	27,268	29,203
Wheat	585	615	629	856
Potatoes (incl. Sweet Potatoes)	2,967	3,241	3,692	3,727
Sugar Cane	75,853	75,788	77,087	76,611
Cocoa	161	170	195	149
Oranges	3,055	2,353	2,505	2,717
Tobacco Leaf	248	228	243	258
Bananas (mill.)	6,970	7,117	8,056	8,437
Ground Nuts (unhulled)	743	895	751	754

COFFEE PRODUCTION

States	Quantity (tons)			Value ('000 New Cruzeiros)		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Pará	456	518	542	135	151	163
Ceará	9,827	9,916	10,278	2,405	2,531	3,190
Paraíba	673	687	1,105	90	115	221
Pernambuco	24,854	14,847	15,808	5,172	4,335	5,508
Alagoas	1,887	843	1,012	423	252	369
Bahia	44,535	39,964	42,684	8,548	8,713	12,496
Minas Gerais	344,600	246,160	240,000	85,439	81,564	107,502
Espírito Santo	207,560	90,800	196,000	38,198	21,405	94,968
Rio de Janeiro	32,025	20,360	13,971	5,124	3,861	3,207
São Paulo	744,000	1,020,000	552,000	213,516	375,566	320,528
Paraná	901,480	1,510,240	1,004,000	266,859	575,598	607,809
Santa Catarina	3,845	3,512	3,283	590	642	764
Mato Grosso	39,442	224,492	12,633	8,898	5,997	4,286
Goiás	50,113	32,169	21,727	9,439	7,959	6,277
TOTAL BRAZIL	2,405,737	3,014,991	2,115,404	644,919	1,088,755	1,167,387

LIVESTOCK
('000)

YEAR	CATTLE	HORSES	DONKEYS AND MULES	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1963 . .	79,855	8,903	7,138	55,990	21,033	13,210
1964 . .	84,167	9,222	7,476	58,705	21,906	13,826
1965 . .	90,505	9,344	7,707	63,534	22,312	14,258
1966 . .	89,969	9,155	7,603	62,080	23,170	13,927
1967 . .	89,896	9,238	7,775	63,406	23,065	14,719
1968 . .	92,276	9,210	7,864	65,640	24,585	14,719

FISHING
(metric tons)

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
421,356	377,008	422,289	435,787	429,422	500,387

MINING

		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Bauxite .	('000 metric tons)	170	132	188	250	303	314
Coal . .	(,, ,, ,,)	2,828	2,990	3,137	3,665	4,339	4,828
Iron Ore .	(,, ,, ,,)	11,219	16,962	20,753	23,254	22,298	25,123
Manganese Ore	(,, ,, ,,)	1,254	1,349	1,396	1,455	1,358	2,097
Lead . .	(,, ,, ,,)	240	236	267	332	296	321
Dolomite .	(,, ,, ,,)	478	330	223	201	225	353
Sea Salt .	(,, ,, ,,)	1,115	754	1,200	1,401	1,040	1,449
Gold . . .	(kilos)	4,105	4,432	4,822	5,224	5,368	n.a.
Silver . . .	(,,)	8,754	9,458	7,085	6,916	14,888	n.a.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968
Crude Petroleum . .	('000 cu. metres)	6,749	8,509	9,510
Asphalt	(tons)	400,864	503,339	673,024
Electrical Power . .	(million kWh.)	32,654	34,238	38,181
Steel Ingots . . .	('000 metric tons)	3,782	3,733	4,453
Rolled Steel . . .	(,,)	192	263	334
Shaped and Steel Bars .	(,,)	606	638	796
Steel Plates . . .	(,,)	1,186	1,071	1,442
Cement	(,,)	6,113	6,369	7,241
Pig Iron	(,,)	2,924	3,069	3,369
Sugar	(,,)	3,881	4,318	4,204
Aluminium Ingots . .	(tons)	26,886	29,701	n.a.
Aluminium Rolled Products	(,,)	32,438	34,506	n.a.
Paper	(,,)	720,521	773,209	n.a.
Fertilizers	(,,)	417,449	553,647	603,433
Tyres	('000)	5,241	5,786	6,581
Motor Vehicles . . .	(,,)	225	225	279

FINANCE

1 Cruzeiro Novo=1,000 Cruzeiros=100 Centavos.
10.38 NCr.=£1 sterling; 4.41 NCr.=U.S. $1.
100 NCr.=£10 10s. 6d.=U.S. $40.00.

BUDGET
(million new cruzeiros)

REVENUE	1969
Taxes	12,485,925
Patrimonial Revenue	11,670
Industrial Revenue	104,699
Other Revenue	455,570
Extraordinary	1,171,403
TOTAL	14,229,267

EXPENDITURE	1969
Legislative and Auxiliary	193,340
Judiciary	171,280
Executive	13,864,647
Presidency	92,126
Air	807,107
Agriculture	329,680
Communications	412,792
Education and Culture	1,236,645
Army	1,290,867
Finance	3,114,623
Industry and Commerce	30,000
Interior	701,909
Justice	133,233
Marine	662,800
Mines and Power	794,960
Foreign Affairs	151,514
Health	368,379
Work and Social Welfare	126,150
Transport	2,877,039
Planning and General Co-ordination	754,823
TOTAL	14,229,267

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million new cruzeiros)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	19,089	30,147	42,905	61,504
Income paid abroad	−151	−343	−508	−667
NET NATIONAL INCOME	18,932	29,754	42,397	60,837
Indirect taxes *less* subsidies	2,827	4,850	8,159	9,313
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	21,759	34,604	50,557	70,149
Depreciation allowances	1,145	1,820	2,659	3,690
AVAILABLE RESOURCES (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	22,904	36,424	53,216	73,839
Private	20,027	31,881	45,285	63,385
Governmental	2,877	4,543	7,931	10,454
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	22,810	35,877	53,275	74,601
Private consumption expenditure	15,596	24,886	38,897	55,370
Government consumption expenditure	2,920	4,226	6,251	8,485
Gross fixed capital formation	3,804	4,405	8,199	10,325
Increase in stocks	490	1,950	— 12	421
Balance of exports and Imports of goods and services	245	941	449	−906
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	23,055	36,818	53,724	74,506
Less Income paid abroad	151	394	508	667
NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	22,904	36,424	53,216	73,839

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND GOLD RESERVES

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Currency in Circulation (million cruzeiros)	2,174,781	2,343,635	2,944,000	4,080,000
Gold Reserves (kilos)	55,795	40,174	40,154	40,154

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. $'000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Current Transactions:				
Exports (f.o.b.)	1,596	1,741	1,654	1,881
Imports (f.o.b.)	941	1,303	1,441	1,855
Trade balance	655	438	213	26
Receipts from services	161	141	185	202
Payments for services	608	691	752	701
Services balance	−447	−550	−567	−499
Aid and transfer payments (net)	75	79	77	4
CURRENT BALANCE	283	−33	−277	−469
Capital Transactions:				
Investment inflow	70	74	76	63
Loans and credits	113	180	304	306
Reinvestments	84	85	39	n.a.
Total inflow	411	552	n.a.	n.a.
Compensation payments	149	109	253	32
Amortization of loans	172	205	233	266
Other capital outflow	55	72	n.a.	n.a.
Total outflow	344	370	n.a.	n.a.
CAPITAL BALANCE	79	205	63	494
Errors and Omissions	−31	−19	− 31	7
Surplus	−331	−153	−245	− 32

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN BRAZIL
(U.S. $'000)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	INVESTMENTS			
	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada	—	5	60	58
France	252	94	373	129
German Federal Republic	6,245	915	3,366	788
Italy	1,323	—	300	2,243
Netherlands	480	−2,041	1,067	—
Sweden	344	342	224	—
Switzerland	−71	24	—	—
United Kingdom	48	—	337	60
United States	7,938	5,072	1,920	7,050
Other	−372	−343	1,034	1,117
TOTAL	16,187	4,068	8,681	11,445

Negative data refer to investments that were registered but not put into effect.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. $ million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	1,263	1,096	1,496	1,667	2,132
Exports	1,430	1,595	1,742	1,654	1,881

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966		1967		1968	
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S.$'000)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. $'000)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. $'000)
Live Animals	2	1,706	4	2,923	3	2,845
Raw and Processed Materials	14,734	307,940	13,889	323,831	16,985	419,969
Foodstuffs and Beverages	2,781	276,131	2,946	326,468	3,125	334,387
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products	1,065	226,109	1,321	230,342	2,032	329,894
Machinery, Vehicles, and Parts	147	381,323	153	475,002	195	659,413
Manufactured Goods, class by materials	654	248,558	716	233,232	1,293	299,024
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	8	51,126	9	61,340	12	84,968
Gold, Coins, Special Transactions	2	3,322	4	14,291	1	7,359
TOTAL	19,392	1,496,423	19,042	1,667,429	23,648	2,131,859

EXPORTS	1966		1967		1968	
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S.$'000)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. $'000)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. $'000)
Live Animals	1	681	2	1,506	3	1,199
Raw and Processed Materials	15,700	516,905	15,723	468,231	18,061	525,894
Carnauba Wax	13	9,732	11	7,509	13	9,161
Castor Oil	95	22,332	75	23,190	116	36,373
Cotton (raw)	256	121,159	189,442	90,844	248	130,817
Haematite	12,910	100,200	14,849	125,014	15,019	104,450
Hides and Skins	23	16,488	30	25,557	22	10,264
Manganese Ore	957	26,794	542	13,959	1,124	24,164
Pine Wood	722	57,044	624	51,091	732	71,898
Sisal	140	22,059	119	15,489	135	16,048
Tobacco Leaf	46	21,893	45	20,260	39	18,869
Foodstuffs and Beverages	4,129	1,122,655	3,620	1,032,137	4,926	1,212,648
Bananas	205	6,280	171	5,546	160	5,615
Brazil Nuts	22	7,176	20	10,129	36	14,969
Cocoa Beans	112	50,731	114	59,161	76	46,098
Cocoa Butter	21	20,779	21	25,062	18	25,888
Coffee	1,010	763,983	1,004	704,725	1,107	774,474
Maté	45	6,876	24	4,984	25	4,890
Oranges	79	3,759	90	3,455	73	3,104
Rice	289	33,320	32	4,818	158	21,214
Sugar	1,005	80,535	1,173	84,235	1,026	101,576
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products	74	25,074	74	28,935	49	26,370
Ethyl Alcohol	53	4,500	54	5,400	14	1,447
Machinery, Vehicles and Parts	13	33,308	38	43,629	12	41,098
Manufactured Goods, class by materials	179	34,591	666	65,650	436	57,704
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1	3,863	22	4,488	2	4,810
Gold, Coins, Special Transactions	5	4,365	5	9,910	6	11,611
TOTAL	20,103	1,741,442	21,129	1,654,037	25,487	1,881,344

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(U.S. $'000)

	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Argentina	116,963	123,283	152,728	113,085	97,636	118,824
Belgium-Luxembourg	20,227	29,351	31,888	39,077	37,495	44,433
Canada	17,520	18,153	36,185	22,876	16,350	26,290
Chile	17,430	16,020	20,924	22,639	21,738	23,185
Denmark	11,940	13,960	17,846	38,492	38,150	35,023
Finland	7,039	13,919	14,766	19,630	16,809	14,304
France	41,056	44,009	71,807	60,068	58,519	67,827
German Federal Republic	134,671	168,301	235,910	133,560	134,751	147,716
Italy	36,677	51,895	73,006	109,027	109,011	116,923
Japan	44,452	50,471	73,113	41,042	56,030	58,614
Netherlands	24,973	25,885	33,801	88,835	112,256	102,620
Norway	16,811	18,992	20,557	23,934	22,038	20,884
Peru	7,286	6,799	6,721	9,861	3,656	6,654
Poland	11,280	14,350	14,358	8,897	15,353	14,946
Saudi Arabia	28,751	71,157	66,220	1	—	—
Spain	12,311	20,759	29,470	23,645	23,638	45,007
Sweden	30,945	38,109	52,001	54,800	49,803	50,823
Switzerland	25,901	28,944	39,174	7,261	7,281	7,965
United Kingdom	44,399	56,697	96,240	74,039	61,390	72,809
U.S.A.	589,952	572,258	684,504	581,394	547,589	626,096
U.S.S.R.	36,573	16,498	16,975	31,641	28,724	24,830
Venezuela	70,506	54,559	66,708	4,623	3,108	3,987
Other Countries	148,552	213,060	276,957	233,015	192,712	250,675
TOTAL	1,496,215	1,667,429	2,131,859	1,741,442	1,654,037	1,881,344

TOURISM

(Number of visitors)

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
82,320	n.a.	106,446	125,216	102,964	133,487	141,426	136,065

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Year	Number of Passengers ('000)	Animals ('000 tons)	Baggage and Parcels ('000 metric tons)	Freight ('000 metric tons)
1964	37,792	1,295	542	48,851
1965	405,736	1,421	436	52,747
1966	352,177	1,216	350	53,818
1967	345,309	917	218	54,301
1968	367,376	992	176	59,471

ROADS
(number of motor vehicles)

YEAR	CARS	LORRIES	BUSES	MOTOR CYCLES (all types)	TRACTORS
1963 . .	867,486	655,874	72,534	185,032	107,099
1964 . .	985,635	686,597	74,976	251,976	139,254
1965 . .	1,140,810	959,942	79,100	271,514	150,691
1966 . .	1,336,952	817,746	81,274	94,714	n.a.
1967 . .	1,417,895	569,470	53,254	91,772	n.a.

SHIPPING
(Vessels and Freight entered)

YEAR	NUMBER OF VESSELS	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1965 . .	22,054	59,329
1966 . .	22,411	62,864
1967 . .	19,543	65,605
1968 . .	16,609	67,571

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966*	1967*	1968*
Number of passengers ('000) . .	2,211	2,446	2,605
Freight ('000 metric tons) . . .	28,598	29,609	29,633
Mail (metric tons) .	4,315	3,562	3,101

* Provisional.

EDUCATION
1968

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary Schools . . .	134,909	423,145	11,943,506
Secondary Schools . .	12,801	211,140	3,205,889
Commercial Colleges (1966) .	11,916	22,426	306,308
Industrial Colleges (1966) .	320	8,006	91,621
Teacher Training Colleges (1966)	2,083	25,725	265,626
Higher Colleges and Institutes (incl. Universities) . .	1,702	44,706	278,295

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro.

THE CONSTITUTION

BRAZIL is a Republican Federal state made up of the indissoluble Union of the States, the Federal District and the Territories, under a representative regime. The Federal District is the capital of the Union. All power stems from the people and is exercised in their name; the powers of the Union are the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial, all independent of each other but working in co-operation.

The Union's competence includes maintaining relations with foreign states and making treaties with them, and taking part in international organizations; declaring war and making peace; decreeing a state of siege; organizing the armed forces, planning and guaranteeing national security; issuing currency; supervising credits, etc.; establishing national services, including communications, development and education services; legislating on the execution of the Constitution and federal services and on civil, commercial, penal, procedural, electoral, agrarian, maritime and labour law. The Union, States, Federal District, and Municipalities are forbidden to make any distinction between Brazilians, establish any religious cults or churches against the public interest, and to deny public documents.

he Union may only intervene in state affairs in matters of extreme urgency, such as national security, and then only by Presidential decree. The States have certain powers according to the Constitution; they are responsible for electing their Governor by universal suffrage by direct secret ballot, also officials to carry out laws. The state law will decree the establishment of Municipalities, after due consultation with the local population; it will also decree the division of the States into districts; municipal organization may vary from state to state; municipal autonomy is assured by simultaneous direct election of the Prefect and senior officials throughout the country two years before the elections for Governors, Chamber of Deputies and Legislative Assembly; and by their own administration. Intervention in the municipalities is regulated by the Constitution. The Prefect of the Federal District and Governors of Territories will be nominated by the President of the Republic, after Senate approval. The Senate will discuss legislation concerning tributary systems, public services and personnel administration. The Territorial Governors nominate the Municipal Prefects.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The legislative power is exercised by the National Congress, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Elections for deputies and senators take place simultaneously throughout the country; candidates for Congress must be Brazilian by birth, have full exercise of their political rights and be over twenty-one in the case of deputies and over thirty-five in the case of senators. Congress meets twice a year in ordinary sessions, and extraordinary sessions may be convened on demand of a third of the members of either House or the President. Each Chamber arranges its own internal regime. Unless there is a constitutional disposition to the contrary, each Chamber will take decisions of a majority vote of a majority of its members. Members of Congress may not be arrested, except for crimes against the state, without previous permission from the House. Once elected, members may not hold other state or private office, except Minister of State, Federal Interventor, Secretary of State or Capital Prefect, and any member who does will lose his political rights, as will any who does not attend at least half the sessions, unless he has obtained previous dispensation.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is made up of representatives of the people, elected by direct secret ballot for a period of four years. The number of deputies is fixed by law in a proportion which shall not exceed one for every three hundred thousand inhabitants, to a total of twenty-five, and beyond this limit one for every million inhabitants. There will be a minimum of seven deputies to each State and each Territory will have one deputy.

The *Federal Senate* is composed of representatives of the States, elected by direct secret ballot according to the majority principle. Each State will elect three senators with a mandate for eight years, with elections after four years of one-third of the members and after another four years of the remaining two-thirds. Each Senator is elected with his substitute. The Senate approves, by secret ballot, the choice of Magistrates, when required by the Constitution; of the Attorney-General of the Republic, of the Minister of the Accounts Tribunal, of the Prefect of the Federal District, of the Territorial Governors, of the permanent heads of diplomatic missions and other public servants.

The *National Congress* is responsible for legislating on all matters within the competence of the Union, including tributary matters; the budget; national and regional plans and programmes; the armed forces in times of peace; territorial limits. It is also responsible for making definitive resolutions on Presidential treaties, authorizing the President to leave the country; to declare war, to approve the incorporation or cutting off of sections of the States or Territories. The Executive power must send any Acts proposed by the President to the National Congress within fifteen days of signing. Any changes in the Constitution must be proposed by at least a quarter of the members of either House, the President or the State Legislative Assemblies. No changes may be made to the Constitution during a state of siege. Any project from the President must be considered by Congress within forty-five days. The President is exclusively responsible for legislation concerning finance, creating new public offices, etc., deciding or modifying the armed forces' strength, matters concerning the administration of the Federal District and the Territories.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, aided by the Ministers of State. Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency must be Brazilian born, be in full exercise of their political rights and be over thirty-five years of age. The President will be elected by an electoral college in public session by nominal voting. The electoral college will consist of members of National Congress and delegates indicated by the State Legislative Assemblies. The candidate receiving the absolute majority of votes will be considered elected and he will serve for a term of four years. If the President violates any of his responsibilities he may be accused by a two-thirds majority of the Deputies and judged by the Supreme Tribunal or the Senate according to the nature of his crime.

The Ministers of State are chosen by the President and their duties include carrying out the President's decrees,

expediting instructions for executing laws, decrees and regulations, providing the President with an annual report of their activities.

National security is the responsibility of every citizen. There is a National Security Council, composed of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic and all the Ministers of State; its areas of competence include studying all problems connected with national security, and where applicable granting permission for the concession of land, opening up means of communication, for the construction of international bridges, roads and airports, for establishing industries concerned with national security and modifying or cancelling any such concessions or authorizations. The Armed Forces consist of the Navy, Army and Air Force which are permanent, regular, national institutions organized within the framework of the law under the command of the President. All Brazilian men are obliged to fulfil military or other security service and women and priests may be called upon to carry out special services.

JUDICIAL POWER

Judicial power in the Union is exercised by the Supreme Federal Tribunal; the Federal Recourse Tribunals and federal judges; Military Tribunals and judges; Electoral Tribunals and judges; Labour Tribunals and judges. Judges are appointed for life; they may not undertake any other employment, receive any percentages from cases tried by them or engage in any party political activity. The Tribunals elect their own presidents and organize their own internal structure.

The *Supreme Federal Tribunal*, situated in the Union capital, has jurisdiction over the whole national territory and is composed of sixteen Ministers. The Ministers are nominated by the President after approval by the Senate, from Brazilian-born citizens, over the age of thirty-five, of proved judicial knowledge and experience.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS

Registration and voting are compulsory for all Brazilian citizens over the age of eighteen except those who are illiterate or unable to express themselves in the national language or are temporarily or definitively deprived of political rights. The organization of political parties is regulated by federal law, providing for a representative and democratic regime, based on a number of parties, with the guarantee of the fundamental rights of man.

All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law, regardless of sex, race, employment, religion or political convictions; any racialism will be prosecuted, there is no death penalty (except under military legislation in case of external war), no life imprisonment, banishment or confiscation of property. Rights concerning citizens' life, liberty, security and property are inviolable.

The President may declare a state of siege in cases of serious breaches of order or the likelihood of their occurring; or war. Except in cases of war, the state of siege may not last longer than sixty days, with the possibility of extension with the approval of Congress. During a state of siege Congress may suspend constitutional guarantees, and also the immunity of federal deputies and senators.

The Constitution also lays down principles of economic and social order, concerning freedom of enterprise, dignity of human labour, social function of ownership, harmony and solidarity in production, economic development and repression of abuse of economic power. Strikes are not permitted in public services and essential activities, as defined by law. The constitution lays down certain rights for workers, including limited hours of work, paid holidays and social welfare benefits; voting in trade union elections is compulsory.

The law protects family life; education is the right of all, with equal opportunity. Education will be organized by the States and the Federal District and the Union will give technical and financial assistance to develop education.

THE 1969 CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was promulgated on October 17th, 1969. The following is a summary of the principal changes to the 1967 Constitution given above.

The President and Vice-President are to be elected indirectly for a term of office of five years (after March 15th, 1974). The President retains powers to issue decrees on national security, public offices, and public finances, including taxation and pay awards.

The permanent stipulations of all Institutional Acts remain in force, and measures enacted under Institutional and Complementary Acts are not subject to judicial decisions.

Direct elections are to be held for state governors and deputy governors and for municipal prefects and councillors (indirect gubernatorial elections, however, are to be held on October 3rd, 1970).

The membership of the Federal Supreme Court is reduced from 16 to 11.

The share of the States, the Federal District and the municipalities in revenue from the income tax and the industrial products tax is established at 5 per cent.

The President of the Senate is to preside over Congress instead of the Vice-President; the membership of the Chamber of Deputies is reduced from 321 to an average of 280, distributed according to the number of electors rather than that of inhabitants; congressional sessions are to be held from March 31st to November 30th of each year; expenses paid to members of Congress and to state deputies are regulated and reduced; no subsidies are to be paid for members' foreign travel, except on official business; voting on the budget is to be carried out by both Houses in joint session; the presidential veto on congressional decisions is abolished but the President may request their reconsideration within ten days; members of Congress continue to enjoy parliamentary immunity with the exception of offences against national security.

Constitutional amendments must now be supported by at least one-third of the total membership of Congress and ratified by a simple majority; they may no longer be proposed by state legislative assemblies.

Salaries are to be paid to councillors in state capitals and in municipalities with over 200,000 inhabitants; state deputies may not receive more than two-thirds of the salaries of federal deputies; the accumulation of posts by professional people is forbidden, with certain exceptions; and tax inspectors and other public employees are prohibited from deducting commissions from tax collections and related fines.

The conditions for the establishment of political parties are eased; congressional representation will be achieved when 5 per cent of the total electorate vote for a party, with a minimum of 7 per cent of the vote in each of seven States.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Gen. EMILIO GARRASTAZU MEDICI.

Vice-President: Adm. AUGUSTO HAMANN RADEMARKER GRUNEWALD.

MINISTERS OF STATE

(*April* 1970)

Minister of Justice: Prof. ALFREDO BUZAID.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MÁRIO GIBSON BARBOZA.

Minister of Finance: Prof. ANTÔNIO DELFIM NETTO.

Minister of Planning and General Co-ordination: Prof. JOÃO PAULO DOS REIS VELLOSO.

Minister of the Interior: Dep. JOSÉ DA COSTA CAVALCÂNTI.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: MARCUS DE VINICIUS DE MORAIS PRATINI.

Minister of Mines and Energy: Eng. ANTÔNIO DIAS LEITE.

Minister of Agriculture: Eng. Agr. LUIZ FERNANDO CIRNE.

Minister of Transport: Col. MÁRIO DAVID ANDREAZEA.

Minister of Communications: Col. HYGINO CAETANO CORSETTI.

Minister of Education and Culture: Sen. JARBAS GONÇALVES PASSARINHO.

Minister of Health: Prof. FRANCISCO DE PAULA DA ROCHA LAGÔA.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Prof. JÚLIO DE CARVALHO BARATA.

Minister Extraordinary for the Co-ordination of Regional Bodies: Gen. AFONSO ALBUQUERQUE LIMA.

Minister of Army: Gen. ORLANDO GEISEL.

Minister of the Navy: Adm. ADALBERTO DE BARROS NUNES.

Minister of Air: Marshal MÁRCIO DE SOUZA E MELLO.

Chief of the President's Military Household: Gen. JOÃO BAPTISTA DE OLIVEIRA FIGUEIREDO.

Chief of the President's Civil Household: JOÃO LEITÃO DE ABREU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BRAZIL

(Rio de Janeiro, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Praia do Flamengo 116 (E); *Ambassador:* HAFID KERAMANE.

Argentina: Rua Fârani 29 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO AMADEO.

Australia: Rua Barão do Flamengo 22 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN M. MCMILLAN.

Austria: Av. Atlântica 3804 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBIN LENNKH.

Belgium: Rua Barão de Icaraí 26 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE LONNOY.

Bolivia: Av. Rui Barbosa 830 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Bulgaria: Rua Cosme Velho 103 (L); *Minister:* NICOLA PETOV.

Canada: Av. Presidente Wilson 165 (E); *Ambassador:* YVON BEAULNE.

Ceylon: Rua Ministro Viveiros de Castro (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* G. A. FERNANDO.

Chile: Rua Barão do Flamengo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* HECTOR C. LETELIER.

China, Republic: Rua São Clemente 379 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SHEN YI.

Colombia: Praia do Flamengo 82 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FERNANDO LONDOÑO Y LONDOÑO.

Costa Rica: Rua Timóteo da Costa 250 (E); *Ambassador:* HERMAN BOLAÑOS ULLOA.

Czechoslovakia: Rua Prudente de Moraes 403; Super Quadra 113, Edifício Tijuca, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* LADISLAV KOCMAN (also represents Cuba).

Denmark: Rua Barão do Flamengo 22 (E); *Ambassador:* JANUS AUGUST WORM PALUDAN.

Dominican Republic: Rua Senador Vergueiro 55 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. T. A. ESPINOSA ACOSTA.

Ecuador: Av. Copacabana 174 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

El Salvador: Rua Felix Pacheco 93 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO OSEGUEDA.

Ethiopia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Finland: Rua Paissandu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* HEIKKI LEPPO.

France: Av. Presidente Antônio Carlos 58; Super Quadra 113, Edif. Gávea, Brasilia (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS LEFEBVRE DE LABOULAYE.

German Federal Republic: Rua Presidente Carlos Campos 417; Av. W 3-S.C.R. Quadro 13, Edifício Josefa, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* EHRENFRIED VON HOLLEBEN.

Ghana: Rua Barão do Flamengo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* Prince YAO BOATENG.

Greece: Praia do Flamengo 382 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NICOLAS PHILOPOULOS (also accred. to Ecuador).

Guatemala: Rua Assis Brasil 118 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MORALES NADLER.

Haiti: Av. Rui Barbosa 408 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Honduras: Av. Copacabana 1386 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary: Rua Marechal Pires Ferreira 95 (L); *Minister:* ZOLTAN KOVÁCS.

India: Rua Barão do Flamengo 338 (E); *Ambassador:* S. V. PATEL (also accred. to Bolivia and Venezuela).

Indonesia: Rua Toneleros 338 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iran: Rua Anita Garibaldi 37 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AZTZOULIA BIKLIK.

Israel: Rua das Laranjeiras 361 (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK HARKAVI.

Italy: Rua das Laranjeiras 154 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO PRATO.

Japan: Rua das Laranjeiras 192; C.P. 891, Brasilia (E); *Ambassador:* KOH CHIBA.

Korean Republic: San Roman, Copacabana (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG KUK CHANG (also accred. to Colombia and Ecuador).

Lebanon: Rua Dona Mariana 39 (E); *Ambassador:* FAWZI BARDAWIL.

Malta: Av. Copacabana 74 (E); *Ambassador:* A. C. DUNCAN.

Mexico: Praia do Flamengo 344 (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE S. GAVITO.

Morocco: Av. Rui Barbosa 100 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED BEN ABBOUD.

Netherlands: Rua Sorocaba 570 (E); *Ambassador:* DORONE VAN DEN BRANDELER.

Nicaragua: Rua Barata Ribeiro 193 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSTINO BALLADARES.

Nigeria: Praia do Flamengo 118 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. A. O. AKADIRI.

Norway: Rua da Glória 122 (E); *Ambassador:* SVEN B. EBBELL.

Pakistan: Praia do Flamengo 194 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Panama: Av. Princesa Isabel 323 (E); *Ambassador:* A. VALARDE ALVAREZ.

Paraguay: Rua Barata Riberiro 193 (E); *Ambassador:* Admiral J. WENCESLAO BENITES E.

Peru: Av. Rui Barbosa 314 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO DOIG-SANCHEZ.

Philippines: Av. N. S. de Copacabana 252 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OCTAVIO L. MALOLES.

Poland: Rua Eduardo Guinle 48; Super Quadra 113, Edifício Tijuca, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDER KRAJEWSKI.

Portugal: Praia do Flamengo 382 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL DE MAGALHÃES PESSOA E FRAGOSO.

Romania: Rua Cosme Velho 206 (L); *Minister:* GHEORGHE MATEI.

Senegal: Praia do Flamengo 180 (E); *Ambassador:* H. P. A. SENGHOR.

South Africa: Av. Pasteur 86 (L); *Minister:* Dr. ROBERT A. DU PLOOY.

Spain: Rua Duvivier 43 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ GIMENEZ-ARNAU.

Sweden: Praia do Flamengo 344 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAF BONDE.

Switzerland: Rua Cândido Mendes 157 (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI BUCHER.

Syrian Arab Republic: Rua Abade Ramos 78 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMIL CHAYA.

Thailand: Rua Barão do Flamengo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARAT CHALOEMTIARANA.

Trinidad: Praia do Russel 694 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREW ROSE.

Turkey: Av. Nossa Senhora de Copacabana 400 (E); *Ambassador:* SINASI OREL.

U.S.S.R.: Rua Dona Mariana 41 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI MIKHAILOV.

United Arab Republic: Rua Muniz Barreto 99 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED FARID ABOUSHADY.

United Kingdom: Praia do Flamengo 284, C.P. 669-ZC-00; C.P. 586, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* Sir DAVID HUNT.

U.S.A.: Av. Presidente Wilson 147; Av. das Nações, Lote 3, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES B. ELBRICK.

Uruguay: Rua Artur Bernardes 30 (E); *Ambassador:* FELIX POLLERI-CARRIÓ.

Vatican: Rua Almirante Alexandrino 1112 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. SEBASTIANO BAGGIO.

Venezuela: Praia de Botafogo 242 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ELBANO PROVENZALI H.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Av. Rui Barbosa 520 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NGUYEN PHUONG THIEP.

Yugoslavia: Rua Dona Mariana 48 (E); *Ambassador:* BOGULJUB STOJANOVIC.

Brazil also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, Cyprus, Dahomey, Iceland, Libya, Malaysia, Mali and Singapore.

STATE GOVERNORS

Acre: JORGE CALUME.
Alagoas: LAMELNA FILHO.
Amazonas: DANILO AREOSA.
Bahia: LUIS VIANA FILHO.
Ceará: PLÁCIDO ADERALDO CASTELLO.
Espírito Santo: CRISTIANO DIAS LOPES.
Goiás: OTÁVIO LAGE SIGUEIRA.
Guanabara: FRANCISCO NEGRÃO DE LIMA.
Maranhao: JOSÉ SARNEY COSTA.
Mato Grosso: PEDRO PEDROSSIAN.
Minas Gerais: ISRAEL PINHEIRO.
Pará: Maj. ALACID NUNES
Paraíba: JOÃO AGRIPINO FILHO.
Paraná: PAULO PIMENTEL.
Pernambuco: NILO COELHO.
Piauí: HELVÍDIO NUNES DE BARROS.
Rio de Janeiro: GEREMIAS FONTES.
Rio Grande do Norte: Mons. WALFREDO GURGEL.
Rio Grande do Sul: WALTER PERACCHI BARCELOS.
Santa Catarina: IVO SILVEIRA.
São Paulo: ROBERTO ABREU SODRÉ.
Sergipe: LOURIVAL BATISTA.

GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL TERRITORIES

Amapá: Gen. IVANHOE CONÇALVES MARTINS.
Fernando de Noronha: Lt.-Col. JAIME AUGUSTO DA COSTA E SILVA.
Roraima: Major WALMOR LEÃO ALCIN.
Rondonia: Col. JOÃO CARLOS MARGUS HENRIQUE NETO.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

Mayor of Brasília: WADJÔ DA COSTA GOMIDE.

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: GILBERTO MARINHO.

President of the Chamber of Deputies: JOÃO BATISTA RAMOS.

(General Election, November 1966)

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
ARENA—Aliança Renovadora Nacional	46	269
MDB—Movimento Democrático Brasileiro	20	140

POLITICAL PARTIES

The status of political parties came under revision in June 1965, and a new Statute was signed by President Castelo Branco on July 14. In October the President suspended all political parties which had so far been formed. However, in December new groups were formed in Congress and the following parties had been registered by March 1967 under the new system:

Aliança Renovadora Nacional (ARENA): c/o Palácio Tiradentes, Brasília; Pro-Government party; Pres. Sen. DANIEL KRIEGER.

Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (MDB): Opposition group; includes members of former Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro; Pres. Sen. OSCAR PASSOS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary powers of the State are held by the following tribunals: the Supreme Federal Tribunal, the Federal Tribunal of Recourses, the State Tribunals of Appeals, the Superior Military, the Electoral, and the Labour Tribunals; and by judges of other courts.

Sixteen ministers, nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, compose the Supreme Federal Tribunal. It judges offences committed by persons exempt from appearing before the normal courts, such as the President, Ministers of State, its own members, judges of other courts, and chiefs of permanent diplomatic missions. It also litigates in disputes between the Union and the states, between the states, or between foreign nations and the Union or the states; disputes as to jurisdiction between justices and/or tribunals of the different states, including those of the federal district and of the territories; in cases involving the extradition of criminals, in certain special cases involving the principle of *habeas corpus*, and in other cases. It is also empowered to judge ordinary appeals in cases in which the Union is interested as plaintiff or defendant.

The Federal Tribunal of Recourses judges the cases in which the Federal Union has interest.

The Tribunals of Appeals, apart from their normal function as a court of appeal, can sit in judgment on their own members. The number of judges varies according to the judiciary organization of each state.

The organs of the Electoral Tribunal (the Superior Tribunal, the Regional Tribunals, and the electoral judges) register the names of political parties, fix the date of elections, supervise the listing of voters, and deal with all infractions of the electoral laws. The seven judges of the Superior Electoral Tribunal are chosen: two from the Supreme Federal Tribunal, two from the Tribunal of Appeals, one from the Tribunal of Justice of the Federal District and two by the President.

The functions of the Military Court are no more than the name implies. The Labour Tribunal deals with labour disputes.

Civil offenders usually come before the courts of the separate states and of the Federal District. Each state organizes its own judiciary system on the principles established in the Constitution, and appoints its own judges from those who have passed the State examination in law.

THE SUPREME FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

President: OSWALDO TRIGUEIRO DE ALBUQUERQUE MELLO.

Vice-President: ALIOMAR DE ANDRADE BALEEIRO.

Ministers: ADALICIO COELHO NOGUEIRA, ADAUTO LUZIO CARDOSO, ELOY JOSÉ DA ROCHA, CARLOS THOMPSON FLORES, CANDIDO DA MOTTA FILHO, HAHNEMANN GUIMARÃES, JOSÉ ARVIS FALCÃO.

The Supreme Court sits in Brasília.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

Aparecida do Norte: His Eminence Cardinal CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELOS MOTTA, Cardinal Primate of Brazil.

São Paulo: His Eminence Cardinal ANGELO ROSSI.

São Salvador da Bahia: His Eminence Cardinal EUGÊNIO DE ARAÚJO SALES.

São Sebastiano de Rio de Janeiro: His Eminence Cardinal JAIME DE BARROS CÂMARA.

Most Rev.:

Aracajú	JOSÉ VICENTE TÁVORA.
Belém do Pará	ALBERTO GAUDÊNCIO RAMOS.
Belo Horizonte	JOÃO REZENDE COSTA
Botucatú	(vacant).
Brasília	JOSÉ NEWTON DE ALMEIDA BATISTA.
Campinas	ANTÔNIO MARIA ALVES DE SIQUEIRA.
Cuiabá	ORLANDO CHAVES.
Curitiba	MANUEL DA SILVEIRA D'ELBOUX.
Diamantina	GERALDO DE PROENÇA SIGAUD.
Florianopolis	ALFONSO NIEHUES.
Fortaleza	JOSÉ DE MEDEIROS DELGADO.
Goiânia	FERNANDO GOMES DOS SANTOS.
Juiz de Fora	GERALDO MARIA DE MORAIS PENIDO.

Most Rev.:

Maceió	ADELMO CAVALCANTI MACHADO.
Manáus	JOÃO DE SOUSA LIMA.
Mariana	OSCAR DE OLIVEIRA.
Natal	NIVALDO MONTE.
Niterói	ANTÔNIO DE ALMEIDA MORAES.
Olinda and Recife	HELDER PESSÔA CÂMARA.
Paraíba	JOSÉ M. PIRÈS.
Pôrto Alegre	ALFREDO VINCENTE SCHERER.
Pouso Alegre	JOSÉ D'ANGELO NETO.
Ribeirão Prêto	FELÍCIO CÉSAR DA CUNHA VASCONCELOS.
São Luís do Maranhão	JOÃO JOSÉ DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.
Teresina	AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA.
Vitória	JOÃO BATISTA DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Igreja Evangélica de Confissão Luterana do Brasil: C.P. 2876, Pôrto Alegre; f. 1949; 800,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor KARL GOTTSCHALD; publs. *Voz do Evangelho, Igreja em Nossos Dias, Folha Dominical.*

Igreja Metodista do Brasil: Board of Social Action, Rua Germania 175, Campinas, São Paulo; Exec. Sec. Rev. ALMS SAIR DONTOS.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MORNING EDITIONS

Rio de Janeiro

The first Brazilian newspaper, Hipólito da Costa's *Correio Brasiliense*, was published in London in 1808 and appeared regularly until the end of 1822. During this time, the Brazilian government subsidized several papers to combat da Costa's press, all of which were political. The emergence of the more serious, informative newspapers was very gradual, and it was not until the late nineteenth century that these appeared in the form of regular publications.

The Press of the modern Republic has greatly increased in numbers and circulation, but due to the difficulties of distribution, it is not yet completely national. The Press in Brazil is today subject to two controls: the Censorship Law, passed in December 1968 under the Castelo Branco government, under which editions can, and have been, seized as a form of "after-censorship"; and the National Security Laws, which were extended in 1969 under Costa e Silva and which allow journalists to be tried for political crimes by Military Courts, thus by-passing the Press Law. National Security Laws are obviously subject to wide interpretation.

Brazil Herald: Rua do Resende 65; f. 1946; Managing Partner W. P. WILLIAMSON, Jr.; published daily, except Mondays; only English language daily in Brazil; circ. 15,000.

Correio da Manhã: Avda. Gomes Freire 471; f. 1901; conservative; Dirs. PAULO BITTENCOURT, JOSE VELASCO PORTINHO, ALINIO DE SALES; circ. 60,000.

O Dia: Rua do Riachuelo, 4; popular labour; Dir. OTHON PAULINO; circ. 150,000 (Sundays 350,000).

Diário Carioca: Avda. Rio Branco 25; independent; Dir. ROBERTO POMPEU DE SOUZA BRASIL; circ. 60,000.

Diário de Noticias: Rua Riachuelo 114; f. 1930; democratic; Dir. JOÃO PORTELA RIBEIRO DANTAS; daily circ. 70,000, Sundays 180,000.

O Jornal: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103; f. 1919; leading paper of the Diários Associados; conservative; Dirs. JOÃO CALMON, THEOPHILO DE ANDRADE; Editor-in-Chief M. GOMES MARANHÃO; circ. 98,000.

Jornal do Brasil: Avda. Rio Branco 110/112; f. 1891; Catholic, conservative; Dirs. Countess MAURINA DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES PEREIRA CARNEIRO, MANUEL FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO BRITO, J. SETTE CAMARA; circ. 54,000 daily, 120,000 Sundays.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, 4°; f. 1827; trade; Diarios Associados group; Dir. CARLOS RIZZINI; circ. 30,000.

São Paulo

Diário de São Paulo: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1929; independent; Chateaubriand group; Dir. JOAQUIM PINTO NAVAIO; circ. 85,000.

Diário Popular: Rua do Carmo 20; f. 1884; independent; Dir. RODRIGO SOARES, Jr.

O Estado de São Paulo: Rua Major Quedinho 28, C.P. 8005; f. 1875; independent; circ. 180,000 daily, 250,000 Sundays.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barao de Limeira 425; f. 1920; Dir. OTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 170,000 daily, 220,000 Sundays.

A Gazeta Esportiva: Avda. Casper Líbero 88; f. 1947; Editor C. J. NELLI; circ. 100,000.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING EDITIONS

Rio de Janeiro

O Globo: Rua Irineu Marinho 35; f. 1925; independent conservative; Dir. ROBERTO MARINHO; circ. 197,000.

A Noticia: Rua do Riachuelo 359, 4°; popular; Dir. CHAGAS FREITAS; circ. 100,000 (Mondays 200,000).

Tribuna da Imprensa: Rua Lavradio 98; f. 1949; progressive; Dir. Propr. and Editor HELIO FERNANDES (deported July 1967); circ. 30,000.

Ultima Hora: Rua Sotero dos Reis 62; f. 1951; Dir. and Pres. SAMUEL WEINER; circ. 130,000.

São Paulo

Diário da Noite: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1925; independent, Chateaubriand group; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1921; Dir. OTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; conservative; circ. 170,000.

A Gazeta: Avda. Casper Libero 88; f. 1906; independent; Dir. PEDRO MONTEONE; publ. by Fundação Caspar Líbero; circ. 100,000.

Diário do Comércio e Industria: Rua Silveira Martins 37; Dir. JOSE DOS SANTOS.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Belém, Pará

Estado do Pará: f. 1910; morning; Dir. AFONSO JUSTO CHERMONT.

Folha do Norte: Rua Gaspar Viana 91; f. 1896; morning; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO; circ. 25,000.

Folha Vespertina: evening; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO.

A Provincia do Pará: Rua Campos Sales 100/104; f. 1876; Dir. FREDERICO BARATA; circ. 24,000.

Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

O Diário: Av. Francisco Sales 536; f. 1935; morning; Catholic; Pres. and Dir. H. HARGREAVES; circ. 26,000.

Diário da Tarde: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1936; evening; Dirs. JOAO CALMON, FREDERICO CHATEAUBRIAND; circ. 12,000.

Diário do Comércio: Caixa Postal 456; f. 1931; economic affairs; Dir. José COSTA.

Estado de Minas: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1927; morning; independent; mem. of Diários Associados group; Dirs. GERALDO TEIXERA DA COSTA, JOAO CALMON; circ. 30,000 (weekdays), 81,000 (Sundays).

Folha da Minas: Rua Curitiba 592; f. 1934; morning; pro-Government; Dir. EUGÊNIO K. DUTRA; circ. 20,000.

Minas Gerais: Avda. Augusto de Lima 270, C.P. 84; f. 1892; morning; official State organ; Dir. José GUIMARÃES ALVES.

Informador Comércial: Caixa Postal 456; f. 1931; commercial information, market studies.

Brasília

Correio Brasiliense: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 545; f. 1960; Dir. José MARIA ALKMIN.

Crítica de Brasília: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 1842.

Folha de Brasília: Avda W3 Q7, Casa 204.

Curitiba, Paraná

Diário do Paraná: Rua José Loureiro 111; f. 1955; Dir. ADHERBAL G. STRESSER.

Estado do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; f. 1951; Dirs. A. MERHY, J. D. FREITAS NETO; circ. 39,000.

Tribuna do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; Dir. J. B. MORAES; circ. 24,000.

Florianopolis, Santa Catarina

Diário da Tarde: Rua Conselheiro Mafra 82; f. 1935; evening; Dir. Dr. TULIO CESAR GONDIN; Editor A. SEIXAS NETTO; circ. 5,000.

Fortaleza, Ceará

O Povo: Rua Senador Pompeu 1082; f. 1928; evening; Dir. J. C. ALENCAR BRASIL; circ. 12,000.

Unitário: Rua Senador Pompeu 864; f. 1903; Dir. MANUEL EDUARDO PINHEIRO CAMPOS.

Manaus, Amazonas

A Critica: Rua Lobo d'Almada 278; f. 1948; circ. 7,500.

O Jornal: Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro 556; f. 1930; Dir. AGUINOLDO ARCHER PINTO; circ. 12,000 (weekdays), 18,000 (Sundays).

Natal, Rio Grande do Norte

Jornal do Comércio: Travessa Bom Jesus 148.

Tribuna do Norte: f. 1950; Dir. AGNELO ALVES.

Niterói, Rio de Janeiro

O Fluminense: Rua da Conceição 163; f. 1878; Dir. ALBERT TORRES.

Correio Fluminenese: Rua José Clemente 36.

Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

Correio do Povo: Rua dos Andradas 972; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 65,000, 130,000 (Sundays).

Diário de Noticias: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1925; morning; Conservative; Dir. ERNESTO CORREIA; Editor NELSON DINIAS; circ. 40,000.

Fôlha da Tarde: f. 1936; evening; Dir. ARLINDO PASQUALINI.

A Hora: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1954; Editor NELSON DINIAS.

Recife, Pernambuco

Diário de Pernambuco: Praca da Independência 12; f. 1825; morning; independent; Dirs. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA CASTRO (Pres.); Dr. ANIBAL FERNANDES (Sec.), O. MATA, J. SANTOS; circ. 30,000.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1919; morning; conservative; Dir. D. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ.

Correio do Povo: 1 Rua Visconde de Goiana 337.

Diário da Noite: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1946; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 23,000.

Salvador, Bahia

Diário de Noticias: f. 1875; morning; democratic; Dir. ODORICO TAVARES.

O Estado da Bahia: Rua Carlos Gomes; f. 1933; morning; Dirs. ODORICO TAVARES, PAULO NACIFE.

A Tarde: Praça Castro Alves 5; f. 1912; evening; Dir. RANULFO OLIVEIRA; circ. 8,000.

Santos, São Paulo

O Diário: Rua do Comercio 15; f. 1936; morning; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.

A Tribuna: Caixa Postal 715; f. 1894; morning; conservative; Dir. GIUSFREDO SANTINI; circ. 40,000.

Cidade de Santos: f. 1967; Pres. OCTAVIO FRAS DE OLIVEIRA.

São Luiz, Maranhão

O Globo: f. 1939; evening; Diários Associados group; Dir. FEDERICO BARATA; circ. 5,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Rio de Janeiro

Antenna: C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1926; telecommunications and electronics; monthly; Dir. G. A. PENNA; circ. 18,000.

Conjuntura Econômica: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Serviço de Publicações, Praia do Botofago 186; monthly, also international edition.

O Cruzeiro: Rua do Livramento 179-203; Dir. ACCIOLY NETTO; weekly.

Eletrônica Popular: C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1956; electronics, radio, TV, Hi-Fi; bi-monthly; circ. 17,000.

Informação Brasileira: Rua Buenos Aires 251, 1° andar; fortnightly; commerce.

Manchete: Rua Frei Caneca 511; f. 1952; weekly; general.

Observador Econômico e Financeiro, O: Av Graça Aranha 182–9° andar; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. MARINETTE BOUÇAS; monthly.

Revista Brasil Ilustrado: Rua da Almirante Gonçalvez 23; fortnightly; illustrated; general interest.

Revista Civilização Brasileira: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; cultural; bi-monthly; circ. 20,000.

Revista da Semana: Rua Visconde de Maranguape 15; Props. Cia. Editora Americana; Editor REINALDO JARDIM; general; weekly.

Revista do Esporte: Rua São Luiz Gonzaga 601; weekly; sports.

Rio Magazine: Rua Senador Dantas 118; f. 1933; monthly; general.

Seleções do Reader's Digest: Editora Ypiranga, Av. Presidenta Vargas 62-7° andar; f. 1933; monthly (Brazilian edition of *Reader's Digest* in Portuguese).

Vida Doméstica: Rua Riachuelo 414; f. 1920; Dir. CARLOS GONÇALVES FIDALGO; monthly; women's interest; also publishes *Vida Infantil, Vida Juvenil* and *Coletânea.*

São Paulo

Acrópole: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5°, caixa postal 3798; f. 1938; architecture; monthly.

B.G. Brasil Gráfico: caixa postal 9090; review of the graphic arts; quarterly.

Casa e Jardim: Avda. Casper Libero 383–2° andar; f. 1953; homes and gardens; illustrated; monthly.

Digesto Econômico: Associação Comercial de São Paulo, Rua Boa Vista 51, caixa postal 8082; monthly.

Iris: Avda. Prestes Maia, 220, 17° and Conj. 171, caixa postal 1704; f. 1947; review of photography, the cinema and tape recorder; monthly; Editor Dr. HANS KORANYI.

Mundo Elétrico: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5°, caixa postal 3798; f. 1959; electricity; monthly.

Realidade: Rua João Adolfo 118; monthly; illustrated; general interest.

Veja: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; news weekly; Dir. MINO CARTA.

Visão: Rua Braulio Gomes 36-4° andar; f. 1956; business magazine; Editor HERNANE TAVARES DE SÁ; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência Nacional: Presidencia da República; official; Dir. MÁRIO NEIVA.

Agência Meridional, Ltda.: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; Dir. FRANCISCO BUSTO.

Asapress: Av. Alm. Barroso 72, Rio de Janeiro.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rio de Janeiro

Agencia Nacionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): Largo do Marchado 39, 2°, C.P. 95; Bureau Chief EMILIO MILLUL.

AP: Avda. Rio Branco 25, 12° andar, C.P. 72-ZC-000; Bureau Chief GEORGE ARFELD.

UPI: Avda. Rio Branco 110, 6° andar, C.P. 719; Man. ALBERTO J. SCHAZIN.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Novosti, Reuters, Tass.

ANSA, AP and UPI are represented in Brasília.

ANSA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI are represented in São Paulo.

Reuters is represented in Santos.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Associação Brasileira de Imprensa: Rua Araújo Pôrto Alegre 71, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1908.

PUBLISHERS

Rio de Janeiro

Companhia José Aguilar Editôra: Rua da Alfândega, 111-A, sala 301; C.P. 5122; f. 1958; literature; fiction; Pres. JOSÉ AGUILAR SAMPER; Dir. SILVIA FARRÉ.

Antenna-Emprêsa Jornalistica S.A.: Av. Mar. Floriano 143; C.P. 1131-ZC-00; br. at Rua Vitória 379/383, São Paulo; f. 1926; technical books and magazines on electronics and radio.

Artes Gráficas Industrias Reunidas, S.A.: Rua México 98-B, C.P. 3291-ZC-00; education, history, philosophy, belle-lettres, fiction.

Editôra Paulo de Azevedo Ltda.: Rua do Ouvidor 166, C.P. 658-Zc-00; f. 1854; text-books, general; Dir. Ivo VIANNA DE AZEVEDO.

Casa Publicadora Batista: Rua Paulo Fernandes 24; f. 1901; Bibles; periodicals; Dir. EDGAR FRANCIS HALLOCK.

Editorial Calvino, Ltda.: Avda. 28 de Setembro 174.

Livraria-Editôra da Casa do Estudante do Brasil: Largo da Carioca 11, 2°; f. 1942; general; Dir. ARQUIMEDES DE MELO NETO; São Paulo Office: Rua Brigadeiro Galvão 231, 2°.

Centro Redentor: Rua Jorge Rudge 119; f. 1912; religious works; Pres. ANTÓNIO DO NASCIMENTO COTTAS.

Editôra Civilização Brasileira, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; f. 1932; text-books, general literature, science, national and foreign works; Dirs. LOURIVAL MAZZINI NETTO, HÉLIO SILVA, MÁRIO DA SILVA BRITO.

Getulio M. Costa: Praça 15 de Novembro 101.

Edições O Cruzeiro: Rua Licramente 203; education, history, children's books, science.

Editôra Delta: 22 Travessa do Ouvidor; education, children's books, fiction, encyclopaedias and dictionaries.

Emiel-Editôra: Rua Alvaro Alvim 33-37.

Editorial Gonzalez Porto: (Head Office: Mexico City); Rua Senador Dantas; f. 1921; medical, scientific, technical, etc.; Dir. ADOLFO LÓPEZ GUILLÉN; offices in São Paulo, Rua 7 de Abril 252-1° andar, Recife, Rua Floriano Peixoto 85, 1°, and Pôrto Alegre, Avda. Otavio Rocha 73, 3°; others throughout South America.

Editôra Guanabara Koogan S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor 132; f. 1930; medical, business and management, and juvenile; Pres. ABRAHÃO KOOGAN.

W. M. Jackson, Inc.: Rua Miguel Couto 35; f. 1923; encyclopaedias, literary, technical; Dir. ROBERTO CASTRO RIAÑO.

Editôra José Konfino: Avda. Erasmo Braga 227, 1°, C.P. 2746; f. 1937; law only; Dir. JOSÉ KONFINO.

Ao Livro Técnico S.A.: Avenida Rio Branco 120, Loja 16; technical books.

Livros de Portugal, S.A.: Rua Miguel Couto 40; f. 1941; philology, history, contemporary and classical Portuguese works; Dir. JOÃO FONSECA MARZANO.

Livraria José Olympio Editôra, S.A.: Rua dos Gusmoes 104.

Irmãos Pongetti-Editores: Rua Sacadura Cabral 240; f. 1925 as Paulo, Pongetti e Cia., present name 1932; history, general literature; Dirs. RUGGERO and RODOLPHO PONGETTI.

Tecnoprint Gráfica, S.A.: C.P. 1880; f. 1947; education, fine arts, sciences, "Edições de Ouro" paperbacks.

Casa Editôra Vecchi, Ltda.: Rua do Resende 144; f. 1913; general literature and magazines; Man. AMÁLIA VECCHI.

Editôra Vozes, Ltda.: Rua Frei Luis, 100-Petrópolis RJ; f. 1901; Catholic publishers; offices in Rio de Janeiro GB, Rua Senador Feijo 168; Belo Horizonte Mg, Rua Tupis 85; Pôrto Alegre RS, Rua Riachuelo 1280; Dir. Father Dr. LUDOVICO GOMES DE CASTRO; publs. *Revista Eclesiástica Brasileira, Vozes, Serviço de Documentação (SEDOC), Grande Sinal, Renovacao Crista, Centro Informativo Católico (CIC), Bibliografia Classificada.*

São Paulo

Editôra Abril and **Abril Cultural, Ltda.:** Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800, C.P. 2372; magazines, textbooks, science, encyclopaedias, guides.

Livraria Freitas Bastos, S.A.: Rua 14 de Novembro 62; f. 1922; juridical books; Pres. LINDA ANTONGINI DE FREITAS BASTOS; Dir. JACQUES VISNEVSKI; publ. *Revista Direito* (every two months).

Boa Leitura Editôra, S.A.: Rua General Jardim 359/361, C.P. 738; geography, history, popular sciences.

Editôra do Brasil, S.A.: C.P. 4986; geography, education physics, literature.

Editôra Brasiliense: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 93-12° andar; education, sociology, history, administration.

Editora Cultrix: Rua Conselheiro Furtado 648; fine arts, history, popular sciences, fiction, school textbooks.

Cultura Moderna: Rua São Bento 51.

Difusão Européia do Livro Ltda.: Rua Bento Freitas 362, 6°, C.P. 30.340; f. 1950.

Editôra Egéria, S.A.: astronomy, biology, popular sciences, children's books, encyclopaedias.

Livraria Editôra Flamboyant, Ltda.: Rua Lavradio 222; fine arts, history, technology, encyclopaedias.

Herder Editôra Livraria Ltda.: Praça D. José Gaspar 106-3a sobreloja No. 12-15; f. 1952; philosophy, religion, psychology, literature, reference books, etc.; Man. Dir. WOLFGANG KNAPP.

Editorial Labor do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Gen. Jardim 472; f. 1937; art, scientific, technical; Dir. JOSÉ BACHS M.

Cia. Melhoramentos de São Paulo, Indústrias de Papel: Rua Tito 479, C.P. 8120; f. 1890; textbooks, science, juvenile, education, history; Pres. HENRIQUE VILLABOIM.

Companhia Editôra Nacional: Rua dos Gusmões 639, C.P. 7032; br. at Rua Benjamin Constant 30, Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Imperatriz 43, Recifé, Rua dos Andradas 725, Pôrto Alegre, Rua Sen. Manuel Barata 130, Belém; f. 1926; textbooks, history, science, social sciences, philosophy, fiction, juvenile; Dir. OCTALLES MARCONDES FERREIRA.

Editôra Vera-Cruz Ltda.: Rua Alagoas 344; f. 1959; history, politics, philosophy, sociology, religion; Dirs. Dr. ARNAL DO VIDIGAL XAVIER DA SILVEIRA, Dr. PLINIO VIDIGAL XAVIER DA SILVEIRA.

Belo Horizonte

Editôra Cardal Ltda.: Rua São Paulo 2173, 3° and.

Curitiba

Editôra Guaira, Ltda.: Rua D. Julia da Costa 525, C.P. V; f. 1940; law, literature, science; Dir. Supt. Dr. DE PLACIDO E SILVA; Man. ANTÓNIO TEOFILO DE ANDRADE; offices in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Pôrto Alegre

Editôra Globo: Rua dos Andradas 1428; C.P. 1520; f. 1883; textbooks, literature, technical works; Dirs. HENRIQUE BERTASO, JOSÉ BERTASO, JOSÉ OTÁVIO BERTASO, CLÁUDIO MARCELO BERTASO, FERNANDO BERTASO, PLINIO J. BERTASO; brs. in Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Conselho Nacional de Telecomunicações (*National Telecommunications Council*): Rua Miguel Couto 105, Rio de Janeiro.

RADIO

Rádio Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Palácio da Cultura e Educação, Praça da República 141-A, 3° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1937; Dir.-Gen. Prof. EREMILDO LUIZ VIANNA; official station.

Rádio Educadora de Brasília: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 1, 3° andar, MEC, Brasília; f. 1937; Dir.-Gen. Prof. EREMILDO LUIZ VIANNA; official station.

Rádio Rural Brasileira: Ministério da Agricultura, Largo da Misericordia 4° andar, Rio de Janeiro; Dir.-Gen. A. CLOVIS J.; official station.

There are some 350 commercial broadcasting stations.

In 1969 there were about 5,575,000 radio receivers.

The main broadcasting stations in Rio de Janeiro are: Rádio Globo, Rádio Maua, Rádio Nacional, Rádio Tamoio, Rádio Tupi; and in São Paulo: Rádio Cultura, Rádio Difusora de São Paulo, Rádio Gazeta, Rádio Record, Rádio Pan-Americana and Rádio Bandeirantes.

TELEVISION

Televisão Nacional de Brasília: C.P. 95, Brasília; government station.

In 1969 forty-seven commercial television stations were operating, five were projected, and about 6,000,000 sets were in use. A system of colour television has been chosen.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão, ABERT: Av. Rio Branco 4, Salas 901-903, Rio de Janeiro; mems.; 85 short-wave and 607 medium-wave radio stations and 37 television stations; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DE MEDEIROS CALMÓN.

Diários e Emissoras Associados: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; mems.; 23 radio stations, 14 television stations and 34 newspapers; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DE MEDEIROS CALMÓN; Gen. Dir. Dr. PAULO CABRAL DE ARAUJO.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; b.=billion; res.=reserves; cr.=cruzeiros, amounts in new cruzeiros, unless otherwise stated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central do Brasil: Avda. Presidente Vargas 84, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as Banco Central da República do Brasil, name changed 1967; issues currency, carries out all gold and exchange transactions, has taken over monetary and credit supervision from SUMOC and functions of Rediscount Department; cap. 34m., res. 325m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. ERNANE GALVÊAS.

FINEX: Fund f. 1966 to finance exports and purchase exportable surpluses.

FUNDEPE—Fundo para Desenvolvimento da Pecuária: f. 1967; to finance development of cattle-raising and wool and milk production; disposable funds 216m. new cruzeiros, half from an IBRD loan; funds to be allocated mainly in states of Rio Grando do Sul, São Paulo, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso and Goiás.

STATE CONTROLLED BANK

Banco do Brasil, S.A.: Brasília; f. 1808, reorg. 1905; cap. 240m., dep. 10,339m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. NÉSTOR JOST.

DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKS

Banco Bozano Simonsen de Investimento, S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 138, C.P. 5074-ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967 by Bank of London and South America and Bozano, Simonsen Group; investment bank catering for medium- and eventually long-term capital requirements.

Banco Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento FINASA: São Paulo; f. 1965; 23 member banks; finances development opportunities in industry, commerce, agriculture.

Banco de Desenvolvimento de Investimento Copeg: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967 to take over and expand work of Cia. Progresso do Estado da Guanabara; initial cap. 5m.

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Paraná, S.A. (BADEP): Rua 15 de Novembro, 270-6° andar, Curitiba, Paraná; f. 1968 to replace the Campanhia de Desenvolvimento do Paraná-Codepar; fosters the expansion of the industrial sector; initial cap. 120m.; Dir.-Pres. ADEODATO ARNALDO VOLPI.

Banco Nacional de Habitação: f. 1964; Pres. CLAUDIO LUIS PINTO.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico: Av. Rio Branco 53, ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952 to assist in the financing of development schemes sponsored by the Government, particularly in the fields of railway transport, electric power, basic industries and agriculture and related sectors. Since 1964 more emphasis is being placed on the development of different regions; Pres. JAYME MAGRASSI DE SÁ; Dir. Superintendent ALBERTO DO AMARAL OSÓRIO.

Special funds:

FIPEME—Programa de Financiamento à Pequena e Média Emprêsas: f. March 1965; funds made available by IABD and German Kreditanstalt: investment 1965, 16.2 billion cruzeiros; financing loans to smaller industries, particularly in less developed regions of the country.

FUNTEC—Fundo de Desenvolvimento Técnico-Científico: f. 1964; funds available directly from BNDE, investment 1965: 1 billion cruzeiros; financing technico-scientific research, secondary and higher level technical education and special research programmes in petroleum, siderurgical and paper and cellulose industries.

FINEP—Fundo de Financiamento de Estudos de Projetos e Programas: f. 1965 under auspices of Ministry of Planning; funds from BNDE, investment 1965: 100m. cruzeiros; financing private initiative in investment, also supporting future investments.

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil: f. 1952; cap. 100m. cruzeiros of which 70 per cent was provided by the Government; Pres. RUBENS VAZ COSTA.

Banco Paulista de Desenvolvimento Econômico: São Paulo; f. 1966; provides long-term financing for development and medium- and short-term loans for purchasing machinery and equipment; init. cap. 300,000m. cruzeiros.

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul: Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; development bank for the provinces of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina; f. 1961 in Paraná; acts as agent for numerous federal financing agencies and co-operates with IBRD; works on industrial and agricultural products.

Financeira Nacional: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as FINAME one of the special funds of the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico, present status 1967; financing production of machinery and industrial, agricultural and transport equipment.

Rio de Janeiro

Banco Aliança, S.A.: Praça Pio X 99; f. 1906; Mans. H. G. HAGEN and ANTONIO RIBEIRO.

Banco Andrade Arnaud, S.A.: Rua Sete de Setembro 32; f. 1929; cap. and res. 14m., dep. 120m. (Nov. 1968); 76 brs.; Pres. RAUL PINTO DE CARVALHO.

Banco Boavista, S.A.: Praça Pio X 118A, C.P. 1560-ZC-00; f. 1924; Pres. C. GUINLE DE PAULA MACHADO.

Banco do Estado da Guanabara, S.A.: Avda. Nilo Peçanha 175, C.P. 4321-ZC-P; f. 1945; cap. 46m., dep. 504m. (June 1969); Pres. CARLOS ALBERTO VIEIRA; 39 brs.

Banco Irmãos Guimarães, S.A.: Rua da Quitanda 80-80A; f. 1937; cap. 20m., dep. 200m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. DAVID A. O. GUIMARÃES.

Banco Lar Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor, 98; C.P. 221-ZC-00 associated with Chase Manhattan Bank; Co-Man. TERENCE T. MCGRATH.

Banco Lowndes: Av. Presidente Vargas 290; cap. 4m., dep. 20m. (June 1969); Chair. VIVIAN LOWNDES; Pres. JOSÉ GARRIDO TORRES.

Banco Pareto, S.A.: Rua 1° de Março 31; f. 1887; Pres. GIANNI MARIA ATTILIO PARETO.

Banco Português do Brasil: Rua da Assembleia 23; f. 1918; in 1966 absorbed **Banco do Comércio, S.A.**, and three other banks; Pres. JOSÉ ADOLFO DA SILVA GORDO.

Banco Real do Canadá S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 80; correspondents of The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

São Paulo

Banco América do Sul, S.A.: Rua Senador Feijó 197-205, C.P. 8075; f. 1940; cap. 14.5m., dep. 174.5m. (June 1969); Pres. APOLONIO JORGE DE FARIA SALLES.

Banco Bandeirantes do Comércio, S.A.: Rua do Tesouro 39, C.P. 30024; f. 1944; cap. 10,000m., dep. 177,096m. (1969); Pres. Dr. PAULO AUGUSTO DE LIMA; Dirs. LUCÍNIO DA CUNHA BAUMGRATZ, Dr. LUÍZ R. SALGADO CANDIOTA.

Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, S.A.: Avda. Ipiranga 210; f. 1943; Dir.-Pres. Dr. J. CUNHA, Jr.

Banco Brasul de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 306-318; f. 1943, name changed 1956; cap. 17m., dep. 178m. (June 1969); Pres. SERGIO PINHO MELLAO; Man. Dirs. VICTOR MALZONI, JOAO AVELINO PINHO MELLÃO, GUILHERME C. A. MELLÃO.

Banco Comercial do Estado de São Paulo: Rua 15 de Novembro 336; f. 1912; Pres. F. DE PAULA V. DE AZEVEDO; Man. Dir. Dr. J. B. COUTINHO NOGUEIRA.

Banco ITAU América, S.A.: Rua Bôa Vista, 176; f. 1943; cap. 60m., dep. 650m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. HERBERT LEVY; Gen. Dir. OLAVO EGYDIO SETUBAL.

Banco de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 347; f. 1889; cap. 12m., dep. 134.9m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JOÃO ADHEMAR DE ALMEIDO PRADO.

Banco do Comércio e Industria de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 289; f. 1889; cap. 77.4m., dep. 440.9m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. ROBERTO F. AMARAL.

Banco do Estado de São Paulo, S.A.: Praça Antônio Prado 6, C.P. 60-B; f. 1926; cap. 242m., dep. 1,259m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. Dr. L. DE TOLEDO PIZA E ALMEIDA FILHO.

Banco Francês e Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 268; f. 1948; affiliated with Crédit Lyonnais; Pres. J. P. GOUVÊA VIEIRA.

Banco Francês e Italiano para a América do Sul, S.A. Sudameris: Rua 15 de Novembro 213; f. 1949; cap. 15,310m., dep. 122,930m. (Nov. 1968); Chair. RODRIGO OCTÁVIO FILHO; Dir.-Supt. GUIDO ROSSIGNOLI.

Banco Intercontinental do Brasil, S.A.: Praca Antônio Prado 13/29, C.P. 7067; f. 1958; cap. 3m., dep. 23m. (June 1968); Pres. FERDINANDO MATARAZZO; Dir.-Gen. GABINO PAULINO GARCÍA ORTEGA.

Banco Mercantil de São Paulo, S.A.: Head Office: Avda. Paulista, 1450; Foreign Exchange Dept.: Rua Alvares Penteado, 165; f. 1938; cap. 131.7m., dep. 501m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. GASTO E. DE BUENO VIDIGAL; Vice-Pres. MÁRCIO DA COSTA BUENO.

Banco Nacional do Comércio de São Paulo: Rua Boa Vista 242; f. 1936; cap. 5m., dep. 36.3m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. MAURO PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Banco Noroeste do Estado de São Paulo: Rua Alvares Penteado 216; f. 1923; cap. 15m., dep. 228.8m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. JORGE W. SIMONSEN.

Belém

Banco Geral do Brasil, S.A.: f. 1968; merger of Banco Moreira Gomes and Banco Monteiro de Castro; cap. 4m., res. 863,621; Pres. DENIO CHAGAS NOGUEIRA.

Belo Horizonte

Banco da Lavoura de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Av. Afonso Pena 726, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; f. 1925; cap. 10m., dep. 380.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. GILBERTO DE ANDRADE FARIA.

Banco de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Espírito Santo 527; f. 1930; Pres. FLÁVIO PENTAGNA GUIMARAES; Man. C. Z. CALDAS; Exchange Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO DE ASSIS CASTRO.

Banco Mercantil de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Rio de Janeiro, 680, C.P. 836; f. 1941; cap. 14,000m., dep. 181,252m. (June 1969); Pres. VICENTE DE ARAÚJO.

Juiz de Fora

Banco de Crédito Real de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Halfeld 504; Foreign Exchange Dept.: 116 Av. Rio Branco 6 andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1889; Pres. MAURÍCIO CHAGOS BICALHO.

Pôrto Alegre

Banco do Estado de Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua Capitão Montanha 77, C.P. 505; f. 1928; cap. 30m., dep. 247.7m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. GUSTAVO LANGSCH.

Banco Nacional do Comércio, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1028; f. 1895; cap. 40m., dep. 75m. (Sept. 1969); Dirs. JOSÉ R. DE ALMEIDA NETO, ARGEU E. DIEHL, FERNANDO WILSON SEFTON, E. E. MAURELL MÜLLER, DANIEL MONTEIRO.

Banco da Provincia do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1171; f. 1858; cap. 21.5m., dep. 120.1m. (Dec. 1967); Dirs. VICTOR A. BASTAIN, J. GALANT, Jr., A. F.

BORGES, J. B. MARTÍNEZ, JOSÉ P. REIS, JOÃO C. DA COSTA RIBEIRO, ALMIR DUARTE E DARIO M. ALVES.

Banco Industrial e Comercial do Sul, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1080, C.P. 362; f. 1929 as Banco Pfeiffer, S.A., present name 1942; cap. p.u. 24.5m., dep. 148.2m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. W. A. GEHLEN.

Salvador

Banco da Bahia, S.A.: Rua Miguel Calmón 32, C.P. 118; f. 1858, incorporated **Banco do Povo, S.A.** 1968; cap. 15m., dep. 192m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. CLEMENTE MARIANI BITTENCOURT.

Banco Econômico da Bahia: Praça da Inglaterra 2; f. 1834; cap. 8,180m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. EUGENIO T. LEAL.

FOREIGN BANKS

(Rio de Janeiro, unless otherwise stated)

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Rua da Alfândega 19.

Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay: H.O.: Montevideo, Uruguay; br. in Rio de Janeiro; f. 1963.

Banco Holandês Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; Rua Buenos Aires 9-15; C.P. 1242-ZC-00; f. 1917; Man. Dir. F. H. VAN VEENENDAAL.

Banco Italo-Belga, S.A.: H.O.: 59 Rue de l'Association, Brussels 1; Av. Pres. Vargas 417; f. 1911 as Banque Brésilienne Italo-Belge, present name 1914; 5 brs. in South America; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; Rua 15 de Novembro 165, São Paulo; Chief Man. E. Y. WHITTLE; Man. São Paulo Branch W. H. NAPIER; Rio Branch, Rua da Alfandega, 29/35; Man. F. GOULD; 12 other branches in Brazil.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Avda. Rio Branco 109; C.P. 1576-ZC-00; Rep. GORDON BRADFORD.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud) and **Dresdner Bank, A.G.:** Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, Hamburg 36, and Knesebeckstr. 8/9, Berlin 12; Rua Teófilo Otoni 15-6°, salas 614/617; f. 1906; Gen. Man. KARL SCHMIDT.

The First National Bank of Boston: H.O.: 67 Milk Street, Boston; Avda. Rio Branco 18; São Paulo, Santos, Campinas.

First National City Bank: H.O.: 399 Park Ave., New York City, U.S.A.; Avda. Rio Branco 85; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Brazil FRANCIS V. QUEEN.

STOCK EXCHANGES

There are Stock Exchanges at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and Commodity Exchanges at Pôrto Alegre, Vitória, Recife and Santos.

INSURANCE

Rio de Janeiro

American Motorists Insurance Co.: Rua Debret, no. 79, 10-13° ands.; f. 1955; Gen. Rep. for Brazil H. A. BUFFALO.

Atlantica—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Praça Pio X, no. 79; f. 1935; Dir. Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA; Dir. Vice-Pres. MOACYR PEREIRA DA SILVA, RICARDO PAULO ROQUETTE-PINTO.

Colonial—Cia. Nac. de Segs. Gerais: Rua do Rosário No. 90; f. 1944; Dir. Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Columbia—Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Almirante Barroso 81, C.P. 334; f. 1943; Pres. CARLOS F. LIMA.

Companhia Boavista de Seguros: Rua do Passeio no. 62, C.P. 1779; f. 1937; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO TEIXEIRA BOAVISTA.

Cia. de Seguros Maritimos e Terrestres Lloyd Sul Americano; Rua Debret 79, 10°-13°, C.P. 580-ZC-00; f. 1919; Dir. H. A. BUFFALO.

Companhia Nacional de Seguro Agrícola: Avda. Presidente Antonio Carlos 607, C.P. 1129; f. 1954; Pres. R. G. CRUZ DE LIMA.

Confiança—Cia. de Segs. Maritimos e Terrestres: Rua do Carmo 43, 8°; f. 1872; Pres. OCTAVIO FERREIRA NOVAL.

Continental—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Beneditinos 10, 2°-5°; f. 1924; Pres. LUÍZ ESTEVES.

A Equitativa dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, Sociedade Mútua de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 125, C.P. 398; f. 1896; Pres. O. LUNA FREIRE.

Fortaleza—Cia. Nac. de Segs.: Rua da Assembléia 72; f. 1935; Pres. Ing. NELSON OTTONI DE REZENDE.

Garantia—Cia. de Seguros Maritimos e Terrestres: Av. Graça Aranha 416, C.P. 1259; f. 1866; Pres. JULIO DE SOUZA AVELLAR.

Guanabara—Cia. de Seguros: Avda. Rio Branco 103, C.P. 1324; f. 1903; Man. N. ZAMITH.

Indenizadora—Cia. de Seguros Maritimos e Terrestres: Avda. Rio Branco 26A, C.P. 914; f. 1888; Pres. Dr. P. BURLAMAQUI DE MELLO.

Interamericana—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Senador Dantas 70/74; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. O. DE BEAUCLAIR.

Cia. Interestadual de Segs.: Avda. 13 de Maio 23; f. 1944; Dir.-Pres. JOSÉ JOÃO ABDALLA.

Cia. Internacional de Segs.: Rua Assembleia 104, C.P. 1137; f. 1920; Chair. Dr. CELSO DA ROCHA MIRANDA.

Itamaraty—Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Rua do Carmo 65/67, C.P. 919; f. 1946; Pres. GUMERCINDO NOBRE FERNANDES.

Lloyd Industrial Sul Americano, A.S.: Rua Debret 79, 10-13° ands., C.P. 530-ZC-00; f. 1920; Dir.-Pres. H. A. BUFFALO.

Mercantil—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua Senador Dantas 14, C.P. 207; f. 1939; Pres. Dr. CLAUDIO DE ALMEIDA ROSSI.

Mercúrio—Cia. Nac. de Segs.: Rua da Quitanda 3; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ MIGLIORELLI.

"Miramar" Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Rua do Carmo 65/67, C.P. 919; f. 1929; Dirs. JOSÉ NOBRE FERNANDES, GUMERCINDO NOBRE FERNANDES.

A Nacional—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 151; f. 1946; Pres. J. JARDIN DE FREITAS.

Nova America—Sociedad Mútua de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 151; f. 1854; Dir. Dr. C. CASTRIOTO DE FIGUEIREDO E MELLO.

Novo Mundo—Cia. Nac. de Seg. Gerais: Rua do Carmo 71; f. 1929; Exec. Dir. JOSÉ NOBRE FERNANDES.

Previdente—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Teófilo Otoni 15; f. 1872; Pres. P. BRITO BEZERRA DE MELLO.

Regente—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua México 3, C.P. 959; f. 1958; Pres. A. AUTRAM FRANCO SÁ.

Riachuelo—Cia de Seguros: Rua Teófilo Otoni 15; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. O. LYNCH BEZERRA DE MELLO, Jr.

Rio Branco—Cia de Segs.: Avda. Rio Branco 25, C.P. 893-ZC-00; f. 1946; Pres. AGOSTINHO ERMELINO DE LEÃO FILHO.

Rio de Janeiro—Cia. Nac. de Segs. Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 91, C.P. 4633; f. 1942; Pres. Dr. M. MENDES B. DA SILVA.

Sagres—Cia. de Seguros: Edifício Lowndes, Avda. Presidente Vargas 290, C.P. 689; f. 1924; Pres. José GARRIDO TORRES.

Segurança Industrial—Cia. Nac. de Seguros: Ambulatório 81 An. Cavalc.; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. A. S. A. DE MOURA.

Sol—Cia. de Seguros: Avda. Almirante Barroso 90, C.P. 488; f. 1956; Pres. P. TEIXEIRA BOAVISTA.

Solidez—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua da Assembleia 72, C.P. 2472; f. 1955; Pres. Eng. N. OTTONI DE REZENDE.

Sul América—Cia. Nac. de Seguros de Vida: Rua da Quitanda 86, C.P. 971; f. 1895; Pres. ANTÔNIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Sul América Capitalização, S.A.: Rua da Alfândega 41, C.P. 400-ZC-00; f. 1929; cap. 1.6m., dep. 48,776m.; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.; Vice-Pres. ANTONIO ERNESTO WALLER; Gen. Man. Dr. JORGE OSCAR DE MELLO FLÔRES.

Sul América Terrestres Marítimos e Acidentes—Cia. de Segs.: Rua do Rosário 90, C.P. 1077; f. 1913; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Transatlântica—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Praça Pio X, no. 79, C.P. 119; f. 1938/53; Dir.-Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA; Dir.-Vice-Pres. MOACYR PEREIRA DA SILVA, RICARDO PAULO ROQUETTE-PINTO.

Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil (IRB) (*Reinsurance*): Avda. Marechal Câmara 171, C.P. 1440; f. 1939; Pres. M. DIAS PEQUENO.

São Paulo

Companhia Americana de Seguros: Rua José Bonifacio 110, C.P. 7121; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DOMINGUES SAMPAIO.

Anchieta—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 151, C.P. 147; f. 1959; Dir. L. NAZARENO TEIXEIRA DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Cia. Bandeirante de Seguros Gerais: Praça D. José Gaspar 30, 13°; f. 1943; Pres. EDUARDO JAFET.

Brasil—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Conselheiro Crispiniano 64, C.P. 796; f. 1904; Pres. Dr. H. CAPOTE VALENTE.

Cia. Central de Segs.: C.P. 7264; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. O. A. CAIUBY SALES.

Cia. Excelsior de Segs.: Rua Bôa Vista 314, C.P. 7265; f. 1943; Pres. R. XAVIER DE LIMA.

Companhia Anglo Americana de Seguros Gerais: Rua Bôa Vista 314, C.P. 1618; f. 1955; Pres. P. KIEHL.

Garantia Industrial Paulista—Cia. de Segs.: Rua Líbero Badaró 152, C.P. 2577; f. 1924; Pres. Dr. NELSON LIBERO.

Indiana—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Bôa Vista 236, C.P. 2581; f. 1945; Pres. D. WILTON PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Ipiranga—Cia. Nacional de Segs.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 151, C.P. 1141; f. 1939; Pres. LUIZ NAZARENO DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Ital-Bras—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: f. 1943; Pres. Dr. ALDO M. DE AZEVEDO.

Liderança Capitalização, S.A.: Rua Wenceslau Braz 179, C.P. 938; f. 1944; Pres. A. MUNHOZ BONILHA.

A Marítima—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Xavier de Toledo 114, C.P. 5130; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. ALVARO AUGUSTO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

A Patriarca—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Formosa 409, C.P. 7207; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. O. PORTUGAL.

Cia. Paulista de Seguros: Rua Líbero Badaró 158, C.P. 709; f. 1906; Pres. Dr. NICOLAY MORAES BARROS FILHO.

Companhia Piratininga di Seguros Gerais: Rua Quirino Andrade 215, 11°, C.P. 3648; f. 1938; Pres. ABIBE ISFER.

Prudência Capitalização—Cia. Nacional para Favorecer a Economia: Rua José Bonifácio 278, C.P. 1843; f. 1930; Pres. JOAQUIM BENTO ALVES DE LIMA.

São Paulo—Companhia Nacional de Seguros de Vida: Rua 15 de Novembro 324, C.P. 1868; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. J. M. WHITAKER.

Cia. Seguradora Brasileira: Rua Direita 49, C.P. 1798; f. 1921; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ERMÍRIO DE MORAES.

Urano de Capitalização—Cia.: Rua Xavier de Toledo 14, C.P. 7142; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. J. J. ABDALLA.

Vera Cruz—Cia. Brasiliera de Seguros: Rua João Bricola 67; f. 1955; Pres. P. P. FREIRE DE CARVALHO.

Porto Alegre

Phenix de Pôrto Alegre—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Praça 15 de Novembro, no. 16-2° and 3° ands., C.P. 446; f. 1879.

Pôrto Alegrense—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1276, C.P. 686; f. 1883.

Previdência do Sul—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1049, C.P. 76; f. 1906; Gen. Man. J. C. D'AZEVEDO.

Protetora—Cia. de Seguros Gerais e Acidentes do Trabalho: Praça Rui Barbosa 57, C.P. 583; f. 1936; Dr. G. E. SECCO EICHENNBERG.

Sul Brasil—de Seguros Terrestres e Marítimos: Edificio, Rua dos Andradas 1332, C.P. 294; f. 1909; Dir. L. F. KESSLER.

União—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Borges de Medeiros 261, 1° andar, C.P. 400; f. 1891; Dirs. GUSTAVO LANGSCH, CORALINO LIMA, JORGE AYRES DIAS PINTO.

Principal Provincial Companies

Aliança da Bahia—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Pinto Martins 11, C.P. 351, Cidade do Salvador; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. P. D'UTRA FREIRE DE CARVALHO.

Aliança de Minas Gerais—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Goitacazes 15, C.P. 942, Belo Horizonte; f. 1925; Pres. Dr. L. ADELMO LODI.

Aliança do Pará—Cia. de Seguros: Campos Sales 63, C.P. 605, Belém; f. 1899; Pres. ANTONIO NICOLAU VIANNA DA COSTA.

Atalaia Companhia de Seguros: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 574/80, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1938; cap. 2,400m.; Gen. Man. A. PEREIRA.

Companhia de Seguros da Bahia: Edificio Banco da Bahia, Rua Miguel Calmon 32, C.P. 638, Bahia; f. 1929; Pres. F. M. DE GÓES.

Novo Hamburgo—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Julio de Castilhos 462, C.P. 191, Novo Hamburgo; f. 1950; Dir. W. R. KORNDORFER.

Ouro Verde—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 574/580, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1955; cap. 360,000; Gen. Man. A. PEREIRA.

Paraná—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 574/80, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1939; cap. 1,500m.; Gen. Man. A. PEREIRA.

Pátria—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Edificio Banco Inco, C.P. 7, Itajai, Santa Catarina; f. 1945; Gen. Man. A. CARVALHO DO AMARAL.

Pelotense—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Rua General Osório 725, C.P. 61, Pelotas; f. 1874; Man. Dir. M. REGO MAGALHÃES.

Rio-Grandense—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Benjamin Constant 57, C.P. 173, Cidade de Rio Grande; f. 1886; Pres. MANOEL PEREIRA BRAGA.

Seguradora Indústria e Comércio, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1935; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

Seguradora Industrial e Mercantil, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1940; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Superintendência de Seguros Privados (SUSEP): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966, replacing the *Departamento Nacional de Seguros Privados*; Superintendent RAUL DE SOUSA SILVEIRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The following is a list of the Chambers of Commerce in the more important centres:

Rio de Janeiro

Associação Comercial Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Candelaria 9, 11° e 12°; f. 1834; 6,000 members; Pres. RUI GOMES DE ALMEIDA; 1st Vice-Pres. RUY BARRETO; Sec. Vice-Pres. PEDRO LEÃO VELLOSO WAHMANN; official Technical Advisory Board for the Federal Govt.; publs. *Revista das Classes Produtoras* (monthly).

São Paulo

Associação Comercial de São Paulo: Rua Bôa Vista 51; f. 1894; 11,000 mems.; Pres. DANIEL MACHADO DE CAMPOS; Sec. PAULO EGYDIO MARTINS; publs. *Diário do Comércio, Digesto Econômico, Temas e Problemas.*

Belém

Associação Comercial do Pará: Av. Presidente Vargas, C.P. 337; f. 1864; 655 mems.; Pres. ANTÓNIO MARTINS JÚNIOR; Sec. JOSÉ OIAVO IAMARÃO.

Belo Horizonte

Associação Comercial de Minas Gerais: Avda. Afonso Pena 372, 3° C.P. 1305; f. 1901; Pres. Dr. A. NEVES MARTINS DA CARTA; 63 Dirs.; publs. *Mensagem Econômica* (monthly), *Revista Jornal do Dep. Jurídico Fiscal* (weekly).

Curitiba

Associação Comercial do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro 621-9° andar, C.P. 365; f. 1890; 1,141 mems.; Pres. OSCAR SCHRAPPE SOBRINHO; Sec.-Gen. EROS JOSÉ ALVES; comprises Depts.: Paraguayan Tea (Erva Maté), Coffee, Timber, Trade, Industry, Social, Touring and Publicity; publ. *Boletim Informativo.*

Florianópolis

Associação Comercial de Florianópolis: C.P. 377; f. 1915; 242 mems.; Chair. DIETRICH VON WANGENHEIM; publ. *Boletim Comercial e Industrial* (monthly).

João Pessôa

Associação Comercial: Rua Marechal Pinheiro; f. 1887; 204 mems.

Maceió

Associação Comercial de Maceió: Rua da Alfândega 476.

Manaus

Associação Comercial do Amazonas: Rua Guilherme Moreira 281; f. 1871; 400 mems.; publs. *Boletim* (monthly), *Arquivos* (quarterly), *Relatório* (yearly).

Natal

Associação Comercial do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Duque de Caxias 191; f. 1892; 370 mems.; Pres. E. DIAS FERNANDES.

Niterói

Associação Comercial de Niterói: Rua da Conceição 95.

Pôrto Alegre

Associação Comercial de Pôrto Alegre: Palácio do Comércio, 6°; f. 1858; 1,218 mems.; Pres. FÁBIO ARAÚJO SANTOS; Exec. Dir. JOÃO GOMES MALTEZ; publs. *Boletim Semanal, Boletim Estatístico Mensal.*

Recife

Associação Comercial de Pernambuco: Praça Rio Branco 18; Pres. OSCAR AMORIM.

Associação de Comerciantes Retalhistas do Pernambuco: Rua Duque de Caxias 275; f. 1933; 1,500 mems.

São Luís

Associação Comercial do Maranhão: Palácio do Comércio, Praça Benedito Leite.

Salvador

Associação Comercial da Bahia: Praça do Conde dos Arcos 6, C.P. 193; f. 1811; 1,311 mems.; publ. *Boletim* (monthly).

Sergipe

Associação Comercial de Sergipe: Rua José do Prado Franco 557, C.P. 239.

Vitória

Associação Comercial de Vitória: Rua Misael Pena 216; f. 1909; 120 mems.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Rio de Janeiro

British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.): C.P. 56-ZC-00.

Câmara de Comércio Americana (*American*): Avda. Rio Branco 123, 21st floor.

Câmara de Comércio Franco-Brasileira (*Franco-Brazilian*): Avda. Presidente Antonio Carlos 58.

Câmara de Comércio Holandesa-Brasileira (*Dutch-Brazilian*): (address not available).

Câmara di Commercio Italiana di Rio de Janeiro (*Italian*): Praia do Flamengo 396.

Camara Teuto Brasileira de Comércio e Industria no Rio de Janeiro (*German-Brazilian*): Av. Rio Branco 123-Gr. 708/11, C.P. 1790 ZC-00; f. 1916.

Câmara de Comercio Uruguaya del Brasil (*Uruguayan*): Avda. Rio Branco 20, 18th floor; f. 1934; Exec. Sec. TOBIAS JUCÁ DE CASTRO.

São Paulo

British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275-7° andar, C.P. 1621.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Conselho Nacional de Comércio Exterior—CONCEX (*Foreign Trade Council*): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; to be responsible for foreign exchange and trade policies and for the control of export activities.

Conselho Nacional do Petróleo: Avda. Treze de Maio 13, 26° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1938; consultative body to the Ministry of Mines and Energy; directs national policy on petroleum; Pres. Marechal WALDEMAR LEVY CARDOSO; Vice-Pres. Gen. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA.

Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral—DNPM: Avda. Pasteur 404, Praia Vermelha, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964; responsible for the development of mineral resources; Dir. Dr. F. MOACRYR DE VASCONCELLOS.

Electrobrás: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1962; Governmental holding company responsible for planning, financing and managing Brazil's electric energy programme; cap. 2,220m.; expansion programmes to cost 3m. per yr.; Brazil's yearly electric programme costs U.S. $700m.; new generation per year 1,500,000 kW., mostly hydro-electric, including a nuclear power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kW. due for completion by 1975/6; Pres. MÁRIO BEHRING.

Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica (EMBRAER): São Jose dos Campos, São Paulo; f. 1969, to promote development of the Brazilian aeronautics industry; Pres. Brig. PAULO VICTOR DA SILVA.

Grupo Executivo da Industria Química-GEIQUIM: Praça Mauá 7, Sala 1606, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964 to establish an overall policy for the chemical field and to promote the chemical industry; Exec. Sec. GERALDO GUENNES TAVARES DE LIMA.

Grupo Executivo de Irrigação para o Desenvolvimento Agrícola—Geida: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1968; to supervise the implementation of the National Irrigation Plan, which includes 21 regional projects at the cost of U.S. $300m.

Grupo Executivo para a Racionalizão da Cafeiculture (GERCA): Instituto Brasileiro do Café, Avda. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro; to promote coffee production in Brazil; Sec. Gen. WALTER LAZZARINI.

Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma Agrária—IBRA: Rio de Janeiro; Govt. body to encourage agrarian reform in specially designated priority areas.

Instituto Brasileiro do Café: Av. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952; controls and promotes the production and commerce of coffee and gives technical advice to producers; government agency; Pres. MARIO PENTEADO DE FARIA E SILVA; Sec.-Gen. JOÃO MARINO.

Instituto Brasileiro do Desenvolvimento Florestal: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; independent organization affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; responsible for the annual formulation of national and regional forest plans.

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento Agrário—INDA: Largo de São Francisco 34-3° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964; agricultural development institute under Ministry of Agriculture; encourages all aspects of development to benefit rural communities; Depts. of Colonization, Co-operation and Rural Extension, Rural Development; 21 State offices, 29 regional centres; Pres. Prof. EUDES DE SOUZA LEÃO PINTO; Sec. GENI ARLINDO.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia—INT: Avda. Venezuela 82, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1961; co-operates in national industrial development; Dir. Dr. SYLVIO FRÓES ABREN.

Instituto do Açúcar e do Álcool: Praça 15 de Novembro 42, Rio de Janeiro; C.P. 420 ZC-00, Formiga 21, São Paulo; Government agency for the promotion and development of the Brazilian sugar economy; sole exporter of Brazilian raw sugar; Pres. FRANCISCO OITICICA.

Petrobrás: Praça Pio X, 119, Rio de Janeiro; responsible for development and production of petroleum products; Pres. Gen. ARTUR CANDAL DA FONSECA.

Petrobrás Química—Petroquisa: subsidiary mixed capital company; f. 1968.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Amazônia—SUDAM: Belem; f. 1966 to develop the Amazon regions of Brazil; investment totals U.S. $156m. and 60 new industries are being established in the area; scheme 1966–71 envisages a 10 per cent per annum rise in G.N.P. with investment of 1,450m.; Pres. Gen. MARIO DE BARROS CAVALCANTI; Superintendent Col. JOÃO WALTER DE ANDRADE.

FIDAM: Private investment fund for Amazonia.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Centro-Oeste—SUDECO: Goiânia; f. 1968 to co-ordinate development projects in the State of Goiás, the Triângulo Mineiro area of Minas Gerais and southern Mato Grosso; replaces Fundação Brasil Central.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste—SUDENE: Fortaleza, Ceará; f. 1959; assists development of North Eastern parts of the country; Superintendent Gen. EULER BENTES RIBEIRO.

Grupo Executivo da Grande São Paulo—GEGRAN: São Paulo; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development plans for greater São Paulo.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Sul—SUDESUL: Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná, replacing former Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Fronteira Sudoeste.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comissão do Desenvolvimento Industrial (*Industrial Development Commission*): Ministry of Finance, Rio de Janeiro; an advisory body set up in 1951 under the Ministry of Finance, composed of representatives of various ministries and other government bodies, and two representatives of industry. Its object is to define the lines of industrial expansion to be followed by the government. Sub-committees have been established to consider matters connected with specific industries.

Confederação Nacional da Indústria (C.N.I.) (*National Confederation of Industry*): Av. Nilo Peçanha 50, 34°, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1938; set up in 1945 the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI) to provide advanced technical training through its regional training colleges in the Federal District, State capitals and important industrial centres; also administers the Serviço Social da Indústria (SESI), est. 1945, to secure improvements in the general living standards and education of workers; Pres. THOMÁS POMPEU DE SOUZA.

Federação das Indústrias do Estado de São Paulo (*Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo*): Viaduto Dona Paulina 80, 6°, São Paulo; f. 1937; 85 member firms at Dec. 31st, 1959; is affiliated to Confederação Nacional da Indústria; promotes periodical exhibitions of industrial products of São Paulo State; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO DEVISATE; publs. *Boletim Informativo* (weekly) and legal and economic publications.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Indústria—CNTI (*National Confederation of Industrial Workers*): Rio de Janeiro; 4 million (est.) mems.; including 2 national federations (Workers in the Printing Industry and Public Utility Workers) and 57 state or regional federations; there are also 7 regional councils; Pres. OLAVO PREVIATTI; Gen. Sec. ARGEU EGYDIO DOS SANTOS.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores no Comércio—CNTC (*National Confederation of Commercial Workers*): Rua Alvaro Alvim 21-9° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1947; 2,500,000 (est.) mems.; 22 affiliated federations, including 6 national federations (Hospital Employees, Employees of Resort Centres and Hostels, Hotel Employees, Employees of Commercial Distribution Companies of Minerals and Combustible Minerals, Salesmen and Travelling Salesmen, Warehousemen); Pres. ANTONIO ALVES DE ALMEIDA; First Sec. RAYMUNDO NONATO DA COSTA ROCHA; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Transportes Terrestres—CNTTT (*National Confederation of Land Transport Workers*): Rua Sacadura Cabral 81-3° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1953; 500,000 mems.; affiliated mems. composed of 3 national federations (Motor Vehicle Operators, Railroad Workers, Trolley Car Workers) and 2 state federations; Pres. MARIO LOPES DE OLIVEIRA; First Sec. ODILIO NASCIMENTO DA GAMA; publ. *Boletim de Orientação Sindical* (bi-monthly).

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores nas Emprêsas de Crédito—CONTEC (*National Confederation of Workers in Credit Institutions*): Avda. Presidente Vargas 529-16°, C.P. 52, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1959; 150,000 (est.) mems.; 9 federations of bank employees are affiliated with 114 Unions and 52 Associations; Pres. RUY BRITO DE OLIVEIRA PEDROZA; Sec. Gen. SALVADOR J. N. BERGO FILHO.

Major National Unions not affiliated with a National Centre:

Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Marítimos—FNTM (*National Federation of Maritime Workers*): Rua Camerino 128, Rio de Janeiro; 180,000 (est.) mems.; Sec. NELSON MENDONÇA.

Federação Nacional dos Estivadores—FNE (*National Federation of Stevedores*): Rua Sta. Luzia 173, 3° andar, Rio de Janeiro; 35,697 (est.) mems.; Pres. OSWALDO PACHECO DA SILVA.

TRANSPORT

Conselho Nacional de Transportes: f. 1964; to study, co-ordinate and execute Governmental transport policy and re-organize railway, road and ports and waterways councils.

Grupo Executivo para a Integração de Política de Transporte-Geipot: f. 1965; programme for the integrated development of transport, including the rehabilitation and development of sea, river and rail transport, an acceleration in building priority roads and modernization of port installations and bulk carriers.

RAILWAYS

Departmento Nacional de Estradas de Ferro (D.N.E.F.) (*National Railways Department*): Rua do Mercado 34, Rio de Janeiro; central authority over all railways open for public service in Brazil; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ MARQUES VIANA; Gen. Man. Eng. HORÁCIO MADUREIRA.

Rêde Ferroviaria Federal S.A. (R.F.F.S.A.) (*Federal Railway Corporation*): Praça Duque de Caxias, 86, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1957, as a Holding Company for 13 railways owned by the Union; investment 1968: 137.5m.; Pres. Gen. ANTÔNIO ADOLFO MANTA.

Principal Railways administered by the R.F.F.S.A.:

Estrada de Ferro Central do Brasil: Praça Cristiano Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro; 1,615 km. open, 1.6 m. gauge; 1,390 km. open, 1 m. gauge (464 km. electrified).

Estrada de Ferro Dna. Teresa Cristina: Tubarão, Sta. Catarina; 242 km. open.

Estrada de Ferro Leopoldina: C.P. 291, Rio de Janeiro; 2,467 km. open.

Estrada de Ferro Noroeste do Brasil: Bauru, São Paulo; 1,632 km. open.

Estrada de Ferro Santa Catarina: C.P. 76, Blumenau; 180 km. open.

Estrada de Ferro Santos a Jundiaí: C.P. 8064, São Paulo; 139 km. open; 1.6 m. gauge.

Estrada de Ferro São Luiz-Terezina: São Luiz, Maranhão; 453 km. open.

Rêde de Viação Cearense: Fortaleza, Ceará; 1,734 km. open.

Rêde de Viação Paraná—Santa Catarina: Avda. João Negrão, Curitiba, Paraná; 3,055 km. open (52 km. electrified.

Rêde Ferroviária do Nordeste: C.P. 114, Recife, Pernambuco; 2,781 km. open.

Viação Férrea Centro-Oeste: Rua Sapucaí 383, Belo Horizonte, M.G.; 3,259 km. open, 1 m. guage; 202 km., 2 ft. 5⅞ in. gauge.

Viação Ferrea Federal Leste Brasileiro: Salvador, Bahia; 2,470 km. open (179 km. electrified).

Viação Ferrea do Rio Grande do Sul: Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 3,245 km. open.

The line linking Brasília with São Paulo was opened in 1967.

There are nine railways owned by State Governments, the most important being:

Cia. Mogiana de Estradas de Ferro: Rua Visconde do Rio Branco 468, Campinas; 1,477 km. open; Pres. Gen. CLÁUDIO DE ASSUMPÇÃO CARDOSO; Man. Eng°. José DÉCOURT HOMEM DE MELLO.

Cia. Paulista de Estradas de Ferro: Rua Líbero Badaró, São Paulo; 1,234 km. open (490 km. electrified), 5 ft. 3 in. guage; 298 km. open, 1 m. guage; Dir. Sec.-Gen. Col. WALFRIDO DE CARVALHO.

Estrada de Ferro Sorocabana: São Paulo; 2,202 km. open (613 km. electrified).

There are also five privately owned railways and four owned by autonomous Federal Agencies.

Work began in 1968 on the construction of an underground railway system for São Paulo; there will eventually be four lines with a total length of 60 km. Plans have been authorized for the first line of the Rio de Janeiro underground system.

ROADS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem (*National Roads Department*): allocation 1968: over 1.5md. new cruzeiros; Dir. ELISEU RESENDE.

In 1969 there were 1,024,000 km. of roads in Brazil, of which 64,000 km. are Federal, 35,200 being paved.

A National Road Plan introduced in 1967 provides for the building of a comprehensive network of federal roads, consisting of nine radical highways linking Brasília with state capitals and frontier areas, and fifty-seven other roads, amounting to 81,200 km. in total.

The Plan will be revised every five years by the new **Conselho Nacional de Transportes.** Present projects include the improvement of the road from the Paraguayan border to Paranaguá.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automóvel Club do Brasil: Rua do Passeio 90, Rio de Janeiro.

Touring Club of Brazil: Praça Mauá, Rio de Janeiro.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Departamento Nacional de Portos e Vias Navegaveis (*National Ports and Waterways Department*).

Companhia das Docas do Pará: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 2° andar, Belém, Pará; port authority established in 1967 to replace the former **Servico de Navegação e de Administracão do Porto do Pará (SNAPP)** in the administration of the port of Belém.

Emprêsa de Navegação da Amazônia: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 1° andar, Belém, Pará; private navigation company established in 1967 to replace **SNAPP** in the operation of cargo and passenger services on the Amazon river and its principal tributaries, connecting the port of Belém with Santarém, Manaus, Pôrto Velho, Iquitos (Peru) and other river ports.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Vitória. Santos, the largest port in South America, is principally used for export of coffee. In 1966 a new port was opened at Tubarão (Vitória) 280 miles north of Rio, specially equipped to process and handle iron ore shipments, also with ample storage facilities for bulk imports. A 600m. scheme to improve Brazil's iron exports, announced in 1967, includes the building of a new rail terminal and harbour at Sepetiba, just south of Rio de Janeiro. Port improvements are in progress at Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Angra dos Reis, Mucuripe and Santos. Brazil's merchant shipping fleet is the largest in Latin America with a gross registered tonnage in 1966 of 1,114,032.

Companhia Comércio e Navegação: Head Office: 103-7° Avda. Rio Branco, C.P. 482, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1905; maritime port services, dry docks, shipbuilders and repairers. Owners of the greatest salterns in Brazil; Pres. PAULO FERRAZ.

Companhia de Navegação do Rio São Francisco: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1963; incorporation of four private companies operating on the São Francisco River; 51 per cent Government owned.

Companhia de Navegação Maritima NETUMAR: Manaus, AM; Rio de Janeiro office: Avda. Pres. Vargas 482, 22nd floor; f. 1959; 17 vessels, 139,000 tons deadweight; coastwise traffic including Amazon region, foreign trade to Argentina, U.S.A. and Canada.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira (Autarquia Federal): Avda. Rodrigues Alves 303, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1890; Government-owned; mail, passenger and cargo services between Brazilian ports; 32 vessels; Supt. JOÃO CARLOS DE FREITAS RAULINO.

Figueiredo Navegação S/A, L.: Rua General Camara 170, Santos; cargo services along the east coast of South America; 5 vessels of 14,956 total gross tonnage; Chair. JOÃO BAPTISTA L. FIGUEIREDO.

Lloyd Brasileiro: H.O.: Rua do Rosario 1, Rio de Janeiro; partly Government-owned; possesses 42 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 283,661; has 14 liners under construction, of a total tonnage of 168,000; operates 24 chartered vessels; maintains passenger and cargo services along the coast from the Amazon to Rio Grande do Sul; operates between Brazil, North America, Northern Europe, Scandinavia, Mediterranean, West Africa, Near East and Far East and around South American coast; Pres. JONAS CORREA DA COSTA SOBRINHO.

Navegação Mercantil S/A: Avda. Rio Branco, 103-3° & 4° andares, Rio de Janeiro; Brazilian coastal services, Buenos Aires, U.S. Gulf, Mexico, Caribbean; world-wide bulk carrier service; 10 ships totalling 50,940 tons gross; Pres. PAULO FERRAZ.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobrás) (Frota Nacional de Petroleiros) (Fronape): 36 Praça Vinte e Dois de Abril, Rio de Janeiro; transports bulk petroleum products; tanker fleet of 635,581 tons deadweight; Man. Capt. PAULO BRUNO BRITO DE ARAUJO FILHO.

CIVIL AVIATION

A co-ordinating commission under the leadership of Lt.-Brig. JOELMIR CAMPOS DE ARARIPE MACEDO has been set up by five Brazilian aviation authorities to plan a new international airport at Rio de Janeiro capable of handling new supersonic aircraft.

Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro, serves the internal lines. It is serviced by VARIG, Cruzeiro do Sul, VASP and Paraense.

DOMESTIC LINES

BELEM

Paraense Transportes Aéreos, S.A.: Rua 13 de Maio 228; domestic services; fleet includes Fairchild-Hiller FH-227s.

Rio de Janeiro

Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul, S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco, 128, C.P. 190, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; network routes: Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French, Guiana Guyana, Peru, Uruguay; fleet: 7 Caravelle VI-R; 8 YS-11A; 15 DC-3; 2 Fairchild C-82; 2 Beechcraft; cap. 50.9m.; Pres. Eng. LEOPOLDINO C. AMORIM FILHO; Vice-Pres. Eng. MURILLO S. PACHECO.

S.A. Empresa de Viação Aérea Rio Grandense (VARIG): Varig Building, Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; international services via São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília, Manáus and Belém to New York, Asunción, Mexico, Honolulu, Tokyo, Caracas, Miami, Lima, Bogotá, Los Angeles, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zürich, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome and Milan; domestic services to major cities of the country; took over the services of Real-Aerovias Brasil and Nacional Transportes Aéreos S.A. 1962 and Panair do Brasil S.A. 1965; fleet: 5 Boeing 737, 6 Boeing 707-341C, 2 Boeing 707-441, 2 Convair 990A, 1 DC-8 (leased), 8 Electra II, 10 H.S. 748, 4 L-1049H, 11 Convair 240, 29 DC-3, 22 C-46; on order: Boeing 727s; Pres. ERIK DE CARVALHO.

São Paulo

Viação Aérea São Paulo, S.A. (VASP): Edifício VASP, Aeroporto de Congonhas; f. 1933; domestic services covering all Brazil; cargo services to Argentina; fleet: 2 BAC 1-11, 6 YS-11-A (Samurai), 4 DC-6C (cargo), 4 Viscount 827, 8 Viscount 701, 10 DC-3, 5 Boeing 737-200; Pres. Brig. OSWALDO PAMPLONA PINTO; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ GOMES DE ARAUJO; Exec. Dirs. GERALDO PRIM FERREIRA ONOFRE SALATINI.

In addition to the airlines listed above, there are a number of others operating regional services.

FOREIGN SERVICES

The following foreign airlines serve Brazil: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Braniff, B.U.A., El Al, Iberia, J.A.L., K.L.M., Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, LAN de Chile, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, Lufthansa, Pan Am, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea, S.A.S., South African Airways, Swissair, T.A.P.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Divisão de Turismo e Certames: Ministério de Indústria e do Comércio, Rio de Janeiro, GB; Dir. Senhora LUCY MENDES BLOCH; brs. in Salvador, Fortaleza, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Vitória, Gioâna, Cuibá, Brasília, Belo Horizonte, Belém, Curitiba, Recife, Pôrto Alegre, São Paulo, Florianópolis.

Emprêsa Brasileira de Turismo—Embratur: Rio de Janeiro; studies tourist development projects; investments for the 1969-79 period are estimated at 744m. cruzeiros.

Instituto Brasileiro de Turismo: Ministério de Indústria e do Comércio, Rio de Janeiro.

Associação Brasileira de Agências de Viagens: Pres. NÉSTOR CUÑAT, Rua Alvaro Alvim 48-9° andar, Sala 915, Rio de Janeiro.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The cultural heritage of Brazil is rooted in three distinct groups which have fused to make the present population: the European, mainly Portuguese, the African negro, slaves brought in by the European, and the indigenous Indians. All these elements can be seen in present day cultural manifestations, such as Carnaval, where Indian and African influences show clearly in a Christian-based festival. Local legends play an important part in the cultural life, and each State has a department concerned with tourism or culture.

Rio de Janeiro is the venue for the Brazilian Theatre Congress in July, also Folklore Day; there is an international Music Festival in August/September, also the Brazilian Authors' Festival, Brazilian Popular Music Festival and a biannual Piano Competition. At São Paulo there is the famous Biennal, which has received world-wide acclaim and participation, being second only to Venice in importance.

The principal body concerned with the organization of the arts and culture is:

Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Palácio da Cultura e Educação, Rua da Imprensa 16, Rio de Janeiro; Minister TARSO DUTRA; the Ministry is responsible for a number of cultural organizations, among them:

Comissão Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Commission*).

Conselho Federal de Cultura (*Federal Cultural Council*).

Conselho Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Council*).

Instituto Nacional do Cinema (*National Cinema Institute*).

Serviço Nacional de Teatro (*National Theatre Service*): f. 1937 to develop and encourage the theatre in Brazil, subsidising national companies where necessary.

THEATRE

Teatro Municipal do Rio de Janeiro: under Secretaria de Educação do Estado da Guanabara; it accommodates the Rio International Music Festival and many other national and international artistic events.

There are also a number of provincial theatres.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear: Rua General Severiano Botafoga, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; f. 1956; Pres. URIEL DA COSTA RIBEIRA.

Universidade do Brasil: Av. Pasteur 250, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; atomic research in medicine, chemistry, engineering and biophysics.

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 8191, São Paulo; atomic research in medicine, physics, agriculture and engineering.

Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul: Av. João Pessoa, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; atomic research in medicine.

Universidade da Bahia: rua Professor Augusto Viana, S/N São Salvador, Bahia; atomic research in chemistry.

Universidade do Recife: rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco; atomic research in chemistry.

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Rua Espírito Santo 1186 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; atomic research in engineering.

Universidade do Rio de Janeiro: rua Marechal Deodoro, S/N Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; nuclear physics, radio-biology.

Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: rua Marques de S. Vicente 263, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; nuclear physics; Dir. Dr. ALCEV G. PINHO FILHO.

Escola Naval: Ilha de Villegagnon, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; reactor control courses; Dir. ALVARO DE REZENDE ROCHA.

Instituto de Energia Atômica: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 11049, Pinheiros, São Paulo; divisions of nuclear physics, reactor physics, reactor operations and maintenance, radio-biology, radio-chemistry, nuclear metallurgy, nuclear engineering, chemical engineering; Dir. Prof. ROMULO R. PIERONI.

Instituto de Pesquisas Radioativas: Cidade Universitária, Caixa Postal 1941, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; f. 1952; Dir. Prof. MÍLTON CAMPOS; Vice-Dir. Eng. LUÍS DE OLIVEIRA CASTRO; publs. technical and scientific reports, bulletin.

Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica: São José dos Campos, São Paulo; Rector Prof. FRANCISCO ANTONIO LACAZ NETTO.

Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas: Caixa Postal 7141, Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", São Paulo; Dir. Eng. ALBERTO PEREIRA DE CASTRO.

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas: Avda. Wenceslau Braz 71, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. HERVÁSIO G. DE CARVALHO; staff of 57 full-time technicians.

Instituto de Biofisica da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro: Avda. Pasteur 458, Rio de Janeiro, GB, ZC-82; f. 1946; medical and biological research using biophysical techniques; Dir. Prof. ARISTIDES A.P. LEÃO.

Instituto de Pesquisas da Marinha: Ministerio da Marinha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. A. C. AZEVEDE OSORIO.

Instituto de Física: Universidade Rio Grande do Sul, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; f. 1959; Dir. Prof. DAVID MESQUITA DA CUNHA; Vice-Dir. Prof. GERHARD JACOB; publs. research papers in Nuclear Physics, Solid State Physics, Quantum Electrodynamics, Elementary Partice Physics.

Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisas Científicas: Faculdade Nacional de Filosofía, Rua Almirante Alexandrino 537, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Prof. ARMANDO DIAS TAVARES.

Centro de Medicina Nuclear: Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 22022, São Paulo.

Instituto do Cancer: Praça Vermelha 23, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. ANTONIO PINTO VIEIRA.

Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada: Rua Luíz de Camões 68, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; f. 1952; Dir. ELON LAGES LIMA; publs. *Notas de Matemática, Noticiário Brasileiro de Matemática.*

Instituto Militar de Engenharia: Praça General Tiburcio, Praia Vermelha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Gen. PAULO L. DE REZENDE.

Electrobras: Rio de Janeiro; building an atomic power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kw. due for completion by 1975.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Federal de Alagoas: Av. Orlando Araújo 1914, Maceió, Alagoas; 244 teachers, 2,263 students.

Universidade do Amazonas: Manáus, Amazonas; 157 teachers, 1,117 students.

Universidade Federal da Bahia: Rua Augusto Viana, S/N-Canela, Salvador, Bahia; 1,223 teachers, 5,538 students.

Universidade Católica da Bahia: Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade de Brasília: Agencia Postal 15, Brasília, D.F.; 594 teachers, 3,431 students.

Universidade de Campinas: C.P. 1170, Campinas, São Paulo.

Universidade de Caxias do Sul: Rua Os 18 do Forte, 1771, Caxias do Sul, Rio Cirande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Campinas: Rua Marechal Deodoro 1099, Campinas, São Paulo; 303 teachers, 3,277 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (formerly **Universidade do Brasil**)**:** Av. Pasteur, 250, Rio de Janeiro; 2,622 teachers, 16,273 students.

Universidade Federal do Ceará: Avda. da Universidade 2853, Fortaleza, Ceará; 568 teachers, 8,493 students.

Universidade do Espírito Santo: Rua Coutinho Mascarenhas 22, Vitória, Espírito Santo; 320 teachers, 2,267 students.

Universidade Federal Fluminense: Rua Miguel de Frías 9, Icaraí, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro; 988 teachers, 6,108 students.

Universidade Católica de Goiás: C.P. 86, Goiânia, Goiás; 140 teachers, 1,410 students.

Universidade Federal de Goiás: Avda. Universitaria, C.P. 131, Goiânia, Goiás; 560 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidade do Estado da Guanabara: Travessa Euricles de Mattos 17, Laranjeiras, Rio de Janeiro; 601 teachers, 6,760 students.

Universidade de Itaúna: Rua Silva Jardim 242, C.P. 40, Itaúna, Minas Gerais; 63 teachers, 404 students.

Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora: Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais.

Instituto Mackenzie: Rua Maria Antónia 403, São Paulo: 630 teachers, 10,537 students.

Universidade do Maranhão: Rua 13 de Maio, 500, São Luis, Maranhão.

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Rua Espírito Santo 1186, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 1,617 teachers, 8,981 students.

Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais: Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 319 teachers, 4,041 students.

Universidade Rural do Estado de Minas Gerais: Viçosa, Minas Gerais; 196 teachers, 1,213 students.

Universidade Federal do Pará: Avda. Governador José Malcher, 1192, Belem-Pará; 279 teachers, 1,374 students.

Universidade Federal da Paraíba: Av. Getúlio Vargas S/N, João Pessoa, Paraíba; 345 teachers, 2,723 students.

Universidade Federal do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro S/N, Caixa Postal 441, Curitiba, Paraná; 812 teachers, 7,261 students.

Universidade Católica do Paraná: Rua do Rosário 65, C.P. 2293, Curitiba, Paraná; 354 teachers, 2,302 students.

Universidade de Passo Fundo: Avda. Brasil 743, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Pelotas: Rua Ruy Barbosa 412, C.P. 402 and 403, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Pernambuco: Rua do Príncipe 526, Recife; 202 teachers, 1,944 students.

Universide Federal de Pernambuco: Rua do Hospício 619; 2,707 teachers, 8,203 students.

Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco: Rua D. Manuel de Medeiros, C.P. 2071, Dois Irmãos, Recife; 140 teachers, 932 students.

Universidade Católica de Petrópolis: Avda. Barão do Amazonas 124, Petrópolis; 119 teachers, 762 students.

Universidade do Recife: Rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco; 524 teachers, 3,175 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: Rua Marquês de São Vicente 209, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara State; 530 teachers, 5,777 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Hermes da Fonsêca 780, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte; 230 teachers, 3,606 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Paulo Gama S/N, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 1,258 teachers, 7,265 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Ipiranga 6681, C.P. 1429, Pôrto Alegre; 526 teachers, 6,450 students.

Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro: km. 47 Rodovia Rio-São Paulo, Itaguaí, Rio de Janeiro; 260 teachers, 1,400 students.

Universidade Católica do Salvador: Rua Monsenhor Flaviano 2, Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina: Rua Bocaiúva 60, Florianópolis-Santa Catarina; 415 teachers, 2,770 students.

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria: Rua Floriano Peixoto 1184, Santa Maria (RGS); 505 teachers, 3,425 students.

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", Caixa Postal 8191, São Paulo; 2,391 teachers, 16,479 students.

Universidade Federal de São Paulo: Rua Botucatu 720, São Paulo.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo: Rua Monte Alegre 984, São Paulo; 784 teachers, 7,051 students.

Universidade Federal Rural do Rio Grande do Sul: C.P. "E", Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; 103 teachers, 397 students.

Universidade Federal de Sergipe: Aracajú, Sergipe.

Universidade Municipal de Taubaté: Taubaté, São Paulo.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES

BAHAMAS

BERMUDA

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

BRITISH WEST INDIES
- BRITISH HONDURAS
- BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
- CAYMAN ISLANDS
- MONTSERRAT
- TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

FALKLAND ISLANDS
- DEPENDENCIES

FIJI
- PITCAIRN

HONG KONG

ST. HELENA
- ASCENSION
- TRISTAN DA CUNHA

SEYCHELLES
- BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION
- BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
- GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

BAHAMAS

INTRODUCTION

The Bahamas consist of nearly 700 islands and about 2,000 cays and rocks extending from off the Florida coast of the U.S.A. to just north of Cuba and Haiti. The climate is mild and sub-tropical, making the islands a tourist paradise. The capital, Nassau, stands on the island of New Providence.

In January 1964 constitutional changes were brought into force to give a larger measure of internal self-government with Cabinet responsibility. A 15-member Senate (8 members appointed by the Governor, 5 appointed on the advice of the premier, 2 appointed on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition) and a 38-elected member House of Assembly form a bi-cameral Parliament, to which the Cabinet is responsible. The Governor retains powers in the fields of foreign affairs, defence and internal security.

The major economic activity is tourism which has grown rapidly in recent years; over a million tourists visit the islands each year. Based on Nassau, and Freeport on Grand Bahama island, the tourist industry is also developing in the Out Islands. Nassau is a growing financial centre, and at Freeport much industrial development has taken place; tax advantages are a big attraction to investors. Cultivation of fruit and livestock, fisheries and forestry all make a small contribution to the economy.

Communications are chiefly by aircraft and boat; motor roads on the larger islands are excellent. There are radio/telephone connections between the islands.

There are good medical and educational facilities, and the Bahamas contribute financially to the University of the West Indies.

Tourism

Nationals of the following countries may visit the Bahamas without visas: Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and South American countries.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Whit Monday), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 1 (Labour Day), July 7 (Queen's Birthday), August 3 (Emancipation Day), October 12 (Discovery Day), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1, April 9–12 (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Bahamas dollar (B$) was introduced in May 1966; in February 1970 it was made exactly equivalent to the U.S.$.

100 cents = B$ 1.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 cents; B$ 1, 2, 5.
Notes: 50 cents, B$ 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100.

Exchange rate: B$ 2.40 = £1 sterling
B$ 1 = U.S.$1.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 5,386 square miles.

Population (1969 est.): 173,000; Nassau (capital) 100,000.

MAIN ISLANDS

	Area (sq. miles)	Population (1969 est.)
Abaco	650	6,500
Andros	2,300	7,500
Cat Island	150	3,150
Eleuthera	200	7,250
Grand Bahama	530	10,000
Inagua	100	3,440
Long Island	230	4,200
New Providence	80	100,000

AGRICULTURE

(1966)

Livestock: Sheep 22,900, Goats 14,100, Pigs 10,700, Horses 3,600, Cattle 3,400, Poultry 650,000.

FINANCE

1 Bahamas dollar (B$) = 100 cents
B$ 2.40=£1 sterling; B$ 1.00=U.S. $1.00
B$ 100=£40 16s. 4d. sterling=U.S.$100.00

BUDGET
(B$)

	1967	1968 est.
Revenue	59,897,572	66,245,363
Expenditure	55,216,848	66,230,345

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1967)

Imports: B$165,568,351, of which apparel, motor vehicles, food, drink, tobacco, lumber and hardware are the chief items.

Exports: B$32,270,861, of which cement, pulpwood, shellfish, salt, cucumbers and tomatoes are the chief items.

Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1967): Cars 33,776; Commercial Vehicles 2,418.

Shipping (1966): Total tonnage entered and cleared through the Port of Nassau 10,529,852 tons.

TOURISM

(1967)

Total number of visitors 915,273 (Nassau 576,846, Out Islands 338,472, Freeport 231,382).

(1968 Jan.-Oct.)

Total number of visitors 893,251.

EDUCATION

(1967)

Government maintained infant and primary schools 160, pupils 22,834; Government secondary and grammar schools 136, pupils 9,743; denominational and private schools (all levels) 83, pupils 13,102.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the new Constitution which came into force in January 1964 the Bahamas is internally self-governing. The Governor, who retains special responsibility for foreign affairs, defence and internal security, acts on the advice of the Premier and a Cabinet of at least 9 Ministers. The Senate (upper house) consists of 15 members of whom eight are appointed by the Governor, five on the advice of the Premier and two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The House of Assembly (lower house) has 38 members. The constituencies are to be reviewed at least once every five years by a Constituencies Commission.

Commissions to advise on appointments, promotion and discipline for the Public Service, Police and the Judicial Service were set up in 1964.

A constitutional conference in September 1968 decided *inter alia* that the Senate should be composed of 16 members, and that a Security Council be formed with responsibilities for External Affairs and Defence.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir FRANCIS CUMMING-BRUCE, K.C.M.G.

THE CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Security: Hon. LYNDEN OSCAR PINDLING.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Minister for Finance, Trade and Commerce: Hon. CARLTON FRANCIS.

Minister for Labour and Welfare, and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Hon. MILO BUTLER.

Minister for Transport: Dr. the Hon. DORIS L. JOHNSON.

Minister without Portfolio: CLARENCE A. BAIN.

Minister for Works: Hon. LIVINGSTON N. COAKLEY.

Minister for Education and Culture: Hon. CECIL WALLACE WHITFIELD.

Minister for Health: Dr. the Hon. CURTIS MACMILLAN.

Minister for Telecommunications and Tourism: Hon. CLEMENT T. MAYNARD.

Minister for Development: Hon. JEFFREY THOMPSON.

Minister for Out-Islands Affairs: WARREN J. LEVARITY.

SENATE

President: Hon. L. J. KNOWLES, C.B.E.

Vice-President: Hon. K. G. L. ISAACS, Q.C.

Nominated Members: 16.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. ALVIN R. BRAYNEN.

Elected Members: 38.

GENERAL ELECTION—April 1968

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Liberal . . .	30
United Bahamian Party .	7
Labour	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Progressive Liberal Party: P.O. Box 1107, Nassau; formerly People's Labour Party; supported by the negro community which makes up about 80 per cent of the population; Chair. ARLINGTON BUTLER; Parl. Leader The Hon. LYNDEN O. PINDLING.

United Bahamian Party: P.O.B. 764, Nassau; Chair. REGINALD LOBOSKY; Parl. Leader The Hon. Sir ROLAND SYMONETTE.

National Democratic Party: Nassau; f. 1965; Chair. PAUL ADDERLEY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, and has jurisdiction similar to that of the High Court of England.

Appeals in all matters lie to the Court of Appeal, composed of three non-resident Judges, with further appeal in certain instances to Her Majesty in Council.

Magistrates Court in New Providence and Grand Bahama are presided over by professionally qualified Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates. The Commissioners in charge of Districts in the other islands also have Magisterial Powers. Appeals from the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court (except in the case of a person convicted of an indictable offence, when the Appeal lies direct to the Court of Appeal) and from the Commissioners to a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate sitting as Circuit Justice.

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates have summary criminal jurisdiction of 2 years imprisonment and/or a fine of B$ 1,428.57, and civil jurisdiction of 2 years where the sum, or value of the property, in dispute does not exceed B$ 571.43. The Out Island Commissioners have jurisdiction in summary offences listed as such in the Penal Code, and in civil causes founded in Contract or Tort where the amount in dispute does not exceed B$ 285.71.

Chief Justice: Sir RALPH CAMPBELL.

Chief Magistrate: MAXWELL THOMPSON.

Stipendiaries and Circuit Magistrates: JOHN BAILY and WILTON HERCULES.

Puisne Judges: H. C. SMITH, J. A. SMITH, C.B.E., T.D.

RELIGION

The chief religious denominations in the colony are the Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics. There were in 1963 (census year) 31,481 Anglicans, 26,413 Roman Catholics, 38,630 Baptists and 10,534 Methodists.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Right Rev. BERNARD MARKHAM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Nassau: Most Rev. PAUL LEONARD HAGARTY, O.S.B., D.D., LL.D., Box 187, Nassau.

THE PRESS

Freeport News: Grand Bahama; f. 1961; twice-weekly.

Nassau Guardian: P.O.B. 268, Nassau; f. 1844; daily; circ. 7,550; Man. Dir. BENSON MCDERMOTT; Gen. Man. CHRIS EVANS; Editor ERIC WILMOT; London Rep. Colin Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

The Tribune: Shirley Street, P.O. Box 207, Nassau; f. 1903; Liberal daily; circ. 10,000; Editor Hon. Sir. ETIENNE DUPUCH, O.B.E.; London Reps. Joshua B. Powers Ltd., 27 Cockspur Street, W.1.

Bahamas Pictorial: P.O. Box 582, Nassau; f. 1964; monthly; Editor A. L. ROKER; circ. 13,000.

Bahamas Weekly: Box 1581, Nassau; weekly; Editor PAUL BOWER.

Bahamian Review Magazine: Bay Street, P.O. Box 494, Nassau; f. 1952; monthly; Editor WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT; circ. 9,500.

Bahamian Times: P.O.B. 5490, Nassau; twice-weekly; Editor DUDLEY BYFIELD; circ. 5,000.

Bahamas Magazine (formerly Nassau Magazine): P.O.B. 208, Nassau; f. 1933; five times a year; Editor A. B. MCDERMOTT.

Official Gazette: Nassau; weekly; published by the Government.

PUBLISHER

Etienne Dupuch Jr. Publications Ltd.: P.O. Box 958, Nassau; publish *Bahamas Handbook and Businessman's Annual, What to Do Magazine* (quarterly) and travel books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Bahamas Broadcasting and Television Commission: P.O.B. 1347, Nassau; f. 1936; Government owned; two channels; Gen. Man. H. R. BETHEL.

In 1969 there were 75,000 radio receivers. American television programmes can be received. There is no national television service, but a station is being built.

FINANCE

BANKING

PRINCIPAL BAHAMAS BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: King and George Streets, P.O. Box 1262, Nassau; owned jointly by Bank of London and South America Ltd., Bank of Montreal and Barclays Bank D.C.O.; f. 1958; cap. issued B$ 21.5 m.; Chair. R. D. MULHOLLAND; Gen. Man. W. E. PARKER, O.B.E.

Bank of Nassau Ltd.: P.O.B. 1706, 107 Shirley Street, Nassau.

Bank of New Province Ltd.: P.O.B. 4723, 9 Norfolk House, Frederick St., Nassau; cap. B$ 1.5m., dep. B$ 30.4m. (Aug. 1969); Pres., Dir. JOHN WOLF; Man. ERNEST ZOLLER.

British-American Bank Ltd.: P.M.B. 70, Nassau.

Butler's Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 981, Gresham House, Charlotte St., Nassau; cap. p.u. B$ 3 m.

Deltec Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 29, Marlborough and Cumberland Sts., Nassau.

Finance Corporation of the Bahamas Ltd.: P.O.B. 288, 50 Frederick St., Nassau; br. in Freeport.

International Credit Bank (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 4802, Beaumont House, Nassau; Pres. W. BURNETT GRAY; Man. Freeport Branch R. E. CORDES.

International Bank of Washington (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 859, Nassau.

E. D. Sassoon Banking Co. Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1046, Nassau; incorporated Bahamas 1950; cap. p.u. B$ 2,857,000.

PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto 1, Canada; Nassau.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Beaumont House, Bay St., Nassau (P.O.B. 348); 5 brs. and 1 agency in New Providence, and 1 br. and 3 agencies in Abaco, 2 brs. in Eleuthera, 3 brs. and 1 agency in Grand Bahama, 1 br. and 1 agency in Andros and 1 br. and 1 agency in Turks and Caicos Islands; Local Dir. PETER E. LESLIE.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1867; 8 brs. in the Bahamas; Man. Nassau J. D. COCKWELL.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O. Box 4921, Nassau.

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O. Bag 58, Nassau.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; f. 1869; 4 brs. and 4 sub-brs. in Nassau; 9 sub-brs. in Out Islands; 2 brs. and 1 sub-br. in Freeport.

TRUST COMPANIES IN NASSAU

Arawak Trust Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 1447, 330 Bay St.; f. 1957; Chair Sir GUY HENDERSON, Q.C.; Man. Dir. R. H. PRINGLE, F.C.A., B.COM.; Gen. Man. A. D. S. MEIKLE.

Aruba Bonaire Curacao Trust Company Ltd.: Cumberland St., P.O.B. 4096.

Bahamas International Trust Co. Ltd.: Bank Lane and East St.; incorporated 1957; cap. B$1m.

Bank of London and Montreal (Trust Department): P.O. Box 4843; Man. M. H. CALLOW.

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Bahamas) Ltd.: Bernard Sunley Bldg., Rawson Square, Nassau (P.O.B. 1355); subsidiaries in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and Cayman Islands.

Butlers Bank Trust Co. Ltd.: 29 Charlotte St., P.O.B. 4197.

Chase Manhattan Trust Corporation Ltd.: Thompson Boulevard and Russell Rd., Oakes Field, P.O. Box 1543.

Farmers and Merchants Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1597, Bay St. and Victoria Ave.

First National City Trust Company (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1576, Adderley Bldg., Bay St.

Manufacturers Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 272, George and Marlborough Sts.

Nassau Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: Thompson Blvd. and Russell Rd.

Traders Bank and Trust Ltd.: P.O.B. 4824, 25 Frederick St. and The Grove.

Trust Corporation of Bahamas Ltd.: 50 Frederick St., P.M.B. 288; f. 1936; Chair. EDWARD P. TAYLOR, C.M.G.; Man Dirs. J. F. ROWE, R. M. T. ORR.

Wellington Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1158.

World Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 100.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

International Bank and Trust: P.O.B. 69, Nassau.

The People's Penny Savings Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1484, Nassau.

Union Savings and Loan Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 1491, Frederick St. and The Grove, Nassau.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in Nassau.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 665, Nassau; f. 1933; 360 mems.; Pres. BRYAN MOODY; Sec. A. N. KIMBLE; Man. Mrs. C. DIEDRICK.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bahamas Employers' Confederation: P.O.B. 166, Nassau.

Bahamas Association of Land Surveyors: P.O.B. 343, Nassau; 9 mems.; Pres. N. F. ARANHA; Sec. KENNETH WADMAN.

Bahamian Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 4632, Nassau; f. 1958; 33 mems.; Pres. GEORGE MOSKO; Sec. H. B. WRAY.

Corporation of Accountants and Auditors: P.O.B. 5393, Nassau; f. 1960; 27 mems.; Pres. LIVINGSTON COAKLEY; Sec. J. T. MILLS.

Hotel Employers' Association of the Bahamas: P.O.B. 4207, Nassau; f. 1958; 32 mems.; Pres. MANUEL FERRIS;; Exec. Sec. TREVELYAN COOPER.

There are also Associations of Automobile Dealers and Licensed Plumbers.

TRADE UNIONS

Bahamas Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU): E.S. 5783, Nassau.

Affiliated to BFTU are the following:

Bahamas Hotel and Catering Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2514, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1958; 695 mems.; Pres. BARTHOLOMEW BASTIAN; Gen. Sec. EDWIN L. SMITH.

Bahamas Musicians' Union: P.O.B. 246, Nassau Court, Nassau; f. 1958; 61 mems.; Pres. CHARLES H. FISHER; Sec. GEORGE MOXEY.

Bahamas Construction and Building Trade Union: P.O.B. 2545, Nassau; f. 1958; 200 mems.; Pres. S. P. ADDERLEY; Gen. Sec. J. SMITH.

Airport, Airline and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 5470, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1958; 550 mems.; Pres. CALDWELL ARMBRISTER; Sec.-Treas. PHILIP P. SMITH.

Bahamas Transport, Agricultural, Distributive and Allied Workers' Trade Union: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 1,362 mems.; Pres. RANDOLF FAWKES, M.H.A.; Gen. Sec. MAXWELL N. TAYLOR.

Bahamas Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 2400, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 292 mems.; Pres. ELCOTT JOHNSON; Sec. CAROL HANNA.

United Brotherhood of Longshoremen: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 157 mems.; Pres. A. MORRIS; Gen. Sec. DANIEL GIBSON.

Bahama Islands Airlines Pilots' Association: P.O.B. 6021, Nassau International Airport; f. 1960; 51 mems.; Pres. Capt. GARTH MASSEY; Sec. Capt. PAUL ARANHA.

Bahama Islands Airline Stewardesses' Association: P.O.B. 717, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1960; 29 mems.; Pres. Mrs. Y. M. DEVEAUX.

Bahama Islands Licensed Aircraft Engineers and Aviation Specialists: P.O.B. 65, Windsor Field, Nassau; 17 mems.; Pres. JOHN BRUNNELL; Sec. W. L. HEARNE.

Non-affiliated unions include:

Bahamas Engineering, Fuel, Service and Allied Workers Union: P.O.B. 2535, Nassau; f. 1958; Pres. DUDLEY WILLIAMS; Sec. J. LESLIE ROLLE.

Bahamas Civil Service Union: P.O.B. 1147, Nassau; f. 1959; 750 mems.; Pres. THADDEUS DARLING; Sec. JANET BOSTWICK.

Abaco Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union: Murphy Town, Abaco; f. 1960; 148 mems.; Sec. BENJAMIN CURRY.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1967 there were seventeen tomato-growers' co-operatives on Eleuthera and twenty-one farming co-operatives on the larger islands of the Bahamas group.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Nearly all roads in New Providence are motorable. Bituminous roads 198 miles, water-bound macadam 65 miles, earth 44 miles. On Eleuthera there is an asphalt road, some 100 miles in length, covering the length of the island, and 80 miles of road on Grand Bahama. Other asphalt roads are under construction on the Out Islands.

SHIPPING

The following are the chief shipping lines calling at Nassau: Royal Mail, Pacific Steam Navigation, North Atlantic, Saguenay Shipping Ltd., K.N.S.M., United Fruit, P. & O. Steamship, Johnson Shipping, Searoad, Buccaneer, Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Hamburg America, North German Lloyd, Canada West Indies Reefer, Blue Ribbon.

CIVIL AVIATION

Nassau International Airport is the main airfield for ong-range international and local airlines.

Bahamas Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 65, Nassau; operates frequent services between Nassau and Miami and between Freeport and Miami; also serves Tampa, Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach from Nassau and Freeport; internal services connect twenty-four airstrips within the islands and a service to New York and Jamaica is expected to start in 1970; fleet of two BAC 111-500, four HS748, two DC-3.

International Air Bahamas: Nassau; f. 1966; fleet of two DC-8s.

Four airlines provide inter-island charter service and services to Florida.

The following airlines serve the Bahamas: Air Canada, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., Eastern Airlines, Pan Am, Qantas and Northeast Airlines.

TOURISM

The Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. 818, Nassau; tourism is expanding rapidly, and there are 4,500 hotel rooms in Nassau and 4,873 in the Out Islands (incl. Freeport).

There were 1,072,213 visitors in 1968.

The Ministry of Tourism maintains branches in Miami, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Toronto, London, Sydney, Boston, Detroit and Washington D.C.

Nassau Festival of Arts and Crafts: Nassau; registered association incorporating all art forms; Chair. and Dir. Mrs. META DAVIS.

BERMUDA

INTRODUCTION

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are an isolated group of small Atlantic islands about 570 miles off the coast of South Carolina, U.S.A. The climate is mild thanks to the warming effects of the Gulf Stream. The capital is Hamilton.

Bermuda has been a British colony since the seventeenth century, and is now self-governing.

The local defence force is the Bermuda Regiment with a strength of some 425 men.

The chief source of revenue is customs duties, but the tourist business is the most important feature of the economy. There is no income tax or estate duty, and considerable U.K. capital is invested in Bermudan enterprises.

There are good roads and bus and ferry services, while international lines provide regular sea and air services.

A wide range of welfare work is undertaken by a division of the Department of Health and Welfare, as well as by a number of voluntary organizations. There are compulsory pension and health insurance schemes (contributory) for Government employees. As of 1969 there is free compulsory education between the ages of five and sixteen. There are a number of scholarships for higher education and teacher training.

The great attractions of the islands are the climate, scenery, and facilities for outdoor entertainment of all types.

Visas are not required by visitors from non-Communist countries.

Public Holidays

1970: May 25 (Empire Day), June 15 (The Queen's Birthday), July 30, 31 (Cup Match), November 11 (Remembrance Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial and U.S. weights and measures are both used.

Currency

Decimal currency was introduced on February 6, 1970. The Bermuda Government issues notes in denominations of $50, $20, $10, $5 and $1, and coins in denominations of $20 (gold), $1 (silver),* and 50c., 25c., 10c. (cupronickel) and 1c. (bronze). Banks and most establishments will also accept United Kingdom, United States and Canadian currency notes.

* Gold and silver coins in mint sets only.

STATISTICS

Area: 20.65 square miles. **Population** (1968): 50,365; Hamilton (capital) 3,000.

Employment (1960 Census): Domestic, private and hotels 2,162; Office clerks, etc. 1,839; Shop assistants 1,466; Labourers 1,365; Waiters and waitresses 551; Taxi drivers and chauffeurs 501; Teachers 486.

The total number of non-Bermudians authorized to accept employment in 1968 was 1,814 (1,181 were British, 174 American, 56 Portuguese and 393 others, mostly Europeans).

Agriculture (1968): Principal crops ('000 lb.): Irish Potatoes 2,074, Sweet Potatoes 200, Carrots 360, Other Vegetables 963, Bananas 1,200, Citrus Fruit 213,000 dozen.

Livestock (1968): Pigs 1,038, Cattle 1,306, Goats 174, Horses 390.

Fishing (1966): Annual fish landings 1,450,000 lb.; Spiny lobsters 140,000 lb.

Finance: New $1=U.S. $1; Old £1=U.S. $2.40. Actual Revenue in 1968 £10,691,565; Actual Expenditure in 1968 £9,944,788.

External Trade (exclusive of the Freeport area) (1967–68): *Imports:* £30,499,458, of which £14,030,799 from U.S.A., £6,667,059 from U.K., £2,761,906 from Canada. *Exports:* £784,284.

Transport (1968): *Roads:* Motor and Auxiliary Cycles 17,707, Cars 9,255, Trucks 1,525, Public Vehicles 612; miscellaneous 541; *Shipping:* 5,364,371 gross tons handled and 775 vessels entered and cleared; *Civil Aviation:* scheduled aircraft arrivals 5,112, passengers 828,929, air cargo 5,520,795 kg., air mail 782,332 kg.

Tourism (1969): Number of visitors 370,920, of which 279,262 were arrivals by air, 89,933 cruise passengers.

Education (1968): There are 7 aided and 35 maintained schools and 2 denominational private schools. Total enrolment through secondary school 1968 13,758, of which 6,769 were boys and 6,989 girls.

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative government was introduced in the Colony in 1620. Under a Constitution introduced on June 8th, 1968, there are provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the powers and duties of the Governor; the composition, powers and procedure of the Legislature; the Executive Council; the Judiciary; the Public Service and Finance.

Her Majesty the Queen appoints the Governor, who retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the Police. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

The Legislature consists of Her Majesty, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. Five members of the Legislative Council are appointed in the Governor's discretion, four on the advice of the Government leader and two on the advice of the Opposition leader. The Council elects a President and Vice-President. The House of Assembly, consisting of forty members elected under universal adult franchise from twenty constituencies, elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, and sits for a five-year term.

The Executive Council consists of the Government leader and at least six other members of the Legislature. The Governor appoints the majority leader in the House of Assembly as Government leader, who in turn nominates the other members of the Council. They are assigned responsibilities for government departments and other business and, in some cases, are assisted by Parliamentary Secretaries. Meetings of the Executive Council are normally presided over by the Governor. The Secretary to the Executive Council is Head of the Civil Service.

Voters must be British subjects of 21 years or over, and if not possessing Bermudian status, must have been normally resident in the Colony for three years immediately prior to registration. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and in addition must possess Bermudian status.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Rt. Hon. Lord MARTONMERE, P.C., K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Leader: The Hon. Sir HENRY TUCKER, C.B.E., J.P., M.C.P.

Deputy Leader and Member for Immigration and Labour: E. T. RICHARDS, C.B.E., M.C.P.

Member in charge of Department of Tourism and Trade Development: D. E. WILKINSON, M.C.P.

Member in charge of Marine and Air Services: JAMES E. PEARMAN

Member in charge of Transport: F. JOHN BARRITT.

Member in charge of Planning: C. VAIL ZUILL, J.P., M.C.P.

Member in charge of Finance: J. H. SHARPE.

Member in charge of Education: E. S. D. RATTERAY.

Member in charge of Health and Welfare: GLORIA MCPHEE.

Member in charge of the Board of Public Works and Agriculture: JOHN M. S. PATTON.

Member for Organization: JOHN R. PLOWMAN, O.B.E.

Member without Portfolio: L. I. SWANN, M.C.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The Hon. G. O. RATTERAY, C.B.E.

Nominated Members: 11.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Lt.-Col. J. C. ASTWOOD, C.B.E., M.C.P.

Members: 40 (U.B.P. 30, P.L.P. 10).

Government Information Office: D. COLIN SELLEY (Director of Public Relations).

GENERAL ELECTION, MAY 1968

PARTY	SEATS
United Bermuda Party . .	30
Progressive Labour Party .	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Bermuda Party (U.B.P.): Central Office, Wesley St., Hamilton; f. 1964; majority party; policy of bi-racial partnership supporting system of free enterprise; won 30 seats in 1968 elections; Government Leader Sir HENRY TUCKER; Chair. R. L. BARNARD.

Progressive Labour Party (P.L.P.): Stands for rapid progress towards independence inside or outside the Commonwealth; won 10 seats in 1968 elections; Leader Mrs. LOWIS BROWNE-EVANS.

Bermuda Democratic Party (B.D.P.): Middle of the road party; failed to win any seats in 1968 elections; Leader ARNOLD FRANCIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir MYLES ABBOTT.

Puisne Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice BARCILON.

Magistrate: RICHMOND SMITH.

Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal: J. L. BARRINGTON-JONES, J.P.

There are in Bermuda the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and two Magistrates Courts. The Supreme Court was established under the Supreme Court Act of 1905. It has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction. The Court also hears civil and criminal appeals from the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal was established in 1964, with powers and jurisdiction of equivalent courts in other parts of the Commonwealth. The Magistrates Court has jurisdiction over all petty offences, and has a limited civil jurisdiction.

There are two Magistrates in the Colony who exercise jurisdiction in criminal, civil and other cases conferred on them by law.

RELIGION

Most faiths are represented in Bermuda, the major ones being Anglican, African Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Methodist, Presbyterian, Seven Day Adventists, Baptist, Pentacostal.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Bermuda: Rt. Rev. ERIC JOSEPH TRAPP, Bishop's Lodge, Pembroke.

There are 22,000 Anglicans in Bermuda.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop: Most Rev. BERNARD J. MURPHY, C.R., D.D.

THE PRESS

Mid-Ocean News: The Bermuda Press Ltd., Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1911; Saturday afternoons; circ. 10,500; Editor DAVID L. WHITE; London Reps. Colin Turner (London) Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

The Royal Gazette: Bermuda Press Ltd., Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1828; morning; circ. 12,000; Editor W. S. ZUILL; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Recorder, The: Court St., Hamilton; f. 1925; Independent; Fridays; Editor A. V. PLACE.

Bermuda Sun, The: Island Press Ltd., Victoria St., Hamilton; f. 1964; weekend edition; Editor PETER M. BECKETT; circ. 11,400.

Bermudian, The: Bermudiana Arcade, Hamilton; f. 1930; monthly; pictorial and resort magazine; circ. 6,500; Editor RONALD JOHN WILLIAMS.

PUBLISHERS

Bermuda Press Ltd.: Reid St., Hamilton, Bermuda; f. 1828, inc. 1921; newspapers; Man. E. T. SAYER.

Bermudian Publishing Co.: Bermudiana Arcade, Hamilton; law, political and industrial economy; Man. RONALD J. WILLIAMS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

ZBM: operated by Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; P.O.B. 452, Hamilton; f. 1943; operates on three wavelengths, including one FM stereo station; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB: operated by Capital Broadcasting Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 652, Hamilton; f. 1961; operates on one wavelength; Gen. Man. M. SHEPPARD.

Number of radio receivers (1969): 29,000.

TELEVISION

ZBM-TV: owned jointly by the Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd. and the Royal Gazette; commenced transmitting in January, 1958, on Channel 10. It is affiliated with Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co., and Rediffusion International Ltd.; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB-TV: owned by Atlantic Broadcasting Ltd.; subsidiary of Capital Broadcasting Co. Ltd. and Thomson Television International Ltd.; f. 1964; began operations in August 1965; Man. Dir. M. SHEPPARD.

Number of television sets (1969): 16,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.=branch)

BANKS

Bank of Bermuda Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; est. 1889, inc. 1890; cap. £1,500,000; dep. £90m.; Gen. Man. Hon. C. VAIL ZUILL, C.B.E., J.P., M.C.P.; brs. at Hamilton, St. George's and Somerset.

Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; f. 1858; cap. £1m.; dep. £78m.; Man. O. R. ARTON, J.P.; br. at St. George's.

Bermuda Provident Bank Ltd.: Associated with Barclays Bank D.C.O.; opened Nov. 1969; cap. £300,000; Man. Dir. E. C. BRIDGE.

Bermuda National Bank Ltd.: affiliated with the Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada; opened 1969; Head Office Church St., Hamilton; cap. Bermuda $1,800,000, p.u. $1,560,000, res. $1,092,000; Man. Dir. GEORGE L. WARK; wholly owned subsidiary trust company, **Bermuda National Executor and Trustee Company Ltd.:** Man. WILLIAM P. BROWN.

INSURANCE

In 1960 a State health insurance scheme for government employees was inaugurated. General insurance is carried on by local companies and British and Canadian companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bermuda Chamber of Commerce: Hamilton; f. 1905; mems.: 529 firms, 52 hotels and 32 individuals; Pres. J. CHRISTOPHER ASTWOOD.

Bermuda Tourist Board: Hamilton; Chair. The Hon. Sir HENRY VESEY, C.B.E., M.C.P.; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bermuda Employers' Council: International Centre Building, Bermudiana Rd., Hamilton; f. 1960; 130 mems.; Pres. THOMAS F. KEILL.

TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Bermuda Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 726, Hamilton; f. 1963; 475 mems.; Pres. MCNEIL WARNER.

Bermuda Civil Service Association: P.O.B. 763, Hamilton; re-formed 1961; 480 mems.; Pres. D. MOORE; Sec. M. L. BEAN.

Bermuda Industrial Union: Dundonald St., Hamilton; f. 1946; 2,783 mems.; Pres. R. R. JOHNSTON; Sec. Dr. B. B. BALL.

Bermuda Federation of Musicians: 285 mems.; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES VAUCROSSEN.

Electricity Supply Trade Union: 148 mems.; Sec. GILBERT ROWLING.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are about 150 miles of well-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

The chief port of Bermuda is Hamilton, and St. George's is being developed as a freight port. An administrative Board, the Ports Authority, co-ordinates the capital development of all ports in Bermuda and regulates the berthing, anchoring and mooring of all ships and boats within the ports.

There is a Freeport which is administered by the Public Works Department of the Bermuda Government, but the management of the Freeport commercial docks is conducted on its behalf by the Marine and Ports Services Department. The docks in Hamilton and St. George's are operated by the municipal authorities.

Island Shipping Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Chair. Sir BAYARD DILL; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN; cargo shipping.

Red Rose Navigation Co. Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Pres. Sir HENRY TUCKER, C.B.E.; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN.

Salient Shipping Co. (Bermuda) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Vallis Building, Hamilton; 6 vessels; Dirs. J. A. MARWICK, C. T. COLLIS, H. J. TUCKER; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN.

Shell Bermuda (Overseas) Ltd.: The Vallis Building, Hamilton; 37 tankers.

Trader Line Ltd.: c/o Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton; 3 ships.

Principal non-Bermudan lines calling at Bermuda: Bermuda Shipping Co., Booth-Lambert, Furness Bermuda Line, Independent Gulf, Isbrandtsen, MANZ, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Royal Mail Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. and Saguenay.

CIVIL AVIATION

Department of Civil Aviation: responsible to the Member of Executive Council for Marine and Air Services for carrying out civil aviation policy. The Director of Civil Aviation is responsible to the Governor on matters concerning the Colonial Air Navigation Order.

The only airfield is at the U.S.A.F. base which was completed in 1943 for military purposes. In 1948 this base, known as Kindley Field, was opened to civil aircraft. In 1970 the operation of the base will be taken over by the United States Navy, but will remain open to civilian air traffic, as before.

The following airlines operate services to Bermuda: Air Canada, B.O.A.C., Eastern Airlines, Northeast, Pan American and Qantas.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism and Trade Development: 50 Front St., Hamilton; f. 1913; tourism is the principal industry of Bermuda and is government sponsored; in 1968 331,379 tourists, including 63,937 cruise ship passengers visited Bermuda; in 1969 370,920 visitors; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.; Exec. Sec. T. H. MOWBRAY.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The British Antarctic Territory, which became a Colony in March 1962, consists of all land and islands south of latitude 60° S., and between 20°–80° W. longitude, and includes the British sector of Antarctica, the Graham Land peninsula, the South Shetland Islands and the South Orkney Islands.

Area (square miles): South Shetland Islands 130, South Orkney Islands 240; Graham Land peninsula and mainland of Antarctica are only partly surveyed.

Population: There is no permanent population.

High Commissioner: Sir C. D. P. T. HASKARD, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (Stanley, Falkland Islands).

Director of the British Antarctic Survey: Sir VIVIAN FUCHS (London).

London Office: The British Antarctic Survey, 30 Gillingham St., London, S.W.1.

MAJOR BASES

	Latitude	*Longitude*
Deception Island . .	62° 59′ S	60° 34′ W
Stonington Island . .	68° 11′ S	67° 00′ W
Argentine Islands . .	65° 15′ S	64° 15′ W
Signy Island . . .	60° 43′ S	45° 36′ W
Adelaide Island . . .	67° 46′ S	68° 54′ W
Halley Bay . . .	75° 31′ S	26° 38′ W

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

INTRODUCTION

British Honduras lies on the Caribbean coast of Central America with Mexico to the north-west and Guatemala to the south-west. The climate is sub-tropical, tempered by trade winds. The capital is Belize City, but a new capital city is under construction in the centre of the country.

A new constitution giving British Honduras full internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. Executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet of Ministers, while the Legislature consists of an eight-man appointed Senate and a house of 18 elected representatives. The Governor retains special powers concerning Defence, External Affairs and Internal Security.

The economy was traditionally based on timber, but agriculture, especially sugar and, in the south, citrus, is now more important.

There are 850 miles of good roads, and 17 airstrips as well as the Belize international airport at Stanley Field. Belize City is the main port; there is a second port at Stann Creek to the south of Belize.

Primary education is principally carried on through subsidised denominational schools under government control. There are also 18 secondary schools, a technical college, 4 vocational schools and a teacher-training college.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), September 10 (National Day), November 14 (Prince Charles's Birthday), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 9 (Baron Bliss Day), April 9–12 (Easter), April 21 (Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used, but petrol and paraffin are sold by the American gallon (231 cu. in.).

Currency

The monetary unit is the British Honduras or Belizean Dollar (B.H.$).

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 cents local silver, 25 cent cupro-nickel, 1 cent bronze, 5 cent nickel-bronze.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 dollars, issued by the Government.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area (square miles) 8,866; Population (1969 est.): 122,000; Belize City (capital) 43,000.

Employment (1967): Agriculture and Forestry 4,225, Transport 589, Manufacturing 2,743, Commerce 1,502.

Forestry (1967 exports): Mahogany Lumber $1,123,236, Cedar Lumber $186,434, Pine Lumber 182,917 board ft. $49,433.

Agriculture (1968 exports): Grapefruit and Juice $1,846,431, Oranges and Juice $2,816,569, Sugar 63,588 tons. About 1,605,760 acres are available for cultivation, of which 72,173 are under orchards and pasture, 10,000 under maize, 3,352 under rice, 5,597 under sugar, 2,042 under beans, 550 under cucumbers and 170 under tomatoes.

Livestock: Cattle 42,165, Pigs 13,527, Horses, Mules and Donkeys 4,987.

FINANCE

1 British Honduras dollar = 100 cents

B.H.$4=£1 sterling; B.H.$1.66=U.S. $1.00.

B.H.$100=£25 sterling=U.S. $60.00.

BUDGET (B.H. $)

	1968	1969
Recurrent Revenue	12,627,850	13,785,568
National Revenue*	12,591,395	13,635,838
Aid and C.D. & W.	36,455	49,730
Recurrent Expenditure	12,220,204	13,250,840
Expenditure	12,183,749	13,101,110
Aid and C.D. & W. and Surplus	444,101	684,458
Capital Budget:		
National Revenue, C.D. & W. Schemes	10,323,923	12,870,835
Hurricane Rehabilitation	—	—
Loan Receipt	2,300,000	595,000
TOTAL RECURRENT AND CAPITAL	24,844,127	27,928,754

* Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

Seven-Year Plan, 1964-70: Investment B.H. $48.5 million, of which $30 million from foreign grants.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1968)

Imports: B.H.$44,200,780, mainly Food, Machinery and Transport Equipment.

Exports (incl. Re-exports): B.H.$25,294,355, mainly Sugar and Raw Materials.

Trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom, the United States and Jamaica.

EDUCATION

(1969)

	Primary	Secondary	Technical	Teacher Training
Number of Schools .	171	18	3	1
Number of Pupils .	27,419	2,642	267	130

Higher Education Abroad (1967): 167 students, of which 36 at University of the West Indies, Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution providing for internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. It provides for a Governor, a Cabinet of Ministers and a bi-cameral Legislature.

The powers of the Governor are complete only in respect of defence, external affairs and internal security, and for the first two of these there are consultative bodies designed to familiarise Ministers with matters for which they will ultimately have responsibility. There are also advisory commissions for the public service and the subordinate judiciary.

The Legislature consists of (1) A Senate of eight members, five appointed on the advice of the Premier, two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and one after consultation with such persons as the Governor considers appropriate; (2) A House of Representatives consisting of eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year period.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir John Paul, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development: George Price.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Alexander Hunter.

Minister of Home Affairs and Health: Carl L. B Rogers

Attorney-General: V. H. Courtenay.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Co-operatives: Frederick Hunter.

Minister of Education, Housing and Labour: Santiago Perdomo.

Minister of Communications and Works: Allan Arthurs.

Minister of Local Government, Community and Social Development: L. S. Sylvestre.

Minister without Portfolio: Joseph Gray.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Senate

Eight members appointed by the Governor; 5 on the advice of the Premier; 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition; 1 after consulting such persons as the Governor considers appropriate.

House of Representatives

Eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage.

(*Election, December 5th,* 1969)

People's United Party won 17 of the 18 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's United Party (P.U.P.): Belize; f. 1950; Christian democrat; holds 17 seats (1970); Leader GEORGE PRICE.

National Independence Party: Belize; f. 1958 on a merger of the National Party and the Honduran Independent Party, based on the combined membership of both parties; holds 1 seat (1970); Leader P. W. GOLDSON.

People's Democratic Movement: Belize; f. 1969; breakaway group from the N.I.P.; Leader D. LINDO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Summary Jurisdiction Courts and District Courts (civil jurisdiction), presided over by a magistrate, are established in each of the six judicial districts. Summary Jurisdiction Courts have a wide jurisdiction in indictable and other offences; but in District Courts, which exercise jurisdiction only in civil causes, this jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding B.H. $150. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court, which has jurisdiction corresponding to the English High Court of Justice; from the Supreme Court further appeals lie to a Court of Appeal, established in 1968, or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

Chief Justice: Sir CLIFFORD DE L. INNISS, Q.C.

Puisne Judge: C. A. B. ROSS.

Magistrates: A. B. BALDERAMOS, A. B. OGALDEZ, G. B. SINGH, B. Q. A. PITTS.

RELIGION

About 65,000 of the population are Roman Catholic, and 28,000 are Anglican or Methodist. There are also a number of Hindus and Muslims, and a community of 3,500 Mennonites.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Bishop of Honduras: Rt. Rev. B. N. Y. VAUGHAN.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Belize: Most Rev. ROBERT L. HODAPP, S.J., D.D., Bishop's House, North Front Street, Belize City.

METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. T. BATES, Wesley Manse, 88 Regent St., Belize City.

THE PRESS

Belize Billboard: P.O.B. 361, Belize; f. 1946; independent paper; daily, Tues to Sun. inclusive; circ. 3,000; Editor LINDBERG GOLDSON; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Belize Times, The: P.O.B. 506, Belize; f. 1956; party political paper of Peoples United Party; morning daily, Tues. to Sun. inclusive; Editor FULGENCIO JOSÉ CASTILLO; circ. 4,000.

The Reporter: P.O.B. 707, c/o Industrial Press, 63 Cemetery Rd., Belize City; f. 1968; weekly; independent; circ. 5,000; Editor PAUL RODRÍGUEZ.

The Beacon: weekly; circ. 1,000; Editor C. CASTILLO.

Government Gazette: Church Street, Belize City; official; weekly.

Weekly Newsletter: Government Information Services, Belize City; official; weekly; Chief Information Officer R. I. CASTILLO.

RADIO

Radio Belize: P.O.B. 89, Belize; f. 1952; government-operated semi-commercial service; transmissions for 17 hours daily; broadcasts in English and Spanish; Chief Broadcasting Officer E. G. WAIGHT.

In 1969 there were 43,027 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Belize City Office: Albert St.; Man. N. H. HUNTER; sub-brs. at Barrack Rd., Belize City, Corozal Town, Orange Walk Town and Stann Creek Town.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Office in Belize, Man. L. E. E. ANDERSON; sub-brs. at San Ignacio, Orange Walk Town and Stann Creek Town.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Office in Belize City; Man. D. NOLAN.

There is also a Government Savings Bank.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BELIZE

British American Insurance Co., Caledonian Insurance Co. Ltd., Colonial Insurance Co. Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd., Nationals Ltd. (British Honduras), Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd., Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., Belize International Insurance Co.

National Economic Development Council: Belize City; advisory body to government; Financial Sec. R. A. FONSECA, C.M.G.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Honduras Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 291, Belize City; f. 1918; 500 mems.; Pres. ISMAEL GÓMEZ C.; Exec. Sec. PAUL RODRÍGUEZ.

British Honduras Reconstruction and Development Corporation: Belize; Chair. Hon. GEORGE C. PRICE, Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development; in charge of building new capital; Man. M. HALCROW.

Citrus Growers' Association: P.O.B. 7, Stann Creek; citrus crop farmers' association.

Development Finance Corporation: Belize City; Chair. HORACE W. YOUNG.

Livestock Producers' Association: farmers' association.

Sugar Cane Growers' Association: farmers' association.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

British Honduras Employers' Association: Belize; f. 1961; 21 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

British Honduras General Workers' Development Union: 24 Craig St., Belize; amalgamation of the former General Workers' Development Union and British Honduras Development Union; affiliated to ICFTU; 1,366 mems.; Pres. THOMAS MARTÍNEZ; Gen. Sec. ADOLFOS ROSALES.

There are three branch unions affiliated to the central body.

British Honduras Public Officers' Union: 6 Regent Street, Belize; f. 1922; established public workers; 800 mems.; Pres. E. CAIN; Sec. E. E. GODFREY.

Christian Workers' Union: Regent St., Belize; f. 1962; general; 11,891 mems.; Pres. M. ROSADO.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1966 there were 41 Credit Unions, 9 Producer Co-operatives, 10 Marketing Co-operatives, 9 Farmers' Co-operatives, and 1 Supplies Co-operative.

There were also 26 junior and 3 senior savings unions and a Credit Union League (39 mems.).

Combined assets totalled $2,200,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 850 miles of all-weather main and feeder roads, and 180 miles of government-maintained cart roads and bush trails. A number of logging and forest tracks are usable by heavy duty vehicles in the dry season.

SHIPPING

There is a weekly Southern Coastal freight, passenger and mail service and vessels of the Harrison, Royal Netherlands, United Fruit, Buccaneer, Canada, Jamaica, Caribbean and "K" lines call at Belize City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Chief Civil Aviation Officer: L. C. BALDERAMOS, A.R.AE.S.

Maya Airways Ltd.: 15 Albert St.; P.O.B. 458, Belize City; operates the internal services of the territory.

The following airlines serve Belize: Servicio Aéreo de Honduras, Transportes Aéreos Centro-Americanos, Transportes Aéreos Nacionales.

Chemicals Ltd. and Central American Transport run internal charter services.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Tourist Board: 26 Albert St., Belize City; Chair. E. G. N. GEGG; Sec. R. L. CLARK.

Festival of Arts Committee: c/o Bliss Institute, Belize City.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

The British Virgin Islands consist of more than 40 islands, of which some 16 are inhabited, lying at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles, 60 miles to the east of Puerto Rico and adjoining the American Virgin Islands. The capital, Road Town, stands on the island of Tortola.

The bulk of the islands' export trade is in livestock and to a lesser extent fish, fruit and vegetables; agriculture is geared to grass cultivation for the production of livestock. After a late start, the tourist trade is fast becoming a major industry.

Two large-scale development projects are now in progress: a land recla mation scheme involving 70 acres at Wickhams Cay, Road Town, and the complete transformation of the island of Anegada, where the Anegada Development Corporation has already completed a 3,500 ft. airstrip and a deep-water harbour pier and is constructing 30 miles of roads.

Sport

The islands offer excellent facilities for deep-sea fishing, swimming and all water sports.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 59 square miles. Population (1969 est.) *c.* 11,000; Road Town (capital) 2,180.

Finance: 1 U.S.$=8s. 4d. sterling (the U.S.$ is the only legal tender in the Territory, which does, however, lie within the sterling area). *Budget estimates* (1968) U.S. $3,449,637 (British grant-in-aid $266,400).

External Trade (1967): *Imports* U.S. $4,178,296. *Exports* U.S. $264,262, mainly livestock, vegetables, fish, fruit, rum and charcoal.

Tourism: Total number of visitors (1967) 17,544; (1968) 22,793.

Education: 14 primary schools, 1 high school and 1 comprehensive school, 2,429 pupils in all.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution came into effect in April 1967. Under its terms, the Administrator is responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, terms and conditions of service of public officers, the administration of the Courts and finance, and possesses reserved legislative powers in respect of legislation necessary in the interests of his special responsibilities; there is an Executive Council with the Administrator as Chairman, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), the Chief Minister (appointed by the Administrator) and two other ministers, appointed by the Administrator on the advice of the Chief Minister; and a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, chosen from outside the Council, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), one nominated member appointed by the Administrator on the Chief Minister's advice, and seven elected members to be returned from seven one-member electoral districts.

THE GOVERNMENT

Administrator: His Honour JOHN SUTHERLAND THOMSON, M.B.E., C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: His Hon. The ADMINISTRATOR.

Financial Secretary: Hon. C. B. ROMNEY.

Attorney-General: Hon. WILLIAM L. MCINTYRE.

Chief Minister: Hon. H. L. STOUTT.

Minister of Natural Resources and Public Health: Hon. I. DAWSON.

Minister of Communications, Works and Industry: Hon. T. B. LETTSOME.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: HENRY CREQUE, O.B.E.

Deputy Speaker: Hon. J. R. O'NEAL, O.B.E.

The Financial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the three Ministers.

Members: Hon. ROBINSON O'NEAL, M.B.E., Hon. Dr. Q. W. OSBOURNE, Hon. EDWARD LEOPOLD SMITH, Hon. I. J. FONSECA.

Clerk: V. ROMNEY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the West Indies Associated States, which consists of two divisions: The High Court of Justice and The Court of Appeal. There are also a Magistrate's Court, a Juvenile Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Justices of Appeal: K. GORDON, P. C. LEWIS.

Chief Justice: The Hon. ALLAN MONTGOMERY LEWIS.

Puisne Judge: R. D. B. RENWICK.

THE PRESS

Island Sun, The: P.O.B. 21, Tortola; weekly; Editor CARLOS DOWNING.

RADIO

Station Z.B.V.I.: P.O.B. 78, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; commercial; 10,000 watts; a television station will soon be operating; Man. LEOPOLD MILLS.

In 1969 there were 5,000 radio receivers.

BANKING

Bank of Nova Scotia: Road Town; f. 1967; Man. DONALD W. PRESCOTT.

Virgin Islands National Bank: Head Office: Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands; P.O.B. 67, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1961; Man. HAROLD L. VANTERPOOL.

Barclays Bank, D.C.O.: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; Man. P. R. DAVIES-EVANS.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1968; Man. BRIAN RICHARDSON.

Commercial banking facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands are also available.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Launches maintain a mail and passenger service with St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, whence air and sea communications exist to all parts of the world.

There is an automatic telephone system in Tortola and some of the out-islands with direct dialling to St. Thomas and St. Croix.

An 80-channel co-axial cable from Tortola to Bermuda provides the main link for the East Caribbean to North America and Europe.

Work was completed in 1969 on the extension of the runway of Beef Island Airport, which enables prop-jet services to call at the British Virgin Islands.

The following airlines serve the British Virgin Islands: All Island Air Service, Antilles Air Boats, White Sands Aviation, Leeward Islands Air Transport and Puerto Rico International Air Lines.

There are over 50 miles of motorable roads and about 1,050 motor vehicles.

There are direct shipping services with the U.S.A. (Florida and Atlantic Lines) and with the U.K. and Europe (Booker Line and K.N.S.M.).

British Virgin Islands Department of Tourism: Road Town, Tortola; Admin. Officer S. GORDON.

There are some 12 hotels on the Islands which in 1968 provided a total of about 400 tourist guest nights. Plans are underway for the construction of several new hotels and cottage-type complexes which will triple the existing number of tourist beds by 1972.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

About 200 miles north-west of Jamaica. Consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

Area and Population: Area 100 square miles. Population (1960) 8,511; Grand Cayman 7,025, Cayman Brac 1,463, Little Cayman 23; George Town (capital) 2,706, West Bay 2,370. 1963: Births 241, Marriages 43, Deaths 63.

Currency: $1 Jamaica=10s. sterling=U.S. 80c.

Budget (1969): Revenue £696,134; Expenditure £597,664.

Development Plan (1968–69): Proposed expenditure £110,000. Projects: public buildings, heavy equipment, airport development, new school, roads, mosquito control, education and public health.

External Trade (1969): *Imports* £2,675,706 (foodstuffs, textiles, building material); *Exports* £14,500 (rope, turtle skin and shell).

Tourism: (1968) 14,500 visitors; (1969) 20,000.

Education (1967): State primary schools 9 (1,500 pupils), 5 private primary and 3 secondary schools (550 pupils).

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

A new Constitution was introduced in July 1959 under which the islands ceased to be a dependency of Jamaica. The last constitutional ties with that country were severed on August 6th, 1962, and the Islands are now a separate colony of the United Kingdom. There is an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator, two official and one nominated members and two members elected from the nominated and elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator (President) and not less than two nor more than three official members; not less than two nor more than three nominated members, twelve elected members.

Administrator: A. C. E. LONG, C.M.G., C.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Grand Court of the Islands, a Quarterly Petty Court and a Petty Sessions Court. The Grand Court, which sits in May and November, has jurisdiction in civil matters, bankruptcy, equity, probate and administration, and in felonies and indictable misdemeanours. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal in Jamaica. The Quarterly Petty Court, presided over by the stipendiary magistrate, deals with civil matters and appeals lie to the Grand Court. The

Petty Sessions Court conducts preliminary examinations in indictable offences.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge of the Grand Court: Hon. GEOFFREY G. HORSFALL, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: Hon. J. E. B. OLLQUIST.

RELIGION

The oldest established Churches are, on Grand Cayman the *Scottish Presbyterian Church* and on Cayman Brac the *Baptist Church*. The chief other Churches are the *Church of God, Church of God (Full Gospel), Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic* and *Pilgrim Holiness*.

PRESS

The Caymanian: Grand Cayman; weekly; Editor W. D. BODDEN.

The Gospel of the Kingdom: P.O.B. 229, Grand Cayman; f. 1945; religious, under the auspices of the Church of God; monthly; Overseer F. E. ARCH; Editor WILL T. BODDEN; circ. 1,400.

FINANCE

Banking facilities are provided by four commercial banks, and in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac by the Government Savings Bank. A number of investment and private banks not doing business in the islands maintain their registered offices in Grand Cayman.

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 501, Grand Cayman.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: P.O.B. 68, Grand Cayman; agencies at West Bay and Bodden Town; sub-br. at Stake Bay Cayman Brac (P.O.B. 48); agencies at Creek and Spot Bay.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 695, Grand Cayman.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 245, Grand Cayman.

Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce: Barclays Bank Bldg., Georgetown, Grand Cayman; Pres. C. HUNTER; Sec. P. HARRIS.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are some 60 miles of motorable road in the Islands, of which 22 are tarmac. The Islands possess approximately 1,500 motor vehicles.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at Georgetown was enlarged to take jet aircraft in 1966.

Cayman Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 11, Grand Cayman; four services a week between Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac and Kingston (Jamaica).

Services are also provided by B.W.I.A. and L.A.C.S.A.

TOURISM

A new service planned by Bahamas Airways Ltd. between the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands is expected to bring a great number of tourists to the Islands, thus considerably boosting their tourist development.

The Cayman Islands Tourist Board: Caribbean Bank Bldg., Georgetown, Grand Cayman; f. 1965; Chair. ERIC BERGSTROM.

MONTSERRAT

Montserrat is one of the Leeward Islands which stretch in an arc south-east from Puerto Rico. She elected not to become part of the West Indies Associated States in January 1967.

Area (square miles): 39.5.

Population (1968): 14,500; Plymouth (capital) *c.* 4,000; birth rate 18.4; death rate 9.5.

Agriculture: About one-fifth of the land is under cultivation, the principal crops being sea-island cotton, limes, sugar cane, bananas, tomatoes and carrots. A further one-half of the island's 25,000 acres is available for future agricultural development.

Forestry: Large areas are covered by forests and some cedar lumber is exported.

FINANCE

EC $1=100 cents

£1 sterling=EC $4.8 U.S. $1=EC $2.00

BUDGET

(1969*—EC$)

Revenue:	
Ministry of Finance	2,008,500
Capital	1,621,300
Total inc. other items	5,658,480
Expenditure:	
Social Services	928,629
Communications and Works	491,756
Ministry of Finance	912,433
Capital	1,621,300
Total inc. other items	5,658,480

* Estimates.

External Trade (EC $'000—1967): Imports 6,923, Exports 107.

Education (1968): Primary schools 17, pupils 2,969; Secondary school 1, pupils 263.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1960, whereby the territory of Montserrat is governed by an Administrator and has its own Executive and Legislative Councils. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator as President and two official members and four unofficial members, with two Ministers apart from the Chief Minister. The Legislative Council consists of a President (who is the Administrator), seven elected, two official and one nominated member.

Early in 1967, when the other East Caribbean Islands adopted Associated Status *vis-à-vis* the United Kingdom, Montserrat decided to remain a colony until separate arrangements could be worked out, more suitable to her requirements.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Administrator: D. R. GIBBS, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(*December* 1969)

President: The ADMINISTRATOR.

Official Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

The Chief Minister: The Hon. W. H. BRAMBLE, J.P.

Minister of Social Services: The Hon. P. A. BRAMBLE.

Minister of Communications: The Hon. W. H. BRAMBLE, J.P.

Member without Portfolio: J. HOWE.

Minister of Agriculture and Lands: The Hon. B. W. EDWARDS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The ADMINISTRATOR.

Official Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Elected Members: 7.

Nominated Members: 1.

Clerk: D. H. BRAMBLE.

ELECTION, MARCH 1966

PARTY	SEATS
M.L.P.	4
M.W.P.P.	2
Independent†	1

† Subsequently joined M.L.P.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Montserrat Labour Party: Leader W. H. BRAMBLE.

Montserrat Workers' Progressive Party: Leader J. N. EDWARDS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the West Indies Associated States' Supreme Court, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrate's Court.

Puisne Judge (Montserrat Circuit): Hon. Mr. Justice ALLAN LOUISY.

Registrar and Magistrate: Miss P. BEAUBRUN.

RELIGION

There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Pentecostal and Seventh-Day Adventist churches and other places of worship on the island.

THE PRESS

Mirror, The: P.O.B. 200, Plymouth; weekly.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Montserrat: P.O.B. 51, Plymouth; f. 1952, first broadcast 1957; government station.

Radio Antilles: P.O.B. 35, Montserrat; f. 1965; commercial; broadcasts in English, French, Spanish; Chair. G. COMMENGES.

Television services can be received from Antigua (*Leeward Island Television Service*) by way of a booster station near Plymouth.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Church Rd., Plymouth; Man. R. O. HAYDOCK.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, P.O. Box 6001, Montreal; Branch in Plymouth; Man. T. W. J. ROBINSON.

Government Savings Bank: Plymouth; depositors (1967) 2,847.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Montserrat Chamber of Commerce: Plymouth; Pres. H. MERCER.

Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association: c/o Department of Agriculture, Plymouth; Chair. J. E. STURGE; Sec. R. A. FREDERICK.

TRADE UNIONS

Montserrat Trades and Labour Union: George St., Plymouth; f. 1948; affiliated to ICFTU; about 255 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM H. BRAMBLE; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. ELLEN PETERS.

Montserrat Seamen's and Waterfront Workers' Union: Chapel St., Plymouth; f. 1966; 133 mems.; Pres. MICHAEL DYER.

Montserrat Union of Teachers: Plymouth; f. 1950; 52 mems.; Pres. R. A. LEE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 84 miles of good surfaced main roads and 82 miles of secondary unsurfaced roads. There are about 600 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

Steamship services are provided by Harrison Line and the Atlantic and Blue Ribbon Lines. Inter-island services are provided by West Indies Shipping Service and small vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Blackburne.

Leeward Island Air Transport Services Ltd. (L.I.A.T.): George St., Plymouth; maintains regular inter-island services.

TOURISM

The Montserrat Tourist Board: P.O.B. 7, Plymouth; f. 1961; Chair. B. B. OSBORNE, M.B.E.

In 1968 there were 7,125 visitors to Montserrat.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

More than 30 islands forming the south eastern part of the Bahamas chain of islands, and lying north of Haiti. Six islands are inhabited: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales.

Area: 166 square miles.

Population (1964): 6,770 of whom 77 Europeans; Grand Turk 2,000, Cockburn Harbour, South Caicos 800. In 1968 there were 163 births, 15 marriages and 38 deaths.

Currency: $1 Jamaica=10s. sterling=U.S. $1.20.

Budget (1968): Revenue £512,168, Expenditure £532,173.

External Trade (1968): *Imports* £442,793 (food, drink and manufactured articles). *Exports* (£) 63,133, of which Salt 3,796, Crawfish 58,115, Dried Conch 597, Conch Shell 592.

Education (1968): Government Primary Schools 13, pupils 1,665; Private Primary Schools 3, Government Secondary Schools 1.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The Islands are at present a colony within the Commonwealth and responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Islands lies with the Administrator who is President of the State Council. This council was inaugurated on June 18th, 1969, under a new Constitution which did away with the former Executive Council and Legislative Assembly and vested both executive and legislative power in the State Council which has a majority of elected members. On November 5th, 1965, the Governor of the Bahamas was also made Governor of the Turks and Caicos Islands, but there are no other political links between the two territories other than the sharing of a Common Bench for the Court of Appeal.

Administrator: R. E. WAINWRIGHT, C.M.G.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Resident Magistrate who is also Acting Judge of the Turks and Caicos Islands: H. J. CRIDLAND.

RADIO

Station VS 18: Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., Mercury House, Grand Turk; Man. PETER A. WOLFE.

In 1969 there were 1,200 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; Man. J. F. CONWAY.

Government Savings Bank: Number of depositors (1968) 1,689.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Grand Turk Credit Union Ltd.: Grand Turk; f. 1947; 48 mems.; cap. p.u. £1,000.

TRADE UNION

St. George's Industrial Trade Union: Cockburn Harbour; 260 mems.; Sec. Mrs. ELIZA BASDEN.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 27 miles of road in the Islands, of which 12 miles are tarmac.

SHIPPING

There are regular services from the Netherlands, Great Britain and Miami, Florida.

K.N.S.M. and Lloyds lines: Agency, Turks Islands Importers Ltd., Grand Turk; Dir. A. BEEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

The two main airfields are located on Grand Turk and South Caicos, and there are landing strips on Providenciales, North Caicos and Salt Cay.

Bahamas Airways Ltd.: British Overseas Airways Corporation: Agency, Turks Islands Importers Ltd., Grand Turk; thrice weekly service to Nassau; Dir. G. DOYLE.

Caicos Airways Ltd.: South Caicos; maintains regular inter-island services.

TOURISM

Hotel accommodation is available in Grand Turk, South Caicos and Providenciales.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn. There are two main islands and about 200 smaller ones, all governed as a single British Colony. The islands are claimed by Argentina.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): 4,700 (approx.), East Falklands 2,610, West Falklands 2,090.

Population (Dec. 1967): 2,122, Stanley (capital) 1,100.

Livestock: Sheep 620,932, Cattle 10,935, Horses 3,451.

Budget (1968–69 est.): Revenue £339,958, Expenditure £468,502.

Development Plan (1968–69): £103,044.

External Trade (1967): *Imports* £711,335, *Exports* £824,187 (nearly all wool). Trade is mainly with the British Commonwealth.

Shipping (1968): Tonnage entered 53,602, total 45 ships; and cleared 52,815, total 42 ships.

Education: Education is compulsory. In 1968 there were 2 government schools in Stanley with 182 pupils. Fifteen travelling teachers with 219 pupils were maintained by the Government in country districts. There is also a boarding school at Darwin, E. Falkland.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1949. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 2 *ex-officio* members, 2 members elected by the Legislature and 2 appointed members; and a Legislative Council composed of 2 *ex-officio*, 4 elected and 2 nominated official members. The electoral principle was introduced, on a basis of universal adult suffrage, in 1949. There is a Town Council for Stanley.

THE GOVERNMENT

(*March* 1970)

Governor: Sir COSMO HASKARD, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Colonial Secretary: W. H. THOMPSON, C.B.E.

Executive Council: 6 members.

Legislative Council: The GOVERNOR, 2 *ex-officio*, 2 nominated and 4 elected members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, with an Acting Judge, and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, both of which are in Stanley. The Colony retains the part-time services in England of a retired Colonial Judge as Legal Secretary. English law applies up to 1900 and subsequently by special application. Some farm managers are Justices of the Peace and also certain residents in Stanley.

Judge: (vacant).

Registrar: H. BENNETT.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COURT OF APPEAL

The Court of Appeal sits in London.

President: Sir ALISTAIR FORBES, K.B.

Deputy Registrar: A. C. T. COCHRANE.

RELIGION

There are Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Free Church communions.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Falkland Islands: Rt. Rev. C. J. TUCKER.

Senior Chaplain: The Rev. P. MILLAM, The Deanery, Stanley.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Prefect Apostolic: The Right Reverend Monsignor JAMES IRELAND; St. Mary's Presbytery, Stanley.

UNITED FREE CHURCH

Minister: Rev. P. CHARMAN, 3 Drury St., Stanley.

PRESS

There are no newspapers, other than a small monthly publication. The Government publishes *The Gazette.*

RADIO

There is a Government-operated broadcasting station at Stanley. The number of licence-holders in 1967 was 669. The Government also operates a wired broadcasting service in Stanley (359 subscribers in 1967) and a wireless station on the West Falkland, to which most of the farms are linked by telephone. The East Falkland has similar telephone facilities. The farm settlements are linked to Stanley by radio telephone. A modern telecommunications link with the United Kingdom was established in 1967.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Stanley; June 1969 dep. £1,139,420; 1,986 depositors.

Lloyds Bank Ltd., and **Hambros Bank** have agencies in Stanley.

INSURANCE

Commercial Union Assurance Co.: Head Office, London; Agency: Estate L. Williams, Stanley.

Royal Insurance Co.: Head Office, Liverpool; Agency: Falkland Islands Co.

Sun Insurance Co.: Head Office, London; Agency: Falkland & Speedwell Stores, Stanley.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Falklands Islands Co.: Stanley; f. 1851; is the largest landowner and trading company; Acting Man. A. SLOGGIE.

TRADE UNION

The General Employees Union: Ross Rd., Stanley; general union; 500 paid-up mems.; Gen. Sec. RICHARD V. GOSS, E.D., M.L.C.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Stanley Co-operative Society: P.O.B. 239, Stanley; f. 1952; open to all members of the public; Man. P. R. SHORT.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 13 miles of made-up road in and around Stanley. Elsewhere tracks link the Settlements which are passable by Land Rover or motor cycle in all but the worst weather.

SHIPPING

Regular monthly services to Montevideo are maintained by the Falkland Islands Company vessel. Charter vessels maintain trade with the United Kingdom. Two survey ships maintain occasional communications with the Falkland Islands Dependencies and other islands of British Antarctica. There are a number of local services between the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Falkland Islands Government Air Service: f. 1948; maintains Beaver float-plane services between the Settlements and Stanley.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

The Falkland Islands Dependencies cover the island groups of South Georgia and South Sandwich.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): South Georgia 1,450, South Sandwich 130.

Population (estimate 1967): 22 (excludes seasonal workers in the whaling industry).

Whaling and Sealing: The economy of the Dependencies is based on the export of whale and seal oil and other products.

Budget (1968–69): Revenue £7,869, Grants from H.M.G. £49,078, Expenditure £49,078.

Shipping (South Georgia—1967): Total 6 ships entered and cleared.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

The Letters Patent of 1948 empower the Governor of the Falkland Islands to legislate for the Dependencies. An administrative officer, who is also a magistrate, represents the Governor in South Georgia.

Administrative Officer, South Georgia: Capt. D. J. COLEMAN.

FIJI

INTRODUCTION

The colony of Fiji consists of more than 800 islands situated about 1,200 miles south of the equator in the Pacific Ocean. The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 60° to 90°F (16°–32°C). The population includes Fijians, Indians, Chinese, Europeans and Melanesian and Polynesian peoples from other island groups including Tonga. The capital and chief port is Suva.

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. It provides for an enlarged franchise and an expanded Legislative Council, almost wholly elected. Elections under the new Constitution were held in September and October 1966 and resulted in a clear majority for the Alliance. Alliance members and supporters won 27 seats and the Federation Party 9 seats. President of the Alliance, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, is the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers consists of seven Alliance members and four official members appointed by the Governor. Most members of the Council have portfolios for government departments. A constitutional conference is due to be held during the spring of 1970 with the aim of making final arrangements for Fiji's independence.

Agriculture is the main basis of the economy, and raw sugar and coconut products made up about 77 per cent of total exports in 1968. Rice, bananas, dairy produce and vegetables are important products. Gold mining is a major export industry and secondary manufacturing industries are developing steadily. Forestry has a big potential; exports in 1968 reached £161,389. Tourism is growing rapidly, with the number of visitors increasing by about 20 per cent in 1968. The Five-Year Development Plan, 1966–70, provided for capital expenditure of £20.5 million spread over almost every aspect of the territory's activities.

Fiji lies on the main route between Australia and New Zealand and North America, and is the centre of communications in the southwestern Pacific. The international airport is at Nadi, about 130 miles from Suva. Suva Wharf and Lautoka Wharf were reconstructed in 1962 and 1963. There are no main railways but about 440 miles of light tracks carry sugar cane to the mills.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): 7,055.

Population (1966): 476,727 (Indians 240,960, Fijians 202,176, Europeans 6,590, Part-Europeans 9,687); Suva (capital) 54,157.

Estimated population (Dec. 1968) was 512,062 (Indians 256,152, Fijians 214,948, Europeans 12,284, Part-Europeans 10,128).

Agriculture: Exports (1968): Sugar 341,214 tons, Coconut Oil 17,165 tons, Bananas 106,858 cases; also melons, ginger, vegetables, molasses, timber, fish, hides and trochus shell.

MINING

(1968)

	Unit	Production	Value in £F
Gold	Fine oz.	106,784	1,725,866
Silver	Fine oz.	54,518	50,952
Manganese ore	Tons	10,845	117,000
Limestone	,,	3,321	34,490
Crushed Metal	cu. yds.	300,000	200,000
Copper Ore	Tons	3,240	265,364

FINANCE

£1 Fiji = 20 shillings £1 sterling = £1·03 Fiji 1 U.S. dollar = 8.25 Fiji shillings $A 1=9.5 shillings

Note: Fiji converted to decimal currency on 13 January 1969, at the rate of $2 Fiji=£1 Fiji.

BUDGET 1969
(£ Fiji)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Customs	7,304,000	Charges on Public Debt	1,399,198
Port and Harbour Dues, etc.	268,000	Pensions, etc.	619,002
Licences and Taxes	4,972,555	Education	2,587,660
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	1,105,428	Medical	1,573,572
Post office	1,198,350	Police	610,592
Rent of Government Property	225,000	Posts and Telegraphs	667,023
Interest	24,000	Works (Establishment)	576,748
Miscellaneous	544,260	Works annually recurrent	1,900,905
		Contribution to Capital Budget	550,000
		Other	5,583,020
Total	15,857,593	Total	16,067,720

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1966–70—£F20.5 million. 1968 provision £F4,425,617.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£F)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	29,081,019	25,272,382	28,145,389	34,200,950
Exports	21,265,217	19,437,060	21,330,555	24,559,220

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(1968—£F)

Imports		Exports	
Machinery, other than electrical	2,827,973	Sugar	12,427,995
Electrical Machinery and Goods	1,890,030	Unrefined Gold	1,725,866
Fish	1,365,297	Coconut Oil	2,379,271
Aviation Turbine Fuel	1,217,818	Molasses	197,743
Gas Oil and Diesel Fuel	989,786	Lumber	161,389
Clothing	795,398	Coconut Meal	186,967
Sharps	889,201	Manganese Ore and Concentrates	116,639
Rice	602,860	Biscuits	80,613
Motor Cars	750,326	Hides	17,284
Cotton Fabrics (apparel)	932,853	Trochus Shells	13,505
Meat	567,768		
Flour	593,317		
Motor Spirit	540,507		
Fresh Vegetables	547,792		

Re-exports	
Aviation Turbine Fuel	1,847,474
Textile Yarns and Fabrics	609,740
Motor Vehicles	118,550
Clothing	133,701
Aviation Spirit	35,215
Metal Manufactures	91,730

PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES

(1968)

Imports from:	£F
Australia	8,976,650
United Kingdom	7,280,966
Japan	4,377,213
New Zealand	3,216,991
U.S.A.	1,732,881
Malaysia and Singapore	1,101,989
Hong Kong	1,083,271
India	831,549
Canada	546,323
Iran	1,106,429
France	170,101
Ceylon	253,645
Thailand	44,753

Exports to	£F
United Kingdom	9,275,693
U.S.A.	3,336,765
Australia	2,734,203
Canada	1,548,927
New Zealand	1,266,016
Japan	1,012,081
Tonga	538,712
Western Samoa	368,060
Malaysia and Singapore	557,563
German Federal Republic	209,955

Transport (1968): *Shipping:* Entered 1,219 ships, 2,742,271 tons. *Civil Aviation:* Landed 174,231 passengers; Departed 178,304 passengers.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	Number of Schools	Number of Students
Primary	600	110,912
Secondary	49	11,995
Vocational and Technical	14	839
Teacher Training	3	294
Medical	1	213

There are also 197 scholarship holders in higher education abroad.

Source: Public Relations Office, Suva.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is provided by an Order in Council of September 1966. There is a Governor, a Council of Ministers (which advises the Governor) and a Legislative Council.

The Council of Ministers has executive authority. It has four official and seven elected members of Legislative Council. Five of the elected members have portfolios for groups of Government Departments—Social Services, Natural Resources, Communications, Works, Tourism and Commerce, Industry and Co-operatives and Labour.

Legislative Council consists of 36 elected members and four official members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Fijian Affairs and Local Government).

Under the new Constitution virtually all adults are eligible to register as electors. Twenty-five members of Legislative Council (nine Fijians, nine Indians and seven General, mainly European and Chinese) are elected on communal rolls and nine members (three Fijians, three Indian and three General) on a cross-voting system under which all races vote together. In addition, two Fijian members are elected by the Great Council of Chiefs. The Legislative Council elects its own Speaker, who presides.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir Robert Foster, K.C.M.G.

Council of Ministers: The Governor, four official and seven elected members.

Legislative Council: The Speaker, 35 elected members and four official members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Fijian Affairs and Local Government).

Fijian Affairs Board: The Minister for Fijian Affairs, two *ex officio* members, five Fijian members of the Legislative Council.

Provincial Government: 14 Provinces, each headed by a Chairman.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Alliance Party: multi-racial; government party; 26 members of the Legislative Council; Leader Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

National Federation Party: G.P.O. Box 228, Suva; f. 1963; fusion of two parties: the Federation, which was mainly Indian but multi-racial, and the National Democratic

Party, a purely Fijian party; 8 members in Legislative Council, comprising official opposition; Leader S. M. KOYA; mems.: approx. 40,000.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The laws of Fiji consist mainly of Orders in Council, Ordinances of Fiji enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and, subject to certain qualifications, the Common Law, Rules of Equity and English Statutes in force in England in 1875.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record, Suva.

Court of Appeal: Suva.

Magistrates' Courts.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice C. J. HAMMETT.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice R. KNOX-MAWER, Mr. Justice MOTI TIKARAM.

RELIGION

Most Fijians are Christians, mainly Methodist. The Indians are mostly Hindus.

Roman Catholic Archbishop: Most Rev. GEORGE PEARCE.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Alliance News Magazine: P.O.B. 1373, Suva; f. 1968; English and Fijian; Fortnightly; Editors D SIEDLER, ESALA RASOVA.

Fiji Royal Gazette: Government Printer, Suva; f. 1874; Fridays.

Fji Samachar: P.O.B. 151, Suva; f. 1923; Hindustani; weekly; Editor S. M. BIDESI, Jr.; Man. N. P. GANDHI; circ. 4,000.

Fiji Sandesh: Patel Arcade, Suva; f. 1965; Hindi; weekly; Editor V. L. MORRIS.

Fiji Times: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; English, daily; Editor and Publ. L. G. USHER.

Jagriti: P.O.B. 9, Nadi; f. 1950; thrice weekly (Mon., Wed. and Fri.); Editor A. A. AWASTHI.

Jai Fiji: P.O.B. 109, Lautoka; f. 1959; weekly; Editor K. P. MISHRA; circ. 6,250.

Kisan Mitra: P.O.B. 46, Lautoka; f. 1961; Hindi; weekly.

Nai Lalakai: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1961; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Fijian; weekly; Editor LUKE VUIDREKETI.

Na Mata: Fijian Affairs Office, Suva; f. 1876; Fijian, monthly.

Pacific Review: Suva; f. 1949; English and Fijian; three times a week; Editor MOSESE VARESEKETE.

Prakash: Waimanu Rd., Suva; f. 1966; Hindi; weekly.

Sangam: Nadi; f. 1953; Tamil monthly.

Shanti Dut: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1935; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Hindi, weekly; Editor GURUDAYAL SHARMA.

Volagauna: P.O.B. 597, Suva; f. 1952; Fijian, weekly; Editor JIOJI R. QALILAWA.

PUBLISHERS

Fiji Times and Herald, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; Exec. Dir. L. G. USHER; publish *Fiji Times, Nai Lalakai, Shanti Dut, Ni Bula Mai, This Week in Fiji.*

Indian Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O. Box 151, Suva; f. 1923; Man. Dir. S. M. BIDESI, Jr.; Sec. RAM CHARITRA.

Pacific Daily (Fiji) Ltd.: G.P.O. Box 1360, Suva; f. April 1968; printers and publishers; publish *Pacific Review*; Dirs. K. C. RAMRAKHA, P. K. KASABIA, C. H. PATEL.

Sangam Sarada Printing Press: P.O.B. 9, Nadi; commercial printers and printers of Hindi tri-weekly *Jagriti* for Proprietors of Pacific Periodicals Ltd.

RADIO

Fiji Broadcasting Commission (Radio Fiji): P.O.B. 334, Suva; f. 1954; broadcasts through eight frequencies in Suva, two at Lautoka and one each at Rakiraki, Sigatoka and Labasa; in English, Fijian and Hindustani; Chair. D. M. N. MCFARLANE, C.B.E., LL.B.; Man. G. MATHESON CULLEN.

In 1969, 43,845 radio licences were issued.

FINANCE

BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank: Head Office: G.P.O., Suva; 54 brs.

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; Fiji Office: Suva; Man. C. J. FRASER.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Baroda, India; P.O.B. 57, Suva; brs. at Lautoka and Ba; agencies at Nadi, Sigatoka, Tavua and Raki Raki; Man. C. G. MODI.

Bank of New South Wales: Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; Fiji Office: Suva; brs. at Ba, Lautoka, Nadi and Sigatoka; agencies at Levuka, Nausori, Raki Raki, Savu Savu, Taveuni, Tavua, Vatukoula, Vidilo St., Lautoka; Chief Man. G. G. CHENERY.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: Wellington, New Zealand; P.O.B. 177, Suva; brs. at Lautoka, Labasa and Nadi; sub-br. at Ba; agencies at Nausori and Mark St. (Suva) and Namaka (Nadi), Sigatoka, and Savusavu; Man. G. E. K. SARE.

INSURANCE

Fiji Insurance Co. Ltd.: Fiji Development Bank Centre, P.O.B. 1080, Victoria Parade, Suva.

Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: Honson Bldg., 68 Thomson St., Suva.

Several Commonwealth companies have agencies in Fiji.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Fijian Development Fund Board: P.O.B. 122, Suva; f. 1951; the Fund was established at the request of the Fijian Provincial Councils; funds derived from payments of £10 a ton from the sales of copra; deposits credited to the producing group or individual at 2½ per cent interest for use in Fijian development schemes; July 1968, deps. £619,953; Chair. Ratu P. K.GANILAU; Sec. P. J. UNDERHILL.

Fiji Development Bank: Suva; f. 1967 as successor to Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board (f. 1952); finances the development of natural resources, transportation and other industries.

Fiji Development Company Ltd.: P.O. Box 161, Suva; f. 1960; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; Man. J. H. SAND.

Land Development Authority: c/o Natural Resources Office, Suva; f. 1961; to co-ordinate development plans.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

South Pacific Sugar Mills Ltd.: P.O.B. 283, Suva; buyer of sugar cane and raw sugar manufacturer.

Most bananas for export are sold through co-operative organizations.

CO-OPERATIVES

In August 1969 there were 765 registered co-operatives.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Fiji Employers' Consultative Association: G.P.O. Box 575, Suva; represents 102 of the principal employers in the Colony; Pres. C. D. AIDNEY, O.B.E., D.F.C.; Dir. J. GRUNDY.

TRADE UNIONS

Fiji Trades Union Congress: G.P.O. Box 781, Suva; affiliated to ICFTU; 14 affiliated unions; over 14,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. SAKIASI WAQANIVAVALAGI; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMED RAMZAN, M.B.E.

Largest affiliated unions:

Fiji Dock Workers' and Seamen's Union: 36 Edinburgh Drive, Suva; f. 1947; 1,608 mems.; Pres. I. M. SERUVATU; Sec. Ratu LEVU SILATOLU.

Public Employees' Union: G.P.O. Box 781, Suva; approx. 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMED RAMZAN, M.B.E.

At the end of 1968, 31 trade unions were registered.

TRANSPORT

Railways: There are 440 miles of light railway. *Roads:* 1,470 miles of roads, of which about 1,000 miles are all-weather roads. About 15,068 motor vehicles were registered at the end of 1968. *Shipping:* Services include a two-weekly service to New Zealand, Tonga and Western Samoa by the Union Steamship Company and a passenger cargo service to Britain, New Zealand, Australia and North America. Local shipping provides connections between islands of the group. *Airways:* Fiji Airways, P.O. Box 112, Suva; inter-island services and services to Tonga, Samoa, New Hebrides, the Solomons and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Canadian Pacific, Polynesian Airlines, Air India, Pan American, Qantas, Air New Zealand, B.O.A.C. and U.T.A. all call at Nadi, Fiji's international airport. A charter company, Air Pacific Ltd., commenced operations in Fiji in July 1967, with a Beech Baron aircraft. There is an airport for seaplanes at Suva.

UNIVERSITY

The University of the South Pacific: G.P.O. Box 1168, Suva; 27 teachers, 260 students.

PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

The Pitcairn Group midway between Australia and S. America consists of four islands, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, of which only Pitcairn (area 2 square miles) is inhabited (75 in 1968). The Group is administered by the Governor of Fiji, assisted by an elected Island Council of six members.

ISLAND COUNCIL

Government Adviser: R. S. HENRY.

Island Magistrate: PERVIS YOUNG.

Island Secretary: BEN CHRISTIAN.

Members: HENRY YOUNG, OSCAR CLARK, TOM CHRISTIAN, MELVILL WARREN, WARREN CHRISTIAN, BEN CHRISTIAN, IVAN CHRISTIAN, CHRISTIE WARREN.

Advisory Members: R. S. HENRY, Pastor W. FERRIS.

HONG KONG

INTRODUCTION

The Colony of Hong Kong lies off the south coast of China and consists of the island of Hong Kong, Stonecutters Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories, which are partly on the mainland. The New Territories were leased by China in 1898 for a period of 99 years. The climate is sunny and dry in winter, and hot and humid in summer. The official language is English, but Cantonese is universally spoken and Mandarin is widely understood. The main religion is Buddhism; Confucianism and Taoism are also practised and there are more than a quarter of a million Christians. The capital is Victoria on Hong Kong island.

The Colony is administered by the Governor, the Executive Council of five *ex-officio* members and nine nominated members, and the Legislative Council consisting of twelve official members and thirteen other members.

Hong Kong is a free trade area and one of the principal entrepôt ports of the world. Industry has expanded rapidly in recent years, and manufactured goods, particularly textiles and electrical goods, now make up three-quarters of total exports. Commerce plays an important part in the economy and Hong Kong banking and mercantile houses have branches all over the Far East. In December 1964 legislation was enacted to limit the activities of unincorporated banks.

Transport facilities include buses, trams, and ferries and a railway runs north from Kowloon to the Chinese border.

Social welfare and education are rendered difficult by the heavy influx of refugees from the mainland, estimated at more than a million since the war. Resettlement is undertaken by the Government and many private bodies (Kaifongs). There are state schools and private schools but only enough places for about one child in five. A new Chinese University was set up in 1963 in addition to Hong Kong University.

Hong Kong is one of the main tourist centres of the Far East. The currency unit is the Hong Kong Dollar of 100 cents. £1 sterling=H.K. $14.55; U.S.$1=H.K. $6.06.

Visas are not required to visit Hong Kong by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

Public Holidays

1970: June 8 (Tuen Ng Festival), July 1, August 3, August 31 (Liberation Day), September 16 (for Chinese mid-Autumn Festival on September 15), October 8 (for Chung Yeung Festival on October 7), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), January 27–29 (Lunar New Year), April 5 (Ching Ming Festival), April 9–12 (Easter), April 21 (The Queen's Birthday).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles)				Population (End 1968—est.)		
Total	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon and Stonecutters Island	New Territories and Islands	Total	Chinese (approx.)	Non-Chinese (approx.)
398.50	29	3·75	365·75	3,971,500	3,640,046	237,654

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
By-Census 1966

Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Marine	New Territories
1,030,970	690,180	1,342,650	102,520	542,600

BIRTHS AND DEATHS
(1968)

Births		Deaths	
Number	Rate per '000	Number	Rate per '000
82,992	21.1	19,319	4.9

EMPLOYMENT
(Estimated figures for end 1968)

Manufacturing	Services	Commerce	Construction	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Communications	Public Utilities	Mining and Quarrying	Others	Total
590,380	361,220	249,860	92,370	78,220	102,560	14,640	4,500	5,740	1,499,490

AGRICULTURE

LAND USAGE

	Area (sq. miles)	Percentage of Whole	Remarks
Built-up (urban areas)	40.0	10.0	Includes roads and railways.
Woodlands	53.3	13.4	Natural and established woodlands.
Grass and Scrub Lands	233.7	58.6	Natural grass and scrub.
Badlands	14.1	3.5	Stripped of cover; granite country; capable of regeneration.
Swamp and Mangrove Lands	5.0	1.3	Capable of reclamation.
Fish Ponds	3.1	0.8	Fresh and brackish water fish farming.
Arable	49.3	12.4	Includes orchards and market gardens.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(HK $'000)

	1966/67	1967/68
Crops:		
Flowers	3,100	2,770
Fruit	4,210	5,139
Vegetables	68,712	78,300
Rice (Paddy)	12,644	10,915
Rice Straw	1,924	1,412
Field Crops	4,914	5,065
Livestock:		
Pigs	25,850	32,758
Cattle	1,754	1,874
Milk, Fresh	16,564	16,712
Chickens	36,610	54,030
Hen Eggs	8,578	14,006
Ducks	8,073	12,751
Pigeons	3,160	2,890

FISHERIES
(HK $'000 1967)

Marine Fish	72,936
Pond Fish	3,800
Shrimps and Prawns (1963)	26,453
Oyster and Oyster Sauce (1963)	1,095

LIVESTOCK
(Estimated population 1967–68)

Cattle	16,399
Water Buffaloes	1,232
Pigs	307,430
Chickens	3,257,614
Ducks	218,089
Geese	13,512
Quail	35,800
Pigeons	117,600

MINING

(1968)

	Long Tons	Value HK $
Iron Ore	159,041.01	7,156,845
Kaolin	5,575.08	710,913
Quartz	3,635.35	60,347
Wolframite	0.77	13,078
Feldspar	1,581.92	55,367
Graphite	498.05	59,588

INDUSTRY

(1968)

	Number of Establishments	Number Employed
Food Manufacture	543	9,601
Textile Manufacture	1,664	116,957
Footwear and Clothing	1,761	94,834
Printing and Publishing	895	15,885
Rubber Products	284	12,592
Metal Products	1,651	40,844
Manufacture of Machinery	605	7,014
Electrical Apparatus	312	42,368
Transport Equipment	198	16,477
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,420	91,569
Transport	30	10,514

FINANCE

HK $1 = 100 cents.

£1 sterling=HK $14.55; U.S. $1=HK $6.06.

HK $100 = £6 16s. 10d. = U.S. $16.50.

In November 1967 the Hong Kong dollar was devalued with the £ sterling, but was subsequently revalued in terms of sterling to give a net devaluation of 5.7 per cent.

BUDGET

(1968–69—HK $ million)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Duties	333.3	Education	288.6
Rates	300.2	Medical and Health	134.9
Internal Revenue	628.3	Police	148.4
Licences and Franchises	94.3	Public Works Department	107.6
Fees of Court or Office	132.7	Urban Services and Council	68.0
Water Revenue	74.5	Public Works (recurrent)	100.1
Post Office	102.0	Defence	92.0
Land Revenue, Rents, etc.	169.0	Post Office	59.2
Land Sales	40.4	Pensions	49.1
Total (including others)	1,952.3	Total (including others)	1,965.3

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(HK $ million)

1965	1,739.8
1966	1,852.4
1967	2,307.7
1968	2,130.5

EXTERNAL TRADE

(HK $ million)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	8,965	10,097	10,449	12,472
Exports	5,027	5,728	6,700	8,428
Re-exports	1,503	1,833	2,081	2,142

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(HK $ million)

Imports	1966	1967	1968
Food	2,216	2,329	2,468
Live Animals	467	365	356
Meat	187	206	252
Dairy Products	187	190	202
Fish	195	239	251
Cereals	448	637	603
Fruits and Vegetables	412	438	508
Beverages and Tobacco	208	214	226
Crude Materials	1,030	986	1,261
Textile Fibres and Waste	623	578	840
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	216	220	210
Mineral Fuels, etc.	337	382	429
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	318	364	410
Chemicals	748	861	1,041
Chemical Elements and Compounds	127	165	204
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	154	163	202
Plastic Materials	227	268	312
Manufactured Goods	3,297	3,137	3,976
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	1,669	1,563	2,108
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	736	715	853
Iron and Steel	275	240	228
Paper, Paperboard, etc.	242	244	318
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,310	1,347	1,604
Non-Electric Machinery	408	416	482
Electric Machinery	721	756	922
Transport Equipment	181	174	200
Other Manufactures	857	1,100	1,366
Clothing	167	163	205
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	308	409	526

Exports	1966	1967	1968
Food	154	152	190
Fish	56	54	75
Cereals	24	34	41
Fruits and Vegetables	23	23	25
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	14	10	16
Miscellaneous Food Preparations	28	23	26
Beverages and Tobacco	38	36	29
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	36	33	26
Crude Materials	110	125	141
Textile Fibres and Waste	9	10	12
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	64	72	80
Chemicals	53	62	80
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	18	19	20
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	20	24	25
Manufactured Goods	1,218	1,285	1,453
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	921	936	1,035
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	45	57	72
Iron and Steel	40	51	49
Manufactures of Metals (others)	176	200	240
Machinery and Transport Equipment	532	669	877
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	476	590	772
Other Manufactures	3,603	4,350	5,636
Clothing	2,035	2,317	3,014
Footwear	184	219	271
Sanitary, Heating, Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	116	133	149

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*]

RE-EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food	300	213	236
Fruits and Vegetables	88	65	75
Coffee, Tea, Spices, etc.	85	60	59
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	36	12	17
Cereals	35	20	31
Crude Materials	172	155	143
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	28	16	17
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	94	90	95
Chemicals	254	312	362
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	38	44	56
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	108	136	176
Manufactured Goods	774	945	909
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	352	445	417
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	314	371	387
Machinery and Transport Equipment	92	146	143
Machinery other than Electric	41	79	76
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	31	37	41
Other Manufactures	172	242	272
Clothing	24	29	42
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	76	101	114
Other Manufactured Articles	64	94	92

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(HK $ million)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
China	2,282	2,429
Japan	1,995	2,717
U.S.A.	1,411	1,727
United Kingdom	984	1,083
Thailand	329	269
German Federal Republic	316	402
Australia	261	312
Taiwan	260	413
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	247	266
Singapore	233	266
Pakistan	190	301
Belgium and Luxembourg	165	209

EXPORTS	1967	1968
U.S.A.	2,504	3,486
United Kingdom	1,147	1,343
German Federal Republic	371	500
Canada	222	285
Australia	199	243
Japan	189	232
Singapore	164	213
Indonesia	150	106
Sweden	139	152
Netherlands	109	122
Thailand	90	100
New Zealand	74	89

RE-EXPORTS	1967	1968
Indonesia	480	336
Japan	315	352
Singapore	200	231
U.S.A.	129	137
Taiwan	84	100
South Viet-Nam	70	66
Belgium and Luxembourg	69	62
Philippines	68	71
Nigeria	63	44
Macao	60	61

TRANSPORT

(1968)

RAIL TRAFFIC

(Kowloon-Canton railway, British section)

Passengers	9,638,651
Freight (metric tons)	810,404.6

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

Passengers		Freight (kgs.)	
In	Out	In	Out
714,022	757,657	8,585,187	27,960,739

ROAD TRAFFIC

Private Cars	69,062
Goods Vehicles	16,124
Motor Cycles (including scooters)	12,268
Taxis	3,894
Crown Vehicles	2,728
Dual Purpose Vehicles: Private Car/ Goods Vehicles	2,346
Buses	2,206
Total (incl. others)	111,272

MARINE TRAFFIC

	Ocean-going	River Steamers	Junks
Vessels entered	6,551	9,597	8,529
Tonnage entered	22,205,105	2,993,627	1,288,770
Passengers landed	24,811	1,031,710	—
Passengers embarked	26,074	1,018,729	—
Cargo tons landed	7,807,385	9,063	747,750
Cargo tons loaded	2,391,650	6,266	196,419

Ferries (1968): 167.3 million passengers, 4.9 million vehicles.

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968
Number of Visitors	505,733	527,365	618,410
Number of Hotel Rooms	n.a.	6,138	n.a.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1968)

Telephones	425,000
Radio sets	1,000,000
Television sets	220,000
Periodicals and newspapers	200
Daily Newspapers	62

EDUCATION

(September 1968)

Schools	Pupils
Kindergarten	92,952
Primary	724,450
Secondary	253,458
Post-Secondary	10,484
Adult Education	50,329
Special Education	1,368

Students in Britain (September 1968): 4,555.

Source: Hong Kong Government, *Annual Report.*

THE CONSTITUTION

The Government of Hong Kong, which consists of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, is constituted under the authority of Letters Patent and Royal Instructions.

The Executive Council is consulted by the Governor on all important administrative questions. In addition to five *ex-officio* members, there are eight nominated unofficial members (of whom four are Chinese and one Portuguese), and one nominated official member.

The Legislative Council, which advises on and approves the enactment of the Colony's laws and approves all expenditure from public funds, consists of four of the *ex-officio* members who sit on the Executive Council, eight other official members and thirteen unofficial members (these include nine Chinese and one Indian member). It has three Standing Committees, concerned with finance, law and public works respectively; select Committees may be set up on an *ad hoc* basis.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir DAVID TRENCH, G.C.M.G., M.C., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(*April* 1970)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES (Lt.-Gen. Sir B. O. P. EUGSTER, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Sir MICHAEL GASS, C.M.G., J.P.), The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (D. T. E. ROBERTS, O.B.E., Q.C., J.P.), The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS (D. R. HOLMES, C.B.E., M.C., E.D., J.P.), The FINANCIAL SECRETARY (Sir JOHN COWPERTHWAITE, K.B.E., C.M.G., J.P.).

Nominated Official Member: Dr. TENG PIN-HUI, C.M.G., O.B.E., J.P.

Unofficial Members: Sir ALBERT RODRIGUES, C.B.E., E.D., J.P., Sir CHO-YIU KWAN, C.B.E., J.P., J. D. CLAGUE, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., J.P., FUNG PING-FAN, C.B.E., J.P., S. S. GORDON, C.B.E., J.P., KAN YUET-KEUNG, O.B.E., J.P., J. A. SAUNDERS, D.S.O., M.C., J.P., TANG PING-YUAN, O.B.E., J.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Nominated Official Members: A. M. J. WRIGHT, Dr. TENG PIN-HUI, K. S. KINGHORN, W. D. GREGG, R. M. HETHERINGTON, T. D. SORBY, D. R. W. ALEXANDER, G. T. ROWE.

Unofficial Members: KAN YUET-KEUNG, FUNG HON-CHU, TSE YU-CHUEN, K. A. WATSON, WOO PAK-CHUEN, SZETO WAI, WILFRED WONG SIEN-BING, ELLEN LI SHU-PUI, WILSON WANG TZE-SAM, H. J. C. BROWNE, Dr. CHUNG SZE-YUEN, M. A. R. HERRIES, LEE QUO-WEI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Self-Government Party: f. 1963; English and Chinese membership; left wing.

Labour Party of Hong Kong: f. 1964 as a breakaway group of the D.S.G.P.

Socialist Democratic Party: f. 1964.

The **Reform Club** and **Civic Association,** which worked in alliance between 1961 and 1964, stand for moderate constitutional changes in Hong Kong's government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, the District Court having limited jurisdiction. Appeals from these courts lie to the Full Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and consisting of two or three Supreme Court judges. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts are heard by a Supreme Court judge.

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir Ivo RIGBY, Kt. (Acting).

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. ALWYN DENTON SCHOLES (Acting).

Puisne Judges: Hon. W. A. BLAIR-KERR, Hon. G. G. BRIGGS, Hon. R. H. MILLS-OWENS, Hon. A. A. HUGGINS, Hon. T. CREEDON.

District Courts: There are eight District Judges with courts in Victoria, Kowloon and the New Territories.

Magistrates' Courts: There are thirty-two Magistrates' Courts.

RELIGION

The Chinese population is predominantly Buddhist, although Confucianism and Taoism are also practised. The three religions are frequently found in the same temple. There are more than 250,000 Chinese Christians and a number of Muslims and Jews.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. J. GILBERT H. BAKER, Bishop's House, 1 Lower Albert Rd.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Hong Kong: Most Rev. FRANCIS HSU CHEN PING, Catholic Centre, Grand Bldg., 15/18 Connaught Rd., Central.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

China Mail: 1-3 Wyndham St.; f. 1845; evening; tabloid; Editor PETER G. B. ROWLAND; circ. 21,032.

Hongkong Standard: News Building, 635 King's Rd.; f. 1949; Editor KEN JALLEH; circ. (weekday) 17,000, (Sunday) 18,500.

South China Morning Post: Morning Post Building, Wyndham St.; Editor R. G. HUTCHEON; circ. 28,500.

The Star: 211-221 Caroline Mansion, 4 Yun Ping Rd.; evening; Editor P. FINN.

English and Chinese

Daily Commodity Quotations: 510 Marina House; f. 1948; morning; commercial news.

Chinese Language

Chi Yin Yat Pao (*Chi Yin Daily News*): 20 Lee Yuen St. East; morning.

Ching Po: 141 Queen's Rd. East, 3rd Floor; f. 1956; Editor CHAN HA TZE; circ. 90,000.

Chiu Yin Po.

Chun Pao (*Truth Daily*): evening.

Chung Ying Daily News.

Fai Po (*Express*): 635 King's Rd., North Point; morning.

Hong Kong Sheung Po (*Hong Kong Commercial Daily*): 28–30 Wing Lok St.; f. 1952; Editor-in-Chief K. CHEUNG; circ. 110,000.

Hong Kong Shih Pao (*Hong Kong Times*): 64–66 Gloucester Rd.; morning; right-wing; expresses the views of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan (Formosa).

Hong Kong Standard: 635 King's Rd., News Bldg.; f. 1949; Editor KEN JALLEH; circ. 16,000.

Hsin Sheng Wan Pao (*New Life Evening Post*): 171-173 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1953; independent; Editor and Gen. Man. K. C. CHAN; circ. 30,000.

Hsin Wan Pao (*New Evening Post*): 342 Hennessey Rd.; f. 1951; left-wing; Editor LO FU.

Hung Look Yat Po: 37 Gough St.; f. 1939; Prop. YAM WOO FAR; circ. 40,000.

Kung Sheung Yat Po (*Industrial and Commercial Daily Press*): 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor POON YANG-CHEONG; circ. 62,819.

Kung Sheung Man Po: 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1930; evening; Editor KING'S OONG; circ. 56,477.

Sing Pao: 101 King's Rd.; morning; circ. 200,000.

Sing Tao Jih Pao: 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1938; morning; Editor KENNETH CHENG; circ. 35,000.

Sing Tao Wan Po: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1938; evening; Editor B. C. TONG; circ. 158,000.

Ta Kung Pao: 342 Hennessey Rd.; f. 1951; morning; left-wing; Editor LEE HAP MAN; circ. 30,000.

Wah Kiu Man Po: 106–116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1945; evening; Independent; Editor AU YEUNG PAK CHUEN; circ. 49,561.

Wah Kiu Yat Po (*Overseas Chinese Daily News Ltd.*): 106–116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1925; morning; Independent; Chief Editor Ho KIN CHEUNG; circ. 66,089.

Wen Wei Po: 30 Hollywood Rd.; morning; left-wing; Editor-in-Chief LI TSE-CHUNG.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

Asian Weekend: 211–221 Caroline Mansion, 4 Yung Pin Rd.; f. 1966; Editor P. FINN.

South China Sunday Post-Herald: Morning Post Building, Wyndham St.; circ. 29,421.

Sunday Examiner: f. 1946; religious (R. Catholic).

Chinese Language

Asia Weekly: 31 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Editor WARREN LEE.

Sunday Standard: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1949; Editor KEN JALLEH; circ. (Sunday) 17,600.

PERIODICALS

English Language

Asian Industry: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; monthly; Publisher R. V. PANDIT; Editor T. K. SESHADRI.

Asia Pictorial: 82 Yee Wo St., 2nd Floor; f. 1954; independent monthly; general; Editor CHANG KUO-SIN; circ. 20,000.

Eastern Horizon: 18 Causeway Rd., 1st Floor; f. 1960; independent monthly, devoted to art and culture; Editor LEE TSUNG-YING; circ. 20,000.

Far East Builder: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Building; f. 1938, name changed 1968; Editor A. G. BARNETT; monthly.

Far East Builder Directory: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1935; annual.

Far East Engineer: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Building, Des Voeux Rd. Central; Editor FRANK M. SHEDIAC; monthly.

Far East Medical Journal: 1908 Prince's Building, Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1964; Editor Dr. R. LASSERRE, M.D.; Managing Editor Mrs. R. DOUGHERTY; monthly.

Far Eastern Economic Review: Marina House, P.O.B. 160; f. 1946; weekly; Editor DEREK DAVIES; circ. 15,500 (throughout the world).

Gregg's Medical Directory: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; annual.

Hong Kong Enterprise: 163 Tai Shan Gallery, Deck 1, Ocean Terminal, Kowloon; f. Oct. 1967; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing; monthly; circ. 25,000; Editor JOHN WILTSHIRE.

Modern Asia: P.O.B. 770; f. 1967; business and industry; bi-monthly; Editor DAVID J. ROADS; circ. 17,500.

The Reader's Digest (Asia Edn.): Reader's Digest Asia Ltd., 1903 Hang Chong Bldg.; f. 1963; general topics; monthly; sold throughout Asia; Editor Mrs. ELIZABETH G. COOPER; circ. 325,000.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1965; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 57,160.

World Today: 26 Garden Rd.; semi-monthly; circ. 158,000

Chinese Language

Hong Fook (*Pictorial Happiness*): monthly.

Hsin Kar Ting (*New Home*): monthly.

Kar Ting Sang Wood (*Home Life Journal*): 326 Jaffe Rd.; f. 1950; every ten days; Editor TONG BIG CHUEN; circ. 30,000.

Kung Kao Pao: weekly; f. 1928; religious (R. Catholic).

The Reader's Digest (Chinese Edn.): Reader's Digest Asia Ltd., 1903 Hang Chong Bldg.; f. 1965; general topics; monthly; sold throughout Asia; Editor Miss LIN TAI-YI; circ. 225,000.

Sin Chung Hwa Pictorial: monthly.

Sing Tao Weekly: 179 Wanchai Rd.

Sinwen Tienti (*Newsdom Weekly*): Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1945; weekly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 2,400.

Tien Wen Tai: (*Observatory Review*) 60 Leighten Rd., 6th Floor; f. 1936; alternate days; Editor Gen. CHEN HSIAO-WEI; circ. 20,000.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK.

Tse Yau Chun Hsin (*Freedom Front*): weekly.

Tsing Nin Wen Yu (*Literary Youth*): monthly.

Tung Fung (*East Pictorial*): 141 King's Rd.; weekly.

Tung Sai (*East and West*): fortnightly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance: Printing House, 6 Duddell St. (P.O.B. 836); f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief BRUCE LEE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following agencies have offices in Hong Kong: AFP, Antara, AP, Central News Agency of China, DPA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI.

PUBLISHERS

Asia Press Ltd.: 88 Yee Wo St., Causeway Bay; f. 1952; books and magazines; Pres. CHANG KUO-SIN; Gen. Manager CHEN LIU-TO.

Chung Chi Publications: Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories; f. 1961; history, philosophy, Asian studies, history of science; Sec. LEE TSU-WEI.

Far East American Publishing Co.: 25A Robinson Rd.; geography, travel, politics, fiction.

Far East Trade Press Ltd.: 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; trade magazines and directories; Publisher and Gen. Man. R. V. PANDIT.

Hong Kong University Press: Hong Kong University; f. 1955; chemistry, education, history, philosophy, physics, mathematics, law, sociology, literature, general technology.

Longman Group (Far East) Ltd.: Taikoo Sugar Refinery Compound, Quarry Bay; arts, geography, history, education, literature, school books.

Adrian Zecha: 31 Queen's Rd. Central; geography, politics, economics.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Printers' Association: 48–50 Johnston Rd.; f. 1939; 310 mems.; Pres. LEE YAT NGOK; Chair. Ho WAI CHUEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong: Broadcasting House, Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1928; public service broadcasting department of the Government; separate English and Chinese programme; services of 17 hours daily each.

Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 3,000, Hong Kong; f. 1959; broadcasts in English and Chinese; Man. Dir. G. Ho.

Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Television House, 81 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; commercial wired television and radio service; two television services (English and Chinese); three audio channels (numerous Chinese dialects); 36,000 subscribers; Man. Dir. R. J. WARREN; Gen. Man. (Broadcasting) D. P. GALE.

In 1968 there were 715,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Television House, 81 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1957; commercial wired television service; English and Chinese programmes on separate channels; 105,000 subscribers in 1968.

Television Broadcasts Ltd.: 77 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1967; wireless television service.

In 1968 there were 110,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banking Commission: 1704 Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Commissioner LEONIDAS COLE; Senior Banking Officer C. D. W. MARTIN, A.C.A.; publs. monthly banking statistics and other information connected with the banking system.

ISSUING BANKS

Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Principal Hong Kong Office: 4 Des Voeux Rd. Central; brs. at Tsuen Wan, Shamshuipo, Hung Hom, San Po Kong, Yaumati, Kwun Tong, Choi Hung Estate, Sai Kung, Wanchai, Shek Tong Tsui, Lo Fu Ngam, Tsim Sha Tsui, Shaukiwan, Causeway Bay, Sai Ying Pun, North Point, Aberdeen, Kowloon City, Wah Fu Estate, Ngau Tau Kok, Ferry Street, Mei Foo Sun Chuen, Ki Lung Street, Fung Wong Village, Shek Yam Estate and Wellington Street.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; cap. p.u. £2.94m.; Reserve Fund £2.2m.; Gen. Manager F. I. C. HERRIDGE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, P.O.B. 64; f. 1865; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. issued and p.u. HK $191m.; dep. (1968) HK $6,958m.; Chair. The Hon. J. A. H. SAUNDERS, D.S.O., M.C.

HONG KONG BANKS

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 6 Des Voeux Road Central; Western Branch, 10 Bonham Strand West; Kowloon Branch, 790 Nathan Road, Kowloon; North Point Branch, 382 King's Road; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1912; cap. p.u. HK $7.7m.; dep. (1961) HK $115m.; Chief Man. HUO PAO TSAI.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 10 Des Voeux Road Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1918; cap. p.u. HK $30m.; dep. (1968) HK $463m.; Chair. Hon. Y. K. KAN, C.B.E.

Chekiang First Bank Ltd.: 3 Statue Square; Chair. and Man. T. C. LI.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 22-26 Bonham Strand East; Man. HUANG CHEN-YING.

Chiyu Banking Corporation Ltd.: 80 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1947.

Hang Seng Bank Ltd.: 77 Des Voeux Rd. Central; cap. p.u. HK $45m.; dep. HK $1,260m. (1968); Chair. S. H. Ho, M.B.E.

Hong Kong Chinese Bank Ltd.: The Hong Kong Chinese Bank Bldg., 61-65 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1955; auth. and p.u. cap. HK $15m.; 6 brs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Hon. Sir SIK-NIN CHAU, Kt., C.B.E., J.P., LL.D.; Man. KAI-YIN CHAU.

Hong Kong Industrial and Commercial Bank: 10 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964.

Hong Kong Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 132/134 Bonham Strand, East.

Hong Kong and Swatow Commercial Bank Ltd.: 48A Bonham Strand, West.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: 13A Queen's Rd. Central.

Kwong On Bank Ltd.: 137–141 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong; f. 1938, inc. 1954; Chair. and Gen. Manager LEUNG KWAI-YEE; 7 branches.

Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd.: 3 Ice House St.

Overseas Trust Bank Ltd.: 5E Ice House St.; Man. Dir. TSAO YAO.

Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd.: 12 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1951; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. HK $20m.; dep. (1968) HK $272m.; Chair. K. P. CHEN; Gen. Manager K. K. CHEN.

Wing On Bank Ltd.: 22 Des Voeux Road Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1931; cap. p.u. HK $9.2m.; dep. (Dec. 1968) HK $235.1m.; Chair. LAMBERT KWOK; Dir. WONG HOO CHUEN; Chief Man. LAMSON KWOK; 6 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Holland House, 9 Ice St.; br. in Kowloon; Man. L. J. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR.

American Express International Banking Corpn.: Union House, 8 Connaught Rd. Central (Head Office: New York); Resident Vice-Pres. K. L. CONNELLY; Man. C. J. RYNNE.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; 26-30 Des Voeux Rd. West; Man. SANGUAN TEJASAKULSIN; sub-branches: Shell House, Queen's Rd. C.; 566 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; 28-36 Causeway Rd., Bayview Mansion.

Bank Negara, Indonesia: Head Office: 1 Djalan Lada, Djakarta; Hong Kong br.: 25 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: San Francisco; Hong Kong G.P.O. Box 472.

Bank of China: Peking; 2A Des Voeux Road C.; Man. LI CHUO-CHIH.

Bank of Communications: Peking; 3A Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of India: Bombay; Dina House, 3-5 Duddell St., P.O.B. 13763.

Bank of Korea: Seoul; 201–2 Bank of East Asia Building, 10 Des Voeux Road Central; f. 1950; Manager S. K. PAE.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Sutherland House, Chater Rd., Hong Kong; 691-697 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger (*Extreme Orient*) **S.A.:** Brussels; Edinburgh House; 2 brs. and 2 sub-brs.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8e; 77 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Paris; Central Building, Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1932.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; 15 Queen's Rd. Central, P.O.B. 104; 720-722 Nathan Rd.; Vice-Pres. and Man. PETER R. GREER.

China State Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; 11B Queen's Rd. Central.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 15–18 Connaught Rd. Central.

Thomas Cook and Son (Continental and Overseas) Ltd.: London; Union House, 21 Chater Rd.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: Hamburg; Hang Chong Building, 5 Queen's Rd. Central.

Equitable Banking Corporation: Manila; Hong Kong Br.: 4 Duddell St.

First National City Bank: New York City 10022; Hong Kong brs.: 8 Queen's Rd. Central; 72 Nathan Rd.; Lee Gardens, 37 Hysan Ave.; 2 Hankow Rd.; 827 South Bay Rd.; 26–28 Yue Man Square Kwun Tong; 29 Johnston Rd.; Mailing address, Hong Kong P.O.B. 14; Vice-Pres. S. R. EASTABROOKS.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: Singapore; 36 Bonham Strand West.

Indian Overseas Bank: Dina House, Madras; 7–9 Duddell St.; Man. A. J. SELLAKUMAR.

Korea Exchange Bank: Head Office: Seoul, Korea; Hong Kong Branch: 1st Floor, 50–52 Queen's Rd. Central; overseas branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Saigon, New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Panama, London, Dusseldorf and Djakarta.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Hong Kong Office: 1st Floor, Pacific House, Queen's Rd. Central.

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; 129 Central Bldg., Queen's Rd., Central.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; Hong Kong Br.: 16-16A Queen's Rd. Central.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corpn. Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Hong Kong Office: Edinburgh House, 13B Queen's Rd. Central; Kowloon Office: Alhambra Bldg., 383 Nathan Rd.

Overseas Union Bank: Singapore; 14–16 Pedder St.

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Fushimimachi 4-chome, Osaka; Hong Kong br.: 20 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Sin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank, Ltd. Peking; Marina House, 17 Queen's Road Central, f. 1914; Man. SU TSAN SING.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Osaka; Liu Chong Hing Building, 5 Queen's Road Central.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: Hong Kong; Prince's Bldg., 5 Statue Square.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: Singapore; 5 Queen's Rd., Central; Man. H. T. PENG.

BANK ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Exchange Banks' Association: c/o The Chartered Bank, 4 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1897; controls authorized exchange rates and provides other general banking services to its members; Chair. P. A. GRAHAM.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Ltd.: 801 Edinburgh House, Ice House St.; Chair. A. H. POTTS; Sec. Mrs. PATSY SUN.

INSURANCE

A large number of insurance companies operate in Hong Kong—local, British and foreign.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce: Union House, 9th Floor, P.O.B. 852; f. 1861; 1,705 mems.; Chair. Hon. M. A. R. HERRIES, O.B.E., M.C.

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: 24 Connaught Rd. Central; f. 1900; 5,000 mems.; Chair. WONG KWAN CHENG.

Hong Kong Junior Chamber: Room 202, Yip Fung Bldg., D'Aguilar Str., Victoria; f. 1950; 230 mems.; Pres. A. TYEBKHAN; Sec.-Gen. IAN HARRIS; publ. *Harbour Lights*.

Kowloon Chamber of Commerce: Liberty Ave., Kowloon; Chair. ROBERT DER.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: Dina House, 5A Duddell St., Victoria; Chair. K. SITAL; Sec. C. B. BHOJWANI.

EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Trade Development Council: Ocean Terminal, Deck 2, Lantao Gallery, Kowloon; f. 1966; a statutory body to promote, assist and develop Hong Kong's overseas trade, with particular reference to exports; and to make such recommendations to the Government as it sees fit in relation to any measures which it considers would achieve an increase in Hong Kong's trade; Exec. Dir. J. CATER; Deputy Exec. Dir. J. MARCH; publ. *Hong Kong Enterprise* (monthly).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: G.P.O. Box 3877, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.
Belgium: Britannia House, 30 Rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.
Kenya: P.O.B. 8994, Nairobi.
United Kingdom: 55/58 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
U.S.A.: 548 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Hong Kong Exporters' Association: P.O.B. K1864, Kowloon Central Post Office, 626 Star House; f. 1955; 100 mems. consisting of the leading merchants and manufacturing exporters of Hong Kong; Chair. D. H. S. TING; Vice-Chair. L. H. WILLIAMS, H. K. SALANDER, I. R. TOMLIN.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Productivity Council, The: Rooms 512-516, Gloucester Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. C.; f. 1967 to promote increased productivity of industry and to encourage more efficient utilization of resources; wholly supported by Hong Kong Government; maintains the *Hong Kong Productivity Centre* as executive organ; mems.: not more than 21, appointed by the Governor, of which 4 represent management, 4 represent labour, 2 represent academic or professional interests and no more than 10 are public officers; Chair. of Council Hon. T. D. SORBY, J.P. (Dir. of Commerce and Industry); Chair. of Exec. Cttee. Dr. Hon. S. Y. CHUNG, O.B.E., J.P.; Exec. Dir. W. H. NEWTON; Sec. A. C. SLATER; publs. *Hong Kong Productivity News* (monthly, bilingual), industry reports, training brochures, etc.

Federation of Hong Kong Industries, The: 31–37 Des Voeux Rd. C.; f. 1960; about 625 individual mems., divided into 18 industrial groups; affiliated mems.: Employers' Federation of Hong Kong, Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers, Hong Kong and Kowloon Plastic Products Merchants United Association Ltd., Hong Kong Chinese Textile Mills Association, Hong Kong Cotton Made-Up Goods Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Hong Kong Roskopt Watch Assemblies Association Ltd., American Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Enamelware Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Exporters' Association, Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Plastic Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Shipbreaking and Steel Rolling Industries Association, Hong Kong Woollen Knitting Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Management Association; Chair. Dr. the Hon. S. Y. CHUNG, PH.D., B.SC., C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E., F.I.PROD.E., M.B.I.M., J.P.; Exec. Dir. Y. H. CHEN; Dir. of Planning and Development Mrs. S. YUEN.

Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, The: 64–65 Connaught Road C.; f. 1934; over 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. C. W. CHUANG, LL.D., L.H.D.

Federation of Hong Kong Cotton Weavers: Yuling House.

Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association, The: 1038 Union House; f. 1955; 31 mems.

Hong Kong Jade and Stone Manufacturers' Association: Hang Lung House, 16th Floor, 184-192 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1965; Pres. R. Y. C. LEE.

Employers' Federation of Hong Kong: P.O. Box 2067; f. 1947; 100 mems.; Chair. H. M. G. FORSGATE; Sec. H. E. AIERS.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1967 there were 311 trade unions in Hong Kong, of which 243 were workers' unions with a total declared membership of 171,512; 54 were organizations of merchants or employers with a declared membership of 5,866, and 14 were mixed employer/employee organizations with a total membership of 8,137.

Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council (T.U.C.): Labour Building, Kowloon; f. 1949; 30,000 mems. from 63 affiliated unions, mostly covering the catering and building trades, and a further 29 unions participating in its activities; supports the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (F.T.U.): 142 Lockhart Road, 3rd Floor; f. 1948; 65 affiliated unions, mostly concentrated in the shipyards, seafaring, textile mills and public utilities, and 16 nominally independent unions which subscribe to the policy and participate in the activities of the F.T.U.; left-wing supporting the Chinese People's Government.

There are a number of independent unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

Registrar of Co-operatives: The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 84 Waterloo Rd., Kowloon; as at 31 March 1969 there were 425 Co-operatives with a membership of 22,846, and paid-up capital of HK $1,726,047.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(socs.=societies; mems.=membership; cap.=paid-up share capital in HK $; feds.=federations)

Agricultural Credit: socs. 14, mems. 478, cap. $40,600.
Apartment Owners': socs. 2, mems. 143, cap. $10,586.
Better Living: socs. 20, mems. 1,317, cap. $25,890.
Consumers' and Credit: socs. 11, mems. 2,567, cap. $17,285.
Farmers' Irrigation: socs. 2, mems. 106, cap. $710.
Federation of Fishermen's Societies: feds. 4, member-socs. 52, cap. $5,225.
Federation of Pig Raising Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 43, cap. $1.075.
Federation of Vegetable Marketing Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 29, cap. $5,900.
Fish Pond: soc. 1, mems. 118, cap. $590.
Fishermen's Credit: socs. 61, mems. 1,653, cap. $31,030.
Fishermen's Credit and Housing: socs. 2, mems. 106, cap. $590.
Housing: socs. 228, mems. 4,811, cap. $1,351,900.
Pig Raising: socs. 40, mems. 1,771, cap. $115,275.
Salaried Workers Thrift and Loan: socs. 7, mems. 801, cap. $9,050.
Vegetable Marketing: socs. 31, mems. 8,851, cap. $110,341.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fish Marketing Organization: f. 1945; Government agency to control fish marketing; 7 wholesale fish markets and 4 collecting depots.

Vegetable Marketing Organization: f. 1946; Government agency to collect vegetables and handle wholesale marketing; loan fund to farmers; up to 1963 loans to the value of HK$3,664,903 had been made.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Hong Kong Housing Authority: 1, Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon; Commissioner D. LIAO POON HUAI.

Hong Kong Housing Society: P.O.B. 845; f. 1948 as an offshoot of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service; incorporated by ordinance in 1951; voluntary organization managing 17,340 flats and shops accommodating 107,878 people; Chair. Hon. J. D. CLAGUE, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report.*

Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association: f. 1951; assists farmers in capital construction by technical direction and by donations of livestock, trees, plants, seeds, fertilizers, cement, road and building materials, farming equipment, etc.

Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association Loan Fund: in conjunction with the Hong Kong Government, provides interest-free loans to assist farmers in the development of projects.

J. E. Joseph Trust Fund: f. 1954; grants credit facilities to farmers; up to 1958 loans amounted to HK $4,465,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Kowloon-Canton Railway: the line is 22 miles long and runs from the terminus at Kowloon to the Chinese frontier at Lowu. Through passenger services to China have been in abeyance since 1949; all passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier. There is a through service in mail and goods traffic, however. Gen. Man. LAM PO-HON, I.S.O., M.SC., D.I.C., C.ENG., F.I.C.E.

ROADS

There are 609.3 miles of officially maintained roads, 200 on Hong Kong Island, 180.5 in Kowloon, and 228.8 in the New Territories. Almost all of them are concrete or asphalt surfaced.

FERRIES

Four steamers and 11 hydrofoils operate between Hong Kong and Macao. During 1967 they carried 979,256 passengers to Macao and 1,002,107 to Hong Kong, a 27 per cent decrease in traffic on the previous year.

Star Ferry Company Ltd.: Kowloon; operates ten passenger ferries between the Kowloon Peninsula and the main business district of Hong Kong; Gen. Man. H. M. G. FORSGATE; Sec. D. T. NOLAN.

Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Co. Ltd.: Hong Kong; nine passenger and three car services within harbour limits and services to outlying districts.

In 1967 151 million passengers and 4.5 million vehicles were carried.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by 20 shipping lines to Europe and 20 lines to North America. Other lines serve Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and the Asian ports.

SHIPPING LINES

Alfred Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.: 501 Grand Building, 18 Connaught Rd. Central; agents for American Export Isbrandtsen Lines; Pres. ALFRED HSIEH.

American Pioneer Line: c/o United States Lines Inc.; Union House.

American President Lines Ltd.: St. George's Building.

Australia-West Pacific Line: c/o Everett Steamship Corpn. S/A, Union House, Hong Kong.

Barretto Shipping (H.K.) Ltd.: 1202-24 Wing on Life Bldg.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: Chartered Bank Bldg.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Calcutta/Japan Service): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.: 109 Union House, P.O.B. 17; Traffic Representative C. H. CHAN.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: c/o Butterfield and Swire, Union House, 9 Connaught Rd. Central.

Chinese Maritime Trust (1941) Ltd.: Room 802, Chartered Bank Bldg.; Man. D. T. YUI.

Clan Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Columbia International: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis (H.K. Branch): 1717 Central Bldg., P.O.B. 13364.

Dominion Far East Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: 1030-1036 Union House.

Eastern Lloyd Ltd.: 206 Shell House.

Everett Steamship Corporation, S/A: Union House; Man. T. C. LAMB; Asst. Man. J. C. SWIFT.

Gibb Livingston & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 55.

Glen Line Ltd. (Glen & Shire Line): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Gold Star Line Ltd.: Head Office: Kobe, Japan; Hong Kong Office: 604 Wing On Life Bldg.

Hamburg Amerika Line: c/o Jebsen & Co., Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

Hong Kong & Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., The: Jardine House; f. 1946; Man. Dir. G. B. GODFREY; Man. H. CHEN.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., The: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

W. R. Loxley & Co. Ltd.: Prince's Bldg., Chater Rd.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: Union House, 11 Connaught Road; P.O. Box 53.

Moller's Ltd.: Union House.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: c/o Getz Bros., Edinburgh House, Queen's Rd. Central.

Norddeutscher Lloyd: c/o Jebsen & Co., Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

Norwegian Asia Line: c/o Thoresen & Co., Union House, P.O. Box 6; Managing Dir. J. EITZEN.

Pacmarine Agencies Ltd.: 719 Central Building.

P & O Lines, Ltd: c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Hong Kong Ltd., P. & O. Building.

Royal Interocean Lines: 219-232 Prince's Bldg., Ice House St.; agents for various Dutch shipping lines.

Royal Mail Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd, P.O.B.. 70.

Sea-Land Service, Inc. (Swedish American Line): Agents: Gilman & Co. Ltd., Alexandra House, 1st Floor; cruise vessels.

C. F. Sharp & Co., S/A: 30-36 Caxton House, 1 Duddell St.

South African Marine Corp. Ltd. (Safmarine): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

States Steamship Co.: Agents: Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Sun Hing Shipping Co. Ltd.: 903-6 Takshing House; Man. Partner SIMON LEE.

Union-Castle Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

United States Lines Inc.: 616 Union House; agents for Pacific Far East Line, Inc.

Wallem & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 40, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.; Chair. N. E. WALLEM; Man. Dir. A. J. HARDY.

World-Wide (Shipping) Ltd.: 21st Floor, Prince's Bldg., Hong Kong.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: T. R. THOMSON, J.P.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.: Union House, 9 Connaught Road; f. 1946; Parent Company John Swire & Sons Ltd., London; amalgamated with Hong Kong Airways 1959; services to 16 major cities in the Far East using a fleet of Convair 880Ms.; Unduplicated route miles 23,316; Chair. H. J. C. BROWNE; Managing Dir. J. H. BREMRIDGE.

In addition, twenty-three foreign airlines serve Hong Kong.

TOURISM

Hong Kong Tourist Association: Realty Bldg., 26th Floor, Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1957; co-ordinates and promotes the tourist industry; has Government support and financial assistance; 11 mems. of the Board representing Government and the tourist industry; Chair. Hon. H. J. C. BROWNE, J.P.; Exec. Dir. Major H. F. STANLEY, M.C.; Asst. Exec. Dir. J. H. PAIN; Sec. J. R. LAING, A.A.S.A.; publ. *Hong Kong Travel Bulletin.*

In 1968, 618,410 tourists visited Hong Kong.

CULTURAL LIFE

LEADING ORCHESTRA AND OPERA COMPANIES

The Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra: P.O.B. 13858; Leader and Chair. Hong Kong Philharmonic Society Dr. S. M. BARD.

Tai Ping Theatre: 421 Queen's Rd. West, Hong Kong; Tai Ping Amusement Co.; Cantonese Opera; Gen. Man. I. H. YUEN.

Chun Chau Chap Chinese Operatic Research Society: 14 Hart Ave., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Man. K. Z. LEE.

Oriental Dramatic School: 157 Waterloo Rd., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Sec. CHUI CHI FA.

There are also eight choirs active in Hong Kong.

Photography is a most popular pastime and encouragement is given to various cultural activities by the *British Council* (Room 132 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong, Rep. R. BRUCE, O.B.E.) and the *City Hall Museum and Art Gallery* (City Hall High Block, Edinburgh Place, Hong Kong; Curator J. M. WARNER).

UNIVERSITIES

University of Hong Kong: Hong Kong; 357 teachers, 2,466 students.

Chinese University: 677 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; 346 teachers, 2,156 students.

ST. HELENA

St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles from Southern Angola in Africa and 1,800 miles from Bahia, Brazil.

STATISTICS

Area: 47 square miles.

Population (1967): 4,707; Jamestown (capital) 1,600; Births 161; Deaths 53.

Livestock (1966): Cattle 658, Sheep 1,059, Goats 1,113, Horses 25, Donkeys 887, Pigs 333, Poultry 9,611.

Forestry (1963): 1,600 acres.

Budget (1968 estimate): *Revenue* £391,516, including Grant-in-Aid £237,000; *Expenditure* £405,363.

External Trade (1967): *Imports* £410,037 (food and manufactures); *Exports* £19,234. Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom and South Africa.

Transport (1967): *Roads:* 510 vehicles; *Shipping:* Tonnage entered and cleared 225,696; ships 78.

Education (1966): Primary Schools 8, Pupils 753; Senior Secondary Schools 4, Pupils 409. There are 60 full-time teachers.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Crown Colony of St. Helena is administered under an Order in Council and Royal Instructions which came into force on June 1st, 1956, and the St. Helena Court Order of 1966, which came into effect early in 1967. This provides for a Governor, assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. The Legislative Council replaces the former Advisory Council, but the elected membership will not change until elections take place in 1968. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, and five members of the Legislative Council who are Chairmen of Council Committees. The Legislative Council consists of two *ex-officio* members, two official members and four nominated, appointed by the Governor, and eight elected members (two for Jamestown and one for each of six electoral districts outside Jamestown).

The new Order provides for the creation of Legislative Council committees, consisting of both elected and nominated members, which are to exercise the functions of ministers in supervising government departments. The Chairmen will be members of the Legislative Council and also of the Executive Council.

Power is reserved to Her Majesty in Council to legislate by Order where necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: D. A. MURPHY, C.M.G., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(*April* 1970)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The TREASURER.

Members: H. J. CORKER; D. W. FAGAN, A. F. GEORGE, F. I. GOUGH, Mrs. J. JOHNSON.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The COLONIAL TREASURER.

Elected Members: 12.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are four Courts on St. Helena. The Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court, the Small Debts Court and the Juvenile Court. Provision exists for a St. Helena Court of Appeal which can sit in Jamestown or London.

The Chief Justice: The GOVERNOR.

Magistrate: Major E. J. MOSS, C.B.E., M.C., J.P.

RELIGION

The population is Christian.

ANGLICAN

Diocese of St. Helena: The Right Reverend EDMUND CAPPER; Bishopsholme, St. Helena; the See is in the Church of the Province of South Africa.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Priest-in-Charge: The Reverend J. KELLY, O.F.M.CAP.; Sacred Heart Church, Jamestown; total members 30.

THE PRESS

News Review: Jamestown; f. 1941; Government-sponsored weekly; Editor G. C. LAWRENCE; circ. 950.

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Station: Education Dept., Jamestown; 5 hours weekly; Education Officer R. T. BILLING.

There were 550 radio receivers in 1968.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Jamestown; total deposits December 31st, 1968, £331,260.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Solomon and Co., Jamestown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

St. Helena Chamber of Commerce: Jamestown.

TRADE UNION

St. Helena General Workers' Union: Market St., Jamestown; 1,000 mems. (1966); Sec. Gen. E. BENJAMIN.

CO-OPERATIVES

St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society: for vegetable marketing; 43 mems.; total sales 1965 £3,475.

St. Helena Handicrafts Association: for selling lacework and similar craft products, mainly to passengers from visiting ships.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 46 miles of all-weather motorable roads in the island. There are no railways or airfields.

SHIPPING

Union Castle and **Clan Lines:** to and from the United Kingdom and South Africa; the only service.

ASCENSION

Ascension lies in the South Atlantic 700 miles north-west of St. Helena. The island is an important communications centre, being a major relay station for the cables connecting Europe and West Africa with South America and, via St. Helena, South Africa. In addition the United States built an air base—Wideawake Airfield—on the island in 1942; this has recently been re-occupied and is now used as a tracking station for guided missiles. Ascension is otherwise dependent on substantial budgetary aid from the British Government.

Area (square miles): 34.

Population (1969): 1,500 (St. Helenians 756, U.K. citizens 304, U.S. citizens 350, West Indians 30); Births 19, Deaths 3.

Agriculture (1968): Vegetables 39,795 lb., Milk 12,000 gals.; Sheep 288, Pigs 134.

Budget (1968 est.): Revenue £16,000, Expenditure £90,000.

Government: The Government of St. Helena is represented by an Administrator.

Administrator: Brig. H. W. D. McDONALD, D.S.O.

Transport: Roads (1968): 745 vehicles; Shipping (1968): tonnage entered and cleared 435,183, ships 82; calls are made by Union Castle or Clan Line ships from St. Helena. Calls are also made by H.M. ships and occasional private yachts.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The Island of Tristan da Cunha lies in the South Atlantic 1,500 miles south-west of St. Helena. In 1961 the island was evacuated after volcanic eruptions, but has since been re-settled.

Area (square miles): Tristan da Cunha 38, Inaccessible Island 4, Nightingale Island ¾, Gough Island 35.

Population (1969): 276 Tristan; there is a small weather station on Gough manned by a team of South Africans.

Constitution: The Administrator, representing the British Government, is aided by a Council of 8 elected and 3 nominated members which has advisory powers in legislative and executive functions. The Council's advisory functions in executive matters are performed through small committees of the Council dealing with the separate branches of administration.

Government: The Administrator: Maj. J. I. H. FLEMING.

Legal System: The Administrator is Magistrate. There is one Justice of the Peace.

Religion: All the islanders are Christian. Their padre is Rev. A. A. WELSH.

SEYCHELLES

A British Crown Colony in the Indian Ocean, consisting of 89 islands and cays. The largest, Mahé, is four degrees south of the Equator, 990 miles east of Mombasa, Kenya, and 934 miles north of the island of Mauritius. The United States has a base on Mahé for satellite tracking and telemetry facilities.

STATISTICS

Area: 100 square miles (Mahé 55, Praslin 15, Silhouette 8, La Digue 4).

Population (1967): 48,730, Victoria (capital) 12,000; Births 1,827; Deaths 536; *Employment:* Agriculture and Fishing 5,350; Public Works 3,250; Artisans 2,660; Domestic Service 2,170.

Agriculture (1967): Copra 6,188 metric tons, Cinnamon Bark 2,464,474, Cinnamon Oil 24,808 metric tons, Vanilla 1,556, Cinnamon Quills 13,783 kg.

Livestock (1966): Cattle 4,000, Pigs 4,103, Poultry 22,573.

Fishing (1967 exports): 19,069 kg. Salted Fish.

Finance: 1 Rupee = 100 cents, £1 sterling = 13.33 Rs.; Budget (1967): Revenue Rs. 12,073,914, Expenditure Rs. 13,492,143.

External Trade (1967): Imports: Rs. 24,595,360; Exports: 10,517,737 (Copra Rs. 5,557,476, Cinnamon Bark Rs. 3,002,790, Cinnamon Oil Rs. 331,087, Vanilla Rs. 53,247.

Transport (1967): Roads: 1,359 vehicles. Shipping: Cargo landed 36,127 tons; Cargo shipped 16,830 tons; Passengers embarked and landed 3,802; 210 vessels called during 1967. Survey work has been carried out for an Airport.

Education (1966): Primary: 33 schools, 8,108 pupils; Junior Secondary: 10 schools, 1,659 pupils; two Secondary Grammar Schools, one High School, one Teacher Training College.

THE CONSTITUTION

Elections based on universal suffrage were held in December 1967. The Governing Council consists of the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members, eight unofficial elected members and up to four nominated members. Under a new constitution to be introduced before the end of 1970 there will be a Council of Ministers presided over by the Governor, and a Legislative Assembly of fifteen elected members. Elections will be held every five years, the first will take place during 1970.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Bruce Greatbatch, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.

Colonial Secretary: R. V. Rostowski.

In the December 1967 elections for the new Governing Council, the Seychelles Democratic Party won four seats, the Seychelles People's United Party three seats and the eighth went to an independent candidate.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Seychelles Democratic Party: Victoria; f. 1963, advocating a policy of integration with the United Kingdom, or as close an association as possible. The Party has been in office since the General Election, December 12th, 1967. Leader and Chair. of Governing Council Committee No. 3: J. R. M. Mancham. Organ: *Seychelles Weekly*.

Seychelles People's United Party: Victoria; left-wing party which originally advocated complete independence for Seychelles but has latterly urged a status of association with Britain on similar lines to that of the West Indies. The Party polled 48 per cent of the total votes cast in the December 1967 elections. Pres. and Chair. of Governing Council Committee No. 2: F. A. Rene; Vice-Pres. G. Sinon; Organ: *The People* (weekly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are two Courts, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court is also a Court of Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of criminal matters go to the Seychelles Court of Appeal in London and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of civil matters go to the Supreme Court of Mauritius and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: Sir Campbell Wylie, Q.C.

Attorney-General: A. F. M. A. Sauzier, O.B.E.

RELIGION

Almost all the inhabitants are Christian, 90 per cent of them Roman Catholics and about 9 per cent Anglicans.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Seychelles: The Right Reverend Olivier Maradan, C.B.E., P.O.B. 43, Port Victoria.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Mauritius: The Right Reverend E. E. Curtis; Bishop's House, Phoenix, Mauritius.

THE PRESS

Le Seychellois: P.O. Box 32, Victoria; daily except Sunday; f. 1898 under title of *Reveil*; publ. in English and French; Conservative; Editor and Manager Gustave de Comarmond, M.B.E.; publishers: Le Seychellois Press Ltd., Harrison St., Victoria, Mahé; circ. 1,500.

L'Echo des Iles: P.O. Box 12, Victoria; fortnightly; Roman Catholic mission; circ. 2,200.

The People: P.O.B. 154, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles People's United Party; weekly; Editor R. Jumeau; circ. 750.

Seychelles Bulletin: Dept. of Information and Broadcasting, Victoria; daily; Editor W. P. Moss; circ. 800.

Seychelles Weekly: P.O.B. 131, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles Democratic Party; Editor F. A. Grandcourt; circ. 2,000.

RADIO

Radio Seychelles: Union Vale, Victoria, Mahé; transmissions 4½ hours weekdays, 3 hours Sats. and Suns.; managed and staffed by Dept. of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting; approx. 10,000 receivers and 40,000 listeners; programmes in English, French and Creole.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Port Victoria, Mahé; Grand' Anse, Praslin: for deposit accounts.

The Seychelles Agricultural Bank: P.O.B. 97, Port Victoria; f. 1937, reconstituted 1964; agricultural loans; Chair. The Governor; Dir. A. GEORGES.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; P.O.B. 167, Port Victoria, Mahé; f. 1959; 2 agencies.

INSURANCE

There are 7 insurance companies with agencies on the Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE UNIONS

There are 9 trade unions: Teachers' Union; Cable and Wireless Limited Staff Union; Christian Workers' Union; Licensed Bakers' Union; Stevedores', Winchmen and Dock Workers' Union; Transport and General Workers' Union; Civil Servants' Union; Seychelles Building, Construction and Civil Engineering Workers' Union; Artisans', Engineers', Constructors' and Builders' Union.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Seychelles Copra Association: P.O.B. 32, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles; f. 1953; an association of planters, producers and dealers who control the export of copra in bulk on behalf of its members; Pres. JAVAD HADEE; Vice-Pres. SULEMAN ADAM; Sec. GUSTAVE DE COMARMOND, M.B.E.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 55 miles of tarmac road and 21 miles of motorable earth roads on Mahé. Praslin has 4 miles of tarmac road and 20 miles of earth roads. La Digue has 8 miles of earth road.

SHIPPING

Regular services are run by:

British India Steam Navigation Co.: twice-monthly service; agents Union Lighterage Co., Mahé.

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: monthly service; agents Jivan Jetha and Co., P.O.B. 16, Mahé.

Occasional services are run by the Brocklebank Line and the Royal Interocean Line. Cargo Steamers from the United Kingdom call quarterly.

A three weekly ferry between Victoria and the Islands of Praslin and La Digue is operated by the Port and Marine Dept.; capacity 100 persons.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is no commercial air service yet. Work on Mahé's airport, financed by the British Government, has just started and the airport may be completed by 1971. The 9,800 ft. airstrip, constructed on reclaimed land and reef on Mahé's east coast, will be able to accommodate large jets. The U.S.A.F. satellite tracking unit operates an amphibious aircraft between Mombasa and Port Victoria, for their own use, and also carry mail and urgent supplies.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting: Government House Ave., Port Victoria; Government department financed under the Development Plan; Dir. J. A. ROBINSON.

Tourists (1967): 771; estimated expenditure £65,000.

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

The Colony consists of the Chagos Archipelago, about 1,200 miles north-east of Mauritius and the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches in the western Indian Ocean. It was set up in 1965 to provide defence facilities for the British and United States Governments. The Chagos Archipelago, which includes the coral atoll Diego Garcia, was formerly administered by the Government of Mauritius. The other three islands were administered by that of the Seychelles.

Population (June 1968): 1,019 (Chagos Archipelago 803, Farquhar 50, Desroches 120, Aldabra 42).

Area: 175 sq. miles approx.

Commissioner: THE GOVERNOR OF THE SEYCHELLES.

Administrator: J. R. TODD, Queen's Bldg., Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Headquarters: Honiara, British Solomon Islands

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS — CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS — NEW HEBRIDES

HIGH COMMISSION

High Commissioner: Sir MICHAEL DAVID IRVING GASS, K.C.M.G.

The High Commissioner is also responsible for United Kingdom obligations in respect of the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

Chief Secretary: L. M. DAVIES, C.M.G., O.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court of the Western Pacific consists of a Chief Justice, who lives in Honiara, and one Puisne Judge in Vila (New Hebrides). It possesses all the jurisdiction vested in Her Majesty's High Court in the United Kingdom. Magistrates' Courts with both civil and criminal jurisdiction were established in 1962. The High Court also has jurisdiction over the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides (*see below*).

High Court of the Western Pacific: Re-constituted 1961; Superior Court of Record. The Chief Justice is appointed by the High Commissioner.

Chief Justice: Sir JOCELYN BODILLY, Kt.

Puisne Judge: J. P. TRAINOR.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

The British Solomon Islands extend over 900 miles in the South Pacific, south-south-east of New Guinea.

STATISTICS

Area: Sea 250,000 nautical square miles; land 11,500 square miles (Guadalcanal 2,500).

Population (1968): 148,800 (Melanesians 138,720); Honiara (capital) 8,000.

Agriculture (1968): Copra 20,500 tons; cocoa 105 tons; rice 4,084 tons; timber 4,438,313 cubic feet; pigs 25,000; cattle 10,000.

Currency: $A1=9s. 4d. sterling=U.S.$1.12.

Budget (1968): Balanced at $A7,711,426; Colonial Development and Welfare Funds $A2,198,190; U.K. Grant-in-Aid $A2,181,574 (1969 estimate $A2,331,584); Fifth Development Plan (1968–70): Total Expenditure $A8,420,900.

External Trade (1968): Imports $A9,399,099 (mainly food, agricultural machinery and textiles); Exports $A5,299,972 (mainly copra, timber and marine shells).

CONSTITUTION

Under the provisions of the present Constitution, which came into effect on 1 April 1967, the Legislative Council consists of 14 elected members, 3 ex-officio members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary) and up to 12 public service members, under the presidency of the High Commissioner.

An Executive Council, which the High Commissioner consults in the exercise of all powers conferred upon him by the Constitution Order in Council or by any other law in force in the Protectorate other than in cases where he is specifically empowered otherwise, meets regularly and is presided over by the High Commissioner. Its membership consists of the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary and not more than five other members of the Legislative Council, of whom not more than one may be a public service member.

A General Election was held May/June 1967 in all 14 constituencies. An indirect election through an electoral college was held in the Eastern Outer Islands constituency; in all the others a direct election was held on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Interim proposals for further constitutional development were published at the end of 1968, based on a departure from the Westminster model and the formation of a single governing Council supported by executive committees. The Council would have a majority of elected members. Subject to acceptance of these proposals by the Legislative Council and Her Majesty's Government, it is probable that the necessary constitutional changes will be made before the next General Election due in mid-1970.

GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: Sir MICHAEL DAVID IRVING GASS, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members: 3.
Public Service Members: 1.
Elected Members: 4.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The HIGH COMMISSIONER.
Ex-Officio Members: 3.
Public Service Members: 12.
Elected Members: 14.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Christian.

Anglican: The Bishop of Melanesia: The Rt. Rev. J. W. CHISHOLM; Assistant Bishops: Rt. Rev. D. TUTI, Buala, Rt. Rev. L. ALUFURAI, O.B.E., TH.L., Auki.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Honiara, Most Rev. DANIEL STUYVENBERG; Bishop of Gizo, Most Rev. EUSEBIUS CRAWFORD, O.P.

The United, Seventh Day Adventist, South Sea Evangelical Churches, and the Baha'i, are also represented.

RADIO

Government-owned; 74 hours of broadcasting weekly; in English and pidgin English; estimated number of listeners 25,000 (1968).

FINANCE

BANKING

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: Honiara.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: P.O.B. A75, Honiara.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: P.O.B. A75, Honiara.

B.S.I.P. Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board: Honiara.

INSURANCE

The following companies have agencies in the Protectorate:

Alliance Insurance.
Atlas Insurance Co. Ltd.
Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.
Lloyds
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.
Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.
Sun Insurance Office Ltd.
Harvey Trinder.
Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce: Box A51, Honiara.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate Copra Board: Honiara; Sec.-Man. D. S. CORNER; sole exporter of copra; agencies at Yandina and Gizo.

British Solomons Trading Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 114, Honiara.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There were 132 primary co-operative societies in 1968 and 7 secondary societies.

TRADE UNIONS

There were two registered trade unions in 1965.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 150 miles of main roads in the Protectorate; 36 miles of secondary urban roads, and 322 miles of secondary rural roads.

SHIPPING

Regular services are run from the Port of Honiara, administered by:

British Solomon Islands Ports Authority: Box B.17, Honiara.

Services are operated by:

Bank Line: regular service to Europe.

Burns Philp and Co.: to Sydney.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: to Hong Kong, Japan and Noumea.

Daiwa Navigation Co.: to Japan.

Karlander New Guinea Line: to Australia.

Maritime Services: to New Zealand.

New Zealand Export Line: to New Guinea.

Inter-island services are maintained by 38 Government-owned vessels and by privately-owned ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal aerodrome is Honiara/Henderson. There are also two district airfields with international services and eleven airfields served by scheduled domestic services.

Regular services are run by:

Solomon Islands Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 23, Honiara; internal services.

Trans-Australia Airlines: twice weekly service from Sydney via Port Moresby and Lae.

Fiji Airways Ltd.: twice weekly service from Suva and Nandi via Vila and Santo, and a once weekly day return to Port Moresby.

EDUCATION

(1968)

Registered Primary Schools 415, 6 Secondary Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Colleges, total pupils 22,393.

British Solomons Training College: Box A38, Honiara; f. 1958 for training of teachers for Solomons Islands' Primary Schools; 90 students on two-year courses and up to 25 on six-month courses; controlling authority Dept. of Education, B.S.I.P. Government, Honiara; Principal A. J. CHILD, B.A.

St. Peter's College: Siota, Gela; f. 1912 for training of deacons and priests for the Anglican Diocese of Melanesia (New Hebrides and Solomon Islands); 25 students.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

The five islands of this Group are now all uninhabited: Flint, Caroline, Vostock, Malden and Starbuck.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands are in four main groups stretching over a vast area of the Central Pacific Ocean.

Area: Sea 2m. nautical square miles. Land (square miles): Gilbert Islands 114, Ellice Islands 11, Christmas Island 140, other islands about 30. There are 39 islands in all.

Population (1967 est.): 55,050, Tarawa (capital) 8,750; Births 2,334, Deaths 540.

Employment (1967): Phosphate Mining (Ocean Island and the Republic of Nauru) 1,428, Government Service 1,166, Commerce 671.

Currency: $A1=8s. 5d. sterling=U.S. $1.17.

Budget (1968 est.): Revenue $A3,857,520; Expenditure $A3,595,650; Development Programme (1968–70) $A1,414,380.

External Trade (1967): Imports $A3,942,689; Exports $A6,200,348 (including 444,700 tons of phosphate, 10,841 tons of copra).

Trade is mainly with Australia, Fiji, United Kingdom and New Zealand.

Transport: *Roads:* There are about 300 miles suitable for

motor vehicles. *Shipping:* The Colony Government maintains a fleet of six passenger/freight vessels for administrative business and the Wholesale Society one for distribution of merchandise and occasional overseas trips. Thirty-nine overseas vessels called at the Colony in 1967.

ADMINISTRATION

The House of Representatives is a unicameral body of 30 members, of whom 23 are elected from constituencies by secret ballot of the entire adult population. The House elects five of its members to seats on the Governing Council and there are five official nominated members. The Resident Commissioner and High Commissioner have powers of veto only and must consult both bodies on all intended legislation, except that the High Commissioner may make laws affecting external affairs, defence and public order.

Local Government is by Island Councils elected by universal adult suffrage with a staff of permanent Local Government Officers responsible for education, health, sanitation, local police, bye-laws and local taxation, etc. The Councils are financially assisted by Central Government in specific fields.

Resident Commissioner: V. J. ANDERSEN, C.M.G., O.B.E., V.R.D.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court of the Western Pacific: administers English and Colony law; Attorney-Gen. C. P. NORTH-COOMBES.

Magistrates Courts and **Island Courts:** administer summary justice under a penal code established in 1965.

RELIGION

Protestant, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i and Church of God Missions.

RADIO

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Office, Tarawa; f. 1954; two transmitters; Government run; over 4,000 receivers in use in 1968; programmes in Gilbertese, Ellice and English; Broadcasting Information Officer A. G. M. SLATTER.

FINANCE

BANKING

Government Savings Bank: 5,000 accounts (1968).

There are no commercial banks.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Phosphate Commission: holds a concession on Ocean Island for phosphate mining.

Copra Board: Betio Tarawa; f. 1955; the sole exporter of copra; 11 mems., appointed by Resident Commissioner; Chair. M. D. ALLEN, M.A.; Deputy Chair. J. A. SHAW (Accountant-General); Sec. A. Z. BOLT.

Wholesale Society: statutory body; importers, wholesalers, retailers, travel agents, ship repairers, stevedores, shipowners, shipping agents.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1967 there were 42 co-operative societies; 32 consumer-marketing societies, 6 secondary societies and 4 others. Total membership 17,000.

TRADE UNION

There is one registered trade union.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Wherever practicable, roads are built on all atolls and connecting causeways between islets are also being built as funds and labour permit.

SHIPPING

Vessels owned or chartered by the British Phosphate Commission visit Ocean Island about six times a month. Australian cargo vessels call at Tarawa every six weeks and United Kingdom cargo ships every four months. Ships call at Tarawa to collect copra every two or three months and at Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands twice a year. Vessels of the Columbus Line en route from U.S.A. and Australia call at Tarawa at approximately six-weekly intervals. There is an irregular service from Tarawa to Suva, Fiji.

CIVIL AVIATION

Fiji Airways maintain a fortnightly service to Funafuti/Tarawa/Nauru and return. An internal air service is scheduled to start within the Colony by 1970.

EDUCATION

(1967)

Schools are run by the Government and the Churches; Primary Schools 288, teachers 558; Secondary Schools 4, teachers 30; Teacher-Training College 1, teachers 7; Theological Colleges 2, teachers 5.

NEW HEBRIDES

The British service in the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides is controlled by the High Commissioner. For further details *see* the New Hebrides chapter.

BRUNEI

Brunei is a British Protected Sultanate lying between the Malaysian province of Sarawak and the northern coast of the Island of Borneo off S.E. Asia. Brunei decided not to join the Federation of Malaysia when it was formed in September 1963. The principal economic activity is oil extraction from the Seria oilfield and the offshore field at Southwest Ampa; the oil is mostly exported to a refinery in Sarawak. In October 1967 the Sultan, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, abdicated in favour of his son.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area (square miles) 2,226; Population (1967 est.) 127,000 (Malays 54 per cent, Chinese 26 per cent, indigenous 17 per cent, others 3 per cent); Brunei Town (capital—1966 est.) 12,000.

Land Use (acres): Forest Reserve 523,431, Forest Licences 150,622, Alienated Land 58,000.

Employment (1966): Oil Mining 1,563, Public Works 4,050, Rubber, Sawmilling, Woodworking, etc., 4,513; (1967 Total): 11,736.

Agriculture (1966—tons): Paddy 3,354, Rubber 669, *Timber* (cu. ft.): Heavy Hardwood 107,483 round. 3,116 sawn; Other Timber 1,604,445 round, 1071 sawn.

Livestock: Buffaloes 14,221, Pigs 6,205, Cattle 1,832, Goats 700, Poultry 336,318, Ducks 28,292, Geese 722.

Petroleum: Crude oil production (1968) 5,750,000 tons, (1969) 6,750,000 tons.

FINANCE

1 Brunei dollar = 100 cents

£1 sterling = 7.33 Brunei dollars U.S. $1 = 3.1 Brunei dollars

The Brunei, Malaysian and Singapore dollars are at par and are interchangeable.

BUDGET

(1967)

Revenue: M.$118 million. **Expenditure:** M.$94 million.

Development Expenditure (1966): M.$69,000,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE

($M'000)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports . .	102,181	114,063	156,557
Exports . .	187,383	199,748	225,543

COMMODITIES

($M'000—1966)

Imports		Exports	
Foodstuffs	25,334	Crude Oil	213,028
Beverages and Tobacco	5,457	Rubber	888
Crude Materials	3,177	Natural Gas	741
Refined Petroleum	3,160	Jelutong	136
Animal and Vegetable Oils	842	Buffalo Hides	40
Chemicals	6,652	Pepper	20
Manufactures	34,600	Wood for Fuel	—
Miscellaneous	22,312		

Values are given in Malaysian $, which was replaced by Brunei $ as the unit of currency in 1967.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(M$—1966)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Australia	4,862	322
China, P.R.	7,566	—
German Federal Republic	5,993	47
Hong Kong	4,527	194
Japan	13,635	455
Malaysia	7,203	221,900
Sarawak	2,542	220,951
Netherlands	6,472	24
Singapore	20,252	1,860
United Kingdom	46,986	553

Transport (1966): Cars 5,556, Other Vehicles 3,786. *Shipping* (1964): Tonnage Entered 104,949. *Civil Aviation* (1964): Passengers embarked 10,681, disembarked 13,010.

Education (1967): Number of schools and colleges 141 (Kindergarten 12, Primary 108, Secondary 19, Teacher Training 1, Vocational 1); Number of pupils and students 34,257 (Kindergarten 1,031, Primary 26,245, Secondary 6,521, Vocational 106, Teacher Training 354).

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was promulgated in September 1959. Under it sovereign authority is vested in the Sultan.

The Constitution provides for the creation of a Legislative Council, a Council of Ministers and a Privy Council. A Mentri Besar (Chief Minister) appointed by the Sultan is responsible for the exercise of executive power.

A new Agreement replacing that of 1905–06 was concluded with the United Kingdom following the promulgation of the Constitution. Under the Agreement, the British Government continues to be responsible for the defence and external affairs of the State and provides for the appointment of a High Commissioner to advise the Sultan on such matters as external affairs, defence, and internal security, and generally on matters other than those affecting the Muslim religion and Malay custom.

The Council of Ministers or Cabinet is presided over by the Sultan and consists of the High Commissioner, 6 *ex-officio* members and four members of the Legislative Council nominated by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker and consists of 21 members, of whom six are *ex-officio* members, five members are nominated by the Sultan to represent important interests and 10 are elected members.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, in each of which is a District Officer (Malay) responsible to the Mentri Besar.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sultan: H.H. Pengiran MUDA MAHTOKA HASSANAL BOLKIAH (appointed 5 October 1967; crowned 1 August 1968).

Mentri Besar: (vacant)

The High Commissioner: ARTHUR ROBIN ADAIR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: H.H. The Sultan.

Members: ARTHUR ROBIN ADAIR, *Mentri Besar*, Pengiran Dato Haji MOHAMED YUSOF bin Pengiran Haji ABDUL RAHIM, Dato IDRIS TALOG DAVIES, Dato JOHN LEE, Pengiran Shahbandar Haji MOHAMED SALLEH bin Pengiran Anak Haji MOHAMED, Pehin Bendahari CHINA HONG KOK TIN, Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa LUKAN bin UKING, Pengiran Haji YUSSOF bin Pengiran LIMBANG, Pengiran DAMIT bin Pengiran SUNGGOH.

State Secretary: Dato Paduka Awang MOHAMED TAIB bin Awang Besar (acting).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(*Election, March* 1965)

Consists of 10 elective and 11 nominated seats.

Speaker: Pehin Dato Perdana Mentri Dato Haji IBRAHIM bin MOHAMED JAHFAR.

POLITICAL PARTY

People's Independence Party (*Barisan Kemajuan Raya'at*): f. 1966; an amalgamation of all the former parties; Pres. HAFIDZ LAKASAMANA; Chair. Pengiran ALI; Sec. ABDUL LATIF HAMID.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system was created by the Supreme Court Enactment, 1963, under which the Supreme Court consists of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. There are also Magistrates' Courts of First, Second and Third Class.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and as many Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed. Not less than three Supreme Court Judges constitute the Court of Appeal. One Supreme Court Judge constitutes the High Court, which has unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony, and matters concerning Muslim marriage, religion and divorce. The Court has unlimited criminal jurisdiction.

Courts of Magistrates: The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than $500 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed $5,000. The Courts of the Second and Third Class Magistrates have civil and criminal jurisdiction in suits involving smaller sums and terms of imprisonment.

Courts of Kadhis: Deal solely with questions concerning Muslim religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years. Appeals lie from these Courts to the Sultan in Religious Council.

Chief Justice: Sir MICHAEL HOGAN.

Chief Kadhi: Pengiran Shahbandar Haji MOHAMED SALLEH.

RELIGION

The official religion of Brunei is Islam, and His Highness the Sultan is head of the Islamic population. Muslims number about 60,000, most of them Malays. The Chinese population is either Buddhist, Confucianist or Christian. Large numbers of the indigenous races are animists of various types. The remainder of the population are Roman Catholics, Anglicans or members of the American Methodist Church of Southern Asia.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Kuching: The Rt. Rev. BASIL TEMENGONG, Bishop's House, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Vicar Apostolic: The Rt. Rev. CHARLES REITERER, St. Peter's Seminary, P.O.B. 327, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

The Daily Star: Brunei Town; f. 1966; daily; English and Malay; Managers FRANCIS HENG and CLEMENT CHIA.

Borneo Bulletin: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1953; Independent; English weekly; Saturday; Gen. Man. S. M. BUSÉ; Editor J. R. CALVER; circ. 11,500.

Salam: c/o Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Seria; f. 1953; free employee newspaper produced jointly by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Sarawak Shell Oilfields Ltd., Sabah Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. and the Shell Marketing Co. of Borneo Ltd.; English, Chinese and Romanized Malay in one edition; weekly; Saturday; circ. 6,500.

Pelita Brunei: Dept. of Broadcasting and Information, Brunei; f. 1956; free newspaper in Romanized Malay and Chinese; weekly; circ. 3,500.

PUBLISHERS

Brunei Press, The: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; incorp. 1959; Gen. Man. S. M. BUSÉ.

The Star Press: Brunei Town; f. 1963; Man. FRANCIS HENG.

RADIO

Brunei Broadcasting and Information Service: Brunei; f. 1957; daily broadcasts in Malay, English and Chinese; Brunei Main Service; Dir. G. V. DE FREITAS; Deputy Dir. of Broadcasting MOHAMMED SALLEH ABDUL KADIR; publs. *Pelita Brunei* (weekly), *Suara Brunei* (fortnightly).

FINANCE

BANKS

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; branches in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn., The: Head Office: Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Bldg, Victoria, Hong Kong; brs. in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait, and Seria.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; branch in Brunei Town.

National Bank Ltd.: Brunei Town; brs. in Seria and Kuala Belait.

United Malayan Banking Corpn. Bhd.: Kuala Lumpur; br. in Brunei Town.

INSURANCE

A number of British insurance companies have agencies in Brunei.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade in Brunei is largely conducted by the agency houses, European and Chinese, and by Chinese merchants.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Seria; the largest industrial concern in the State and the only oil company at present in production in Brunei; Man. Dir. R. A. B. CLOUGH; output (1969) 6,750,000 tons.

TRADE UNIONS

(1966)

Brunei Oilfield Workers' Union: P.O.B. 175, Seria; f. 1961; 1,168 mems.; Pres. AHMAD TAMIN; Vice-Pres. IBRAHIM METUSSIN; Sec.-Gen. HUSSIN BIN ISA; Treas. SANI BASRI.

Contract Officers' Association: 71 mems.

Government Labourers' Union: 679 mems.

Medical and Health Employees' Union: 271 mems.

Permanent Government Officers' Union: 492 mems.

Brunei Shell Employees' Staff Union: 260 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no public railways in Brunei. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains an eight mile section of light railway between Seria and Badas.

ROADS

There are 362 miles of roads in Brunei; 148 miles are bituminous surfaced, 19 miles metalled, 194 miles of earth surface. Plans are in hand to complete a link with the road system which runs up the West Coast of Sabah.

SHIPPING

Straits Steamship Co.: regular passenger and cargo services from Singapore, and non-scheduled services from Labuan and Bangkok.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains a considerable fleet of coastal vessels plying between Labuan and Kuala Belait. The State runs a motor launch service connecting with the Labuan steamer service. Numerous native-owned boats and launches carry on coastal trade around Brunei and adjacent Malaysian ports.

There are plans for the extension of port facilities at Muara.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are plans to build an international airport.

Controller of Civil Aviation for the State of Brunei: Dato W. I. GLASS, Directorate of Civil Aviation, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines: Head Office: M.S.A. Bldg., Robinson Rd., Singapore; operate a mainline daily service connecting Brunei airport with Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak, Malaya, Thailand and Singapore.

Cathay Pacific Airways: Head Office: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; Brunei Sales General Agents: The Borneo Company (B) Ltd., 97 Jalan Cator, P.O.B. 2182, Brunei Town; twice-weekly flights from Kota Kinabalu to Hong Kong.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company: operates a private airfield at Anduki.

BURMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of Burma lies in south-east Asia between the Himalayas and the Malayan peninsula. Its principal neighbours are India to the north-west, China to the north-east and Thailand to the south-east. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and monsoon rains from May to October. The official language is Burmese and there are also a number of tribal languages. Freedom of religious worship is the right of every citizen and 75 per cent of the population are Buddhists. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim minorities, and there is a Chinese community of some 350,000. The flag is red and blue charged with a white star surrounded by five smaller stars. The capital is Rangoon.

Recent History

Burma elected to become an independent State in 1948 after being under British rule. The central government operates from Rangoon, but much power has remained in the Shan and other States. In 1958 the Army took over control. Civil rule was restored in 1960, but in March 1962 the Army staged another *coup* and set up a Revolutionary Government under General Ne Win. In February 1963, a left-wing faction acquired greater influence although General Ne Win remained firmly in control. The subsequent period has been marked by intensive efforts to nationalize the economy and to reach peace with underground organizations representing separate ethnic groups.

Government

The Revolutionary Government suspended the 1947 Constitution and has not yet promulgated a new one. The Government consists of a Revolutionary Council, whose members are all army officers and which stands at the apex of a hierarchy of councils representing most functions and elements of society. Parliament was dissolved at the time of the *coup*; all political organizations excepting the official *Burmese Way to Socialism Programme Party* were dissolved in April 1964. The federal form of government has been retained, with State Councils for each of the five States—Chin, Kaw thu lay (Karen), Kachin, Kayah and Shan.

Defence

Burma maintains neutrality and has no external defence treaties. The Armed Forces are largely engaged in internal security duties.

Economic Affairs

Burma is relatively rich in agricultural, fishery, timber, mineral and water resources. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries produce 40 per cent of G.N.P. and employ 67 per cent of the labour force, and rice, timber and other agricultural products are the main export items. Until 1964, Burma was the world's leading exporter of rice and rice products, and although these still constitute 60 per cent of Burma's exports the decline in the rice trade has had serious repercussions throughout the economy. The mining of tin, petroleum and coal are important; the expanding petroleum industry is expected to supply all Burma's requirements for petroleum products by 1971, but this will entail expansion of refining capacity. There are small deposits of tungsten, lead, zinc, antimony, silver and gold, while a number of other minerals are known to exist. The 8,918 industrial establishments recorded in 1967 mainly process primary products, particularly the milling of rice.

Industry, transport, internal and external trade, communications and finance have been nationalized since the 1962 Revolution. The current Four-Year Plan (1966–70) places emphasis on diversifying and expanding agriculture at an annual rate of 6 per cent and on developing industries based on domestic raw materials. The projected expenditure under the plan amounts to 625 million Kyats. Burma receives little foreign aid and investment.

Transport and Communications

The chief artery of traffic is the river Irrawaddy, which is navigable as far as Bhamo, 900 miles inland. The Irrawaddy delta has nearly 2,000 miles of navigable waters and some parts of the Salween and the Chindwin are navigable. Railways have been modernized by the introduction of diesel engines. The Union of Burma Airways Board provides internal and international air services. The railways, domestic airways and the major inland water facilities are owned and operated by the State, while all passenger and freight road transport services are to be nationalized.

Social Welfare

Burma's health services were greatly extended in 1964, but there is no comprehensive system. About 500,000 workers are covered by social security insurance.

Education

Education is free, where available. The educational system was radically revised in 1966, and all private schools have since been taken over by the State. Schools are divided into primary, middle and high schools. Emphasis is placed on vocational and technical training. There are two universities.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped. Burma is one of the centres of Buddhism and has many temples and shrines, including the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon. Mandalay and Pagan also possess outstanding temples and palaces.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organized sport, but football, basketball, volleyball and tennis are played.

Public Holidays

1970: July 19 (Martyrs' Day), July 29 (Beginning of Buddhist Lent), October 26 (End of Buddhist Lent), November 24 (Tazaungdaing), December 4 (National Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 4 (Independence Day), February 12 (Union Day), March 2 (Peasants' Day), Full Moon of Tabaung, March 27 (Resistance Day), Thingyan, Burmese New Year, Full Moon of Kasong, May 1 (May Day).

Weights and Measures

The British system is still in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Kyat of 100 Pyas.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Pyas.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Ks.

Exchange rate: 11.428 Ks. = £1 sterling
4.76 Ks. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)			POPULATION (1967 est.)		
Total	Shan States	Kayah State	Total	Shan States	Kayah State
261,760	60,000	4,500	25,200,000	2,086,000	87,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
POPULATION (1963 estimates)

Rangoon (capital)	740,000	Tavoy	43,000
Mandalay	186,000	Prome	40,000
Moulmein	100,000	Henzada	38,000
Bassein	62,000	Myingyan	35,000
Akyab	49,000	Pegu	35,000

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67*
Paddy	7,660	8,373	7,928	6,532
Groundnuts	332	338	283	273
Sesamum	53	99	57	56
Cotton	53	67	45	42
Pulses	339	275	312	240
Sugar Cane	1,097	1,067	1,425	1,559
Tobacco	54	57	52	38
Wheat	53	71	95	66
Jute	12	12	15	13

* Provisional.

Rice Production (1967–68): 7.81 million tons.

Livestock: 4,000,000 oxen, 1,000,000 buffaloes, 600,000 pigs, 400,000 goats, 70,000 sheep.

FISHERIES
('000 tons)

	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65 (est.)
Fresh water	n.a.	n.a.	101	n.a.
Sea water	191	350	350	250

TIMBER PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1966–67	1967–68
Teak	243	300
Hardwood	907	950

MINING
(tons)

	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
Tin and Concentrates	786	862	770
Mixed Tin and Tungsten	1,235	1,079	690
Lead Ores and Concentrates	34,654	30,318	31,586
Zinc Concentrates	14,961	14,421	14,132
Silver	2,127	1,892	1,744

INDUSTRY

	1963–64	1964–65
Sugar (tons)	48,530	64,100
Gunny bags (nos.)	27,064,000	26,600,000
Yarn (tons)	4,900	4,600
Cement (tons)	121,600	136,000
Industrial materials (kyats)	45,700,000	430,000,000
Industrial chemicals (kyats)	5,700,000	4,500,000

OIL PRODUCTION
(million gallons)

	1961	1962	1963
Crude petroleum	147.5	160.9	165.6
Motor spirit	43.9	47.6	44.9
Kerosene	24.2	25.3	26.8
Diesel oil	32.3	45.0	44.2

FINANCE

EXCHANGE RATE

1 Kyat = 100 Pyas.

11.428 Kyats = £1 sterling; 4.76 Kyats = U.S.$ 1.

100 Kyats = £8 14s. 1d. sterling = U.S.$ 21.11.

BUDGET
('000 Kyats)

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1968–69 Estimate	1969–70 Estimate	1968–69 Estimate	1969–70 Estimate
Ordinary Account	7,656,883	8,410,143	6,968,998	7,641,329
Capital Account	558	102	856,582	906,858
Investment Account	—	—	1,310	1,500
Loans and Interest	870	493	109,943	193,172
Contributions	—	—	34,596	38,928
Loans and Advances	412,587	463,444	409,735	493,655
Public Savings	45,396	32,817	34,740	30,188
TOTAL	8,116,294	8,906,999	8,415,904	9,305,630
Less Expenditure borne out of foreign receipts	—	—	185,343	286,337
NET	8,116,294	8,906,999	8,230,561	9,019,293
Surplus/Deficit	—	—	—114,267	—112,294

BUDGET EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR 1968–69
(million Kyats)

Trade Council	3,170.7	Land and Rural Development	319.4
Industrial and Agricultural Expansion	715.8	Education	246.8
Defence	531.3	People's Work Corporation	225.3
People's Oil Industry	449.6	Railways	202.1
Timber Industry	397.1		

Four-Year Development Plan (1966–70): aimed to increase per capita output by 8 per cent, per capita consumption by 4 per cent and investment at an annual rate of over 15 per cent per annum; priority sectors: agriculture and industries based on domestic raw materials.

GOLD, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY
(million Kyats)

	1965*	1966*	1967*
Gold Reserves†	418.6	418.6	420.1
Foreign Exchange	419.3	517.1	437.2
Total Reserves	837.9	935.7	857.3
Currency in Circulation	1,938	1,969	1,866

* September. † Includes IMF subscription.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Kyats)

	1965	1966	1967*
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	142.1	72.0	— 44.6
Services	—229.1	—171.2	—109.4
Total	— 87.0	— 99.2	—152.0
Transfer Payments	37.1	106.7	25.4
CURRENT BALANCE	— 49.9	7.5	—126.6
Non-Monetary Capital:			
Direct investment	—	— 0.2	— 0.3
Central Government	— 50.1	40.6	69.2
Total	— 50.1	40.4	68.9
Monetary Capital and Gold:			
Private institutions	— 31.8	1.8	— 97.6
Central institutions	127.8	— 35.5	173.8
Total	96.0	— 33.7	76.2
CAPITAL BALANCE	45.9	6.7	145.1
Net Errors and Omissions	4.0	— 14.2	— 18.5

* Preliminary.

FOREIGN AID
(million Kyats)

	Loans Outstanding	Loans Agreed	
	1966	1965–66	1966–67
World Bank (IBRD)	155.9	2	1
Port of Rangoon	66.4	—	—
Railways	89.5	—	—
U.S.A.	346.2	15.6	18.9
Economic Development	89.4	n.a.	n.a.
Police	37.2	n.a.	n.a.
P.L. 480	219.6	n.a.	n.a.
India	166.5	n.a.	n.a.
China, P.R.	74.5	27.2	28
U.S.S.R.	50.6	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Republic of Germany	19.7	—	8
Yugoslavia	2.6	6.5	8.5
Czechoslovakia	—	—	14.6
Total	815.8	67.8	106.1

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Kyats)

Year	Imports	Exports
1964–65	1,292.6	1,081.5
1965–66	803.3*	921.5
1966–67	692.3	658.5
1967–68	1,063.0†	535.0

* Estimate. † Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Kyats)

Imports	1963	1964	1965 (Jan.-June)
Machinery and Transport Equipment	260.5	235.5	97.2
Base Metal Manufactures	129.6	125.4	71.0
Cotton Fabrics	122.4	91.4	47.6
Cotton Yarn	80.0	69.9	40.7
Milk, Condensed	56.0	53.2	32.7
Milk Food	14.1	6.2	8.5
Pharmaceuticals	43.1	37.0	14.7
Gunny Sacks	23.2	35.7	7.6
Paper	29.9	49.0	10.5
Refined Mineral Oil	19.7	20.8	7.1
Chemicals	17.6	18.6	12.6
Coal and Coke	13.2	14.7	6.0

Exports	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Rice and Rice Products	645.1	562.7	374.3
Other Agricultural Products	213.9	126.9	113.1
Teak	146.9	163.0	127.7
Hardwood	1.1	—	2.5
Metals and Ores	60.5	49.0	28.8
Others	14.0	19.9	12.1

RICE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY
(1965—tons)

Ceylon	250,000
Czechoslovakia	35,000
Indonesia	320,000
Japan	35,000
Philippines	100,000
Poland	25,000
U.S.S.R.	130,000
Yugoslavia	15,000

Total Rice Exports (1966): 1.01 million tons; (1967): 0.48 million tons; (1968): 0.34 million tons.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million Kyats)

IMPORTS	1965	1966
Australia	34.4	31.5
China, People's Republic	132.4	49.7
Czechoslovakia	26.4	27.6
German Federal Republic	38.1	41.4
India	59.1	23.9
Japan	340.3	167.5
Netherlands	47.2	29.2
Pakistan	62.2	42.9
U.S.S.R.	34.0	26.9
United Kingdom	103.4	93.7
United States	78.8	80.0

EXPORTS	1965	1966
Ceylon	122.4	105.8
China, People's Republic	89.2	75.0
Denmark	25.8	34.9
German Federal Republic	29.6	26.7
India	109.7	214.2
Indonesia	38.2	41.9
Japan	105.8	65.0
Malaysia	34.2	14.2
Mauritius	20.2	25.0
Pakistan	33.4	15.2
Philippines	147.3	16.4
Singapore	24.2	38.3
U.S.S.R.	64.3	1.9
United Kingdom	61.2	57.7

TOURISM

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Visitors	5,130	7,332	9,000	10,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (Burma Railways Board)
(in millions)

YEAR	PASSENGERS	PASSENGER MILES	FREIGHT TONS	FREIGHT TON-MILES
1963–64	45.9	1,011.0	3.0	493.5
1964–65	53.3	1,416.1	3.3	544.2
1965–66	68.6	1,497.4	3.2	520.0

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT BOARD
(in millions)

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT TONS
1963–64	8.0	1.5
1964–65	9.8	1.6
1965–66	10.2	1.7

SHIPPING
('000 tons)

YEAR	SHIPS		FREIGHT	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
1961–62	192.0	220.6	946	2,110
1962–63	186.3	193.4	945	2,246
1963–64	182.2	186.6	1,013	2,006

CIVIL AVIATION
(Union of Burma Airways Board)

YEAR	PASSENGER/ MILES	FREIGHT (tons)
1963–64	44,218	4,200
1964–65	52,538	6,000
1965–66	59,070	6,900

EDUCATION
(1965–66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary Schools	13,903	1,886,335	36,975
Middle Schools	858	369,603	8,778
High Schools	605	501,424	13,886
Institutes	22	6,708	445
Universities	2	24,482	2,819

Source: Central Statistical and Economics Department, Rangoon; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong; *Le Monde*, Paris; *Report to the People by the Union of Burma Revolutionary Council on the Revolutionary Government's Budget Estimates*; *Balance of Payments Yearbook*, IMF, Washington.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted 24 September 1947, suspended after *Coup d'état* 2 March 1962.)

THE Union of Burma is a sovereign, independent republic. All powers—executive, legislative and judicial—reside in the people. The Union consists of the territories formerly governed by his Britannic Majesty through the Governor of Burma, together with the Kayah State.

The Government

The President of the Union shall be elected by both Chambers of Parliament in joint session, by secret ballot, for a five-year term. He may not be a member of either Chamber, nor serve for more than a maximum of two terms. The executive power of the Union is vested in his person. He shall summon, prorogue or dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, on the advice of the Prime Minister, and appoint the Prime Minister on the nomination of the Chamber of Deputies. Every Bill requires the signature of the President for its enactment into law, but he has no power of veto. The President has the right of pardon.

The Government shall consist of the Prime Minister and other members nominated by the Prime Minister and appointed by the President. It is collectively responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. The President shall appoint an advocate of the High Court to be Attorney-General, on the nomination of the Prime Minister.

The legislative power of the Union is vested in the Parliament, which shall consist of the President, a Chamber of Deputies, and a Chamber of Nationalities. A session of Parliament shall be held at least once in every twelve months. Every citizen over 18, regardless of sex, race or religion, has the right to vote, unless disqualified by law, Voting shall be by secret ballot.

The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of members who represent constituencies of not less than 30,000 or more than 100,000 persons. This Chamber shall be approximately twice the size of the Chamber of Nationalities, and its term shall be four years, except in times of grave emergencies. Parliament shall revise the constituencies at least once in every 10 years.

The Chamber of Nationalities shall consist of 125 seats: 25 for the Shan State, 12 for the Kachin State, 8 for the Special Division of China, 3 for the Kayah State, 15 for the Karen State and the remainder for other territories.

The sole and exclusive power of making laws in the Union shall be vested in the Parliament, but provision may be made by law, on principles of regional autonomy, for delegating specified powers in administrative, cultural and economic matters.

The Shan State

All the members of Parliament representing the Shan State shall constitute the Shan State Council. The State Council may recommend to the Parliament the passing of any law outside its own legislative powers. On the advice of the State Council, and on the nomination of the Prime Minister, the President shall appoint a member of the Union Government to be Head of the Shan State. The executive authority of the State shall be vested in this person, and his authority shall extend to all matters relating to recruitment to the State civil services, to postings and transfers, and to disciplinary matters relating to these services. He shall consult the State Council in all other matters relating to the Shan State, and the State Council shall elect a Cabinet of State Ministers to aid and advise him.

The Kachin State

All members of the Parliament representing the Kachin State shall constitute the Kachin State Council. Of the twelve seats in the Chamber of Nationalities, six shall be filled by representatives of the Kachins, and the other six by those of the non-Kachins of the Kachin State. Any Bill prejudicially affecting any right or privilege which the Kachins or non-Kachins, as a class or community, enjoyed immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, shall not be deemed valid unless the majority of the members representing the Kachin State have voted in its favour.

The Karen State, Kayah State, and Chin Special Division

Similar Councils and Heads of State shall be appointed for the Karen State and the Kayah State. The Constitution gives the Chins a special administrative division under a Minister for Chin Affairs who is aided and advised by the Chin Affairs Council consisting of all the members of the Parliament representing the Chins.

New States and Right of Secession

Parliament may, with the consent of the Council of every State whose boundaries are affected, establish a new unit or increase or diminish any unit.

The Shan State or the Kayah State may secede from the Union when a resolution has been passed by its Council, and a plebiscite has been held by the President to ascertain the will of the people of the State concerned, and provided that a period of ten years has elapsed from the date on which the Constitution came into operation.

Language

The official language shall be Burmese.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Chairman: General NE WIN.

Members: Brig. TIN PE, Brig. SAN YU, Brig. SEIN WIN, Brig. THAUNG DAN, Col. THAN SEIN, Col. KYAW SOE, Col. TAN YU SAING, Col. THAUNG KYI, Col. HLA HAN, Col. MAUNG SHWE, Col. LUN TIN, Col. TIN U, Col. MAUNG LWIN.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: General NE WIN.

Minister of Supplies, Co-operatives, Agriculture and Trade: Brig. TIN PE.

Minister of National Planning, Finance and Revenue: Brig. SAN YU.

Minister of Mines: Cmdre. THAUNG TIN.

Minister of Information and Culture: Brig. THAUNG DAN.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: Brig. SEIN WIN.

Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Land Nationalization: Col. THAUNG KYI.

Minister of Industries and Labour: Col. MAUNG SHWE.

Minister of Home, Judicial, Democratization, Religious Affairs, Immigration, National Registration and Census: Col. KYAW SOE.

Minister of Education and Health: Col. HLA HAN.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Col. THAN SEIN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Relief, Rehabilitation, National Solidarity and Social Welfare: Col. MAUNG LWIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURMA

(Rangoon unless otherwise indicated)

Afghanistan: New Delhi, India.

Australia: 88 Strand Rd.; *Ambassador:* R. R. FERNANDEZ.

Belgium: *Ambassador:* JEAN VERWILGHEN.

Cambodia: No. 106/108 Pansodan; *Ambassador:* POC THIEUN (also accred. to Ceylon).

Ceylon: 34 Fraser Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. NANDA DEVA WIJESEKERA (also accred. to Laos and Thailand).

China, People's Republic: 1 Pyidaungsu Rd.; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SHIH CHIEN.

Czechoslovakia: 326 Prome Rd.

Finland: New Delhi, India.

France: 102 Halpin Rd.; *Ambassador:* RENÉ PHILIPPE YVES MILLET.

German Federal Republic: 32 Park Rd.

Hungary: 84 Inya Rd.

India: 545-547 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* BALESHWAR PRASAD.

Indonesia: 100 (Ka) Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd.

Israel: 49 Prome Rd.

Italy: 343 Prome Rd.

Japan: 39 Golden Valley; *Ambassador:* SHINJIRO TSUMURA.

Laos: 17 University Ave.; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SAMLITH RATSAPHONG.

Malaysia: 65 Windsor Rd.

Mongolia: New Delhi, India.

Nepal: 16 Nat. Mauk Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* GYANENDRA BAHADUR KARKI (also accred. to Malaysia).

Netherlands: 97 University Ave.; *Ambassador:* W. A. FROWEIN.

Pakistan: Rander House, 55/59 Phayre St.; *Ambassador:* HABIBUR RAHMAN.

Philippines: 61 University Ave.; *Ambassador:* RABLO A. PENA.

Poland: 347 Prome Rd. (also accred. to Laos).

Romania: 71 Mission Rd.

Sweden: 23/24 Gabar-Aye Pagoda Rd.

Switzerland: *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF HARTMANN.

Thailand: 91 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* SUWIT BOWORNWATHANA.

Turkey: New Delhi, India.

U.S.S.R.: 52 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* NICKOLAI I. SMIRNOV.

United Arab Republic: 81 Halpin Rd.

United Kingdom: 80 Strand Rd.

U.S.A.: 581 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR HUMMEL.

Yugoslavia: 39 Windsor Rd. (also accred. to Thailand).

PARLIAMENT

Parliament was dissolved on 3 March 1962.

STATE COUNCILS

Chin:
Chairman: SAN KHO LIAN.
Members: Col. SEIN MYA, U MAPPA, U TIN ZANN, U WAN THU HA SHIN.

Kaw thu lay (Karen):
Chairman: Dr. SAW HLA TUN.
Members: Col. MAUNG LWIN, SAW HPO AUNG, PADOE BA TUN.

Kachin:
Chairman: U DINGRA TANG.
Members: Col. SEIN MYA, Col. VANKUL, U TUN YIN, U LAWAN, Lt. Col. KHIN MAUNG.

Kayah:
Chairman: U A. MYA LAY.
Members: Col. THURA AUNG PE, U BU YEH, U THAING THAN TIN.

Shan:
Chairman: U TUN AYE.
Members: Col. THURA AUNG PE, U KYAW ZAW.

POLITICAL PARTY

Burmese Way to Socialism Programme (BWSP) (*Lanzin Party*): Rangoon; f. 1962; the only recognized political party; set up by the Revolutionary Council to implement its policies; consists of cadres as a nucleus for the new National Party; mems. (end of 1966) 185,000; publ. *Lanzin Thadin* (*Party News*) bi-monthly; Chair. General NE WIN; Gen. Sec. Brig. SAN YU; Joint Gen. Sec. Col. THAN SEIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Chief Court: In April 1962 a new Chief Court was set up combining the functions of both the former Supreme Court and the former High Court. It is the final Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Dr. MAUNG MAUNG.

Sessions Courts: Hear serious criminal cases; appeal lies to the Chief Court.

Magistrates' Courts: Can impose sentences of up to two years.

District Courts: For civil cases; appeals lie to the Chief Court.

RELIGION

Freedom of religious belief and practice is guaranteed for every citizen. About 75 per cent of the population are Buddhists.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Bota-Htaung (*Vanguard Daily*): Rangoon; pro-Government; circ. 4,500.

Guardian: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1956; nationalized 1964; English.

Hanthawaddy: Aung San St., Mandalay; f. 1889; Burmese; nationalized early 1969; fmrly. published from Rangoon, moved to Mandalay Sept. 1969.

Ludu Pidu Neisin (*Working People's Daily*): Rangoon; f. 1963; Burmese and English; official newspaper; Chief Editor U THAN SAW.

Mirror: Rangoon; Burmese; Government newspaper.

Myanma Alim (*New Light of Burma*): 8 Churchill Rd., Rangoon; f. 1914; Burmese; nationalized early 1969.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Gita Padetha: Rangoon; journal of Burma Music Council; circ. 10,000.

Guardian Magazine: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1953; English literary magazine; monthly.

Myawaddy Magazine: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; f. 1952; Burmese; literary magazine; monthly.

Shu Ma Wa Magazine: 146 Western Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Burmese; literary; monthly.

Ta Ra Magazine: Rangoon.

Thwe/Thauk Magazine: 185 48th St., Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; literary; monthly.

PRESS AGENCY

News Agency of Burma: Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1963; Government sponsored.

PUBLISHERS

Hanthawaddy Press: Bo Aung Gyaw St. 157, Rangoon; f. 1889; general publisher of books and journals; Man. Editor U ZAW WIN.

Knowledge Publishing House: 130 Bogyoke St., Rangoon; publishers of travel, fiction, religious and political books and directories.

Kyipwaye Press: 84th St., Letsaigan, Mandalay; arts, travel, religion, fiction and children's books.

Myawaddy Press: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; military books, journals and magazines; Exec. Officer U WINN MAUNG (MIN YU WEI).

Sarpay Beikman Management Board (fmrly. *Burma Translation Society*): 529 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1947; Burmese encyclopaedia (14 vols.), literature, fine arts and general; also translations; Chair. Brig. THAUNG DAN (Information Minister); Vice-Chair. Lt.-Col. TIN TUN; Sec. U HTIN GYI. (*See also* Learned Societies, Research Institutes and Libraries.)

Shumawa Press: 146 West Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; non-fiction of all kinds.

Shwepyidan Publishing House: 12 Haiaban St., Rangoon; philosophy, politics, law and religion.

Smart and Mookerdum: 221 Sule Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; arts, children's, fiction and non-fiction.

Than Myit Baho Publishing House: Anawyatha Rd., Rangoon; scientific and technical.

Thu Dhama Wadi Press: 55-56 Maung Khine St., P.O.B. 419, Rangoon; f. 1903; Prop. U TIN HTOO; Man. U PAN MAUNG; religious books.

Universities Administration Office: Prome Rd., University Post Office, Rangoon; Chief Editor, Translations and Publications Dept. U WUN; Man. University Press U SOE MYINT.

ASSOCIATION

Burmese Publishers' Association: 146 Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Pres. U ON PE.

RADIO

Burma Broadcasting Service: Prome Road, Kamayut P.O., Rangoon; f. 1946; broadcasts are made in Burmese, Shan, Karen, Mon, Chin, Kachin, Hindustani and English; staff of 179; Dirs. Major K. SUNN, U KYAW NYEIN; Technical Dir. U WIN MG.

There were an estimated 370,000 radio receivers in 1968.

There is no television service in Burma.

FINANCE

The banking system was nationalized in February 1963. All the financial institutions listed below (Central Bank, State Banks, People's Banks, Union Insurance Board) are being integrated into a unified financial structure, the *People's Bank*.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; Ks. = kyat).

CENTRAL BANK

Union Bank of Burma: 24-26 Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon; f. 1948; Central Bank of the Union of Burma; to be replaced by *People's Bank of Burma* by 1970, cap. p.u. Ks. 10 m.; dep. Ks. 191 m. (June 1965); Chair. U KYAW NYEIN; Gen. Man. U TIN TUN.

STATE BANKS

Industrial Development Bank: 10 Phayre St., Rangoon; f. 1961; cap. Ks. 50 m.; provides medium and long-term loans; Chair. U SOE NYUN; Gen. Man. U NYUNT WE.

Union of Burma Agricultural Bank: Rangoon; f. 1953; cap. Ks. 50m.; 27 brs. and 2,647 village banks.

State Commercial Bank: 80–86 Mahabandoola Garden St., P.O.B. 803, Rangoon; f. 1954; cap. p.u. Ks. 20m.; dep. Ks. 386m. (1965); handles foreign exchange and foreign trade accounts; branches in all main towns; Deputy Chair. U KYAW NYEIN; Deputy Gen. Man. U AUNG SIN, U BA HTU.

PEOPLE'S BANKS

Rangoon

People's Bank No. 1/6: 1 Muang Taulay St.
People's Bank No. 2/10: 27 Phayre St.
People's Bank No. 3/4: 625 Merchant St.
People's Bank No. 5/9: 564 Merchant St.
People's Bank No. 7/8: 1/19 Sule Pagoda Rd.
People's Bank No. 11/12: 312/324 Strand Rd.
People's Bank No. 13/14: 1/7 Latha St.
People's Bank No. 15/16: 26/42 Phayre St.
People's Bank No. 19: 49/53 Phayre St.
People's Bank No. 20: 529–531 Merchant St.

Mandalay

People's Bank No. 26 (formerly *Burmese National Bank Ltd.*): f. 1963; assets 11,418 kyats.

INSURANCE

Union Insurance Board: 69 Phayre Street, Rangoon; f. 1952; Principal officers: U KO KO GYI, U SAN WIN, U THAN HLA, U THAN PE, U MYINT MAUNG, U KYAW MYINT.

In February 1964 the Union Insurance Board was given sole rights to transact new insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation: Rangoon.

Burma Corporation: Rangoon; nationalized Jan. 1965; development of tin, lead, zinc.

Burma Motion Pictures Agency: Rangoon; import and distribution of foreign films.

Industrial Development Corporation: 53 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd., Rangoon; f. 1952.

Mineral Development Corporation: Rangoon; Dir.-Gen. Col. HKUN NAWNG.

Myanma Export-Import Corporation: Rangoon; Chair. Col. TAN YU SAING.

People's Oil Industry: Rangoon; formerly Burmah Oil Company; nationalized Jan. 1963; Gen. Man. U AUNG KHIN.

Public Works Corporation: Rangoon.

Trade Corporations: there are 12 Trade Corporations in Rangoon which control exports of commodities.

Trade Council: Rangoon; controls and handles inland commerce and commodity distribution; there are 22 public corporations selling consumer goods.

Socialist Economic Planning Committee: Rangoon; f. 1967; implements programme for a socialist economy; 10 mems.; Chair. Gen. NE WIN; Vice-Chair. U THI HAN.

State Timber Board: Rangoon; f. 1963; extraction, processing, and control of exports and imports of timber.

Union of Burma Agricultural Marketing Board: Rangoon; to control inter-governmental dealings in rice and other agricultural commodities.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COUNCILS

Central People's Workers' Council: Rangoon; f. April 1968 to provide organization for self-government of workers; Chair. Col. MAUNG SHWE (Minister of Industries and Labour).

Central People's Peasants' Council: Rangoon; f. Feb. 1969; Chair. Col. THAUNG KYI (Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Land Nationalization); Sec. Lt.-Col. KYAW ZAW.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Burma Railways: Head Office: Bogyoke St., Rangoon, P.O.B. 118; 2,667 miles of metre gauge. Chair. of Railway Board Zaya Kyaw Htin Lt. Col. THAN NYUNT; Gen. Man. Thiri Pyanchi U SHWE SHANE.

ROADS

The total length of all-weather motorable roads in Burma is about 8,000 miles.

Road Transport Board: Rangoon; f. 1963 to nationalize gradually all passenger and freight road transport; by 1965-66 operated 11 per cent of trucks and 12 per cent of passenger buses in Burma.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Water Transport Board: 50 Phayre St., Rangoon; Government-sponsored and non-profit-making. Its chief business is the conveyance of rice and rice products from the Irrawaddy Delta Stations, grains and pulses, oil cakes, wax and cotton bales from up-country and Central Burma to Rangoon for export. There is also a passenger steamer service, and fuel oils are carried in tankers; Chair. Lt.-Col. SAW MYA THEIN; Gen. Man. Lt.-Comdr. MAUNG AYE.

SHIPPING

Rangoon is the chief port. Vessels up to 15,000 tons can be accommodated.

Burma Five Star Line Corporation: 34 Strand Road, Rangoon; f. 1959 by Defence Services Institute; 9 vessels; in 1961 took over fleet of Union of Burma Shipping Board; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. ZAW WIN.

Board of Management for the Port of Rangoon: P.O.B. 1, Strand Rd., Rangoon; Chair. U HLA MYINT; services: general port and harbour duties; fleet: 10 vessels totalling 5,400 tons gross and 20 smaller craft.

The following foreign lines call at Rangoon: Hansa Line, Hellenic Lines, Holland-Bengal-Burma Line, Holland-Bombay-Karachi Line, Norwegian Asia Line, Polish Ocean Lines, Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand, Wilhelmsen Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mingaladon Airport, near Rangoon, is equipped to international standards.

U.B.A. (*Union of Burma Airways*): 104 Strand Road, Rangoon; f. 1948; internal network centred on Rangoon; services to 32 stations; external services to Bangkok, Calcutta, Chittagong, Hong Kong and Phnom-Penh; operated by the Government; Chair. Zeya-Kyaw-Htin Lt.-Col. MAUNG MAUNG NYUNT; Gen. Man. U KHIN MAUNG LATT; fleet of 3 Viscounts, 5 Friendships, 7 Dakotas, 1 Boeing 727 on charter.

The following foreign airlines are represented in Burma: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, B.O.A.C., C.A.A.C. (General Administration of Civil Aviation of China), Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, I.A.C., Japan Air Lines, Lufthansa, Pan Am, P.I.A., Polskie Linie Lotnicze, Royal Air Cambodge, S.A.S., Thai Airways International.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Union of Burma Atomic Energy Centre: c/o Union of Burma Applied Research Institute, Kanbe Yankin Post Office, Rangoon; f. 1955; departments of radioactive minerals (sections: prospecting, processing, chemical assays); and nucleonics (sections: nucleonic instrumentation, health physics, library and information, biological and agricultural application, radiochemistry, prospecting, processing and assay); Dir.-Gen. FREDDY BA HLI.

UNIVERSITIES

Arts and Science University, Mandalay: University Estate, Mandalay; 187 teachers, 3,593 students.

Arts and Science University, Rangoon: University Estate, Rangoon, University Post Office; 424 teachers, 7,198 students.

BURUNDI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Burundi on Lake Tanganyika lies in the heart of Africa a little below the Equator. Rwanda is to the north, Tanzania to the south and east and Congo (Kinshasa) to the west. The climate is tropical with an irregular rainfall. The official languages are French and Kirundi and Swahili is used in addition to French in commercial circles. Religious beliefs are African and animistic but missions have converted more than half the population to Roman Catholicism. The flag consists of a white St. Andrew's Cross on a background of red and green, with a white circle containing three red stars in the centre. The capital is Bujumbura (formerly Usumbura).

Recent History

Before independence Burundi formed part of the Belgian-administered UN Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, which was itself formerly part of German East Africa. Internal self-government was granted in January 1962, following elections to a new National Assembly in September 1961, and full independence in July 1962, when the two parts of the Trust Territory became separate states. Burundi continued to be linked to Rwanda in a customs and monetary union, until the agreements were terminated in January 1964. In July 1966 Mwambutsa IV, king since 1915, was deposed by his son Charles with the help of a group of army officers, and the constitution suspended. In November 1966, Charles, now Mwami (King) Ntare V, was himself deposed by his Prime Minister, Captain (later Colonel) Micombero, who declared Burundi a Republic. Agreement on a settlement of the long dispute with Rwanda, during which armed refugees from both countries had clashed, was reached in March 1967 with the mediation of President Mobutu of Congo (Kinshasa).

A plot to overthrow the government was uncovered in September 1969, and 23 people found guilty of involvement in the conspiracy were executed in December.

Government

Since November 1966, Burundi has been a Republic, although a new constitution has not yet been promulgated. There are eight provinces, administered by military governors.

Defence

The army was merged with the police force in March 1967 and total armed strength is now around 3,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based almost entirely on agriculture, the main subsistence crops being manioc and sweet potatoes and the main cash crops coffee and cotton. Coffee accounts for some 85 per cent of Burundi's total export earnings, the bulk of the crop going to the U.S.A. Cotton is the other main source of revenue abroad. Tea is being developed and the government plans to raise output to around 7,000 tons by 1978, during which time six to eight tea processing factories are to be built.

The mining industry, based on gold and cassiterite, is developing, and exports have been expanding rapidly over the last few years. Manufacturing industry is, however, still in its infancy, and many industrial and consumer goods have to be imported. Most foreign aid comes from Belgium, with France and Federal Germany also contributing individually and through the EEC. Negotiation of Burundi's application to join the East African Community began in November 1968; and in the same month Burundi and Zambia concluded a trade agreement. Proposals for an economic union between Burundi, Rwanda and Congo (Kinshasa) have been shelved for the moment, but three commissions have been set up: Burundi is responsible for the Economic, Financial and Technical Commission, Rwanda for the Social and Cultural Commission and Congo (Kinshasa) for the Political and Juridical Commission.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Burundi. Roads extend for 6,000 kilometres of which 80 kilometres are asphalted. The main roadway links the capital Bujumbura with Bugarama. There is passenger and freight traffic on Lake Tanganyika with Bujumbura as the main port handling about 250,000 tons of goods yearly. There is an international airport at Bujumbura which is to be enlarged to take large jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Wage-earners are protected by insurance against accidents and occupational diseases and can draw on a Pension Fund.

Education

Education is free. French is the language of instruction in the secondary schools and Kirundi in primary schools, with French as a second language. In 1968–69 there were 181,530 pupils in primary schools and 3,652 in secondary. There is a university with three faculties at Bujumbura.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Burundi by citizens of Tanzania and Uganda.

Sport

Sport is very popular, the chief sport being football.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension), May 18 (Whit Monday), July 1 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), September 18 (Victory of Uprona Party), October 13 (Murder of Hero of the State Rwagasore), November 1 (All Saints), November 28 (Republic Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), April 12 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Currency is the franc Burundi.

Coin: 1 franc.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 francs.

Exchange rate: 208.8 Francs = £1 sterling
87.0 Francs = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION: 1965 estimates						
	Total	Foreigners			Refugees from Rwanda	Bujumbura (capital)	Kitega
		Africans	Europeans	Asians and Arabs			
10,747	3,210,000	24,730	4,190	2,913	160,000	71,000	5,000

Estimates of total population: (1966) 3,274,000; (1967) 3,340,000; (1968) 3,406,000; Bujumbura 1968 est.: 90,000.

EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

Traditional agriculture	1,516,350
Fishing	9,200
Craftsmen	4,380
Shopkeepers	11,250
Private sector (modern)	58,130
Public sector	13,980
Professional	1,260
Total active population	1,614,550

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Maize	107,900	109,700	115,600
Sorghum	121,900	127,400	121,000
Wheat	8,200	8,200	8,400
Eleusine	20,500	20,700	21,100
Rice	2,200	1,967	3,560
Sweet Potatoes	714,000	743,300	757,200
Manioc	858,400	849,000	931,900
Cotton (grain)	4,631	5,270	7,945
Cotton (fibre)	—	1,942	2,875
Bananas	1,270,600	1,278,600	1,310,800
Peas	177,600	37,400	37,400
Beans		155,100	123,400
Coffee	13,597	13,557	14,951
Groundnuts	4,000	4,100	6,500
Potatoes	—	—	95,000
Other Root Crops	39,300	39,700	42,100

LAND USE

(percentage distribution)

	1966	1967
Cultivated Land	35.6	36.2
Forests and Woods	2.5	4.2
Prairies and Permanent Pastures	22.5	22.5
Built-up Land and Roads	0.9	0.9
Unused Land	30.7	28.4
Inland Water	7.8	7.8
	100	100

LIVESTOCK

	1966	1967
Cattle	583,400	596,488
Sheep	195,400	206,077
Goats	411,100	433,963
Pigs	6,500	16,365
Poultry	319,500	335,414

FISHING

(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Traditional Fishing	8,728	10,101	6,634
Small-scale Fishing	1,921	2,391	1,947
Industrial Fishing	2,685	3,938	3,706
TOTAL	13,334	16,430	12,287

INDUSTRY

The major industry is brewing of beer.

	1966	1967
Beer (hectolitres)	215,160	187,801
Lemonade (hectolitres)	22,079	25,405
Electricity ('000 kWh)	15,138	16,139

FINANCE

1.75 francs Burundi=1 Belgian franc.
208.8 francs=£1 sterling; 87.0 francs=U.S. $1.00.
1,000 francs=£4 15s. 9d. sterling=U.S. $11.49.

BUDGET
(1968 estimates—million francs)

REVENUE	
Direct Taxation	648.5
Customs	601.5
Other Indirect Taxation	422.0
Revenue from Services	130.0
Foreign Aid	2.7
TOTAL	1,382.7

EXPENDITURE	
Defence	251.9
Other Administration	355.0
Education	422.3
Health and Social Services	186.6
Economic Services	462.6
Public Debt	113.2
TOTAL	1,791.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million francs)

	1968		
	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
Merchandise	1,434.1	1,767.9	333.8
Freight and transport	72.7	58.4	14.3
Travel and diplomatic expenditure	103.0	55.2	47.8
Investment income	—	238.3	−238.3
Government	42.1	232.4	−190.3
Other	343.6	204.0	139.6
Foreign Aid:			
Aid from EEC	83.9	—	83.9
Belgian Aid	227.5	0—	227.5
Remittances from citizens abroad	121.0	—	121.0
Debt servicing	0—	46.6	− 46.6
GLOBAL BALANCE	—	184.6	−184.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food	364.4	268.9	291.3
Energy	160.8	151.1	132.5
Raw Materials and Semi-finished Products	176.4	216.5	72.8
Industrial Mechanical and Electrical Products	349.8	451.4	446.6
Textiles and Leather	450.4	412.2	490.3
Other Industrial Products	288.9	242.8	314.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,790.7	1,742.9	1,993.9

[*Continued overleaf*

COMMODITIES—*Continued*]

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Coffee	988.7	1,216.0	1,054.1
Cotton	91.5	112.7	126.2
Skins	22.6	15.0	19.7
Cotton Oil	n.a.	n.a.	1.0
Cotton Oilcakes	n.a.	3.3	9.7
Minerals	6.7	3.7	24.2
Other Products	66.6	52.9	62.9
TOTAL	1,193.7	1,434.5	1,297.9

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Belgium and Luxembourg	491.9	443.3	523.9
Japan	226.6	189.1	247.2
U.S.A.	102.1	103.1	129.6
German Federal Republic	131.2	168.0	236.9
Tanzania	99.1	95.0	54.2
France	74.9	111.0	101.1
Congo (Kinshasa)	57.9	44.9	83.1
United Kingdom	80.4	67.7	98.9
Iran	97.4	104.7	117.4
Netherlands	42.4	38.1	47.9
Kenya	26.4	34.6	42.8
Italy	42.2	45.8	47.0

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
U.S.A.	882.9	1,148.9	935.9
Belgium	128.9	131.0	144.3
Rwanda	52.4	45.1	35.1
Tanzania	2.6	1.1	0.9
Congo (Kinshasa)	5.4	3.0	20.6
France	25.4	31.7	36.8
German Federal Republic	12.6	21.8	20.1
Italy	17.9	12.9	13.5
United Kingdom	14.3	4.0	10.7
Netherlands	5.4	3.6	16.7

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1966	1967	1968
Cars	2,311	2,594	2,959
Jeeps	81	129	173
Station Wagons	141	143	156
Lorries	629	662	789
Vans	560	545	598
Buses	6	7	9
Special Vehicles	43	44	49
TOTAL	3,771	4,124	4,733

LAKE TRAFFIC

(Bujumbura—metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Goods:			
Arrivals	108,476	83,078	86,764
Departures	29,049	24,654	25,438

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC
(Bujumbura Airport)

	1966	1967	1968
Passengers:			
Arrivals . .	17,346	13,034	13,094
Departures . .	20,173	15,824	13,694
Freight (metric tons):			
Arrivals . .	628.4	608.0	501.4
Departures . .	498.2	288.6	441.6

EDUCATION
(Number of pupils)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Primary	153,451	171,870	181,530
Secondary	2,932	3,297	3,652
Vocational	1,617	1,878	1,746
Teacher Training.	1,948	2,175	2,523
Ecole Normale Supérieure du Burundi . .	36	59	77
Université officielle de Bujumbura . .	251	235	286
Higher Education Abroad	380	399	n.a.
of which:			
Belgium	164	137	n.a.

THE CONSTITUTION

Burundi obtained internal self-government as a kingdom in January 1962 and full independence in July 1962. On July 8th, 1966, the Mwami (King), Mwambutsa IV, was deposed by Prince Charles Ndizeye and the constitution, which provided for a legislative assembly of 33 members and a senate of 16, was suspended. On November 28th, 1966, Captain Micombero, who had been appointed Premier by Charles (as Mwami Ntare V), deposed the King and declared a republic with himself as President, heading a military National Committee of Revolution.

A republican constitution, providing for strong presidential powers and embodying changes in the administration of justice, is being drawn up. Each of the eight provinces is administered by a military governor.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Col. MICHEL MICOMBERO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(*December* 1969)

Prime Minister: Col. MICHEL MICOMBERO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: LIBERE NDABAKWAJE.

Minister of Communications: PASCAL BUBIRIZA.

Minister of Information: JOSEPH BARAGENGANA.

Minister of the Economy and Planning: MARTIN NDAYAHOZE.

Minister Delegate to the Presidency: ARTEMON SIMBANIYE.

Minister of the Interior: Maj. ALBERT SHIBURA.

Minister of Finance: JOSEPH HICUBURUNDI.

Minister of Education and Culture: FRANÇOIS KISAMARA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: ANICET NJANGWA.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. CHARLES BITARIHO.

Minister of Social Affairs: JEAN C. BANDYAMBONA.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Equipment: MARC NDAYZIGA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURUNDI

(Bujumbura unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: 9 avenue de l'Industrie, B.P. 1920; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Congo, Democratic Republic (Kinshasa): 5 avenue Olsen, B.P. 872; *Ambassador:* Col. FERDINAND MALIA.

Czechoslovakia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Ethiopia: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

France: coin avenue de l'Uprona et avenue de l'Angola, B.P. 1740; *Ambassador:* HUBERT DE LA BRUCHOLLERIE.

German Federal Republic: 22 rue de la Résidence; *Ambassador:* FRANZ OBERMAIER.

Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

India: Kampala, Uganda.

Israel: Kampala, Uganda.

Italy: Kampala, Uganda.

Japan: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Mali: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Somalia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya.

U.S.S.R.: 9 avenue de l'Uprona, B.P. 1034; *Ambassador:* EGOROVICH KRUKOV.

United Arab Republic: 31 avenue de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD ABDEL HADI ABBAS.

U.S.A.: avenue Olsen, B.P. 1720; *Ambassador:* GEORGE RENCHARD.

Vatican: 1 chaussée de Kitega, B.P. 1068; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARIO ROLLANDO.

Burundi also recognizes North Korea and the United Kingdom.

PARLIAMENT

The Constitution was suspended on July 8th, 1966.

At the last election before the suspension, held on May 10th, 1965, Uprona won 21 seats, Parti du Peuple 10 and Independents 2 in the Legislative Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTY

Uprona (*Union et Progrés National: Unity and National Progress*): declared sole party by royal decree of November 24th, 1966; decree confirmed by republican government; Pres. Col. MICHEL MICOMBERO; Sec.-Gen. Maj. MARTIN NDAYAHOSE.

Before November 24th, 1966, the main opposition party was the Hutu *Parti du Peuple.*

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system is being reorganized and the changes will be incorporated in the new constitution.

Supreme Court: Bujumbura; Pres. JOSEPH BUKERA.

Court of Appeal: Bujumbura; Pres. GAÉTAN RUGAMBARARA.

Court of First Instance: Bujumbura; Pres. B. GAHUNGU.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". Fewer than half the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

More than half the population are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop of Kitega: Most Rev. ANTOINE GRAULS. Suffragan Sees: Bishop of Ngozi Rt. Rev. ANDRÉ MAKARAKIZA, Bishop of Bujumbura Rt. Rev. MICHEL NTUYAHAGA, Bishop of Bururi Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MARTIN.

ANGLICANS

Under the Province of Uganda:

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. E. SABITI.

Bishop of Burundi: Rt. Rev. Y. NKUNZUMWAMI, Ibuye, Ngozi.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

There are many Seventh Day Adventists and a number of other Protestants.

ISLAM

There are a few Muslims.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Burundi Chrétien: Bujumbura; weekly; French.

Infor-Burundi: Bujumbura; weekly publication of the Office National de Presse.

Ndongozi y'Uburundi: B.P. 49, Kitega; published by Catholic missionaries; Kirundi.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Economique et Financier: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Bujumbura.

Burakeye: Kitega; organ of the Protestant churches in Burundi; monthly; Kirundi.

Intumwa: Kitega; Catholic monthly; Kirundi.

Jeunesse Africaine: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; every two months; French.

Kindugu: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; monthly; Kiswahili.

Ndongozi: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; Catholic; monthly; Kirundi.

Revue Pédagogique du Burundi: P.O.B. 690, Bujumbura; French, Kirundi; every two months.

RADIO

Voix de la Révolution: B.P. 1900, Bujumbura; Govt. station; broadcasts daily programme in Kirundi, Swahili and French; Dir. R. MINANI.

Radio Cordac: B.P. 1140, Bujumbura; f. 1963; missionary station; broadcasts daily programmes in Kirundi, Swahili, French and English; Dir. C. B. KIRKPATRICK.

There were an estimated 60,000 radio receivers in 1969.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts in Burundi francs).

BANKING

Burundi was one of the 19 founding members of the Association of African Central Banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque de la République du Burundi: B.P. 705, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. 30m.; Pres. BONAVENTURE KIDWINGIRA; Administrateurs PATRICE NSABABAGANWA, RAYMOND SETUKURU; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ ROBERT; publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

Banque Belgo-Africaine du Rwanda et du Burundi: Blvd. de la Liberté, Bujumbura; f. 1960; cap. 36m.; Chair. Viscount P. VAN ZEELAND.

Banque Comerciale du Burundi: B.P. 990, Bujumbura; f. 1960; Chair. DANIEL GILLET.

Banque de Crédit de Bujumbura: B.P. 300, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. and reserves 87m.; Pres. E. BONVOISIN; Man. Dir. TH. DE COSTER.

Caisse d'Epargne du Burundi: B.P. 615, Bujumbura; f. 1964; Man. L. NKUNDWA; Asst. Man. A. JABON.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque du Congo: H.O.: 8 Ave. Paul Hanzeur, Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic; office in Bujumbura.

Crédit Congolaise, S.C.A.R.L.: H.O.: 191 Ave. Beernaert, Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic; branch in Bujumbura.

INSURANCE

Compagnie d'Assurances d'Outremer: Bujumbura.

La Concorde: Bujumbura.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie du Rwanda et du Burundi: P.O.B. 313, Bujumbura; f. 1923; Pres. M. R. LECLERE; Hon. Sec. M. T. POJER; 130 mems.

TRADE UNION

Confédération générale du travail du Burundi (C.G.T.B.): Bujumbura; sole authorized union for Burundi workers; f. 1967 by amalgamation of all previous unions; closely allied with Uprona Party.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

The road network is very dense and there are 545 km. of national routes (although only 80 km. are asphalt) and over 5,000 km. of other roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Bujumbura is the principal port on Lake Tanganyika and the greater part of Burundi's external trade is dependent on the shipping services between Bujumbura and Tanzania and the Congo (Kinshasa).

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Congo, East African Airways Corporation (E.A.A.C.) and Sabena operate services to Bujumbura, the airport of which is now being extended.

UNIVERSITY

Université Officielle de Bujumbura: B.P. 1550, Bujumbura; f. 1964; 63 teachers, 286 students.

CAMBODIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Cambodia occupies part of the Indochinese peninsula in South-East Asia. It is bounded by Thailand and Laos to the north, by the Republic of Viet-Nam to the east and by the Gulf of Siam to the south. The climate is tropical. The heaviest rainfall occurs in September. The temperature ranges from 68° to 97°F (20° to 36°C), the average at Phnom-Penh being 81°F (27°C). The Khmer language is the official language spoken by all except the Vietnamese and Chinese minorities. French is the second language. The official religion is Theravada Buddhism. There are about 55,000 Roman Catholics. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, blue, red, blue, with a white pagoda, surmounted by three towers, in the centre of the red stripe. The capital is Phnom-Penh.

Recent History

Formerly a French protectorate, in 1949 Cambodia was recognized by France as an independent state within the French Union. Following civil war against communist guerrilla bands of the Viet-Minh, the French and Viet-Minh forces agreed to withdraw from Cambodia under the Geneva Agreement of 1954. France granted complete independence to Cambodia in 1953. Prince Sihanouk's government maintained a policy of neutrality, though it became critical of the United States' role in Asia. Since 1964 an increasing proportion of the country has been occupied by Communist forces engaged in the Viet-Nam war. In March 1970 the Prince was overthrown by a coup whilst visiting Moscow. The new government, largely composed of members of the former ministry, pledged itself to the rapid removal of foreign Communist forces, while Prince Sihanouk organized a government in exile.

Government

Under Prince Sihanouk Cambodia was a constitutional monarchy with two Houses of Parliament. By early April 1970 the new regime had not formally abolished the monarchy, but a civilian commoner had been sworn in as temporary Head of State pending elections for this post. Other changes in the structure of government are expected, including a more important role for the National Assembly, which unanimously approved the new government.

Defence

The armed forces comprise about 33,000 men. About 1,000 serve in the air force, 1,300 in the navy, and the remainder in the army. French, American, and some Russian equipment is used. Cambodia is one of the Protocol States of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and fishing. Rice is the staple food crop and principal export; rice, together with rubber, maize and pepper constitute 92 per cent of exports. Industrial development is concentrated on small-scale, import-substituting enterprises, e.g. textiles, plywood, paper, cement, glass, sugar. Cambodia has received a limited amount of aid in these enterprises from China and other Communist countries, and additionally receives development aid from France, West Germany, Japan and Australia. Under French sponsorship an oil refinery and a truck assembly plant have been constructed at Sihanoukville. Electricity generation has been increased substantially. Foreign trade, insurance and banking were reorganized on centralized lines in 1964. The new government announced that it would welcome American economic aid, in contrast to the Sihanouk government, which refused it after 1963.

Transport and Communications

A railway of 385 km. links Phnom-Penh with Thailand's border at Poipet via Battambang. Another (270 km.), links Phnom-Penh with Sihanoukville. The port of Sihanoukville on the Gulf of Siam was opened in 1960. The port is linked by road to Phnom-Penh; Sihanoukville is to be a "free zone". The Mekong river and the waters of the Tonlé-Sap (*Great Lake*) provide the main inland waterways and are extensively used.

Social Welfare

Six per cent of budgetary expenses go to public health services, and there are over 600 hospitals and dispensaries. There is a system of unemployment insurance for industrial workers.

Education

Education in Cambodia has traditionally been in the hands of Buddhist monks (bonzes), but state facilities are expanding quickly. In 1967–68 there were 934,000 primary school students and 99,500 secondary students. Primary education commences at six years of age and continues for six years. There are two universities at Phnom-Penh and twelve other institutions of higher education.

Tourism

Cambodia's principal attraction are the many monuments of the great Khmer Empire (9th to 14th century A.D.). The temple complex of Angkor Vat, decorated with scenes from Hindu legends and the royal court, is one of the architectural wonders of the world. Many festivals of music and dance are held in villages throughout Cambodia. The Royal Ballet is famed for its interpretations of ancient epics.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Cock-fighting and cricket-fighting are popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 6 (Constitution Day), November 9 (Independence Day), December 10 (Rights of Man).

1971: January 1, April (New Year).

There are also a number of religious holidays dependent on the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the riel. The riel is subdivided into 100 sen.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 sen.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 riels.

Exchange rate (approximate): 133 riels = £1 sterling.
55 riels = U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area	Population (1962 Census—final result)					
	Total	Races			Others	Phnom-Penh (capital)
		Khmer	Vietnamese	Chinese		
181,035 (sq. km.)	5,729,000	5,334,000	218,000	163,000	14,000	394,000

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Rice	2,500.0	2,376.0	2,457.0	3,251.0
Rubber	53.0	48.9	51.3	53.7
Cotton	5.4	5.1	2.7	2.5
Maize	139.0	136.0	149.5	154.0
Sugar Palm*	50.0	50.0	55.0	56.0
Sugar Cane*	33.6	34.3	37.7	49.8
Tobacco	10.5	10.5	10.1	11.8
Jute	2.4	1.5	1.5	4.0
Sesame	10.0	8.0	9.8	4.9
Pepper	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.5

* In cooked mass.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Cattle	1,657	1,737	2,269
Buffaloes	637	654	856
Pigs	991	1,057	1,078

FORESTRY

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Timber ('000 cu. m.)	299.7	344.4	383.8
Charcoal (tons)	15,933.3	24,352.6	22,528.8

INDUSTRY

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Electricity ('000 kWh)	80,622	89,307	95,311
Cigarettes (millions)	2,624	2,825	3,511

FINANCE

1 riel = 100 sen.
133 riels=£1 sterling; 55 riels=U.S. $1.
100 riels=15s. 0d.=U.S. $1.80.

BUDGET, 1967
(million riels)

REVENUE	
Customs Duties	2,120
Income and Business Taxes	2,080
Other Taxes and Administrative Revenue	1,085
Land Revenue	155
Extraordinary Receipts	1,246
TOTAL	6,686

EXPENDITURE	
Defence	1,620
General Administration	2,665
Education	1,446
Health and Welfare	389
Public Works, Transport and Communications	306
Agriculture	244
Commerce, Industry and Mines	16
TOTAL	6,686

Second Five-Year Plan (1968–72): Priority placed on productive investment in agriculture, industry, tourism; to be financed by both domestic and foreign capital.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
('000 riels)

	1964	1965	1966
Goods and Services:			
Goods, freight and insurance	−631,550	−114,850	−1,418,301
Other services and private transfers	−264,255	−165,067	4,012
Central government transfers	5,756	48,120	153,383
Non-monetary Capital:			
Private	−9,248	114,863	2,320
Central government	780	360,737	369,140
Capital and Monetary Gold:			
Private	—	—	—
Central institutions	−4,088	5,181	−4,570

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million riels)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	3,751	2,863	3,602	3,888	3,365
Exports	3,116	3,367	3,690	2,356	2,907

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Agricultural and Food Products	223.5	242
Mineral Products	413.2	452
Textiles	504.5	265
Pharmaceuticals	300.7	223
Metals and Metal Manufactures	1,738.0	1,569
Others	707.8	614
TOTAL	3,887.7	3,365

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Rice	846.6	1,231
Rubber	873.5	716
Maize	285.1	147
Cattle	38.8	90
Timber	58.0	77
Others	254.2	646
TOTAL	2,356.2	2,907

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

	Imports		Exports	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Bulgaria	28.0	15.4	—	28.5
China, People's Republic	622.2	303.0	198.6	230.5
Czechoslovakia	130.3	23.6	42.8	92.9
France and Franc Zone	1,037.1	961.2	764.2	274.9
German Democratic Republic	56.9	25.6	36.6	26.7
German Federal Republic	135.7	119.5	50.5	69.7
Hong Kong	137.9	98.0	174.1	543.0
India	16.4	19.3	—	64.1
Indonesia	52.0	77.2	—	11.1
Italy	21.0	39.6	50.6	59.3
Japan	463.3	544.2	170.4	100.6
Malaysia	274.6	13.5	470.0	56.8
Singapore		300.5		285.0
Netherlands	64.7	69.6	33.6	35.1
Pakistan	128.2	86.5	—	—
Poland	60.2	19.3	92.3	10.3
U.S.S.R.	114.7	52.6	17.9	—
United Kingdom	144.3	167.8	50.8	94.9
U.S.A.	82.7	115.0	49.4	75.6
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	55.8	36.8	35.5	29.1
Viet-Nam Republic	13.0	4.6	9.0	186.7
Yugoslavia	118.0	89.6	8.1	—

TRANSPORT

Railways (1967): Passenger/km. 143,000,000, Freight/km. 63,200,000.

Roads (1967): Cars 1,343, Trucks 9,216, Motorcycles and Scooters 12,622.

Inland Waterways (Phnom-Penh—Sloops and Junks): (1965) cargo loaded 11,879 tons, cargo unloaded 888 tons; (1966) cargo loaded 1,707 tons.

Shipping (1967—Phnom-Penh): Ships arriving 333, ships departing 327; Freight unloaded 343,800 metric tons, loaded 191,400 metric tons; (1967—Sihanoukville): Ships entered and cleared 245; Freight unloaded 251,250 metric tons, loaded 293,948 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passenger arrivals 72,601, departures 76,821; Freight (tons) loaded 925.8, unloaded 524.7.

EDUCATION

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
(1967–68)

Type of School	Number of Schools	Teaching Staff*	Students
Primary	5,716	19,139	934,292
Secondary	162	4,464	99,574
Technical and Professional	99	303	5,787
Higher	49	1,529	6,026

* Public education only.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Recherches Economiques, Phnom-Penh.

THE CONSTITUTION

The existing Constitution of Cambodia was promulgated on 6 May 1947 by H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk. Under this constitution Cambodia is a constitutional Monarchy. His Majesty King Norodom Suramarit, who ascended the throne on 3 March 1955 on the abdication of his son H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, died April 1960. The Constitution was immediately modified by the National Assembly to allow a regency council to be set up under the Presidency of Prince Sisowath Monireth. In June 1960 Prince Norodom Sihanouk was confirmed as Head of State until such time as a new sovereign could be appointed.

The Sovereign

Under the Constitution the throne of Cambodia is the heritage of the male descendants of King Ang Duong. The King designates his successor in consultation with the "Crown Council" which is composed of the President of the Council of the Royal Family, the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Council of the Kingdom, the President of the Council of Ministers, the two Chief Priests of the Buddhist Religious Sects and the President of the High Court of Justice.

The King is the Supreme authority whose person is inviolable and sacred. He rules through the Ministers responsible to the National Assembly. He is the Supreme Commander of the armies. The King nominates the Prime Minister and convenes the National Assembly and the Council of the Kingdom. He has the right of granting pardon. All treaties and conventions are signed by the Government or by the Government in the name of the King. Certain of them have to be ratified by the National Assembly.

National Assembly

The Legislative powers are exercised by a National Assembly of 82 members. The Assembly is elected by universal suffrage. All citizens over 20 years of age have a right to vote and those who are 25 or over are eligible to contest elections. The Assembly passes laws and controls the Government.

The Council of the Kingdom

The Upper House consists of 28 members. All its members are required to be over 40 years of age. Two of its members are nominated by the King and two are elected by the National Assembly (from outside its own members). The remaining members are elected on a limited suffrage by Regional Assemblies and Professions.

The National Assembly and Council of the Kingdom are elected for a period of four years.

Executive

The Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers which is composed of a maximum of 16 Ministers and Secretaries of State. The President of the Council is designated by the King after consultation. The Cabinet is responsible to the National Assembly and resigns if a vote of censure is passed by the Assembly. In the case of the dissolution of the National Assembly, the President of the Assembly automatically assumes the posts of President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, and the remainder of the Cabinet continues to function until the new Government is elected.

Judiciary

The Judicial functions are exercised by a High Court of Justice consisting of five members. The organization of the Judicature is regulated by a Special Law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

CHENG HENG (sworn in March 1970).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence: LON NOL.

First Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, in charge of Home Affairs and of the Co-ordination of Religious Affairs, Order, National Security and National Education: H.H. SISOWATH SIRIK MATAK.

Second Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, in charge of Foreign Affairs: YEM SEMBAUR.

Third Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, in charge of Finance and of the Planning and Co-ordination of Economic and Financial Affairs: OP KIM ANG.

Minister of Public Works and of Telecommunications: PHLEK PHOEUN.

Minister of Agriculture: CHUON SAODI.

Secretary of State for Tourism: Mrs. UNG MUNG.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in charge of Local Defence: OUM MANNORINE.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in charge of National Security: SOSTHENE FERNANDEZ.

Secretary of State for Industry: SREY PONG.

Secretary of State for Commerce: PROM THOS.

Secretary of State for Information: TEP CHHIEU KHENG.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in charge of Cults and of Religious Education: DY TOUCH.

Secretary of State for National Education: LONG BOTTA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN PHNOM-PENH

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Australia: 94 Moha Vithei Preah Norodom (E); *Ambassador:* G. B. FEAKES.

Bulgaria: 19 Blvd. Mao Tse Toung (E).

Burma: 70 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E) (also accred. to Laos); *Ambassador:* U VUM KO HAU.

China, People's Republic: Blvd. Mao Tse Toung (E); *Ambassador:* K'ANG MOA-CHAO.

Czechoslovakia: 100 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E).

Cuba: 124 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E).

France: 25 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong (E).

German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINZ-DIETER WINTER.

India: 219 Vithei Oknha Men (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. S. GUPTA.

Indonesia: 18 Vithei Samdech Pann (E) (also accred. to Laos).

Israel: 7 Vithei Oknha Nhiek Tioulong (E).

Japan: 4 Moha Vithei Prates Barang Ses (E).

Korea (Democratic People's Republic): 34 Vithei Samdech Pann (E).

Laos: 13 Vithei Preah Bat Sihanouk (E).

Philippines: 65 Vithei Samdech Pann (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO L. DE LA ROSA.

Poland: 253 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong (E).

Singapore: 16 Vithei Keo Chea (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY CHAN KENG HOWE.

Spain: 6 Vithei Samdech Pann (E).

U.S.S.R.: 45–47 Vithei Botun Soryavong (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI KOUDRIAVTSEV.

United Arab Republic: 29 Viethei Samdech Tieng (E).

United Kingdom: 96 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E).

U.S.A.: *Chargé d'Affaires:* LLOYD MICHAEL RIVES.

Viet-Nam (Democratic Republic): Blvd. Mao Tse Toung (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN THUONG.

Yugoslavia: 81 Vithei Trasak-Paem (E).

Diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany were broken off in June 1969, following Cambodia's recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL OF THE KINGDOM

President: KEUK KY HEANG.

There are 28 members in the Council. Those members with political affiliations all belong to the Popular Socialist Community.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: CHAU SEN COCSAL.

There are 82 seats in the National Assembly which are all held by members of the Popular Socialist Community. The last election took place in September 1966.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sangkum Reastr Niyum (*Popular Socialist Community*): f. 1955; formerly led by H.R.H. Prince SIHANOUK; won all seats in the National Assembly 1955, 1958, 1962 and 1966. The party pledges Cambodia to a neutral policy in foreign affairs and supports Panchshila (five principles of co-existence); its members in the National Assembly support the new (March 1970) government.

Pracheachon Party: left-wing party.

Khmer Serai Movement: Leader SON NGOC THANH (*banned*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cambodian law is based on the French System, modified to suit local conditions.

High Court of Justice

The High Court of Justice, established by the constitution, is the supreme judicial authority in the country. It is composed of five members as follows: two Chief Magistrates; one member elected by the National Assembly; and two members elected by the Council of the Kingdom.

The members elected by the National Assembly and the Council of the Kingdom hold office for the tenure of the bodies which elected them.

Magistrates stationed in the interior have preliminary civil and criminal powers. Important cases are referred to the provincial Tribunals which also have power to revise sentences passed by the magistrates. The High Court of Justice is the final judicial authority in the country. It has original jurisdiction in matters like treason and constitutional rights and has appellate jurisdiction over all other matters.

Chief Justice: M. CHUOP SAMLOTH.

Superior Council of Magistrates

This Council, established by the constitution, ensures conformity with the laws, discipline and independence of the magistrates in the Kingdom. It is composed of the Minister of Justice (President); two members nominated by the King; two members elected by the National Assembly; and two members elected by the Magistrates.

The Council takes all its decisions by majority vote. In case of a tie the President has a casting vote.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

The state religion of Cambodia is Theravada (Hinayana) Buddhism (Buddhism of the Little Vehicle) the Sacred language of which is Pali. The King is the supreme religious authority. There are more than 2,500 monasteries throughout the land and nearly 20,000 Bonzes (Buddhist priests). Nearly every able-bodied male Cambodian spends at least a short period as a Bonze.

Supreme Authority: THE HEAD OF STATE.

Sangaraja of Cambodia: His Eminence CHUON NATH JOJANNANO, Vat Unnalon, Phnom-Penh.

CHRISTIANITY

There are about 57,000 Roman Catholics, mainly Cambodians, Vietnamese and Chinese (Vicar Apostolic of Phnom-Penh Mgr. YVES-GEORGES-RENÉ RAMOUSSE, 47 Boulevard Monivong, Phnom-Penh).

THE PRESS

All newspapers were closed by Government order in September 1967. The Government has set up three official newspapers: *Reastr Sangkum* (Khmer), *Cambodge* (French), *Kampuchea* (Chinese and Vietnamese).

PRESS AGENCY

A.K.P. (Agence Khmère de Presse): Vithei Ang Non, Phnom-Penh; f. 1951; Dir. NGAUV KIM LUN; Editor-in-Chief VANN UMA VIKRAMUDITT; Admin. KONG HAI.

Agence France-Presse (A.F.P.) and Tass are also represented.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Khmère: 28 Ave. Preah Mohaksatryany Nossamak, Phnom-Penh; controlled by the Ministry of Information; services in French, English, Khmer, Thai, Chinese, Laotian and Vietnamese; Dir.-Gen. LIM SAINVAR.

Number of radio receivers (1967): 400,000.

TELEVISION

Radio Cambodge-Television: 28 Avenue Preah Mohaksatryany Nossamak, Phnom-Penh; experimental services started March 1962.

Number of television receivers (1967): 20,000.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Cambodge: 22–24 Boulevard Preah Bat Norodom, B.P. 10, Phnom-Penh; f. 1955; Gov. TOUCH KIM; Deputy Gov. CHAI THOUL.

STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Khmère pour le Commerce: 26 Vithei Kramuon Sâr, P.O.B. 627, Phnom-Penh; f. 1964; the most important State Commercial Bank for all banking transactions; six branches in Cambodia; Pres. and Dir. Gen. YEM SARONG.

Inadana Jati: 2 R. V. Kramuon Sâr, Phnom-Penh; principal State Commercial Bank for Industry and Commerce; cap. 100m. Riels; 12 branches; Pres. and Dir. Gen. TRUONG KIEN KHAI.

FOREIGN BANKS

As a result of the economic and banking reforms of November 1963, national and foreign private commercial banks were prevented from operating in Cambodia. However, the *Banque Nationale de Paris* (formerly the *Banque Nationale pour la Commerce et l'Industrie*) and the *Chartered Bank* are authorized to maintain representatives.

INSURANCE

(Nationalized 1964)

Société Nationale d'Assurances-S.N.A.: 174-182 M. V. Preah Bat Monivong, Phnom-Penh, P.O.B. 37; f. 1964; cap. 80m. riels; Chair. His Excellency KHUON KIM MAN; Gen. Man. UNG BUN CHUN, LL.D.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre Mixte de Commerce et de l'Agriculture du Cambodge: Phnom-Penh; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Entreprise Nationale des Produits Pharmaceutiques—ENAPHAR: Phnom-Penh; import, processing and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

Société nationale d'importation (SONAPRIM): Phnom-Penh.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Railways: *Chemins de Fer Royaux du Cambodge:* Gare Centrale de Phnom-Penh, Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong, Phnom-Penh; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. IN NHEL; Asst. Dir.-Gen. HEM BOR; Sec.-Gen. SENG KIM CHUN. A line, built in 1930–32 and 1939–40 and totalling 385 km. in length, connects Phnom-Penh with the Thai border (at Poipet) via Battambang. Construction of a new line, 270 km. in length and linking Phnom-Penh with Sihanoukville, via Takeo and Kampot, was started in 1960 and the whole line was inaugurated in Dec. 1969.

Roads: There are 10,826 km. of motorable roads and tracks, of which 2,600 km. are asphalted.

Waterways: The major routes are along the Mekong River, and up the Tonlé-Sap River into the Tonlé-Sap (Great Lake) covering in all about 875 miles.

Shipping: The main port is Sihanoukville on the Gulf of Siam, which handles vessels up to 10,000 tons; the total of berths will be raised to 10 by 1970 at a cost of U.S. $50m. Phnom-Penh, which lies some distance inland, can take steamers of up to 4,000 tons.

United States Lines: agents Denis Frères, 219 quai Sisowath, B.P. 48, Phnom-Penh; Man. J. L. BLONDE.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL LINE

Royal Air Cambodge: New Building R.A.C., Vithei Chan Nak, B.P. 539, Phnom-Penh; f. 1956; services to Siemreap (Angkor), Hong Kong, Canton, Singapore and Bali; Pres. Gen. S. A. SISOWATH METHAVI; Gen. Man. KIEN RUONG; fleet of one Caravelle, one DC-6B, one DC-4.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign air lines are represented: Air France, Air Vietnam, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, Lufthansa, Royal Air Lao, Union of Burma Airways, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Département du Tourisme: 161–163 Vithei Kralahom Kong, Phnom-Penh, B.P. 392; Secretary of State for Tourism Mme. UNG MUNG.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Royale Khmère: Phnom-Penh.

Université Technique Royale: Phnom-Penh.

Université Royale des Sciences Agronomiques: Phnom-Penh; 46 teachers; 124 students.

Université Royale de Kompong Cham: Kompong Cham; 50 teachers; 537 students.

Université Royale Takeo-Kampot: Takeo-Kampot.

Université Royale de Battambang: Battambang.

Preah Sihanouk Raj Buddhist University: Phnom-Penh.

Institut Technique Supérieur Preah Sihanouk Raj: Phnom-Penh.

Université Populaire: Phnom-Penh; 28 teachers, 200–250 students.

Université Royale des Beaux-Arts: Phnom-Penh; 124 teachers, 533 students.

CAMEROON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Cameroon (East and West Cameroon) lies on the west coast of Africa with Nigeria to the north, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures of 80°F (26°C). It is hotter and drier inland. The official languages are French and English. In religion most Cameroonians follow traditional beliefs. Thirty-three per cent are Christians, roughly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and about 560,000 are Muslims. The flag consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow with two yellow stars in the green stripe. The Federal capital and the capital of East Cameroon is Yaoundé. The capital of West Cameroon is Buea.

Recent History

The Federal Republic of Cameroon was created on 1st October 1961 by the union of the Republic of Cameroon with the former British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons.

East Cameroon, once a League of Nations Mandate and later a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, was under French administration until it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon on 1st January 1960. Southern Cameroons opted to join the Republic in February 1961. President Ahidjo was re-elected in March 1970. Beginning in 1962 the political, economic and social structures of the two parts of the Federation were gradually merged, culminating in 1966 in the introduction of common customs tariffs in line with those of the UDEAC, and in the unification of the governing parties of the two states into a single party.

Government

Cameroon has a central Government and two Provincial Governments. The Federal President and Vice-President are elected by direct universal suffrage. The President appoints the Cabinet and the Federal Assembly is elected by direct universal suffrage.

The two Provinces of East and West Cameroon each have their own Prime Minister and Cabinet and Legislative Assembly. West Cameroon retains its Advisory House of Chiefs.

Defence

Cameroon has agreements with France, whereby France will assist her in training and equipping her forces.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per head in tropical Africa, though the basis of its economy is still essentially agricultural. The most important cash crops are cocoa, coffee, rubber and palm oil. Bananas have declined in importance in export earnings over the last few years, and many plantations have been converted by the Cameroon Development Corporation to more profitable crops. Cotton production is expanding rapidly under the 1966–71 Five-Year Plan and cotton is now the third most important agricultural export after cocoa and coffee.

The industrial sector in East Cameroon, like the plantations in West Cameroon, was well-developed before independence and has grown steadily since, based on aluminium (particularly at Edea) and chemicals, especially rare gases. Douala is the main commercial centre and port.

Cameroon is an associate member of the EEC; and a member of OCAM and UDEAC.

Transport and Communications

East Cameroon's routes are linked with those of the ex-French Equatorial states while West Cameroon is linked to Nigeria. The main rail links are between Douala and Yaoundé, and Yaoundé and Belabo. An extension from Belabo to Ngaoundéré is under construction as part of the trans-Cameroon railway project and the line may eventually run into Chad. A major road also links the two regions. British and French shipping lines call at Douala and Victoria. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Government and Christian Missions maintain hospitals and medical centres but there are no welfare services covering the whole population.

Education

Education is provided by the Government and Missionary societies and is free. A Federal University was established in 1962. Some students go to France, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom for higher education.

Tourism

Game reserves have been established. Special tours of East Cameroon are being organized as part of a campaign to increase tourist trade.

Sport

Football is popular everywhere but there is little organized sport.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension), May 16, May 18 (Whitsun), August 15 (Assumption), October 1 (Reunification Day), October 31 (Ramadan), November 1 (All Saints'), December 10 (Universal Rights Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year and Independence Day), February 6 (Id el Adha), April 12 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA), which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 10, 25, 50, 100 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
277 Francs CFA = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)			Population (1965 estimates)		
Total	East Cameroon	West Cameroon	Total	East Cameroon	West Cameroon
476,000	432,000	44,000	5,218,000	4,146,000	1,072,000

Yaoundé (capital of Federation and East Cameroon) 110,000; Buea (capital of West Cameroon) 9,171; Douala 200,000.

EMPLOYMENT
East Cameroon
(1966)

Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries	20,871
Extractive Industries	1,997
Manufactures	8,695
Public Works	14,219
Commerce, Banks	13,211
Transport	9,297
Domestic Service	7,006
Public Service	27,490
Others	7,057
Total	109,843

AGRICULTURE
East Cameroon
(1966–67)

	Hectares	Tons
Sorghum	328,938	389,754
Maize	259,712	286,404
Rice	14,051	15,794
Sugar Cane	20,159	110,384
Groundnuts	188,395	96,250
Beans	30,896	17,687
Taro	97,386	437,230
Manioc	99,527	540,374
Yams	38,888	161,914
Sesame	4,882	1,974
Vegetables	22,726	32,307
Banana Palms	117,713	641,429

Coffee is also of increasing importance; production (1966–67): 64,393 tons.

Cotton: (1966–67) 55,810 tons; (1967–68) 51,000 tons; (1968–69) 70,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK
(1967—'000 head)

Cattle	1,850
Goats	3,500
Horses	20
Donkeys	51.2
Pigs	300
Poultry	7,500

Fisheries (1966): 11,239,744 kg.

Forestry (1964): 477,647 cu. metres.

MINING
(1967)

Gold, refined (kg.)	30.8
Casseriterite ore, 66% (tons)	51.3
Aluminium, refined ('000 tons)	48,324

FINANCE

666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling; 277 Francs CFA = U.S. $1.00
1,000 Francs CFA = £1 10s. 0d. sterling = U.S. $3.60

BUDGETS

(million Francs CFA)

	1966–67	1967–68
Revenue	24,500	26,180
Expenditure	24,500	26,180

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1966–71—million Francs CFA)

	Public Investment	Private Investment	Total Expenditure
General Studies	2,283	—	2,283
Rural Productivity	14,870	17,474	32,344
Industry and Mining	3,835	35,579	39,414
Commerce and Tourism	962	2,704	3,666
Infrastructure	39,719	2,050	41,769
Road Transport	148	16,032	16,180
Education	7,665	2,727	10,392
Public Health	3,700	350	4,050
Habitat	7,878	3,700	11,578
Administration	3,500	—	3,500
TOTAL	84,560	80,616	165,176

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Francs CFA)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	14,800	7,514	7,286	16,317	7,496	8,821
Transport and Insurance	1,207	1,165	42	1,564	1,057	507
Travel	149	139	10	302	50	252
Revenue and Interest	225	364	−139	75	392	−317
Other Services	453	211	242	1,037	181	856
Government Activities	72	593	−521	50	620	−570
Gifts	647	29	618	499	30	469
Total	17,553	10,014	7,539	19,844	9,826	10,018
Capital Sectors:	1,243	107	1,136	320	146	174
GLOBAL TOTAL	18,796	10,121	8,675	20,164	9,972	10,192

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EAST CAMEROON)
(million francs CFA)

	1965	1966	1967
Imports	32,988	32,308	43,779
Exports	29,276	32,417	34,147

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Animal Products	477	678
Vegetable Products	1,263	1,691
Beverages	582	1,087
Tobacco	153	350
Mineral Products	2,470	3,420
Chemicals	3,534	5,048
Textiles	4,713	5,952
Base Metals	4,112	4,845
Machinery	4,946	6,880
Transport	4,187	5,660

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Cocoa	6,445	8,879
Coffee	7,702	9,599
Aluminium	5,096	5,051
Timber	2,313	2,589
Cotton	2,511	1,765
Rubber	459	434
Bananas	749	550
Palm Products	428	407
Groundnuts	300	358
Tobacco	197	272

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
France	18,805	25,718
Other Franc Countries	1,565	289
German Federal Republic	2,192	3,395
Italy	1,535	1,885
Japan	758	991
Netherlands	738	911
Netherlands Antilles	—	—
United Kingdom	638	921
U.S.A.	1,492	2,245

EXPORTS	1966	1967
France	13,005	10,546
Other Franc Countries	1,888	1,113
German Federal Republic	2,376	3,735
Italy	1,498	974
Japan	369	207
Netherlands	4,040	6,330
United Kingdom	448	476
U.S.A.	4,924	3,855

(WEST CAMEROON)
(million francs CFA)

	1965	1966	1967
Imports	4,409	3,807	2,640
Exports	5,087	3,466	3,393

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs CFA)

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Bananas	785	182	166
Green Coffee	1,189	1,371	1,235
Tea	83	32	18
Pepper	6	8	8
Palm Nut	209	125	129
Palm Oil	755	228	457
Cocoa	812	643	592
Rubber	783	595	663
Timber	288	176	10

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
France	361	187
Other Franc Countries	38	9
German Federal Republic	259	343
Italy	70	51
Japan	574	441
Netherlands	373	308
United Kingdom	983	455
U.S.A.	395	274

EXPORTS	1966	1967
France	501	767
Other Franc Countries	134	1
German Federal Republic	239	569
Italy	629	83
Netherlands	500	843
United Kingdom	711	383
U.S.A.	222	280

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(EAST CAMEROON)

(1966—'000)

Passengers	1,351
Passenger-km.	124,000
Freight (metric tons)	911
Freight ton-km.	173,000

There are no railways in West Cameroon.

ROADS

(1965)

	EAST CAMEROON	WEST CAMEROON
Cars	17,624	1,765
Commercial Vehicles	21,573	1,855
Tractors	1,271	84
Motor-cycles	2,778	547
Others	385	132

SHIPPING

(EAST CAMEROON)

(1966)

Freight (metric tons)		Passengers	
Entered	Cleared	Arrived	Departed
690,000	606,000	2,803	3,985

CIVIL AVIATION

(EAST CAMEROON)

(1966)

Passengers		Freight (metric tons)	Mail (metric tons)
Arrived	Departed		
123,762	124,986	15,912	897

(WEST CAMEROON)

Passenger arrivals (1966): 8,339; departures 8,846.

EDUCATION

	1966–67		1967–68	
	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
EAST CAMEROON				
Primary: Public	1,498	289,062	n.a.	n.a.
Catholic	1,085	221,599		
Protestant	794	111,431		
Other	74	12,162		
Secondary: Public	29	9,093	30	10,488
Private	78	19,539	85	23,000
Technical: Public	44	3,888	14	2,794
Private	35	5,742	39	6,891
Higher	8	1,804	8	2,196
WEST CAMEROON:				
Secondary	14	2,708	15	3,668

Higher Education Abroad: (1965–66) 1,274 students.

Source: Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Yaoundé.

THE CONSTITUTION

The French part of Cameroon (now East Cameroon) gained autonomy in 1958 and independence on January 1st, 1960. On March 1st, 1960, a republic was proclaimed. The Federal Republic of Cameroon came into being on October 1st, 1961, when the Republic of Cameroon united with the former British Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons, the Northern Cameroons, also under British administration, having opted in the plebiscite of February 1961 for union with Nigeria. East Cameroon and West Cameroon (the former Southern Cameroons) retain their own administration and legal systems, but in most other spheres integration between the two parts of the Federation has taken place. French and English are the official languages and Yaoundé is the capital.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The State is democratic, lay and social and the right of secession is excluded. The President and Vice-President are elected by universal, secret, adult suffrage, for a term of five years and may be re-elected. Neither may hold any other position but the President and Vice-President of the Federation were the President of the former Republic of Cameroon and the Prime Minister of Southern Cameroon, respectively. Following elections in March 1965 the Vice-President resigned his post of Prime Minister of West Cameroon.

Executive power is vested in the President, who appoints a Cabinet which is responsible to him. The Federal Ministers may also hold office in the State Cabinets. The Federal Legislature has 50 members, of which 40 are from East and 10 from West Cameroon, elected by universal suffrage. The Assembly will hold two ordinary sessions a year, with emergency sessions at the request of the President or two-thirds of the members. Its ordinary life is five years but it may extend or shorten this period on the initiative of the President. Legislation may be initiated by the President or deputies.

The Federal Government is responsible for defence, foreign affairs, the judiciary and Federal Court, external economic relations, nationality, overall economic development, currency, and certain federal services such as transport, communications and higher education. Where there is a discrepancy between English and French custom the transference will take place gradually. A Commission, appointed by the President, must be consulted by the State Government before legislating on such matters.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

The State Governments have a single State Legislative Assembly, elected by universal suffrage. The East Cameroon Assembly has 100 members and that of West Cameroon 37 members. The State Premiers are nominated by the President of the Republic and are each assisted by a Cabinet. The life of the Assemblies is the same as that of the National Federal Assembly.

In West Cameroon the House of Chiefs will remain as an advisory body.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AHMADOU AHIDJO.

Vice-President: JOHN NGU FONCHA.

(Both President and Vice-President were re-elected on March 20th, 1970, by 97.5 per cent of the votes cast, for a period of 5 years.)

FEDERAL CABINET

(March 1970)

Minister Delegate at the Presidency for Territorial Administration and Federal Civil Service: ENOCH KWAYEB.

Minister of Justice and Guardian of the Seals: SANDA OUMAROU.

Minister-Secretary-General to the Presidency: PAUL BIYA'A.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SIMON NKO'O ETONGOU.

Minister of Finance: BERNARD BIDIAS À NGON.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: ALOYS MEDJO.

Minister of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications: Dr. BERNARD FONLON.

Minister of Education, Youth and Culture: ZACHI MONGO-SO.

Minister of Planning and Development: VINCENT EFON.

Minister of Labour and Social Laws: NZO EKHAH NGHAKY.

Minister of Armed Forces: SADOU DAOUDOU.

Minister at the Presidency: JEAN AKASSOU.

Minister of Information and Tourism: FOKAM KANGA.

Deputy Minister of Justice: EMMANUEL EGBE TABI.

Deputy Minister of Education, Youth and Culture: MBOMBO NJOYA.

Deputy Minister in charge of Civil Service: VICTOR ATEBA.

General Commissioner for Public Health: Dr. JEAN-CLAUDE HAPPI.

Minister-delegate for the Control of the State: CHRISTIAN TOBIE KUOH.

Deputy Secretary-Generals to the Presidency: VICTOR AYISSI MRODO, FRANÇOIS SENGAT KUOH.

EAST CAMEROON CABINET

(March 1970)

Prime Minister: Dr. SIMON-PIERRE TCHOUNGUI.

Vice-Premier, Charged with the Interior: MOHAMAN YÉRIMA LAMINE.

Secretary of State for Rural Development: FELIX SABAL LECCO.

Secretary of State for the Civil Service: MALLA TALBA.

Secretary of State for Public Works: JOSEPH BOWEN.

Secretary of State for Finance: TCHINAYE VROUMSIA.

Secretary of State for Education: JEAN KEUTCHA.

Secretary of State for Animal Husbandry: ABDOULAYE YADJI.

WEST CAMEROON CABINET

(March 1970)

Prime Minister: SOLOMON TANDENG MUNA.

Secretary of State for Finance: HENRY ELANGWE.

Secretary of State for the Interior: BONIFACE SAKAH.

Secretary of State for the Civil Service: T. F. FORETIA.

Secretary of State for Public Works: S. N. TAMFU.

Secretary of State for Education: JOSEPH WANZI.

Secretary of State for Natural Resources: G. KANGKOLO.

Secretary of State for the Domains: N. MBILE.

Secretary of State at the Premier's Office: MARTIN LOUMA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CAMEROON

(Yaoundé unless otherwise indicated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Brazzaville, Congo Republic (E).

Austria: *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRE OTTO.

Belgium: B.P. 816 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ THIMISTER.

Canada: B.P. 572 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH E. THIBAULT.

Central African Republic: B.P. 396 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-PAUL MOKODOPO (also accred. to Gabon and Nigeria).

Chad: B.P. 506 (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS KEIRO.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): B.P. 1174 (E); *Ambassador:* TSIANG UN-KAI.

Congo (Brazzaville): P.O.B. 639 (E).

Dahomey: B.P. 107 (L).

Equatorial Guinea: *Ambassador:* WILWARDO N. JONES.

Finland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

France: B.P. 1071 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE REBEYROL.

Gabon: B.P. 4130 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT MAVOUNGOU.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 1160 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS-GERO VON LINDEINER-WILDAU.

Ghana: B.P. 289 (E); *Ambassador:* B. LATEVI-PLACCA.

Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

India: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Israel: B.P. 591 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAUL LEVINE.

Italy: B.P. 827 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO PAOLO CAMPANELLA.

Japan: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).
Korea, Republic: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Lebanon: 18 ave. de la République, Dakar, Senegal (E); *Ambassador:* M. BEDOUNG.
Liberia: B.P. 1185 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID M. THOMAS.
Mali: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Mauritania: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD DIE.
Morocco: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Netherlands: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (E).
Nigeria: B.P. 448 (E); *Ambassador:* Alhaji BELLO MALABU.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Philippines: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Spain: B.P. 877 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE TABERNA LATASA.
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sweden: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).
Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Tunisia: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED RIDHA BACH-BAOUAB.
Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 488 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN MELNIK.
U.A.R.: B.P. 809 (E); *Ambassador:* A. HILMI IBRAHIM.
United Kingdom: Ave. Joseph Clerc, B.P. 547 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTHONY GOLDS.
U.S.A.: B.P. 817 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT L. PAYTON.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Rabat, Morocco (E).
Yugoslavia: Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic (E).

Cameroon also has diplomatic relations with Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, Libya, Monaco, Saudi Arabia, and The Vatican.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

President: MARCEL MARIGOH MBOUA.
First Vice-President: LIFIO CARR.

ELECTION, APRIL 26th, 1964

The 40 seats for East Cameroon were all won by the Union Camerounaise, and the 10 seats for West Cameroon were all won by the Kamerun National Democratic Party. On September 1st, 1966, the two parties united, together with other parties, to form the Union Nationale Camerounaise (*see* Political Party below).

The National Assembly in October 1968 extended its mandate beyond the five-year term in order that legislative elections and state legislative elections could be held at the same time in June 1970, thus economizing on election expenses.

EAST CAMEROON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: LOUIS KEMAYOU HAPPI.

ELECTION, JUNE 6TH, 1965

Union Camerounaise (later merged into Union Nationale Camerounaise) won all 100 seats without opposition, securing 99.92 per cent of the votes cast.

WEST CAMEROON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: W. EFFIOM.

ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 31ST, 1967

Union Nationale Camerounaise, the only party to present candidates, won all 37 seats.

There is also an Assembly of Chiefs, with 20 members, whose functions are purely consultative.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union Nationale Camerounaise (U.N.C.): Yaoundé; f. 1966 by merger of the governing party of each state (*Union Camerounaise* and the *Kamerun National Democratic Party*), two opposition parties in East Cameroon (the *Parti Démocratique Camerounais* and the *Cameroon Socialists*), and the two opposition parties in West Cameroon (the *Cameroun Union Congress* and the *Cameroon People's National Congress*, which had already agreed in August 1965 to co-operate with the ruling K.N.D.P. in West Cameroon); Chair. J. N. FONCHA; publ. *l'Unité* (weekly).

The U.N.C. Charter, outlining the party's internal and external policies, was published in April, 1969. It supports efforts towards the liberation and unification of Africa; it respects a democratic system of government within Cameroon; and it lays down that economic and social development should be achieved in Cameroon through encouraging private initiative while reserving for the state a determining and organizing rôle.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

FEDERAL

Federal High Court: Yaoundé; can hear actions against the President, Vice-President, or Ministers; it can decide on the admissibility of any proposed law. When the Court sits to decide the admissibility of laws, it will have in addition to the Judges, an equal number of members chosen by the President.

EAST CAMEROON

The Legal System is closely modelled on that of France, with a Supreme Court, four Courts of Appeal and a number of Tribunaux de Première Instance, Labour Tribunes and Tribunes of Conciliation.

President of the Supreme Court: J. M. CORRE.
Procureur-Général: M. NGUINI.

WEST CAMEROON

West Cameroon retains its own judicial system for customary law.

There is a High Court and Magistrates' Court at Buea. There are 70 Native Courts, divided into "C" and "D" grades. Their jurisdiction covers cases involving native law.

RELIGION

EAST CAMEROON

It is estimated that 48 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 19 per cent are Muslims and 33 per cent Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 21 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: The total number of Roman Catholics is about 890,000 (including 100,000 catechumens). The Pères du Sacré-Coeur de Saint-Quentin, the Pères du Saint-Esprit, the Oblats de Marie-Immaculée and the Petits Frères du Père de Foucauld are the most active missionary orders. There is a seminary for African priests at Nkol-Bisson and a Trappist monastery at Koutaba. The total number of priests (including Africans) is about 600.

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr. LUIGI POGGI; B.P. 210, Yaoundé.

Archbishop of Yaoundé: Mgr. JEAN ZOA; B.P. 207, Yaoundé.

Protestant Churches: There are about 600,000 protestants, with about 3,000 Church and Mission workers, and four theological schools.

Fédération Evangélique du Cameroun et de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 491, Yaoundé; Sec.-Gen. Pastor E. MALLO; includes the following:

Eglise Presbytérienne Camerounaise: B.P. 579, Yaoundé; Sec.-Gen. Pastor NYEMB.

Eglise Evangélique du Cameroun: B.P. 89, Douala; Sec.-Gen. J. KOTTO.

Union des Eglises Baptistes du Cameroun: B.P. 7, New-Bell, Douala; Pres. P. MBENDE.

Mission Protestante Norvégienne: B.P. 6, Ngaoundéré; Pres. M. FOLLESAY.

The Sudan Mission: B.P. 9, Meiganga; Pres. TH. NOSTBAKKEN.

Mission Fraternelle Luthérienne: Kaélé; Pres. M. STENNES.

Mission Unie du Sudan: Mokolo; Pres. E. EICHENBERGER.

Mission Baptiste Européenne: B.P. 82, Maroua; Pres. R. KASSÜLIKE.

Eglise Presbytérienne du Cameroun Occidental: Buea; Sec.-Gen. A. SU.

Eglise Protestante Africaine: Lolodorf; Pres. R. NGOUAH-BEAUD.

Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne du Cameroun: Meiganga; Pres. P. DARNIAN.

WEST CAMEROON

The principal Christian Missions in the territory are:

Roman Catholic: 79,675 adherents.

Cameroons Baptist Mission: 21,019 adherents.

Presbyterian Church in West Cameroon: 61,150 adherents.

THE PRESS

(ALL IN EAST CAMEROON)

DAILY

La Presse du Cameroun: B.P. 584, Douala; daily; circ. 10,000.

WEEKLIES

Abbia: Yaoundé; f. 1963; cultural; weekly.

L'Effort Camerounais: B.P. 807, Yaoundé; f. 1955; Roman Catholic weekly; Dir. J. PAUL BAYEMI; circ. 5,000.

Journal officiel de la République du Cameroun: Imprimerie du Gouvernement, Yaoundé; weekly.

Le Peuple Camerounais: B.P. 144, Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

L'Unité: Yaoundé; organ of Union Nationale Camerounaise.

La Voix des Jeunes: Imprimerie St.-Paul-Mvolyé, Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

PERIODICALS

Le Bamiléké: B.P. 94, Dschang; bi-monthly.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 97, Douala; monthly; circ. 1,500.

L'Informateur National: B.P. 392, Yaoundé; bi-monthly; circ. 2,000.

Mefoe: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 3,200.

Miñañ: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly, circ. 1,000.

Le Monde Noir: B.P. 736, Yaoundé.

Mwendi Ma Baptiste: Mondoungue; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Nku-Tam-Tam: Imprimerie Coulouma, Yaoundé; bi-monthly; circ. 4,000.

Les Nouvelles du Mongo: B.P. 1, N'Kongsamba; monthly; circ. 3,000.

La Semaine Camerounaise: B.P. 1068, Yaoundé; fortnightly; circ. 4,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Camerounaise de Presse: B.P. 1170, Yaoundé; Dir. SIMÉON SONGUE.

Agence France Presse and Tass are also represented in Cameroon.

PUBLISHERS

UNESCO Publishing Centre: B.P. 808, Yaoundé; f. 1961; official educational publications and printing training.

Librairie Saint Paul: B.P. 763, Yaoundé; education, medicine, philosophy, politics, religion and fiction.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion du Cameroun: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; Government service; Dir. D. AMIOT-PRISO.

Radio Yaoundé: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; programmes in French, English and local languages; Dirs. J. MOUDIKI, M. KAMDEM.

Radio Douala: B.P. 986, Douala; programmes in French, English, Douala, Bassa, Ewondo and Bamileke; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS BITCHOKA.

Radio Garoua: B.P. 103, Garoua; programmes in French, Hausa and Foulfoudé; Dir. BELLO MAL GANA.

Radio Buea: Private Mail Bag, Buea; programmes in English, French, Bali, Douala and other local languages; Dir. CHRISANTUS NDIKINTUM.

In 1969 there were 210,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun (B.C.E.A.E.C.): 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8, France; B.P. 83, Yaoundé; bank of issue; Pres. G. GAUTIER; Gen. Man. C. PANOUILLOT; Cameroon Dir. ALFRED EKOKO.

Banque Camerounaise de Développement: B.P. 55, Yaoundé; f. 1951; Pres. OUSMANE MEY; Dir.-Gen. LAURENT NTAMAG; cap. 1,500m. CFA.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Cameroun: ave. du 27 Août, B.P.5, Yaoundé; f. 1962; several foreign banks have an interest in this bank, including Barclays Bank D.C.O.; cap. 500m. francs CFA; 10 brs.

Cameroons Bank Ltd.: Victoria; four brs.

Société Camerounaise de Banque: avenue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1961; cap. 400m. CFA; 8 agencies.

Société Financière pour le Développement du Cameroun: B.P. 5493, Douala.

Société Générale de Banques au Cameroun: rue Mgr. Vogt, B.P. 244, Yaoundé; f. 1963; Pres. A. N. NJIMONKOUOP; Gen. Man. R. DUCHEMIN; cap. 200m. CFA; 3 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; avenue de Gaulle, B.P. 4001, Douala.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; B.P. 5348, rue Joffre, Douala; br. in Victoria.

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Société Nationale d'Investissement du Cameroon: B.P. 423, Yaoundé; f. 1964; Pres. and Dir. Gen. JEAN-FAUSTIN BETAYENE; cap. 250m. CFA.

INSURANCE

EAST CAMEROON

Assurances Générales (Chanas et Privat): B.P. 109, Douala.

Les Assureurs-Conseils Camerounais (Faugère, Jutheau et Cie.): B.P. 544, Douala.

Cie. Africaine d'Assurances: rue du Dwarf, B.P. 109.

Cie. F.A.O.: B.P. 4005, Douala.

La Concorde: rue Pau, B.P. 5493, Douala.

France-Côte d'Afrique: B.P. 105, Douala.

Groupe des Mutuelles du Mans (Faugère et Jutheau): avenue Poincaré, B.P. 544, Douala.

Groupement Français d'Assurances (G. Bourdens): avenue Ponty, B.P. 746, Douala.

La Préservatrice (France Côte d'Afrique): B.P. 105.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (France Côte d'Afrique): B.P. 105.

Royal Scottish Insurance Co. Ltd. (France Côte d'Afrique): ave. du Roi Georges, B.P. 105.

Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.: c/o John Holt.

SHO—Cameroun Tractafric: B.P. 4017, Douala.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: avenue Poincaré, B.P. 547, Douala.

The Northern Assurance Co. Ltd. (Sogerco): B.P. 4022, Douala.

Urbaine et la Seine (Agence Camerounaise d'Assurance): rue Franqueville, B.P. 397, Douala.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

EAST CAMEROON

Chambre de Commerce d'Industrie et des Mines du Cameroun: B.P. 4011, Douala; f. 1963; 121 mems., 83 in East Cameroon and 38 in West Cameroon; Pres. PAUL MONTHÉ; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MARIE TEDJONG; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel.*

Chambre d'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts du Cameroun: B.P. 287 Parc Repiquet, Yaoundé; 44 mems.; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE HAYEM; Pres. Elect EPHREM MBA; Sec.-Gen. EDMOND LEGUIL; publ. *Monthly Bulletin.*

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

EAST CAMEROON

Groupement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et la Coordination des Intérêts Economiques au Cameroun: B.P. 829, Douala; f. 1957; 101 member associations; Pres. B. CRETIN.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs-Exportateurs du Cameroun: Douala, B.P. 97.

Syndicat des Industriels du Cameroun: B.P. 673, Douala.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Le Conseil Economique et Social: Yaoundé, B.P. 1058; f. 1960 for East Cameroon and competence extended 1966 to whole Federal Republic; responsible for giving guidance or carrying out studies on economic and social matters for the President or Prime Ministers of the Federal States.

WEST CAMEROON

Cameroons Development Corporation: Bota, Victoria, Western Cameroon; f. 1946; a statutory authority responsible for the development of 19 plantations of rubber, oil palms, bananas, tea, cocoa and pepper as a commercial enterprise on 21,600 hectares leased from the Government; negotiations with World Bank and Fonds Européen de Développement concluded 1967 for further large-scale development over the period till 1974 when total area planted should be about 33,000 hectares; Pres. EPHREM MBA; Sec. LOUIS WAMBO; Sec.-Gen. of Administration EDMOND LEGUIL.

West Cameroon Development Agency: f. 1956; makes loans for economic development projects and training schemes; undertakes economic development projects; Chair. W. P. LEBAGA.

West Cameroon Marketing Board: Victoria, West Cameroon; controls production and prices of cocoa, coffee, and palm oil; grants made for development of crop producing area; Chair. S. J. EPALE.

CO-OPERATIVES

EAST CAMEROON

Société Africaine de Prévoyance: Yaoundé; a provident society with branches in each region for each particular activity.

There are 83 co-operatives for the harvesting and sale of bananas and coffee and for providing mutual credit.

WEST CAMEROON

In 1960 there were 182 registered societies with a total membership of 18,400.

The principal ones were:

Co-operative Union of Western Cameroon Ltd.: policy-making and auditing body for all the societies in the Territory.

West Cameroon Co-operative Association Ltd.: P.O. Box 135, Kumba; founded as central financing body of the Co-operative movement; gives short-term credits to member societies and provides to members agricultural services; policy-making body for the Co-operative Movement in W. Cameroon; 143 member unions and societies with total membership of about 45,000; Pres. Chief T. E. NJEA.

Cameroon Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: P.O. Box 19, Kumba; f. 1953; mems. 8 unions; central agency for marketing of Societies coffee, cocoa and palm kernels; Man. A. B. ENYONG; Sec. M. M. EYOH (Acting).

Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd.: Dibanda, Tiko; produce marketing co-operative for bananas, cocoa and coffee; 14 societies, 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. M. L. ENDELEY.

TRADE UNION

Union des Travailleurs du Cameroun (UTC): Yaoundé; f. October 1969 by merger of *Fédération des Syndicats du Cameroun (FSC)* and *Union des Syndicats Croyants du Cameroun (USCC)* of East Cameroon and *West Cameroon Trade Unions' Congress.*

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

EAST CAMEROON

Cameroon Railways Corporation: B.P. 304, Douala; Dir. M. DESTOPPELEIRE.

Northern Line: Douala to Nkongsamba 172 km.; metre gauge; link to West Cameroon from Mbanga to Kumba 29 km.; metre gauge.

Central Line: Douala to Yaoundé and Belabo 601 km.; metre gauge; link to Mbalmayo from Otele 37 km.; metre gauge.

The extension of the Central Line from Belabo to N'Gaoudere is under construction (320 km.; metre gauge).

WEST CAMEROON

Apart from the rail link from Kumba to Mbanga in East Cameroon (29 km.), completed in 1969, the only railways are plantation tracks running to the ports.

ROADS

EAST CAMEROON

There are 5,800 km. of classified roads, of which 600 km. are bitumen surfaced, and a further 1,700 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season from mid-November to June.

WEST CAMEROON

There are 1,773 km. of roads; 772 km. of Trunk A roads, 277 km. of Trunk B roads and 724 km. of Native Authority and Community Development roads.

SHIPPING

EAST CAMEROON

Ships of numerous lines call at Douala:

Barber West Africa Line: B.P. 4059.

Chargeurs Réunis: Boulevard Leclerc, B.P. 136.

Cie. de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: rue Suffren, B.P. 62.

Delta Line: c/o Chargeurs Réunis, B.P. 136.

Deutsche Afrika Linien: B.P. 263.

Elder Dempster: monthly service.

Holland West-Afrika Lijn, N.V.: rue Silvani, B.P. 159.

Mory et Cie.: rue Joffre, B.P. 572.

Palm Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 215.

SAMOA: Boulevard Leclerc, B.P. 1127; agents for Palm Line/Elder Dempster/Guinea Gulf Line (North Continent only); United West Africa Service; Marasia S.A.; Splosna Plovba; Greek West Africa line.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: c/o B.P. 4057.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement (SATA): Boulevard Leclerc, B.P. 546.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: rue Kitchener, B.P. 263.

SOCOPAO (Cameroun): B.P. 215; agents for Hoegh Lines, Italian West Africa Line, Palm Line, United West Africa Service, Merasia S.A., Plosha Plouba.

Société Navale de l'Ouest: c/o B.P. 4057.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes: rue du Roi Albert, B.P. 4057.

WEST CAMEROON

Elder Dempster, Palm Lines and **Guinea Gulf** serve the United Kingdom and Fernando Poo. Victoria is the chief port. **Elder and Fyffes** call weekly at Tiko.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Yaoundé and another major airport at Douala.

Air-Cameroun: avenue Poincaré, B.P. 5370, Douala.

Cameroons Air Transport Ltd.: P.O.B. 39, Victoria; services and charters in Cameroon; 50 per cent shares owned by West Cameroon Government, 25 per cent by indigenous Cameroonians, 25 per cent by Crop Culture Overseas Ltd.; Chair. W. P. LEBAGA; Sec. P. N. NGWAYI.

Cameroon is also served by Air Afrique, Alitalia, Pan Am and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: B.P. 266, Yaoundé; f. 1960; Dir. MICHEL NJINE NGANGLEY.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The four important centres for the creation, exhibition and sale of works of art are the handicraft centres of Maroua, Foumban, Bamenda and Douala.

L'Ensemble National: c/o le Ministère de la Jeunesse, de la Culture et de l'Education Nationale; the most famous representatives of Cameroonian traditional art.

UNIVERSITY

Université Fédérale: B.P. 337, Yaoundé; f. 1962; 76 teachers, 1,681 students.

CANADA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Canada occupies the northern part of North America (except Alaska) and is the second largest country in the world. The border with the U.S.A. follows the upper St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, continuing west along the 49th parallel. The climate is an extreme one, particularly inland. Winter temperatures drop well below freezing with a summer average of about 65°F (18°C). Rainfall varies from moderate to light and there are heavy falls of snow. The two official languages are English and French, about 30 per cent speaking French. There are 230,900 Indians and 15,000 Eskimos. Forty-six per cent of the people are Roman Catholics. The largest Protestant churches are the United Church of Canada (20 per cent) and the Anglicans (13 per cent) but almost every Christian denomination is represented. The flag, which was introduced in 1964, consists of a red maple leaf on a white field, flanked by red panels. The capital is Ottawa.

Recent History

Since the war Canada has played an increasing part in international affairs by co-operating closely with the U.S.A. and the Commonwealth and through the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other bodies. Canada is not a member of the Organization of American States. In 1969 Canada reaffirmed her Pacific interests and opened negotiations for the diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China. After many years of Liberal rule a Conservative administration was returned in 1957 and continued in power under Mr. Diefenbaker until April 1963, when a General Election was held and a minority Liberal Government under Mr. Lester Pearson took office. In 1968 Mr. Pearson retired and his successor Mr. Pierre Trudeau won an electoral majority for the Liberals in June 1968. During recent years there has been pressure from some French-speaking Canadians for the separation of Quebec from the other provinces of the Dominion, and Quebec maintains her own cultural and educational links with France.

Government

Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, is the Head of State and is represented at Ottawa by a Governor-General. Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Senators are appointed on a regional basis until age of 75. Members of Parliament are elected by universal suffrage. Executive power lies with the Cabinet selected by the Prime Minister. Each of the ten provinces is headed by a Lieutenant-Governor and governed by a unicameral Legislative Assembly, from which the provincial premiers and cabinets are chosen. Two Territories, Yukon and the Northwest, are represented by one member in the Federal House of Commons and locally by a Commissioner.

Defence

Canada co-operates with U.S.A. in the defence of North America, sends forces to NATO's Atlantic and European sectors, and takes part in UN peace-keeping in the Middle East. Unification of the services as the Canadian Armed Forces began in 1964 and was completed on January 31st, 1968. In 1969 a planned and phased reduction in Canada's NATO forces was announced which would cut its military contribution by more than a half and eliminate nuclear strike weapons. Total strength of the Canadian Armed Forces was also cut from 98,000 to 82,000.

Economic Affairs

More than 3.1 million emigrants have settled in Canada since the war. It is now one of the world's leading industrial countries and the traditional prairie farming has become intensively mechanized. Automobile parts head the list of exports by value. In recent years huge shipments of wheat have been sold to the U.S.S.R. and People's China, but approximately 70 per cent of total trade is with the U.S.A. Industry is heavily dependent on foreign investment, 80 per cent of it American. It is estimated that over 50 per cent of Canada's 100 largest manufacturing companies are wholly-owned or effectively controlled by foreign corporations. Other valuable primary industries are forestry, fishing, and fur production. Canada is the world's second largest producer of elemental sulphur and is rich in many other minerals, notably silver, nickel and zinc, of which she is the world's largest producer, iron, copper, uranium, cobalt, asbestos and gold. There are considerable oil and gas reserves in Alberta.

Transport and Communications

Canada's rail, river and canal system is being increasingly supplemented by roads, air services and pipelines. In April 1959 the St. Lawrence Seaway was opened to allow ocean-going ships to reach the Great Lakes; the Trans-Canadian Highway was completed in 1962 and well over 60,000 miles of gas and oil pipelines have been built since 1950. Commercial air carriers log almost 700,000 flights annually.

Social Welfare

The Federal Government administers family allowances, unemployment insurance and War Veterans' and Old Age pensions. Other services are provided by the provinces, the range varying from province to province. About 27 per cent of the Federal Budget is devoted to Health and Welfare. The Canada Pension Plan, introduced in 1966, and its Quebec counterpart (the Quebec Pension Plan) provide contributory retirement, disability and survivors' pensions for the majority of workers, based on past earnings. A Federal Medicare insurance programme went into operation on July 1st, 1968, and seven of the provinces participate in this scheme. The federal-provincial hospital insurance programme covers over 99 per cent of the insurable population of Canada.

Education

Education is a provincial matter and the period of compulsory education varies. French-speaking students are entitled by law to instruction in French. Primary education

is from 6–7 years to 13–14 years, followed by 3–5 years at secondary or high school. There are 60 degree-giving universities and 340 affiliated or independent colleges.

Tourism

Canada offers a wide range of outdoor tourist attractions: fishing, hunting, riding, canoeing, etc., in the great National Parks. Winter sports carnivals are held in many centres and Indian and Prairie gatherings are popular, a famous one being the Calgary Stampede. Most visitors are from the U.S.A. (about 40 million a year) and annual expenditure by tourists is estimated at Canadian $1,300 million.

Visas are not required to visit Canada by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sports are Canadian Football and Ice Hockey. Baseball, tennis, athletics and winter and water sports are all popular and soccer is increasingly played particularly in Southern Ontario.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Victoria Day), July 1 (Dominion Day), September 7 (Labour Day), October 12 (Thanksgiving), November 11 (Remembrance Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), April 9–13 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in general use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of coinage is the Canadian dollar which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; $1.

Notes: $1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000

Exchange rate: $2.57 = £1 sterling
$1.073 = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles)			Population	Vital Statistics (1969)		
Total	Land	Water	Total (Oct. 1969 est.)	Birth Rate per '000	Marriage Rate per '000	Death Rate per '000
3,851,809	3,560,238	291,571	21,180,000	17.6	8.5	7·4

CHIEF CITIES

Population (Metropolitan Area) (1968 est.)

Ottawa (capital) 518,000

Montreal	2,527,000	Edmonton	425,000
Toronto	2,280,000	Calgary	361,000
Vancouver	955,000	Windsor	220,000
Winnipeg	523,000	Halifax	203,000
Hamilton	471,000	Kitchener	200,000
Quebec	424,000	London	220,000

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Provinces and Territories	Area (sq. miles)	Population (1969 est.)	Capital
Provinces:			
Alberta	255,285	1,573,000	Edmonton
British Columbia	366,255	2,089,000	Victoria
Manitoba	251,000	979,000	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	28,354	626,000	Fredericton
Newfoundland	156,185	515,000	St. John's
Nova Scotia	21,425	764,000	Halifax
Ontario	412,582	7,518,000	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	2,184	110,000	Charlottetown
Quebec	594,860	6,002,000	Quebec
Saskatchewan	251,700	956,000	Regina
Territories:			
Yukon Territory	207,076	16,000	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	1,304,903	32,000	Yellowknife

IMMIGRATION

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
From United Kingdom	29,279	39,799	63,230	62,420	37,889
From United States	12,565	15,143	17,514	19,038	20,422
From Other Countries	70,762	91,816	113,999	141,418	125,663

EMPLOYMENT
('000)

	1967 (average)	1968 (average)	1969 (average)
Agriculture	559	546	535
Other Primary Industries	218	221	217
Manufacturing	1,756	1,754	1,819
Construction	475	470	482
Transport and Utilities	659	673	693
Trade	1,224	1,260	1,292
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	312	327	350
Services	2,175	2,288	1,918
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,379	7,537	7,780

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(sq. miles)

CROPS	PASTURE	PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	UNPRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	OTHER LAND	TOTAL
107,895	17,096	959,849	750,939	1,599,542	3,560,238

CROPS

		AREA ('000 acres)		PRODUCTION ('000)		YIELD PER ACRE	
		1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Wheat	bushels	30,120.8	29,422.5	592,920	649,844	19.7	22.1
Oats	,,	7,436.1	7,555.9	304,178	362,516	40.9	48.0
Barley	,,	8,115.0	8,836.5	248,662	325,373	30.6	36.8
Rye	,,	685.3	678.6	11,981	13,049	17.5	19.2
Corn	,,	875.5	952.5	74,083	80,743	84.6	84.8
Buckwheat	,,	75.5	81.4	1,292	1,376	17.1	16.9
Beans	,,	86.0	90.9	1,435	1,621	16.7	17.8
Flax	,,	1,023.4	1,524.4	9,378	18,166	9.2	11.9
Rapeseed	,,	1,620.0	1,052.0	24,700	18,700	15.2	17.8
Potatoes	cwt.	303.8	303.3	46,743	50,904	153.9	167.8
Tame Hay	tons	12,902.0	12,438.0	25,385	23,034	1.97	1.85
Sugar Beet	tons	83.3	80.2	1,081	1,063	12.98	13.25

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK
(as at June 1st)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Horses	447,800	423,700	398,000	386,200	369,800	359,800
Milch Cows	2,914,500	2,906,000	2,885,000	2,673,900	2,668,000	2,616,400
Other Cattle	9,390,500	9,911,000	10,116,000	6,634,800	6,601,500	6,513,800
Sheep	1,340,000	1,286,500	1,169,000	1,005,600	962,500	891,200
Pigs	5,210,000	5,620,000	5,136,000	5,401,300	6,012,000	5,682,000
All Poultry	73,788,200	75,829,700	75,968,600	84,940,100	89,642,300	85,873,700

DAIRY PRODUCE

	Milk ('000 lb.)	Butter ('000 lb.)	Factory Cheese ('000 lb.)	Ice Cream ('000 gallons)	Eggs ('000 doz.)
1966	18,379,927	342,423	193,863	26,639	412,943
1967	18,228,440	335,247	191,162	28,147	442,176
1968	18,335,214	341,118	198,633	27,897	452,985

FORESTRY

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS, 1967

(sq. miles)

	National Parks	Provincial Parks	Indian Reserves	Federal Forest Experimental Stations	Total
Newfoundland	153	95	—	—	248
Prince Edward Is.	7	3	4	—	14
Nova Scotia	517	16	40	—	573
New Brunswick	79	5	59	35	178
Quebec	—	53,081	294	7	53,382
Ontario	12	13,144	2,408	38	15,602
Manitoba	1,148	2,858	846	26	4,878
Saskatchewan	1,496	1,803	1,964	—	5,263
Alberta	20,717	2,321	2,512	23	25,573
British Columbia	1,671	10,038	1,316	—	13,025
Northwest Territories Yukon	3,625	—	15	12	3,652
Total	29,425	83,364	9,458	141	122,388

ESTIMATE OF FORESTED AREA

(sq. miles)

	Productive						Non-Productive	Total
	Softwood Merchantable	Young Softwood	Mixed wood Merchantable	Young Mixed wood	Hardwood Merchantable	Young Hardwood		
Newfoundland	24,422	5,835	403	269	9	244	53,930	87,792
Prince Edward Is.	78	396	133	145	13	11	122	935
Nova Scotia	7,270	789	5,250	458	841	45	1,194	16,274
New Brunswick	6,297	2,889	7,298	2,042	1,939	952	442	24,329
Quebec	75,687	40,922	47,500	26,281	14,391	14,344	157,500	378,125
Ontario	44,109	35,925	24,533	34,289	6,559	17,961	97,174	261,742
Manitoba	14,669	20,366	5,459	6,514	3,403	4,767	64,632	122,820
Saskatchewan	10,573	3,413	9,011	5,046	9,528	1,773	75,595	117,738
Alberta	14,483	14,042	12,636	11,308	5,255	13,728	41,023	157,595
British Columbia	80,330	87,786	—	—	3,945	7,953	59,227	267,638
Northwest Territories and Yukon	35,200	10,000	19,800	3,500	4,700	2,500	200,100	275,800
Total	313,118	222,363	132,023	89,852	50,260	64,278	750,939	1,710,788

FUR INDUSTRY

NUMBER AND VALUE OF PELTS PRODUCED

PROVINCE	1966–67 SEASON		1967–68 SEASON	
	Number	Value (Canadian $)	Number	Value (Canadian $)
Newfoundland	90,741	880,801	76,802	495,590
Prince Edward Island	6,090	74,810	8,794	108,624
Nova Scotia	156,200	1,460,971	148,710	1,558,141
New Brunswick	30,926	366,427	45,104	269,127
Quebec	423,055	3,368,465	434,508	3,877,647
Ontario	1,191,596	9,516,756	1,360,493	10,519,850
Manitoba	776,311	4,666,868	839,669	4,706,085
Saskatchewan	738,867	2,527,642	989,342	2,893,594
Alberta	862,422	4,060,676	1,095,298	4,243,271
British Columbia	555,350	5,646,423	630,345	6,071,500
Northwest Territories	304,505	1,374,532	354,051	826,523
Yukon	43,915	92,837	56,558	81,946
TOTAL	5,274,305	35,496,541	6,098,408	36,577,871

SEA FISHERIES

	QUANTITY ('000 lb.)		VALUE (Canadian $'000)	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Atlantic Total	n.a.	n.a.	101,350	114,285
Cod	520,898	587,296	23,424	24,889
Flounders and Soles	236,459	226,673	7,745	7,889
Haddock	102,763	90,737	6,815	6,829
Halibut	5,467	4,000	1,698	1,564
Pollock	32,739	33,793	1,291	1,140
Redfish	173,078	201,871	4,475	5,250
Herring	757,293	1,152,467	8,140	12,287
Salmon	6,296	4,777	3,090	2,308
Swordfish	8,005	7,338	3,293	3,728
Lobsters	34,920	37,322	23,254	24,515
Scallops	14,711	15,648	8,138	13,399
Pacific Total	n.a.	n.a.	48,971	55,286
Halibut	26,222	28,319	6,631	7,080
Herring	116,742	6,319	1,828	162
Salmon	133,185	168,220	36,001	43,656
Canada Total	n.a.	n.a.	150,321	169,571

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	1968		1969*	
		QUANTITY ('000)	VALUE (Canadian $'000)	QUANTITY ('000)	VALUE (Canadian $'000)
Metallic					
Bismuth	lb.	648	2,458	721	3,260
Cadmium	,,	5,014	14,293	4,368	15,010
Cobalt	,,	4,030	8,688	3,204	6,922
Columbium (Cb_2O_5)	,,	2,181	2,036	3,010	2,926
Copper	,,	1,266,625	607,944	1,116,456	574,193
Gold	troy oz.	2,743	103,439	2,502	94,332
Iron Ore	ton	47,443	532,694	40,001	431,930
Iron, remelt	,,	—	22,023	—	23,475
Lead	lb.	680,351	91,439	630,064	95,392
Magnesium	,,	19,857	6,182	20,970	7,094
Molybdenum	,,	22,464	37,318	30,292	52,623
Nickel	,,	528,716	528,236	426,650	482,413
Platinum group	troy oz.	486	46,200	266	26,449
Selenium	lb.	636	3,082	711	4,376
Silver	troy oz.	45,013	104,115	43,093	83,169
Uranium (U_3O_8)	lb.	7,402	52,285	7,710	49,666
Zinc	,,	2,318,784	326,949	2,392,582	364,390
Non-metallic					
Asbestos	ton	1,596	185,025	1,596	196,759
Barite	,,	138	1,263	141	1,420
Fluorspar	,,	—	2,603	—	3,036
Gypsum	,,	5,927	11,825	6,872	13,433
Magnesitic dolomite, brucite	,,	—	3,046	—	3,000
Nepheline syenite	,,	427	4,738	503	5,882
Peat Moss	,,	294	8,658	314	8,717
Potash (K_2O)	,,	2,918	65,121	3,146	67,120
Pyrite, pyrrhotite	,,	314	2,286	323	2,111
Quartz	,,	2,555	5,704	2,264	5,854
Salt	,,	4,864	31,170	4,247	29,424
Sodium sulphate	,,	460	7,083	338	5,489
Sulphur, in smelter gas	,,	666	8,915	551	8,222
Sulphur, elemental	,,	2,581	79,964	2,985	62,986
Titanium diozide, etc.	,,	—	28,016	—	29,067
Fuels					
Coal	ton	10,981	53,936	10,635	52,039
Natural gas	m. cu. ft.	1,692,301	225,269	1,985,281	263,565
Natural gas by-products	bbl.	—	126,058	—	135,566
Petroleum, crude	,,	379,396	937,288	407,499	1,010,230
Structural materials					
Clay products	ton	—	48,721	—	50,995
Cement	,,	8,166	152,004	8,544	171,258
Lime	,,	1,440	17,386	1,718	20,108
Sand and gravel	,,	205,235	129,501	204,060	130,650
Stone	,,	75,940	95,658	70,069	88,195

* Preliminary estimate.

INDUSTRY

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

($'000)

	1965	1966	1967
Motor Vehicle Manufacturers	2,120,302	2,165,769	2,479,259
Pulp and Paper Mills	2,104,425	2,297,662	2,301,044
Slaughtering and Meat Packing Plants	1,352,420	1,529,707	1,629,576
Petroleum Refining	1,383,649	1,444,821	1,506,302
Iron and Steel Mills	1,231,765	1,255,392	1,228,999
Dairy Factories	990,172	1,070,972	1,141,099
Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment	797,150	931,574	983,475
Sawmills and Planning Mills	896,240	917,661	959,782
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	755,608	860,500	912,422
Smelting and Refining	770,690	826,167	862,014
Industrial Chemicals	685,437	770,021	795,849
Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating	609,052	687,502	711,665
Communications Equipment	430,535	506,878	618,807
Miscellaneous Food Manufacturers	565,169	592,160	617,589
Aircraft and Parts	394,370	533,345	610,210
Commercial Printing	488,278	550,956	596,770
Feed Manufacturers	392,830	468,850	516,518
Publishing and Printing	446,885	481,443	510,238
Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers	435,753	470,298	499,261
Bakeries	444,048	463,422	476,996
Women's Clothing	385,421	426,484	443,540
Electrical Industrial Equipment	375,451	429,786	430,121
Synthetic Textile Mills	373,842	387,776	413,666
Men's Clothing	378,094	409,958	408,682
Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries	359,758	401,972	396,399

Electric Energy (kwh. million): 1965: 143,170; 1966: 157,356; 1967: 164,788; 1968: 175,374.

FINANCE

One Canadian dollar = One hundred Canadian cents.

$2.572 = £1 sterling; $1.073 = U.S. $1.

100 Canadian dollars = £38 sterling = U.S. $92.

BUDGET (1968-1969)

(Canadian $ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Taxes:		Agriculture	287
Personal	3,356	National Defence	1,761
Corporate	2,030	National Health and Welfare	1,642
Non-resident	206	Post Office	342
Estate Taxes	112	Provincial Subsidies	867
Customs Duties	762	Public Debt Charges	1,480
Sales Taxes	1,570	Public Works	285
All other Taxes	950	Transport	478
Non-tax Revenues	1,205	Veterans Affairs	428
		Other Expenditure	3,197
TOTAL REVENUE	10,191	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,767

BUDGET (1969–70)

Expenditure: $11,858m.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
($ million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	25,219	28,181	31,907	35,275	38,493
Military Pay and Allowances	667	677	751	839	860
Corporation Profits before Taxes	6,043	6,574	6,913	6,774	7,442
Deduct: Dividends paid to Non-residents	−788	−815	−835	−828	−876
Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income	1,697	1,846	2,015	2,337	2,580
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	1,284	1,397	1,958	1,306	1,471
Net Income of Non-farm Unincorporated Business Including Rents	3,215	3,424	3,650	3,926	4,218
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	−139	−315	−327	−323	−317
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	37,198	40,969	46,032	49,306	53,871
Indirect Taxes *less* Subsidies	6,441	7,280	8,056	8,786	9,677
Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments	6,328	6,800	7,414	7,896	8,449
Residual Error of Estimate	−184	−152	− 81	−380	−543
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	49,783	54,897	61,421	65,608	71,454

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
($'000)

	1967	1968	1969
Gold Holdings	1,014,900	863,100	872,300
U.S. Dollar Holdings	1,252,900	1,963,700	1,742,800
Notes in Circulation	2,978,940	3,229,211	3,446,176

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1961 = 100)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
All Items	104.8	107.4	111.4	115.4	120.1
Food	106.8	109.6	116.6	118.1	122.0
Housing	103.9	105.8	108.7	113.4	118.6
Clothing	106.0	107.9	112.0	117.6	121.1
Transportation	101.0	104.8	107.3	111.8	114.7
Health and Personal Care	108.0	113.0	116.5	122.5	127.4
Recreation and Reading	103.9	105.6	108.6	114.1	119.7
Tobacco and Alcohol	103.4	105.1	107.6	110.3	120.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
($ million)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Current Account:						
Merchandise	11,385	10,905	480	13,597	12,302	1,295
Non-monetary gold	112	—	112	112	—	112
Freight and transportation	804	855	— 51	919	941	— 22
Travel	1,304	877	427	992	1,000	— 8
Investment income	281	1,149	—868	339	1,310	— 971
Other current transactions	1,059	1,374	—315	1,147	1,734	— 587
CURRENT BALANCE	14,945	15,370	—425	17,106	17,287	— 181
Capital Account:						
Direct investments	540	50	490	585	170	415
Canadian securities	1,327	412	915	2,073	465	1,608
Foreign securities	—	348	—348	—	464	— 464
Government loans	78	38	40	5	78	— 73
Other long-term transactions	289	—	289	88	30	58
Change in Canadian dollar holdings of foreigners	26	3	23	139	—	139
Other short-term movements	—	966	—966	—	1,149	—1,149
CAPITAL BALANCE (exclusive of changes in official holdings)	2,260	1,817	443	2,890	2,356	534
Changes in official holdings	34	—	34	604	—	604
Changes in net IMF position	—	16	— 16	—	249	— 249

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN
(Current balances—million dollars)

	U.S.A.	United Kingdom	All other Countries	Total
1964	—1,635	605	606	— 424
1965	—1,912	510	319	— 1,083
1966	—2,017	421	459	— 1,137
1967	—1,298	503	370	— 425
1968	— 957	439	337	— 181

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Canadian $ '000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439	11,075,199	12,366,710
Exports	8,094,360	8,525,078	10,070,627	11,111,580	13,220,265

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Canadian $'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Motor Vehicles and Parts	2,168,363	3,000,856
Non-farm Machinery	1,149,780	1,173,568
Aircraft and Parts	361,064	437,034
Crude Petroleum	355,416	372,586
Steel, all types	345,880	325,434
Communications and Equipment	288,212	313,262
Electrical Equipment	258,844	278,838
Scientific Equipment	250,708	267,457
Fruit and Fruit Products	210,092	230,184
Other petroleum and Coal Products	198,315	215,984
Wearing Apparel and Accessories	165,225	211,172
Printed Matter	189,483	204,690
Chemicals	180,828	196,689
Tractors and Parts	233,508	196,660
Plastic Materials	147,813	173,202
Coal	145,544	160,390
Farm Equipment	184,934	156,532
Cotton, including Yarn, Thread and Fibre	155,469	127,830
Wood, Lumber and Plywood	110,294	122,379
Vegetables and Vegetable Products	107,069	116,267
Paper Products not Printed	95,061	103,289
Rubber, Natural and Synthetic	87,756	89,752
Aluminium Ores, Concentrates and Scrap	74,587	83,668
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	73,278	71,630
Meat and Meat Preparations	62,780	68,321

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,730,068	2,637,876
Newsprint Paper	955,261	989,831
Wheat	741,878	684,469
Lumber	509,415	656,301
Wood Pulp and Similar Pulp	543,433	627,874
Copper and Alloys	494,187	611,559
Nickel and Alloys	433,278	506,463
Aluminium, including Alloys	416,778	462,684
Crude Petroleum	397,875	446,413
Iron Ores and Concentrates	383,063	443,202
Aircraft and Parts	313,611	369,427
Iron and Steel (including Alloys	251,551	339,711
Machinery except Farm	243,558	295,347
Fish	216,241	234,553
Communication Equipment	122,099	194,384
Asbestos Unmanufactured	172,397	192,896
Zinc, including Alloys	167,064	177,231
Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials	154,623	168,882
Farm Machinery	194,298	168,549
Whisky	141,514	158,253
Natural Gas	123,664	157,204
Chemicals	120,411	132,764
Wood Fabricated Materials	84,817	93,863
Grains, Other than Wheat	117,094	79,284
Meat and Meat Preparations	58,314	69,540

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(Canadian $'000)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Argentina	4,882	5,188	5,358	39,529	33,380	48,117
Australia	59,573	64,471	75,990	117,359	156,249	185,717
Belgium-Luxembourg	61,555	64,620	57,520	117,505	100,800	127,380
Brazil	35,777	31,436	38,725	21,157	27,540	48,200
China, People's Republic	20,594	25,074	23,439	184,879	91,306	163,243
France	106,651	130,080	121,647	84,541	80,608	81,384
German Federal Republic	235,207	256,879	298,869	176,800	177,955	228,870
Hong Kong	38,911	51,040	58,354	15,385	17,349	16,587
India	40,093	42,774	38,304	107,662	140,592	111,255
Italy	86,718	110,269	114,492	114,787	141,439	131,210
Jamaica	37,281	31,860	33,935	33,500	39,080	34,378
Japan	253,051	304,768	360,180	393,892	572,156	606,787
Mexico	33,539	29,535	52,167	52,145	49,202	54,589
Netherlands	60,489	64,783	69,052	143,113	176,431	179,525
New Zealand	14,972	15,270	18,645	41,750	40,742	31,842
Norway	33,774	33,761	39,204	107,014	87,424	116,323
South Africa	27,641	37,060	39,315	74,393	77,690	68,341
Spain	12,505	17,093	25,626	36,900	39,623	41,114
Sweden	72,541	76,242	78,091	36,574	27,808	31,744
Switzerland	50,279	66,022	64,326	31,010	23,833	30,849
Taiwan	13,089	23,569	34,379	8,410	12,267	16,893
United Kingdom	644,741	673,050	696,085	1,122,574	1,169,053	1,209,592
United States	7,135,611	8,021,771	9,057,100	6,027,722	7,079,396	8,891,998
U.S.S.R.	11,654	23,015	21,659	320,605	128,663	88,569
Venezuela	215,059	276,327	357,862	75,958	82,049	102,471

TOURISM

	1967		1968	
	Number	Expenditure (Canadian $'000)	Number	Expenditure (Canadian $'000)
Tourists from the United States	39,975,640	1,164,000	34,775,772	886,000
Tourists from other countries	590,315*	154,000	362,422*	106,000

* Includes entries direct and via the United States.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1966	1967	1968
Passenger-miles	2,587	3,135	2,554
Net ton-miles	95,098	94,101	95,100

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED

('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Cars	5,481	5,866	6,160
Commercial Vehicles	1,447	1,491	1,578
Motorcycles	108	126	140

INLAND WATER TRAFFIC

('000 cargo tons)

	ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY	WELLAND CANAL
1966	49,094	59,137
1967	44,001	52,850
1968	47,946	58,105

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

	GOODS ('000 tons)		VESSELS (number)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Entered	Cleared
1965	82,145	53,645	28,792	29,734
1966	83,987	53,020	28,871	29,665
1967	80,025	50,234	27,027	27,696

CIVIL AVIATION

CANADIAN CARRIERS—REVENUE TRAFFIC

('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Miles flown	100,159	123,838	139,393
Passenger-miles	5,606,619	6,935,143	7,525,660
Cargo ton-miles	111,563	128,039	176,128
Mail ton-miles	24,844	28,725	30,716

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Homes with Radio	4,867,000	5,222,000	5,370,000
Homes with Television	4,759,000	5,135,000	5,293,000
Homes with Telephone	4,499,000	5,002,000	5,177,000
Daily Newspapers	118	118	n.a.

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupils
Primary and Secondary	18,827	234,090	5,449,378
Teacher Training*	69	1,328	23,389
Universities and Colleges†	62	16,378	261,207

* Except in University Faculties.

† Degree-granting institutions, full-time teachers and full-time students.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL development has been mainly based upon four important acts of the British Parliament: the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840, and the British North America Act of 1867. The first is chiefly important as it established the French civil law throughout the then province of Quebec and guaranteed the free exercise of Roman Catholicism. The second is noteworthy for the division of the province into the French-speaking province of Lower Canada and the English-speaking province of Upper Canada, and for the concession of representative government through an elective Legislative Assembly which, however, had no control over the executive government except in so far as it could refuse to vote taxes (the non-tax revenue of the province was outside of its control). The Act of Union (Section 45) mentions the appointment by Her Majesty of the Executive Council, but does not refer to the responsibility of the Council. It can be stated that responsible government has existed in Canada by constitutional practice and precedent. It was recognised in the instructions which the Colonial Secretary of State transmitted to the Governors.

Responsible government appeared in Canada in 1847, the year when Lord Elgin was appointed Governor-General. On March 11th, 1848, the reorganization of the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry inaugurated the era of free government in Canada.

The fourth act separated the two Canadas from their existing legislative union to make them provinces, each administering its own local affairs, in a wider confederation, which within a comparatively short period so extended its boundaries as to take in the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland and Labrador.

The British North America Act 1867 provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the "Senate", and the "House of Commons".

The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926: "The self-governing Dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown."

The Imperial Conference of 1930 was noteworthy, as regards constitutional development, in four respects:

1. Agreement was reached as to the principles that should be followed in the constitution to judicial tribunals for the solution of disputes that might arise between Members of the British Commonwealth.

2. The recommendations of the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation (1929) were approved. This approval involved conventional recognition that the powers of reservation and disallowance in respect to Dominion legislation were (apart from one specific and temporary exception) obsolete, and also the recommendation of clauses to be incorporated in the Act of Parliament known as The Statute of Westminster. These clauses were designed to ensure that the Parliaments of the Dominions should have full power to enact laws having extra-territorial operation; that within each Dominion the laws therein enacted should be supreme and should not be subordinated to legislation enacted by the Parliament at Westminster; and that the Dominions in respect to merchant shipping and admiralty jurisdiction should have complete and unrestricted legislative power.

3. The Conference recommended to the Governments a draft British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement.

4. Certain detailed problems relating to inter-Imperial relations were considered and recommendations were made for their solution.

The Statute of Westminster received the Royal Assent in December 1931. In its application to Canada the Statute emancipates the Legislatures of the provinces as well as the Dominion Parliament from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. A special section was, however, included providing that the Statute should not apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British

North America Acts of 1867 to 1930, and also preventing the Dominions and provinces, in the exercise of their enlarged legislative powers, from trenching upon provincial and Dominion fields of legislative power respectively. Numerous attempts to devise amendment procedures within Canada without reference to Westminster have been made without success, and Amendment of the British North America Acts 1867 to 1962 still remains a procedural problem awaiting solution.

The Government

The national government works itself out through three main agencies. There is **Parliament** (consisting of the Queen as represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons) which makes the laws; the **Executive** (the Cabinet or Ministry) which applies the laws; and the **Judiciary** which interprets the laws.

Particular features of the British system of government are the close relation which exists between the Executive and Legislative branches, and the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility which has become crystallised in the course of time. The members of the Cabinet, or executive committee, are chosen from the political party commanding a majority in the House of Commons. Each Minister or member of the Cabinet is usually responsible for the administration of a department, although there may be Ministers without portfolio whose experience and counsel are drawn upon to strengthen the Cabinet, but who are not at the head of departments.

The second characteristic of the British system, the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, is very important. While each Minister is primarily responsible for the administration of his own particular department, that responsibility is shared, before Parliament and the country, by all his colleagues. Thus the Government of the day, not any particular Minister, is answerable for and must continue to exist, or must fall, on the stand taken by a Minister when acting in his official capacity.

Meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the President of the Privy Council, but all Ministers, including the Prime Minister and the President of the Privy Council, meet as equals and there is no precedence in Council. From the Cabinet signed orders and recommendations go to the Governor-General for his approval, and it is in this way that the Crown acts only on the advice of its responsible Ministers. The Cabinet takes the responsibility for its advice being in accordance with the will of Parliament and is held strictly accountable.

The Federal Parliament

Parliament must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. The duration of Parliament may not be longer than five years. Senators (a maximum of 102 in number) are appointed until age 75 by the Governor-General in Council. They must be at least 30 years of age, British subjects, residents of the province they represent, and in possession of $4,000 over and above their liabilities. Members of the House of Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for the duration of Parliament. Canadian Indians and Eskimos may vote in Federal elections on the same basis as other citizens.

Under the British North America Act, which is the basis of the Constitution, the Federal Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval service and defence; fixing and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the Government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for Indians; naturalisation and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal laws, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the provinces by the Act. Judicial interpretation and later amendment have, in certain cases, modified or clearly defined the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Provincial Government

In each of the ten Provinces (Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on April 1st, 1949) the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of the Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures are unicameral, consisting of an elected Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and charitable institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within one province are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnisation of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. Further, provincial Legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the protection of religious minorities, who are to retain the privileges and rights enjoyed before Confederation.

Municipal Government

Under the British North America Act, the municipalities are the creations of the Provincial Governments. Their bases of organization and the extent of their authority vary in different provinces, but almost everywhere they have very considerable powers of local self-government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: The Rt. Hon. ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C., B.C.L., M.A.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

Seat of Government: Ottawa, Ontario

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU.

Leader of the Government in the Senate: Hon. PAUL MARTIN.

Minister of Transport: Hon. DONALD C. JAMIESON.

Secretary of State of Canada: Hon. GÉRARD PELLETIER.

Secretary of State for External Affairs: Hon. MITCHELL W. SHARP.

Solicitor-General: Hon. GEORGE J. MCILRAITH.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. ARTHUR LAING.

Minister of Manpower and Immigration: Hon. ALLAN J. MACEACHEN.

President of the Treasury Board: Hon. CHARLES M. DRURY.

Minister of Finance: Hon. E. J. BENSON.

Minister of Labour: Hon. BRYCE S. MACKASEY.

Minister of Fisheries and Forestry: Hon. JACK DAVIS.

Minister of Regional Economic Expansion: Hon. JEAN MARCHAND.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. H. A. OLSON.

Minister of Veterans Affairs: Hon. JEAN-EUDES DUBÉ.

Minister of Supply and Services: Hon. JAMES ARMSTRONG RICHARDSON.

Minister of National Revenue: Hon. J. P. CÔTÉ.

Minister of Justice: Hon. JOHN TURNER.

Minister of National Defence: Hon. LÉO-ALPHONSE CADIEUX.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce: Hon. JEAN-LUC PÉPIN.

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources: Hon. JOHN J. GREENE.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Communications: Hon. ERIC KIERANS.

Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs: Hon. RONALD BASFORD.

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: Hon. JEAN CHRÉTIEN.

Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. ROBERT K. ANDRAS (responsible for Housing), Hon. HERB GRAY, Hon. OTTO LANG (responsible for Wheat), Hon. ROBERT D. G. STANBURY.

President of the Privy Council: Hon. DONALD S. MACDONALD.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CANADA

(Ottawa, unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Apt. 205, The Champlain Towers, 200 Rideau Terrace (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* TAYEB SEDDIKIOUI.

Argentina: 10 Driveway (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTINO RAMOS.

Australia: 90 Sparks St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* DAVID WILLIAMSON MCNICOL, C.B.E.

Austria: 445 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDUARD SCHILLER.

Barbados: Suite 200, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* C. B. WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

Belgium: Apt. 610, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS G. DELHAYE.

Bolivia: Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A. (E).

Botswana: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Brazil: 450 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK DE MENDONÇA MOSCOSO.

Bulgaria: 325 Stewart St. (E); *Ambassador:* KIRIL CHTEREV.

Burma: Suite 702, 116 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* THAKIN CHAN TUN.

Cameroon: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH N. OWONO.

Ceylon: Apt. 103–104, 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. S. PEIRIS.

Chile: 56 Sparks St., Suite 204 (E); *Ambassador:* FAUSTO SOTO.

China (Taiwan): 54 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YU-CHI HSUEH.

Colombia: Suite 112, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. LUIS ERNESTO ORDOÑEZ CASTILLO.

Congo (Democratic Republic): 18 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NDANU.

Congo (Brazzaville): c/o Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) to the United Nations, New York, U.S.A. (E).

Costa Rica: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Cuba: 700 Echo Drive (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ FERNANDEZ DE COSSIO.

Cyprus: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Czechoslovakia: 171 Clemow Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* BRETISLAV MATONOHA.

Dahomey: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Denmark: Suite 702, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE BOGH ANDERSEN.

Dominican Republic: Suite 202, 200 Rideau Terrace (E); *Ambassador:* CONRADO LICAIRAC.

Ecuador: 56 Sparks St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARTURO LECARO BUSTAMANTE.

El Salvador: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Ethiopia: Suite 305, 90 Sparks St. (E); *Ambassador:* DAWIT ABDOU.

Finland: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* HOLGER SUMELIUS.

France: 42 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE SARAUD.

Gabon: Washington, D.C. 20011, U.S.A. (E) (suspended).

German Federal Republic: 1 Waverley St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOACHIM FRIEDRICH RITTER, K.C.V.O.

Ghana: Suite 810, 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

Greece: Suite 110, Château Laurier Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* ARISTIDE N. PILAVACHI.

Guatemala: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Guinea: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Guyana: Suite 706, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. N. SELMAN (acting).

Haiti: 150 Driveway, Apt. 111 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE CANTAVE.

Hungary: 7 Delaware Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GYULA BARANYI.

Iceland: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

India: 200 MacLaren St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ASHOK BALKRISHNA BHADKAMKAR.

Indonesia: Apt. 107–111, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Rear-Admiral R. DARMO BANDORO.

Iran: Apt. 502, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSEN MERAT-ESFANDIARY.

Iraq: Washington D.C. 20036, U.S.A. (E).

Ireland: 170 Metcalfe St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Israel: 45 Powell Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* EPHRAIM EVRON.

Italy: 172 MacLaren St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALESSANDRO FARACE DI VILLAFORESTA.

Ivory Coast: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Jamaica: 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* VINCENT MCFARLANE.

Japan: The Fuller Building, 75 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHINYICHI KONDO.

Korean Republic: Suite 608, 151 Slater St. (E); *Ambassador:* PIL SHIK CHIN.

Kuwait: Washington D.C. 20008 (E).

Lebanon: 660 Lyon St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALIF GÉBARA.

Lesotho: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Luxembourg: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Madagascar: Washington D.C. 20008 (E).

Malaysia: Room 313, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dato MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF.

Mali: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Mexico: 88 Metcalfe St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL URDANETA DE LA TOUR.

Morocco: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Nepal: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A.

Netherlands: 275 Slater St. (E); *Ambassador:* THEODORUS HENDRIKUS BOT.

New Zealand: Suite 804, 77 Metcalfe St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Hon. DEAN J. EYRE.

Nicaragua: Washington D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Niger: Washington D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Nigeria: Suite 303, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* EDWARD OMAKWALE ENAHORO.

Norway: 700 Victoria Building, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* TORFINN OFTEDAL.

Pakistan: 505 Wilbrod St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. S. SHAIKH.

Panama: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Peru: 539 Island Park Drive (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR A. DE LA FUENTE LOCKER, C.B.E.

Poland: 443 Daly (E); *Ambassador:* MARIAN STRADOWSKI.

Portugal: 645 Island Park Drive (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO DA VEIGA.

Romania: 473–475 Wilbrod (E); *Ambassador:* CORNELIO BOGDAN.

Rwanda: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Senegal: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

South Africa: 15 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* B. J. VAN DER WALT.

Spain: Apts. 310–312, 124 Springfield Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ ROVIRA.

Sudan: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).

Swaziland: Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A. (HC).

Sweden: Suite 604, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* AKE MALMAEUS.

Switzerland: 5 Marlborough Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ERWIN BERNATH.

Tanzania: 124 O'Connor St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ABBAS KLEIST SYKES.

Thailand: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* AMAND PANYARACHUM.

Togo: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: Suite 508, 75 Albert St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* MATTHEW RAMCHARAM.

Tunisia: 515 O'Connor St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELAZIZ HAMZAOUI.

Turkey: 197 Wurtemburg St. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. IRFAN TANSEL.

Uganda: New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A. (HC).

U.S.S.R.: 285 Charlotte St. (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS P. MIROSHNICHENKO.

United Arab Republic: 454 Laurier Ave. East (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHOUCRI.

United Kingdom: 80 Elgin St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir COLIN CROWE.

U.S.A.: 100 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* Hon. ADOLPH WILLIAM SCHMIDT.

Upper Volta: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Uruguay: Apt. 102, 124 Springfield Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GUALBERTO H. URTIAGA.

Vatican: 724 Manor, Rockcliffe Park (Apostolic Nunciature); *Pro-nuncio:* Most Rev. EMANUELE CLARIZIO.

Venezuela: Suite 708, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG LARRAZABAL.

Yugoslavia: 17 Blackburn Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TODE CURUVIJA.

Canada also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Burundi, Jordan, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the West Indies Associated States.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Speaker: Hon. JEAN-PAUL DESCHATELETS, P.C.

Liberals	61	Ontario	24
Progressive Conservatives	24	Quebec	24
Independents	2	Nova Scotia	10
Independent Liberal	1	New Brunswick	10
Vacant	14	Prince Edward Is.	4
		British Columbia	6
		Manitoba	6
		Saskatchewan	6
		Alberta	6
		Newfoundland	6
	102		102

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Hon. LUCIEN LAMOUREUX.

GENERAL ELECTION, JUNE 1968

	SEATS
Liberals	154
Progressive Conservatives	72
New Democratic Party	23
Créditistes	14
Independent	1
TOTAL	264

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

ALBERTA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. W. GRANT MACEWAN.
Secretary: GORDON A. JOHNSTON.

MINISTRY
(*November* 1969)

Premier, President of the Council: Hon. HARRY E. STROM.
Attorney-General: Hon. EDGAR H. GERHART.
Minister of Education and Youth: Hon. R. C. CLARK.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. ALBERT W. LUDWIG.
Minister of Health: Hon. JAMES D. HENDERSON.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. FREDERICK C. COLBORNE.
Minister of Labour and Telephones: Hon. R. REIERSON.
Minister of Highways and Transport: Hon. GORDON TAYLOR.
Minister of Social Development: Hon. RAYMOND A. SPEAKER.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. H. A. RUSTE.
Provincial Treasurer: Hon. A. O. AALBORG.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. A. HOLOWACH.
Minister of Industry and Tourism: Hon. RAYMOND S. RATZLAFF.
Minister of Mines and Minerals: Hon. A. RUSSELL PATRICK.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. Dr. J. D. ROSS.
Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. Mrs. E. S. WILSON, Hon. A. O. FIMRITE.
Clerk: W. H. MACDONALD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C.
Secretary: C. G. DIXON.

MINISTRY
(*January* 1970)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance: Hon. WILLIAM ANDREW CECIL BENNETT, LL.D.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Highways: Hon. WESLEY DREWETT BLACK.
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour: Hon. LESLIE RAYMOND PETERSON, Q.C., LL.D.
Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources: Hon. RAY GILLIS WILLISTON.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. CYRIL MORLEY SHELFORD.
Minister of Mines, Commercial Transport and Petroleum Resources: Hon. FRANCIS XAVIER RICHTER.
Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce: Hon. WALDO MCTAVISH SKILLINGS.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. DANIEL R. J. CAMPBELL.
Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance: Hon. RALPH RAYMOND LOFFMARK.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. WILLIAM NEELANDS CHANT.
Minister of Recreation, Travel Industry and Conservation: Hon. WILLIAM KENNETH KIERNAN.
Minister of Education: DONALD LESLIE BROTHERS.
Minister of Social Welfare: Hon. PHILIP ARTHUR GAGLARDI.
Members of Executive Council without Portfolio: Hon. ISABEL PEARL DAWSON, Hon. PATRICIA JANE GORDON, Hon. GRACE MCCARTHY.

MANITOBA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. RICHARD S. BOWLES, Q.C.
Official Secretary: Mrs. EVELYN C. AVERY.

MINISTRY
(1969)

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations, and Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. EDWARD RICHARD SCHREYER.
Minister of Finance: Hon. SAUL M. CHERNIACK, Q.C.
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs: Hon. RENÉ TOUPIN.
Minister of Cultural Affairs: Hon. PHILLIP PETURSSON.
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources: Hon. LEONARD EVANS.

Minister of Tourism and Recreation: Hon. PETER BURTNIAK.
Attorney-General: Hon. ALVIN H. MACKLING.
Minister of Youth and Education: Hon. SAUL A. MILLER.
Minister of Health and Social Services, Commissioner of Northern Affairs: Hon. SIDNEY GREEN.
Minister of Transportation: Hon. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI.
Minister of Labour: Hon. A. R. (RUSS) PAULLEY.
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister of Government Services: Hon. HOWARD PAWLEY.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. SAMUEL USKIW.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. WALLACE S. BIRD.
Official Secretary: Mrs. T. C. BARKER.

MINISTRY
(*January* 1970)

Premier: Hon. LOUIS J. ROBICHAUD, Q.C.
Minister of Justice: Hon. BERNARD A. JEAN, Q.C.
Minister of Finance: Hon. L. G. DESBRISAY.
Minister of Economic Growth: Hon. ROBERT J. HIGGINS.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. JOSEPH E. LEBLANC.
Minister of Highways: Hon. ANDRÉ F. RICHARD.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. RAYMOND DOUCETT.
Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. WILLIAM R. DUFFIE.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. J. ADRIEN LEVESQUE.
Minister of Health and Welfare: Hon. NORBERT THERIAULT.
Minister of Labour: Hon. H. H. WILLIAMSON.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. B. FERNAND NADEAU.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. R. ERNEST RICHARD.
Minister of Youth: Hon. LOUIS J. ROBICHAUD, Q.C.
Minister of Education: Hon. W. W. MELDRUM, Q.C.
Chairman N.B. Electric Power Commission: Hon. H. GRAHAM CROCKER.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. E. JOHN A. HARNUM.
Private Secretary: Capt. A. SHEA.

MINISTRY
(1969)

Premier and Minister of Economic Development: Hon. J. R. SMALLWOOD.
President of the Council: Hon. L. R. CURTIS, Q.C.
Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources: Hon. W. R. CALLAHAN.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. J. R. CHALKER.
Minister of Finance: Hon. E. S. JONES.
Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. B. J. ABBOTT, Hon. P. J. LEWIS.
Minister of Health: Hon. E. M. ROBERTS.
Minister of Provincial Affairs: Hon. G. A. FRECKER.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. AIDAN MALONEY.
Minister of Highways: Hon. H. S. STARKES.
Minister of Education: Hon. Dr. F. W. ROWE.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. E. N. DAWE.
Minister of Supply: Hon. JOHN A. NOLAN.
Minister of Justice: Hon. L. R. CURTIS, Q.C.
Minister of Labrador Affairs: Hon. EARL WINSOR.
Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. S. NEARY.
Minister of Labour: Hon. W. J. KEOUGH.

NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Brig. Hon. VICTOR OLAND, E.D.
Official Secretary: (vacant).

MINISTRY
(*September* 1969)

Premier, President of the Executive Council and Chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission: Lt.-Col. Hon. GEORGE I. SMITH, M.B.E., Q.C.
Minister of Finance and Economics, Minister of Labour: Hon. THOMAS J. MCKEOUGH, M.D.
Attorney-General and Minister of Public Health: Hon. RICHARD A. DONAHOE, Q.C.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. W. S. K. JONES.
Minister of Highways and Minister of Government Purchases Act: Hon. IRVIN W. AKERLEY.
Minister of Lands and Forests and Minister of Housing Development Act: Hon. GEORGE A. SNOW.
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing: Hon. HARVEY A. VENIOT.
Minister of Trade and Industry and Minister of Industrial Estates Limited Act: Hon. GERALD C. RITCEY.
Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. GORDON A. TIDMAN.
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Liquor Control Act: Hon. EDWARD D. HALIBURTON.
Minister of Mines, Minister of Human Rights Act and Human Rights Commission Act: Hon. PERCY GAUM.
Minister of Education: Hon. GERALD J. DOUCET.
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Fisheries: Hon. JOHN M. BUCHANAN.
Minister without Portfolio and Minister of Water Act: Hon. DONALD R. MACLEOD.

ONTARIO

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. W. ROSS MACDONALD, P.C., Q.C.
Official Secretary: Mrs. FRANCIS EDGE.

MINISTRY
(*January* 1970)

Prime Minister and President of the Council: Hon. JOHN PARMENTER ROBARTS, Q.C.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. RENÉ BRUNELLE.
Minister of Social and Family Services: Hon. JOHN YAREMKO, Q.C.
Treasurer and Minister of Economics: Hon. CHARLES S. MACNAUGHTON.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. JOHN R. SIMMONETT.
Minister of Health: Hon. THOMAS L. WELLS.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. WILLIAM DARCY MCKEOUGH.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship: Hon. ROBERT STANLEY WELCH.
Minister of Mines: Hon. ALLAN FREDERICK LAWRENCE.
Minister of Labour: Hon. DALTON A. BALES, Q.C.
Minister of Reform Institutions: Hon. ALLAN GROSSMAN.
Minister of Agriculture and Food: Hon. WILLIAM A. STEWART.
Minister of Highways: Hon. GEORGE ELLIS GOMME.
Minister of Transport: Hon. IRWIN HASKETT.
Minister of Tourism and Information: Hon. JAMES A. C. AULD.
Minister of Education and Minister of University Affairs: Hon. WILLIAM G. DAVIS, Q.C.

Minister of Energy and Resources Management: Hon. GEORGE A. KERR.
Minister of Trade and Development: Hon. STANLEY J. RANDALL.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. ARTHUR A. WISHART, Q.C.
Minister of Financial and Commercial Affairs: Hon. HENRY LESLIE ROWNTREE.
Minister of Revenue: Hon. JOHN WHITE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. GEORGE MACKAY.
Secretary: JAMES W. MACNUTT.

MINISTRY
(1969)

Premier and Minister of Development: Hon. ALEX B. CAMPBELL.
Minister of Public Works and of Highways: Hon. GEORGE FERGUSON.
Minister of Education and President of Executive Council: Hon. GORDON BENNETT.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer: Hon. T. EARLE HICKEY.
Minister of Health and of Municipal Affairs: Hon. BRUCE STEWART.
Minister of Industry and Natural Resources and of Fisheries: Hon. CECIL A. MILLER.
Minister of Welfare and of Tourist Development: Hon. M. LORNE BONNELL.
Minister of Labour and Manpower Resources, Attorney-General: Hon. J. ELMER BLANCHARD.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. DANIEL J. MACDONALD.

QUEBEC

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. HUGUES LAPOINTE, Q.C.
Official Secretary: Col. J. P. MARTIN, A.D.C.

MINISTRY
(*December* 1969)

Prime Minister, President of Executive Council: Hon. JEAN-JACQUES BERTRAND.
Minister of Finance, Minister of Immigration: Hon. MARIO BEAULIEU.
Minister of Labour and Manpower: Hon. MAURICE BELLEMARRE.
Minister of Revenue: Hon. RAYMOND JOHNSTON.
Minister of Transport: Hon. FERNAND LIZOTTE.
Minister of Communications: Hon. GÉRARD LEBEL.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. CLAUDE GOSSELIN.
Minister of Roads: Hon. FERNAND LAFONTAINE.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. ARMAND RUSSELL.
Minister of Financial Institutions, Companies and Co-operatives, Solicitor-General: Hon. ARMAND MALTAIS.
Minister of Justice: Hon. REMI PAUL.
Minister of Health, the Family and Social Welfare: Hon. JEAN-PAUL CLOUTIER.
Minister of Tourism, Fish and Game: Hon. GABRIEL LOUBIER.
Minister of Cultural Affairs: Hon. JEAN-NOËL TREMBLAY.
Minister of Agriculture and Colonization: Hon. CLÉMENT VINCENT.
Ministry of Industry and Commerce: JEAN-PAUL BEAUDRY.
Minister of Education: Hon. JEAN-GUY CARDINAL.
Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. PAUL ALLARD.
Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs: Hon. MARCEL MASSE.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. ROBERT LUSSIER.
Minister of Civil Service: Hon. JEAN COURNOYER.
Ministers of State: FRANCIS BOUDREAU, ROCH BOIVIN, FRANÇOIS-EUGÈNE MATHIEU, JEAN-MARIE MORLIN, FRANÇOIS GAGNON.

SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. ROBT. L. HANBIDGE, Q.C.
Secretary: Mrs. K. MCKENZIE.

MINISTRY
(*December* 1969)

Premier, Minister of Industry and Commerce, President of the Council and Provincial Treasurer: Hon. W. R. THATCHER.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. D. T. MCFARLANE.
Minister of Public Health: Hon. G. B. GRANT.
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary: Hon. D. V. HEALD.
Minister of Mineral Resources: Hon. A. C. CAMERON.
Minister of Education: Hon. J. C. MCISAAC.
Minister of Highways and Transportation and of Telephones: Hon. D. BOLDT.
Minister of Welfare and Rehabilitation: Hon. C. P. MACDONALD.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. C. L. B. ESTEY.
Minister of Labour and of Co-operation and Co-operative Development: Hon. L. P. CODERRE.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. A. R. GUY.
Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. J. R. BARRIE.
Clerk of the Executive Council and Secretary to the Council: M. WOOD.

CANADIAN TERRITORIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(Seat of Government: Yellowknife)

Member of Parliament: R. J. ORANGE.
Commissioner: STUART HODGSON.

YUKON TERRITORY

(Seat of Government: Whitehorse)

Member of Parliament: ERIK NIELSEN.
Commissioner: JAMES SMITH.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Liberal Party: National Liberal Federation of Canada, 251 Cooper Street, Ottawa; believes in Canadian autonomy, comprehensive social security, freer trade within the North Atlantic Community; Hon. Pres. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, M.P.; Pres. Hon. JOHN NICHOL; Exec. Dir. and Organizer A. R. O'BRIEN; Public Relations Dir. IAN HOWARD.

The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada: 178 Queen Street, Ottawa 4; f. 1854; believes in individualism and free enterprise, except when public ownership and state intervention in the economy is in the best and desired interests of the people; favours participation in NATO and the Commonwealth; Leader Hon. ROBERT L. STANFIELD, P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.D.; Pres. FRANK D. MOORES, M.P.; Nat. Dir. MALCOLM C. J. WICKSON.

The New Democratic Party: 301 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa; f. 1961 by representatives of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and Canadian trade union movement; advocates major economic planning, national social security and non-nuclear role for Canada; Leader T. C. DOUGLAS, M.P.

Ralliement des Créditistes: f. 1963; C.P. 10, Rouyn, Quebec; breakaway movement from the Social Credit Party; Leader REAL CAOUETTE, M.P.

The Communist Party: 24 Cecil Street, Toronto; National Chair. TIM BUCK; Sec.-Gen. WM. KASHTAN.

L'Union Nationale: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1965; anti-Communist; Pres. ADRIEN ARCAND.

Le Parti Québecois: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1968; provincial separatist; Pres. RENÉ LÉVESQUE; Vice-Pres. GILLES GRÉGOIRE; about 40,000 mems.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two principal courts constituted by Parliament with jurisdiction throughout Canada are the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

FEDERAL COURTS

1. **The Supreme Court of Canada** has jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal in both civil and criminal cases throughout Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada: Hon. GERALD FAUTEUX.

Puisne Judges: Hon. GERALD FAUTEUX, Hon. D. C. ABBOTT, P.C., Hon. RONALD MARTLAND, Hon. WILFRED JUDSON, Hon. R. A. RITCHIE, Hon. EMMETT M. HALL, Hon. W. F. SPENCE.

2. **The Exchequer Court of Canada,** Supreme and Exchequer Courts Bldg., Ottawa, Ont. possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought against the Crown or any of its officers. It enforces the law relating to revenue, and has concurrent jurisdiction in copyright, patent and trade-mark actions. The Court has jurisdiction in Admiralty matters, and it acts as Prize Court in time of war.

President: Hon. W. R. JACKETT.

Puisne Judges: Hon. J. D. KEARNEY, Hon. J. DUMOULIN, Hon. A. L. THURLOW, Hon. CAMIL NOËL, Hon. A. A. CATTANACH, Hon. H. F. GIBSON, Hon. A. A. M. WALSH.

Admiralty Side of the Exchequer Court

Ontario District Judge: Hon. D. C. WELLS.

Quebec District Judge: Hon. ARTHUR IVES SMITH.

Novia Scotia District Judge: Hon. VINCENT JOSEPH POTTIER.

New Brunswick District Judge: Hon. W. A. I. ANGLIN.

British Columbia District Judge: Hon. T. G. NORRIS.

Prince Edward Island District Judge: Hon. GORDON R. HOLMES, Q.C.

Newfoundland District Judges: Hon. ROBERT S. FURLONG, Hon. H. G. PUDDESTER, Hon. J. D. HIGGINS.

Manitoba District Judge: Hon. G. E. TRITSCHLER.

The Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

Supreme and Exchequer Courts Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

President: Hon. H. F. GIBSON.

Puisne Judges: Hon. J. D. KEARNEY, Hon. W. R. JACKETT, Hon. JACQUES DUMOULIN, Hon. ARTHUR L. THURLOW, Hon. CAMIL NOËL, Hon. A. A. CATTANACH, Hon. L. McC. RITCHIE, Hon. G. E. TRITSCHLER, Hon. T. G. NORRIS, Hon. Y. BERNIER.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

ALBERTA

Supreme Court—Appellate Division

Chief Justice of Alberta: Hon. S. B. SMITH.

Justices of Appeal: Hons. M. M. PORTER (Calgary), H. G. JOHNSON (Edmonton), E. W. S. KANE (Edmonton), N. D. McDERMID (Calgary), J. M. CAIRNS (Calgary), G. H. ALLEN (Calgary).

Supreme Court—Trial Division

Chief Justice, Trial Division: Hon. J. V. H. MILVAIN.

Puisne Justices: Hons. NEIL PRIMROSE (Edmonton), P. GRESCHUK (Edmonton), H. W. RILEY (Calgary), M. E. MANNING (Edmonton), W. J. C. KIRBY (Calgary), A. M. DECHENE (Edmonton), MICHAEL B. O'BYRNE (Edmonton), W. R. SINCLAIR.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of British Columbia: Hon. HERBERT W. DAVEY (Victoria).

Justices of Appeal: Hons. C. W. TYSOE (Vancouver), H. A. MACLEAN (Vancouver), E. B. BULL (Vancouver), M. M. McFARLANE (Vancouver), A. E. BRANCA (West Vancouver), A. B. ROBERTSON (Vancouver), N. T. NEMETZ (Vancouver), J. D. TAGGART (Vancouver).

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. J. O. WILSON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. T. W. BROWN (Vancouver), J. G. RUTTAN (Vancouver), D. R. VERCHERE (Vancouver),

R. A. WOOTTON (Victoria), F. C. MUNROE (Vancouver), J. S. AIKINS (Vancouver), V. L. DRYER (Vancouver), W. K. SMITH (Vancouver), G. G. S. RAE (Vancouver), A. B. MACFARLANE (Vancouver), G. F. T. GREGORY (Vancouver), J. G. GOULD (Vancouver), T. A. DOHM (Vancouver), J. A. MACDONALD (Vancouver), P. D. SEATON, W. R. MCINTYRE.

MANITOBA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Manitoba: CHARLES RHODES SMITH.

Puisne Judges: Hons. S. FREEDMAN, R. DU VAL GUY, A. M. MONNIN, R. G. B. DICKSON.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. G. E. TRITSCHLER.

Puisne Judges: Hons. F. M. BASTIN, I. NITIKMAN, G. C. HALL, L. DENISET, J. E. WILSON, J. M. HUNT, R. J. MATAS.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of New Brunswick: Hon. G. F. G. BRIDGES.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. V. LIMERICK, L. MCC. RITCHIE, C. J. A. HUGHES.

Queen's Bench Division

Chief Justice: Hon. A. J. CORMIER.

Puisne Judges: Hons. A. M. ROBICHAUD, J. A. PICHETTE, D. M. DICKSON, J. P. BARRY, W. A. I. ANGLIN.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. ROBERT STAFFORD FURLONG.

Puisne Judges: Hons. H. G. PUDDESTER, J. D. HIGGINS, ARTHUR S. MIFFLIN.

NOVA SCOTIA

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of Nova Scotia: Hon. A. H. MCKINNON.

Justices: Hons. T. H. COFFIN, A. G. COOPER.

Trial Division

Chief Justice: Hon. G. S. COWAN.

Justices: Hons. F. W. BISSETT, J. L. DUBINSKY, G. L. S. HART, D. J. GILLIS.

ONTARIO

Supreme Court—Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Ontario: Hon. G. A. GALE.

Justices: Hons. J. B. AYLESWORTH, F. G. MACKAY, W. F. SCHRODER, G. A. MCGILLIVRAY, A. KELLY, J. L. MCLENNAN, G. T. EVANS, B. LASKIN, A. R. JESSUP.

High Court of Justice

Chief Justice: Hon. D. C. WELLS.

Justices: Hons. JOHN L. WILSON, R. I. FERGUSON, J. M. KING, C. D. STEWART, E. G. MOORHOUSE, E. G. THOMPSON, J. F. DONNELLY, J. R. MORAND, W. D. PARKER, E. A. RICHARDSON, NEIL C. FRASER, CAMPBELL GRANT, S. H. S. HUGHES, E. L. HAINES, A. H. LIEFF, J. W. BROOKE, F. T. MCDERMOTT, W. A. DONOHUE, W. J. HENDERSON, ALEXANDER STARK, E. P. HARTT, M. N. LACOURCIERE, D. A. KEITH, G. A. ADDY.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. THANE A. CAMPBELL.

Judges: Hons. ST. CLAIR TRAINOR, GEORGE J. TWEEDY, R. REGINALD BELL.

Court of Chancery

Master of the Rolls: Hon. R. REGINALD BELL.

Vice-Chancellor: Hon. GEORGE J. TWEEDY.

QUEBEC

Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side)

MONTREAL

Chief Justice: Hon. LUCIEN TREMBLAY.

Judges: Hons. P. C. CASEY, G. MILLER HYDE, G.-ED. RINFRET, GEORGES R. W. OWEN, G. H. MONTGOMERY, ROGER BROSSARD, ELIE SALVAS.

QUEBEC CITY

Judges: Hons. JEAN TURGEON, ANDRÉ TASCHEREAU, FERNAND CHOQUETTE, ANTOINE RIVARD.

SASKATCHEWAN

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan: Hon. E. M. CULLITON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. MERVYN WOODS, R. L. BROWNRIDGE, P. H. MAGUIRE, ROY HALL.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. A. H. BENCE.

Puisne Judges: Hons. F. W. JOHNSON, C. S. DAVIS, D. C. DISBERY, M. A. MACPHERSON, R. A. MACDONALD, W. A. TUCKER, A. L. SIROIS.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judge of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice W. G. MORROW.

YUKON TERRITORY

Judges of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice JOHN PARKER (Whitehorse), Hon. W. G. MORROW (Yellowknife).

Clerk of the Territorial Court, Registrar of Appeal Court and Sheriff of the Territory: J. WORSELL, Box 1161, Whitehorse.

RELIGION

The population of Canada may be divided into many and divers religious groupings, of which only the larger are given here.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Roman Catholic population of Canada, 1961 Census: 8,342,826.
National Office: 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa 2, Ont.

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev. EMANUELE CLARIZIO, D.D., Apostolic Nunciature: Manor Ave., Rockliffe Park, Ottawa 2, Ont.

Auditor of the Delegation: ALBERTO TRICARICO.

PROVINCE OF EDMONTON

Archbishop of Edmonton: Most Rev. ANTHONY JORDAN, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Calgary . . . Most Rev. P. J. O'BYRNE.
St. Paul . . . Most Rev. ALCIDAS RICARD.

PROVINCE OF HALIFAX

Archbishop of Halifax: Most Rev. J. M. HAYES.

Bishops

Antigonish . . Most Rev. W. E. POWER, D.D.
Charlottetown . . Most Rev. M. M. MACEACHERN, D.D.
Yarmouth . . Most Rev. A. E. BURKE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF KINGSTON

Archbishop of Kingston: Most Rev. J. L. WILHELM, D.D.

Bishops

Alexandria . . Most Rev. A. PROULX, D.D.
Peterborough . . Most Rev. F. A. MARROCCO, D.D.
Sault Ste. Marie . Most Rev. A. CARTER, D.D., Most Rev. R. DESPATIE D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

PROVINCE OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Archbishop of St. John's: Most Rev. PATRICK J. SKINNER, D.D.

Bishops

Harbour Grace . . Most Rev. J. M. O'NEILL, D.D.
St. George's . . Most Rev. M. O'REILLY, D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Archbishop of Quebec: H.E. Cardinal MAURICE ROY, D.D.

Bishops

Quebec . . . Most Rev. L. AUDET, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop)
Most Rev. LAURENT NOËL, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).
Chicoutimi . . Most Rev. M. PARÉ, D.D.
Trois Rivières . . Most Rev. G. L. PELLETIER, D.D.
Amos . . . Most Rev. G. HAINS, D.D.
Ste.-Anne . . . Most Rev. C. H. LEVESQUE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF RIMOUSKI, P.R.

Archbishop of Rimouski: Most Rev. LOUIS LEVESQUE, D.D.

Bishops

Gaspé . . . Most Rev. GILLES OUELLET.
Hauterive . . . Most Rev. GERARD COUTURIER, D.D.

PROVINCE OF REGINA

Archbishop of Regina: Most Rev. C. C. O'NEILL, D.D.

Bishops

Prince Albert . . Most Rev. LAURENT MORIN, D.D.
Gravelbourg . . Most Rev. AIME DECOSSE, D.D.
Saskatoon . . Most Rev. J. P. MAHONEY, D.D.
Muenster (Abbey of St. Peter) . . Rt. Rev. Dom. J. WEBER, O.S.B. (Abbot-Ordinary)

PROVINCE OF SHERBROOKE

Archbishop of Sherbrooke: Most Rev. J. M. FORTIER, D.D.

Bishops

St.-Hyacinthe . . Most Rev. A. SANSCHAGRIN, D.D.
Nicolet . . . Most Rev. J. A. MARTIN, D.D.

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE

Archbishop of St. Boniface: Most Rev. MAURICE BAUDOUX, D.D.
Most Rev. ANTOINE HACAULT, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

Bishops

Fort Alexandre . . Most Rev. H. BELLEAU, D.D.

PROVINCE OF TORONTO

Archbishop of Toronto: H.E. Cardinal J. C. MCGUIGAN, D.D.

Coadjutor-Archbishop: Most Rev. PHILIP POCOCK, D.D., Most Rev. F. V. ALLEN, D.D., Most Rev. T. B. FULTON, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops).

Bishops

Hamilton . . . Most Rev. J. F. RYAN, D.D.
London . . . Most Rev. G. EMMETT CARTER, D.D.
Fort William . . Most Rev. EDWARD Q. JENNINGS, D.D.
St. Catharines . . Most Rev. T. J. MCCARTHY, D.D.

PROVINCE OF MONTREAL

Archbishop of Montreal: Most Rev. PAUL GRÉGOIRE, D.D.

Bishops

Montreal . . . Most Rev. L. P. WHELAN, D.D.
Most Rev. LEO BLAIS, D.D.
Most Rev. N. J. GALLAGHER, D.D.
Most Rev. VALERIEN BELANGER, D.D.
Most Rev. ANDRÉ A. CIMICHELLA, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops).
Joliette . . . Most Rev. R. AUDET, D.D.
Valleyfield . . Most Rev. P. CAZA, D.D.
St. John Q. . . Most Rev. G. M. CODERRE, D.D.
St.-Jerome . . Most Rev. E. FRENETTE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF MONCTON

Archbishop of Moncton: Most Rev. N. ROBICHAUD, D.D.

Bishops

Bathurst	Most Rev. EDGAR GODIN (Apostolic Administrator).
Saint John	Most Rev. JOSEPH M. GALLAGHER, D.D.
Edmundston	Most Rev. J. R. GAGNON, D.D.

PROVINCE OF OTTAWA

Archbishop of Ottawa: Most Rev. J. A. PLOURDE, D.D.

Bishops

Mont Laurier	Most Rev. ANDRÉ OUELLETTE, D.D.
Pembroke	Most Rev. W. J. SMITH, D.D.
Timmins	Most Rev. M. TESSIER, D.D.
Hearst	Most Rev. JACQUES LANDRIAULT, D.D.
Hull	Most Rev. PAUL E. CHARBONNEAU, D.D.

PROVINCE OF VANCOUVER

Archbishop of Vancouver: Most Rev. J. CARNEY, D.D.

Bishops

Victoria	Most Rev. REMI DE ROO, D.D.
Nelson	Most Rev. WILFRID E. DOYLE, D.D.
Kamloops	Most Rev. MICHAEL A. HARRINGTON, D.D.

PROVINCE OF GROUARD-MCLELLAN

Archbishop of Grouard-McLellan: Most Rev. H. ROUTHIER, D.D.

Bishops

Prince George	Most Rev. F. J. O'GRADY.
Mackenzie-Fort Smith	Most Rev. P. PICHÉ.
Whitehorse	Most Rev. J. P. MULVIHILL.

PROVINCE OF KEEWATIN-LE PAS

Archbishop of Keewatin-Le Pas: Most Rev. P. DUMOUCHEL, D.D.

Bishops

Churchill	Rt. Rev. ROBERT PARADIS (Apostolic Administrator).
Moosonee	Most Rev. J. LEGUERRIER.
Labrador-Schefferville	Most Rev. H. LÉGARÉ.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WINNIPEG

(Immediately subject to the Holy See)

Archbishop of Winnipeg: Most Rev. GEORGE B. FLAHIFF, D.D.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

Anglican population of Canada, 1961 Census: 2,409,068 (membership 1,173,519—1969).

Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada: (vacant).

General Sec. of General Synod: Ven. E. S. LIGHT, C.D., B.A., L.TH., D.D., Church House, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto 5.

PROVINCE OF CANADA

Archbishop of Fredericton: Most Rev. A. H. O'NEIL, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.

Bishops

Quebec	Rt. Rev. R. F. BROWN, B.A., D.C.L.
Montreal	Rt. Rev. R. K. MAGUIRE, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.
Newfoundland	Rt. Rev. R. L. SEABORN, M.A., B.D., D.D.
Novia Scotia	Rt. Rev. W. WALLACE DAVIS, B.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L.; Rt. Rev. G. F. ARNOLD, M.A., B.D., D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).

THE PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND

Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of All Canada: (vacant).

Bishops

Rupert's Land	Rt. Rev. B. VALENTINE, M.A., B.D.
Keewatin	Rt. Rev. H. V. R. STIFF, B.D., D.D.
Brandon	Rt. Rev. T. W. WILKINSON, D.D.
Calgary	Rt. Rev. M. L. GOODMAN, B.A., L.TH., D.D.
Saskatoon	Rt. Rev. S. C. STEER, M.A., D.D.
Athabasca	Rt. Rev. R. J. PIERCE, B.A., D.D. Rt. Rev. H. G. COOK, B.A., D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
Edmonton	Rt. Rev. W. G. BURCH, D.D.
Saskatchewan	Rt. Rev. W. H. H. CRUMP, D.D.
Arctic	Rt. Rev. D. B. MARSH, D.D.
Qu'Appelle	Rt. Rev. G. F. C. JACKSON, B.A., D.D., D.CAN.L.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Archbishop of Algoma: Most Rev. W. L. WRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

Bishops

Huron	Rt. Rev. G. N. LUXTON, D.D., LL.D. Rt. Rev. H. F. G. APPLEYARD, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop). Rt. Rev. C. J. QUEEN, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
Niagara	Rt. Rev. W. E. BAGNALL, B.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. Rt. Rev. C. R. H. WILKINSON, M.A., D.D. (Assistant Bishop).
Toronto	Rt. Rev. G. B. SNELL, D.D., M.A., PH.D. Rt. Rev. H. R. HUNT, M.A., D.D., Rt. Rev. L. S. GARNSWORTHY, B.A., L.TH. (Suffragan Bishops).
Ottawa	Rt. Rev. E. S. REED, D.D., D.C.L.
Ontario	(vacant).
Moosonee	Rt. Rev. J. A. WATTON, B.A., D.D. Rt. Rev. N. R. CLARKE, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Archbishop of New Westminster: Most Rev. G. P. GOWER, B.A., D.D.

Bishops

Caledonia	Rt. Rev. D. W. HAMBIDGE, A.L.C.D., B.D.
New Westminster	Rt. Rev. T. D. SOMERVILLE, B.D., D.D. (Coadjutor Bishop).
Cariboo	Rt. Rev. R. S. DEAN, M.TH., D.D.
Yukon	Rt. Rev. J. T. FRAME, S.T.B.
Kootenay	Rt. Rev. E. W. SCOTT, B.A.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada was inaugurated on June 10th, 1925, when the Congregational Churches of Canada, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the Local Union Churches in Western Canada were united into one Canadian Church. Since that date the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bermuda, has affiliated, and a number of Welsh Presbyterian, Reformed, and Union Congregations have been received into the United Church. On January 1st, 1968, the Evangelical United Brethren Church, Canada Conference, united with the United Church. The United Church has 2,581 pastoral churches, 3,477 ministers, and 1,060,335 members (Census figure 3,664,008).

Head Offices: United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, 7.

Moderator: Dr. ROBERT B. MCCLURE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Secretary: Rev. ERNEST E. LONG, B.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D.

Treasurer: DOUGLAS BORGAL.

Editor "The United Church Observer" (*Official Paper*): Rev. A. C. FORREST, B.A., B.D., D.D.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Presbyterian population of Canada (1961 Census) 818,558.

Church Offices: 50 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont.

Publs. include: *The Presbyterian Record, Every Day, Victory, Glad Tidings, The Message.*

Moderator: Rev. C. J. Mackay, D.D. (Montreal, Que.).

Joint Clerks: Rev. E. A. THOMSON, B.A., D.D. (Toronto), Rev. L. H. FOWLER, M.A., B.D., D.D. (Aurora, Ont.).

Treasurer: W. S. WALTON, Q.C. (Toronto).

BAPTIST ORGANISATION

Baptist Federation of Canada: 91 Queen St., Brantford, Ont.; total professing Baptist faith in Canada (1961 census) 519,585; 1,211 churches; membership 140,000; includes the United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces, the French Baptist Union, the Baptist Convention of Ontario-Quebec, the Baptist Union of Western Canada; missions: Angola, Kenya, Bolivia, India; Pres. (1967–70) JOSEPH J. ARTHURS; Gen. Sec. Dr. R. F. BULLEN; publs. *The Canadian Baptist, The Atlantic Baptist, Tidings, Link and Visitor, Baptist Leader, Enterprise, The Courier.*

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Ordained ministers 795, organised congregations 1,088, membership 306,770.

Branches of the Lutheran Church in Canada include the following: Lutheran Church in America, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches, Danish Lutheran Church Abroad, Independent Finnish, Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Lutheran Brethren.

Lutheran Council in Canada: 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg; Gen. Sec. Dr. EARL J. TREUSCH.

Canadian Lutheran World Relief: 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg; material aid and immigration agency for Lutherans; Exec. Sec. J. G. KEIL.

UKRAINIAN (GREEK) CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Canadian membership (1961 Census): 189,653; publs. *Ukrainian News, Our Aim, Progress, The Light, Redeemer's Voice.*

Archeparchy of Winnipeg: Most Rev. MAXIM HERMANIUK, C.SS.R., D.D., Archbishop Metropolitan of Winnipeg.

Eparchy of Edmonton: Most Rev. NEIL SAVARYN, O.S.B.M., D.D. (Edmonton).

Eparchy of Toronto: Most Rev. ISIDORE BORECKY, D.D. (Toronto).

Eparchy of Saskatoon: Most Rev. ANDREW ROBORECKY, D.D. (Saskatoon).

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

Number of members (1961 Census), 239,766.

UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF CANADA

7 St. John's Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Man.

The Church was founded in 1918. There are 300 parishes and 150,000 members; publ. *Herald*, circ. 5,000.

Metropolitan: Most Rev. ILARION (OHIENKO), Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada; 101 Cathedral Avenue, Winnipeg, 4.

The Romanian Orthodox and the Syrian Orthodox Churches are also represented in Canada.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The Jews of Canada number 254,368 (1961 Census).

Jewish Community Council (Va'ad Ha'Ir): 5791 Victoria Avenue, Montreal; Exec. Dir. Rabbi ISAAC L. HECHTMAN.

Jewish Community Council: 151 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. MICHAEL GREENBERG; Exec. Dir. HY HOCHBERG.

OTHER CHURCHES

Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada: International Head Office: 10 Overlea Blvd., Toronto 17, Ontario; Gen. Superintendent R. W. TAITINGER; Gen. Sec. Treas. C. H. STILLER; Exec. Dir. Overseas Missions C. W. LYNN; 110,000 mems.; publ. *The Pentecostal Testimony*, circ. 14,700.

Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada: f. 1873; Bishop Primus Rt. Rev. D. A. G. RANKILOR, D.D., 4034 Gordon Head Rd., Victoria, British Columbia; Sec. of the Synod Mrs. J. GORDON, Synod Office, Church of Our Lord, Humboldt at Blanshard Sts., Victoria, British Columbia; 7,600 mems.

Religious Society of Friends: 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto 5; Clerk of Canadian Yearly Meeting of Friends C. LEROY JONES, 73 Denvale Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.; as well as religious activities, the Society is active in peace and social reform; publ. *Canadian Friend.*

Churches of Christ (Disciples) in Canada: 695A St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto 10; Gen. Sec. K. S. WILLS; 78 churches, 8,099 mems.; title to be changed 1969; publ. *The Canadian Disciple* (monthly).

Evangelical United Brethren Church: 10,291 mems.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 34 Queen Street West, Suite 24, Brampton, Ontario; Pres. C. LELAND DAVEY; 60,000 mems. in Canada.

Salvation Army in Canada: 20 Albert Street, Toronto 1; Commissioner CLARENCE D. WISEMAN.

THE PRESS

The Canadian press has a tradition of complete freedom from government restriction of any kind. Its function has not been officially defined, and the journalist has no major press legislation to contend with except the laws of libel, which he must observe closely.

The press suffers from heavy competition from U.S. newspapers and periodicals (particularly the latter), amongst which the Canadian editions of *Time* and *Reader's Digest* are prominent, accounting for 60 per cent of periodical revenue in Canada. To protect national publications from this competition, a law was passed in June 1965 which, by imposing a discriminatory tax on advertising, restricted to 25 per cent the foreign stake in ownership of Canadian newspapers and periodicals. However, *Time* and *Reader's Digest* were exempted; and the Bill also met much criticism as an infringement of press liberty.

Economic conditions have in recent years caused a growing concentration of ownership, resulting in the emergence of three principal newspaper groups, while the number of periodicals published has declined steadily over the past 25 years. The power of the groups is however relatively slight, the largest group containing papers with relatively small circulations. Furthermore group managements encourage a measure of independent editorial policy. The principal groups are:

The Thomson Group: (Pres. of Thomson Newspapers Ltd., Canada, and Thomson Newspapers Inc., U.S.A., KENNETH R. THOMSON) owns 40 newspapers of which 28, with a total circulation of 311,000, are dailies; 18 of these are in Ontario, the largest being *Sudbury Star* (31,000); the group also includes 74 papers in the United Kingdom, and 30 each in the U.S.A. and southern Africa.

The Southam Group: (Pres. ST. CLAIR BALFOUR) controls eight daily newspapers with a total circulation of 623,000, including the *Edmonton Journal, Hamilton Spectator, Vancouver Prince, Calgary Herald* and *Winnipeg Tribune;* also has holdings in radio stations.

Free Press Publications: (Pres. JOHN SIFTON) controls seven daily newspapers with a total circulation of 780,000, including the Toronto *Globe and Mail, Vancouver Sun, Winnipeg Free Press* and *Ottawa Journal.*

In addition to these groups the **Sifton** group (Pres. MICHAEL SIFTON) controls the Regina *Leader Post* (59,000) and *Saskatoon Star Phoenix* (50,000).

A feature of the Canadian press is its heavy reliance on advertisements as the main source of revenue.

There are one hundred and fifteen daily newspapers with a total circulation of 1,460,321 copies, of which the twelve largest dailies account for 50 per cent and the eleven French dailies for 18 per cent. The widest-circulating dailies include the *Toronto Daily Star* (377,000), *The Sun*, Vancouver (251,000), *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto (270,000), Toronto *Telegram* (241,000), *La Presse*, Montreal (210,000), *The Montreal Star* (194,000), *The Gazette*, Montreal (141,000) and *The Edmonton Journal* (142,000).

There is no truly national press, the wide dispersion of the population and the constitutional emphasis on provincial control of local affairs contributing to the development of a strong and authoritative local press. Though the Montreal *Gazette* and Toronto *Globe and Mail* are distributed by air to all large cities, their attitudes and interests remain regionally oriented. Other influential dailies include *La Presse*, Montreal and *Le Soleil*, Quebec. Fifteen urban centres have two or more dailies—Montreal 7 (4 are French), Quebec 4 (3), Toronto 3, Ottawa 3 (1), Vancouver and Winnipeg 2 each. The resultant thorough treatment of local affairs is not made at the expense of international news; however, a considerable proportion of the contents of the smaller Canadian papers is from U.S. or U.K. syndicated sources, and news which is not local has a strong U.S. flavour. Most papers balance serious and popular material about equally.

There are 826 weekly newspapers, of which one-fifth are French, and a further 70 cater for other language groups. The weekly press has great influence on national and local affairs, and plays an important role in remote places where no daily press exists. The Toronto *Financial Post*, containing national financial news, has a distribution in most large urban centres. Among periodicals, the only one which can claim to be national in its attitudes and readership is the fortnightly *Maclean's Magazine*, which also has a French edition. Other important periodicals include *Chatelaine* (women's interests) and *Star Weekly* and *Weekend*, which combine entertainment with serious appeal, and local magazines such as *Atlantic Advocate* and the heavier *Montrealer.*

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

ALBERTA

Advocate: P.O.B. 520, Red Deer; f. 1901; evening, excl. Sun.; Editor and Publisher F. P. GALBRAITH; circ. 10,234.

Calgary Albertan: 830 10th Avenue, S.W. Calgary; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Publr. G. M. BELL; Man. Editor DONALD M. PEACOCK; circ. 36,717.

Calgary Herald: Herald Building, Calgary; f. 1885; evening; Independent; Editor-in-Chief R. L. SANBURN; circ. 95,000.

Journal: Journal Office, Edmonton; f. 1903; evening; Independent; Editor A. SHADDON; circ. 142,051.

Lethbridge Herald: 504 7th Street South, Lethbridge; f. 1907; daily; Independent-Liberal; Editor C. W. MOWERS; Man. Editor JOE BALLA; circ. 19,766.

Medicine Hat News: Sixth Avenue, Medicine Hat; f. 1910; Independent-Liberal; Publr. IAN C. MACDONALD; Editor FRED MCGUINESS; circ. 7,875.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chinese Times: 1 Pender St. E., Vancouver; f. 1907; morning (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor CHAN MUN BUN; circ. 5,000.

Citizen, The: Northwest Publications Ltd., Prince George; f. 1957; evening; Publr. W. L. GRIFFITH; Editor HARRY BOYLE; circ. 11,913.

Colonist: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria; f. 1858; morning; daily (ex. Mon.); Independent; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief R. J. BOWER; Man. Editor F. BARNES; circ. 39,228 (daily), 44,239 (Sunday).

The Columbian: 35 Sixth St., New Westminster; f. 1860; evening; Independent; Man. Editor I. E. HAMBLY; circ. 26,219.

Courier: Kelowna; Publr. R. P. MACLEAN; circ. 9,360.

Free Press: Nanaimo; f. 1874; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Publr. C. W. RAMSDEN; Editor R. PETER LOUDON; circ. 10,151.

News: Nelson; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Editor A. W. GIBBON; circ. 10,037.

News: P.O.B. 580, Prince Rupert; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. G. J. HALL; Editor L. HARRINGTON; circ. 4,080.

Province: 2250 Granville Street, Vancouver 9; f. 1898; morning; Independent; Editor P. SHERMAN; Man. Editor M. J. MOORE; circ. 108,464.

Sentinel: Head Office: 425 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Local Office: 206 Seymour St., Kamloops; f. 1880; Independent; evening; Publr. and Gen. Man. C. O. PICKREM; Editor G. SMITH; circ. 9,207.

Sun: 2250 Granville St., Vancouver; f. 1886; evening; Liberal; Man. Editor E. SWANGARD; Publr. J. STUART KEATE; circ. 251,266.

Times: Trail; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor JOHN SHORT; circ. 6,002.

Victoria Daily Times: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria; f. 1884; evening; Ind. Liberal; Publr. W. A. IRWIN; Editor BRIAN A. TOBIN; circ. 31,500.

MANITOBA

Graphic: Portage la Prairie; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor W. H. VOPNI; circ. 3,347.

Reminder: Flin Flon; f. 1946; Independent; evening, excl. Sun.; Editor and Publr. T. W. DOBSON; circ. 3,400.

Sun: 24 Tenth St., Brandon; f. 1882; evening; Independent; Editor L. D. WHITEHEAD; circ. 14,100.

Tribune: Smith St., Winnipeg; f. 1890; evening; Independent; Publr. A. R. WILLIAMS; Editor TOM GREEN; circ. 76,680.

Winnipeg Free Press: 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg; f. 1872; Independent-Liberal; Publisher R. S. MALONE; Exec. Editor PETER MCLINTOCK; circ. 135,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND

News: 355–59 Duckworth St., St. John's; f. 1894; morning; Independent-Conservative; Man. Editor E. J. BONNELL; Editor L. C. CURRIE; circ. 6,602.

Telegram: Duckworth St., St. John's; f. 1879; evening; Independent; Man. Editor S. R. HERDER; Editor M. F. HARRINGTON; circ. 24,278, Sat. 49,109.

Western Star: Brook St., Corner Brook; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Editor M. F. HARRINGTON; circ. 6,904, Sat. 10,119.

NEW BRUNSWICK

L'Evangeline: P.O.B. 1050, Moncton; f. 1887; French; morning; Independent; Editor JACQUES FILTEAU; circ. 10,251.

Gleaner: Phoenix Square, Fredericton; f. 1880; evening; Independent; Editor J. M. S. WARDELL; circ. 14,508.

Telegraph-Journal: Crown and Union Sts., Saint John; f. 1868; morning; Independent; Editor S. D. TRUEMAN; Managing Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 28,251.

Times-Globe: Cnr. Crown and Union Streets, Saint John; f. 1904; evening; Independent; Editor S. D. TRUEMAN; Managing Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 24,568.

Times and Transcript: Moncton Publishing Co. Ltd., 939 Main St., Moncton; amalg. 1944; morning, evening; Independent; Publr. J. K. GRAINGER; Editor-in-Chief E. W. LARRACEY; circ. 32,470.

NOVA SCOTIA

Cape Breton Post: Post Building, Sydney; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Publr. ROY D. DUCHEMIN; Editor T. L. GUY; circ. 27,405.

Chronicle-Herald: 1650 Argyle St., Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949; morning; Independent; Editor W. MARCH; Man. Editor H. T. SHEA; circ. 73,363.

Daily News: Truro; f. 1891; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor J. M. MURPHY; circ. 4,633.

Mail-Star: 1650 Argyle St., Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949; evening; Independent; Man. Editor H. T. SHEA; circ. 46,603.

News: Amherst; f. 1893; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Gen. Man. and Editor R. W. ANDRES; circ. 3,825.

News: New Glasgow; f. 1917; evening; Conservative; Editor J. R. H. SUTHERLAND; circ. 9,697.

ONTARIO

Beacon-Herald: Stratford; f. 1887; evening; Independent; Editor TOM J. DOLAN; circ. 9,940.

Canadian Observer: Sarnia; f. 1853; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. B. MCKAY; Man. Editor GEOFF LANE; circ. 18,406.

Chatham Daily News: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Chatham; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publr. J. K. STEWART; Gen. Man. J. M. BOWERS; circ. 14,816.

Citizen: Ottawa; f. 1844; evening; Independent; Editor CHRISTOPHER YOUNG; Publr. R. W. SOUTHAM; circ. 82,254.

Daily Commercial News and Building Record: 34 St. Patrick St., Toronto 2B; f. 1927; morning (ex. Sat. and Sun.); Editor T. BRANDON JONES; circ. 10,518.

Daily Hebrew Journal: 409 College St., Toronto; f. 1911; Yiddish and English; Independent; Editor S. B. ROSE.

Daily Mercury, The: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Guelph; f. 1854; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. R. L. HAMILL; Editor J. F. COLLINS; circ. 16,788.

Droit, Le: 375 Rideau St., Ottawa; f. 1913; evening; French; Independent; Publr. J. A. GRATTON; Chief Editor MARCEL GINGRAS; circ. 41,000.

Evening Reporter, The: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Galt; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. N. D. HAMILTON; Editor A. F. HERBERT; circ. 13,467.

Examiner, The: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Barrie; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publr. W. K. WALLS; Gen. Man. WILLIAM TELFER; circ. 9,854.

Examiner: Hunter and Water St., Peterborough; f. 1848; evening; Independent; Publr. R. DAVIES; Gen. Man. W. J. GARNER; Exec. Editor G. WILSON CRAW; circ. 27,350.

Expositor: 53 Dalhousie St., Brantford; f. 1852; evening; Independent; Man. Editor P. M. PRESTON; Gen. Man. JOHN C. PRESTON; circ. 25,716.

Free Press: 369 York St., London; f. 1849; morning and evening; Independent; Publr. WALTER J. BLACKBURN; Editor WILLIAM C. HEINE; circ. 124,090.

Globe and Mail: Toronto; f. 1844; morning; Independent; Pres. and Publr. J. L. COOPER; circ. 269,698.

Intelligencer: Belleville; evening; Independent; Publr. G. A. MORTON; circ. 17,500.

Journal-Record, The: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Oakville; f. 1962; evening; Independent; Publr. and Gen. Man. V. H. WILSON; circ. 7,580.

Mercury: Guelph; f. 1854; evening; Independent; News Editor DON MULLAN; circ. 18,239.

News: Chatham; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publr. J. M. BOWERS; Editor DOUGLAS C. WHITE; circ. 14,796.

News-Chronicle: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto 2; L.O. Port Arthur; f. 1904; evening; Independent; Publr. and Gen. Man. C. B. BINDER; Editor M. YARROW; circ. 15,103.

Northern Daily News: Kirkland Lake; f. 1922; evening (ex. Sunday); Publr. and Gen. Man. T. O'LAUGHLIN; Man. Editor J. FARRINGTON; circ. 6,222.

Nugget: North Bay; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Man. Editor C. M. FELLMAN; circ. 17,637.

Observer: 186 Alexander St., Pembroke; f. 1855; evening (ex. Sunday); Publr. J. E. MILLER; Editor W. H. HIGGINSON; circ. 7,818.

Oshawa Times: Oshawa; daily; Independent; Man. Editor P. A. TISSINGTON; circ. 24,500.

Ottawa Citizen: 136 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1844; evening; Editor CHRISTOPHER YOUNG; circ. 82,254.

Ottawa Journal: 237 Queen St., Ottawa; f. 1885; evening; Independent-Conservative; Pres. I. NORMAN SMITH; circ. 78,318.

Packet and Times: Orillia; f. 1867; evening (ex. Sunday); Editor J. MARSHALL; circ. 7,808.

Post: Lindsay; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editors and Publishers WILSON AND WILSON LTD.; circ. 4,001.

Record: Kitchener; f. 1878; evening; Independent; Publisher JOHN E. MOTZ; circ. 55,266.

Recorder and Times: Recorder Printing Co. Ltd., Brockville; f. 1821; evening; Independent-Liberal; Editor A. C. RUNCIMAN; circ. 11,103.

Reporter: Galt; f. 1846 (daily), 1846 (weekly); evening; Independent; Publisher N. D. HAMILTON; Editor A. F. HERBERT; circ. 13,723.

Review: Niagara Falls; f. 1914; evening; Independent; Publr. F. H. LESLIE; Editor W. B. LESLIE; circ. 18,200.

Sarnia Observer, The: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Sarnia; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. B. MCKAY; circ. 18,274.

Sault Daily Star: 369 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie; f. 1912; noon and evening; Independent; Man. Dir. R. L. CURRAN; Asst. Man. Dir. J. A. CURRAN; circ. 20,893.

Sentinel-Review: Woodstock; f. 1886; evening; Independent; Editor R. PORTEOUS; circ. 10,125.

Shing Wah Daily News: 12 Hagerman St., Toronto 100; f. 1916; evening (ex. Sun.); Chinese; Editor S. F. MOR; circ. 4,816.

Spectator: 115 King St. East, Hamilton; f. 1843; evening; Independent; Vice-Pres. and Publisher T. E. NICHOLS; Man. Editor G. BULLOCK; circ. 130,000.

Standard: St. Catharines; f. 1891; evening; Independent; Editorial Page Editor A. E. KINGSLEY; Managing Editor L. N. SMITH; circ. 35,000.

Standard-Freeholder: Cornwall; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Man. Editor ERIK WATT; circ. 14,723.

Star: 33 Mackenzie Street, Sudbury; f. 1908; evening; Independent; Publisher and Gen. Man. J. R. MEAKES; circ. 31,000.

Star: Windsor; f. 1918; evening; Independent; Pres. H. A. GRAYBIEL; Editor W. L. CLARK; circ. 87,722.

Sudbury Star: 425 University Ave., Toronto 2; f. 1908; largest of the 18 Ontario local daily newspapers published from this address by the Thomson Group; Publr. and Gen. Man. J. R. MEAKES; circ. 34,458.

Sun-Times: Owen Sound; Sun f. 1890, Times f. 1853; Independent; Man. Editor T. A. DAVIDSON; circ. 14,047.

Telegram: 440 Front St. West, Toronto 135; f. 1876; afternoon; Independent; Chair. and Publr. JOHN BASSETT; Pres. D. S. PERIGOE; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief A. H. AGNEW; circ. 241,000.

Times-Journal: Fort William; f. 1887; evening; purchased by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. in September 1962; Man. Editor C. J. COPPS; circ. 16,900.

Times-Journal: St. Thomas; f. 1881; evening; Independent; Publisher GEORGE M. DINGMAN; Exec. Editor L. J. BEAVIS; Man. Editor HUGH AGNEW; circ. 11,700.

Timmins Daily Press: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Timmins; f. 1933; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. W. C. ANDERSON; Editor JOHN WILSON; circ. 11,626.

Toronto Daily Star: 80 King St. W.; f. 1892; evening; Independent-Liberal; Pres. and Publr. BELAND H. HONDERICH; circ. 377,477, Sat. 441,089.

Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto 2; L.O. Welland; f. 1863; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. P. DAWDY; Editor T. N. MORRISON; circ. 19,800.

Whig-Standard: Kingston; f. 1810; evening; Independent; Pres. and Publr. M. L. DAVIES; Editor R. D. OWEN; circ. 30,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian: Prince St., Charlottetown; f. 1887; morning; Independent; Editor W. WARD; circ. 16,740.

Journal-Pioneer: Summerside; amalgamated 1951; evening (ex. Sat. and Sun.); Editor ELMER MURPHY; circ. 8,025.

Patriot: Charlottetown; f. 1851; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; circ. 5,091.

QUEBEC

L'Action: 3 Place Jean-Talon, Quebec; f. 1907; evening; Independent; F.; Publr. GUY HAMEL; Editor ROGER BRUNEAU; Man. Editor JEAN GUILBERT; circ. 32,330.

Devoir, Le: 434 Notre Dame Est, Montreal; f. 1910; morning; Independent; F.; Editor CLAUDE RYAN; circ. 41,081.

Gazette: 1000 St. Antoine St., Montreal; f. 1778; morning; Independent-Conservative; Gen. Man. H. LARKIN; Editor EDGAR A. COLLARD; circ. 140,874.

Journal de Montreal, Le: 4270 Papineau, Montreal 34; f. 1964; F.; Man. Editor REJEAN ST. ARNAUD; circ. 48,338.

Metro Express: 6900 St. Denis St., Montreal; f. 1964; morning; F.; Editor YVON TURCOT.

Montreal-Matin: 2580 Blvd. St. Joseph East, Montreal; f. 1930; morning; F.; Independent; Publr. RÉGENT DESJARDINS; circ. 137,595, Sat. 114,291.

Montreal Mirror, The: Montreal; f. 1969; English.

Montreal Star: 241–45 St. James St. West, Montreal 1; f. 1869; evening; English; Independent; Editor-in-Chief G. V. FERGUSON; circ. 192,000, Sat. 219,000.

Nouvelliste, Le: 500 St. Georges St., Trois Rivières, P.Q.; f. 1920; evening; F.; Independent; Pres. ERIC FERRAT; Man. Editor J. RENE FERRON; Editor PIERRE DANSEREAU; circ. 47,564.

Presse, La: 7 St. James St. West, Montreal; f. 1884; evening with Saturday edition; Independent; F.; Man. Editor MAURICE DAGENOIS; circ. 209,893.

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.; L.O. P.O.B. 100, Quebec; f. 1764 (Chronicle) and 1875 (Telegraph), amalgamated 1925; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. H. MONAGHAN; Editor R. TAMITEGAMA; circ. 4,958.

Record: Sherbrooke; evening; Independent; Editorial Dir. C. HUGH DOHERTY; circ. 8,959.

Soleil, Le: 500 rue de la Couronne, Quebec; f. 1881; morning; Independent; F.; Editor RAYMOND DUBÉ; circ. 161,881.

Tribune: 221 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke; f. 1910; evening; Independent; F.; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Editor YVON DUBÉ; circ. 36,935.

Voix de L'Est, La: 136 Main St., Granby; f. 1945; evening; F.; Editor and Publr. AIMÉ LAURION; circ. 11,219.

F. = Printed in French.

SASKATCHEWAN

Daily Herald: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.; L.O. Prince Albert; f. 1911; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. W. DENHOFF; Editor N. HRYCUIK; circ. 7,653.

Leader-Post: Leader-Post Bldg., Park St. and Victoria Ave., Regina; f. 1883; evening; Independent; Editor T. MELVILLE; Gen. Man. WILLIAM THOMSON; circ. 60,345.

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix: 204 5th Ave. W., Saskatoon; f. 1902; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. NORMAN G. PATERSON; Editor M. D. MACDONALD; circ. 49,454.

Times-Herald: 44 Fairford St., West, Moose Jaw; f. 1889; evening; Independent; Editor J. RAY GUAY; circ. 9,500.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(W = weekly; F = fortnightly; M = monthly; B = bi-monthly; Q = quarterly.)

ALBERTA

Canadian Author and Bookman/Canadian Poetry: 8128 97th Ave., Edmonton 82; Editor S. W. CHALMERS; circ. 1,600.

Fish and Game: 332 40th Ave. N.E., Calgary; f. 1948; Editor E. MILLER; B.

Ukrainian News: 10967 97th St., Edmonton 17; f. 1927; Ukrainian interests; Editor Rev. M. SOPULAK; circ. 9,259; W.

Western Week; 12 Piron St., St. Albert; Publr. W. E. JAMISON; W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia Historical Quarterly: Provincial Archives, Parliament Buildings; f. 1937; history of British Columbia and N.W. Coast; Editor W. E. IRELAND (Provincial Librarian and Archivist, Victoria, B.C.).

Country Life in British Columbia: 207 West Hastings St., Vancouver; f. 1915; associated with the B.C. Federation of Agriculture; Editor J. R. ARMSTRONG; circ. 12,322; M.

Current Events: P.O.B. 45, Vancouver; travel and guide book; circ. 10,000; M.

Financial Record: Suite 406,198 W. Hastings St., Vancouver 3; Man. Editor S. G. RUSK; W.

Garden Beautiful: Vancouver; f. 1932; horticulture; Editor S. M. OLIVER; M.

Vancouver Life: 1012 Hornby St., Vancouver 1; f. 1965; Publr. DONALD C. CROMIE; Editor J. LYNDON GROVE; M.

Western Business and Industry: 2000 W. 12th Ave., Vancouver 9; Editor DON JOHNSTON; M.

Western Fisheries: 1104 Hornby St., Vancouver 1; f. 1929; commercial fishing industry journal; Man. Dir. E. G. KIDD; Editor GERALD G. KIDD; M.

Western Miner: 1200 West Pender St., Vancouver 1; Editor C. H. MITCHELL; M.

MANITOBA

Beaver: Hudson's Bay Co., Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg; f. 1920; travel, exploration, development, ethnology and history of the Canadian North; Editor MALVINA BOLUS; circ. 28,000; Q.

Canadian Farmer: 462 Hargrave St., Winnipeg 2; f. 1903; Ukrainian; Independent; Editor-in-Chief MYROSLAW ROMAN SHKAWRYTKO; circ. 22,780; W.

Canadian Register, *Manitoba Edition*: 504 Scott Building, 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1962; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 6,800.

Country Guide: 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21; f. 1882; agriculture; Editor Don BARON; circ. 327,070.

Courier: 955 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg; f. 1907; German; Independent; Editors F. REHWALD, PETER J. PERSKE; circ. 17,470; W. (Thurs.).

Free Press Weekly: F. P. Publications, Winnipeg; f. 1872; merged with *Farmers' Advocate* 1965; Editor BRUCE MCDONALD; W.; circ. 600,000.

Israelite Press: 704 Broadway, P.O.B. 741, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Yiddish and English; serving the Jewish community of Western Canada from the Great Lakes to the Pacific; Independent; Editor MELVIN FENSON; W.

Modern Farmer, The: 171 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg; Editor THOMAS PAGE; W.

Motor in Canada: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg; f. 1915; Western Canada's automotive trade publication; Man. JACK MITCHELL; Editor RALF NEUENDORFF; M.; circ. 13,000.

New Pathway: 184 Alexander Ave., Box 785, Winnipeg; f. 1930; Ukrainian; Independent; Sat.; Editor A. D. DOBRIANSKY; circ. 12,553.

Nordwesten: 462 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg; f. 1888; German; Independent; Editor DIETRICH E. WOLF; circ. 16,909; W.

Norrona: Dahl Co. Ltd., 325 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Norwegian; Editor M. TALGOY; W.

Our Sunday Visitor of Canada: 504 Scott Building, 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1959; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 41,600.

Trade and Commerce: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg 21; f. 1910; industry and commerce; Editor R. TYRE; M.

Ukrainian Voice: 210–216 Dufferin Ave.; P.O.B. 3629, Sta. B, Winnipeg 4; f. 1910; Ukrainian; Independent; Man. Editor JOHN SYRNICK; circ. 12,175; W.

Western Construction and Building: 84 Isabel St., Winnipeg; f. 1949; Editor JOHN R. DOLENUCK; M.

Western Jewish News: 306 Time Building, Winnipeg; Independent; circ. 16,230; W.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Advertiser: Grand Falls; f. 1936; Editor F. D. R. Lush.

Herald: P.O.B. 5266, St. John's; f. 1945; Independent; W.; Publisher G. W. STIRLING; Editor R. PUMPHREY; circ. 21,000.

Newfoundland Herald: Water St. W., St. John's; f. 1946; English; Editor D. JAMIESON; W.

Newfoundland Journal of Commerce: Box 5127, St. John's; f. 1933; Editor A. G. AYRE; M.

Newfoundland Quarterly: P.O. Box 5874, St. John's; f. 1901; history, the arts and general; Editor L. W. JANES.

Sun: Twillingate; f. 1880; Independent; Sats.; Editor and Publisher STEWART ROBERTS.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Advocate: Gleaner Building, Fredericton; f. 1956; Editor and Publisher J. M. S. WARDELL; Man. Editor JOHN BRADDOCK; circ. 22,000; M.

Atlantic Fisherman and Shipping Review: Tribune Press Bldg., Sackville; f. 1961; Editor D. M. MCKAY; M.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Inuttituut (*The Eskimo Way*): f. 1959 by the Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa; all Eskimo publication; Editor HARRIET GORDON RUSTON.

NOVA SCOTIA

Casket: Antigonish; f. 1852; Independent; Editor P. A. G. MACKAY; circ. 10,710.

Dalhousie Review: Dalhousie University, Halifax; f. 1921; literary and general; Q.; Editor C. L. BENNET.

ONTARIO

Agricultural Institute Review: Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa 4; f. 1934; official organ of the Agricultural Institute of Canada; Editor W. E. HENDERSON.

Applied Graphics: Box 157, Agincourt; M.

Arts/Canada: 129 Adelaide West, Toronto; f. 1943; Editor ANNE BRODZKY.

Canada Gazette: Ottawa; f. 1867; official organ of the Government of Canada; Editor THE QUEEN'S PRINTER; W.

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Journal: Commonwealth Bldg., 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa; f. 1955; Man. Editor H. C. LUTTMAN; M.

Canadian Architect, The: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1955; Publr. S. J. COHEN; Editor JAMES A. MURRAY; M.

Canadian Author and Bookman: 133 Bathurst Street, Toronto; f. 1923; organ of the Canadian Authors' Association; Literary; Editor H. R. PERCY.

Canadian Churchman: 600 Jarvis St., Toronto 5; (National Newspaper of the Anglican Church of Canada); f. 1871; general and religious; Editor HUGH MCCULLUM; circ. 290,000; M.

Canadian Cinematography: 2/533 Gerrard St. E., Scarborough; B.

Canadian Geographical Journal: 488 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa 2,; f. 1930; organ of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society; circ. 22,702; Editor WILLIAM J. MEGILL; M.

Canadian Labour: 100 Argyle Ave., Ottawa 4; f. 1956; Labour; Editor ROY LABERGE; M.

Canadian Nurse: 50 The Driveway, Ottawa; f. 1905; official organ of the Canadian Nurses' Association; Editor VIRGINIA A. LINDABURY; circ. 69,359; French edition *L'Infirmière Canadienne*; Editor Mlle CLAIRE BIGUÉ; circ. 21,296.

Canadian Register: 67 Bond St., Toronto 2; f. 1942; Publr. SHAUN MACGRATH.

Canadian Sportsman: 136 Broadway, Tillsonburg; f. 1870; Editor G. CLIFFORD CHAPMAN; W.

Canadian Welfare: 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa 3; f. 1924; journal published by Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa; social welfare, trends and practices in Canada; Editor DORIS SHACKLETON; six times a year.

Chemistry in Canada: 151 Slater St., Ottawa; Editor D. W. EMMERSON; M.

Electronics and Communications: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; Editor DUANE E. SHARP; M.

Executive: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1958; Editor W. J. CRICHTON; M.

Labour Gazette: Canada Department of Labour, Ottawa; f. 1900; English and French editions; labour problems, industrial, economic, statistical; Editor JACK E. NUGENT; Circ. Man. J. E. ABBEY; M.

Labour Review: Canadian Federation of Labour, Box 64, Terminal "A", Ottawa 2; f. 1936; Editor W. T. BURFORD; M.

Mining in Canada: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1927; M.

Nouvelle Revue Canadienne, La: Case Postale 614, Ottawa; French; literary.

ONTARIO—PUBLISHED IN TORONTO

The following are all published by Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

Bus and Truck Transport: f. 1925; Editor P. INGRAM; M; circ. 17,952.

Canadian Automotive Trade: f. 1920; Editor ANTHONY SLOGA; M.; circ. 30,601.

Canadian Aviation: f. 1927; Editor PETER BRANNON; circ. 9,084.

Canadian Boating: 4 Collier St., 5; f. 1926; Editor BRUCE PROCTOR. Also published **Annual Cruise Guide**; nine issues yearly.

Canadian Electronics Engineering: f. 1957; Editor IAN R. DUTTON; M.; circ. 10,115.

Canadian Grocer: f. 1886; Editor MAURICE SHORE; F.; circ. 14,726.

Canadian Homes: f. 1925; architecture, interior decoration; Editor JAMES PURDIE; M.; circ. 1,970,470.

Canadian Hotel & Restaurant: 481 University Ave., Toronto 2; and Maclean-Hunter Ltd., 30 Old Burlington St., London, S.W.1; f. 1923; Editor COLIN MCLAREN; M.; circ. 22,920.

Chatelaine: f. 1928; women's journal; Editors DORIS ANDERSON, FERNANDE SAINT-MARTIN; M.; circ. 935,985.

Civic Administration: f. 1949; Editor FRANK MORGAN; M.; circ. 13,680.

Electrical Contractor and Maintenance Supervisor: f. 1951; Editor FRANK E. HAARHOFF; M.; circ. 12,205.

Financial Post: 481 University Ave., Toronto 2; f. 1907; Editor PAUL S. DEACON; W.; circ. 150,987.

Heavy Construction News: f. 1957; Editor RON RICHARDSON; W.; circ. 13,290.

Home Goods Retailing: f. 1955; Editor JOHN J. DOWNEY; F.; circ. 14,079.

Maclean's Magazine: f. 1905; general interest; Editor BORDEN SPEARS; circ. 625,517.

Mechanical Contracting and Plumbing: f. 1907; Editor TED HEWITT; circ. 17,520.

Modern Power and Engineering: f. 1907; Manager A. T. CONRON; circ. 11,044.

Canadian Builder: f. 1952; Editor CLIFFORD FOWKE; M.; circ. 17,248.

Office Equipment and Methods: f. 1955; Editor A. G. ROBERTS; M.; circ. 14,049.

Style: f. 1888; Editor BRUCE GENDALL; F.; circ. 10,600.

Applied Therapeutics: Seccombe House, 443 Mt. Pleasant Rd.; f. 1959; Editor Dr. T. ANDERSON; M.

Architecture Canada: 160 Eglinton Ave. E.; M.

Bâtiment: 481 University Ave.; complete coverage of the French-speaking building construction industry; Editor ROBERT HENRY; M.

Board of Trade Journal: Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide St. W.; f. 1910; business; Editor C. J. DAVIES; circ. 15,000.

Building Materials News: 46 St. Clair Ave. E.; f. 1945; trade; Editor ALEC CLEMENTS; M.; circ. 20,806.

The Canadian/Canadian Star Weekly: Southstar Publishers Ltd., 401 Bay St.; f. 1965; features and illustrated; Editor MICHAEL HANLON; circ. 2,000,000; W.

Canadian Bar Review: 2 Tremont Crescent, Don Mills; f. 1923; Editors Dr. J. G. CASTEL, R. C. MERRIAM; Q.; circ. 12,900.

Canadian Broadcaster: 217 Bay Street; f. 1942; trade; Publ. RICHARD G. LEWIS; B.; circ. 2,139.

Canadian Chartered Accountant: The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, 250 Bloor St. East, 5; f. 1911; accounting, management, professional; Editor RENNY ENGLEBERT; M.; circ. 27,000.

Canadian Forest Industries: Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1880 as *Canada Lumberman*; Editor STEVE TROWER; M.

Canadian Forum: 56 Esplanade St. E., Toronto 1; f. 1920; political, literary and economic; Editor ABRAHAM ROTSTEIN.

Canadian Free Press: 752A Yonge St.; Editor H. SMITH; M.

Canadian Historical Review: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1896; Editor R. CRAIG BROWN; Q.; circ. 3,400.

Canadian Journal of Economics (Revue canadienne d'Economique: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1968; organ of Canadian Economics Asssciation (*Association canadienne d'Economique*); Managing Editors A. ASIMAKOPULOS and A. RAYNAULD; Q; circ. 3,000.

Canadian Journal of Mathematics: University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1949; publ. for the Canadian Mathematical Congress; Editors J. H. H. CHALK, K. MURASUGI; B; circ. 1,400.

Canadian Journal of Political Science (Revue canadienne de Science Politique): University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1968; organ of the Canadian Political Science Association (*Association canadienne des Sciences politiques*); Co-Editors JOHN MEISEL and LÉON DION; circ. 2,700.

Canadian Journal of Psychology (Revue Canadienne de Psychologie): University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1947; journal of the Canadian Psychological Assn.; Editor G. J. MOGENSON; six times a year.

Canadian Journal of Public Health: 1255 Yonge Street, Toronto 7; journal of the Canadian Public Health Association; f. 1910; Editor JOHN KEAYS.

Canadian Journal of Surgery/Journal Canadien de Chirurgie: 150 St. George St.; f. 1957; English and French; Editor G. T. DICKINSON; Q.

Canadian Journal of Theology: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 181; f. 1955; Christian Thought; Editor-in-Chief; Rev. Prof. E. R. FAIRWEATHER; Q.

Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart: 68 Broadview Ave., Toronto 8; f. 1891; Catholic; Editor Rev. F. J. POWER, S.J.; circ. 22,000; M.

Canadian Metalworking Machine Production: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1937; Editor PAUL WAGNER; circ. 8,965; M.

Canadian Motorist: Ontario Motor League, Carlton Tower, 2 Carlton Street; f. 1914; an official publication of the Ontario Motor League; Dir. of Publications ALEX MACDONALD; M.; circ. 168,581.

Canadian Nuclear Technology: 481 University Ave.; Editor and Man. H. C. MCINTYRE; B.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal: 175 College St.; Editor ARNOLD V. RAISON; M.

Canadian Poultry Review: 204 Richmond St. West; f. 1876; poultry; Editor H. B. DONOVAN, Jnr.; M.; circ. 17,716.

Canadian Printer and Publisher: 481 University Ave.; graphic art journal; Editor and Man. W. B. FORBES; M.

Canadian Review of Music and Art: 66 College Street; f. 1942; Editor LOUIS DE B. CORRNEAN; B.

Canadian School Journal: 51 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto 12; f. 1921; educational; Editor Mrs. JEAN M. WATSON; circ. 4,712.

Canadian Star Weekly, The: 80 King St. W.; Independent; Chair: J. S. ATKINSON; Pres. and Publr. B. H. HONDERICH; circ. 683,041; W.

Canadian Tribune: 924 King St. West, Toronto 3; f. 1940; Editor WILLIAM C. BEECHING; W.

Design Engineering: 481 University Ave.; Editor J. C. YOUNG; M.

East Toronto Weekly: 1344 Danforth Avenue; f. 1918; Independent; Editor A. L. DEACHMAN; W. (Thurs.).

Engineering: 17 Inkerman St.; Editor JOHN BRANSEN; M.

Engineering and Construction: 34 St. Patrick St.; f. 1927; Editor GEORGE HARRY; Q.

Engineering and Contract Record: Southam McLean Publ. Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1886; Editor D. QUICK; circ. 16,000; M.

Engineering Digest: 46 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto 7; f. 1955; trade; Editor H. W. MEYFARTH; M.; circ. 45,000.

Farm and Country: 4th Floor, 30 Bloor St. W.; Business Editor JOHN PHILLIPS; Features Editor JIM GARNER; F.

Farmer's Magazine: 73 Richmond Street West; f. 1909; Editor ROBERT MARJORIBANKS; circ. 137,000; M.

Fur Trade Journal of Canada: Bewdley; f. 1923; trade; Editor CHARLES CLAY; circ. 4,000; M.

Health: 111 Avenue Road; f. 1933; health education; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GORDON BATES; circ. 25,825; B.

Holstein-Friesian Journal: 129 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1938; official organ of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada; Editor H. J. COLSON; circ. 18,400; M.

Home Building in Canada: 372 Bay St.; f. 1920; building; Editor J. R. WALKER; B.

In Review: Canadian Books for Children: Provincial Library Service, Ont. Dept. of Education, 4 New St., Toronto 185; f. 1967; literary; Editor IRMA K. MCDONOUGH; Q.

Independent Forester: 789 Don Mills Rd.; f. 1881; fraternal; Editor DAVID RUDAN; circ. 456,000.

Industrial Canada: 67 Yonge St.; Man. A. L. ABBOTT; Editor A. W. HOUSE; M.

Jewish Standard: 53 Yonge St.; f. 1929; Jewish interests; Editor JULIUS HAYMAN; B.

Journal of the Canadian Dental Association: 1251 Yonge St.; Editor Dr. F. H. CROMPTON; M.

Kingston Road and Main Street Herald: 73 Adelaide St. West; f. 1928; Conservative; Editor FLORENCE CHARPLES; W.

Marketing: 481 University Ave.; Man. A. L. RODGERS; Editor EDWARD EARL; W.

Medical Post: 481 University Ave.; Man. C. E. WILSON; Editor E. DAMUDE; F.

Modern Medicine of Canada: Seccombe House, 443 Mount Pleasant Rd.; f. 1946; medical; Editor Dr. JOHN DIGBY; published in English and French; circ. 24,000 (English), 6,600(French).

New Democrat: 565 Jarvis Street; f. 1934; politics; Editor JOHN F. BREWIN; M.; circ. 12,000.

New Equipment News: 46 St. Clair Ave. East; f. 1940; industrial; Editor D. H. GRAHAM; M.; circ. 22,713.

New Review, The: Box 31, Station "E", Toronto 4; East European history; Editors OLEG PIDHAINY, M. MLADENOVIC; Q.

News: 63 Wellesley St., 5; f. 1940; pictorial; Editor JUDITH ROBINSON; W.

Northern Miner: 77 River St., Toronto 247; f. 1915; mining; Editor J. W. CARRINGTON; circ. 40,000. Also publ. **Canadian Mines Handbook** (annually, July); Editor H. MEYERS; circ. 30,200.

Ontario Library Review: Provincial Library Service Ontario Department of Education, 4 New St., Toronto 185; f. 1916; literary, catalogue; Editor IRMA K. McDONOUGH.

Ontario Medical Review: 50 Maitland St., Toronto 5; f. 1922; medical; Editor GLENN SAWYER, M.D.; circ. 9,169; M.

Ontario Milk Producer: 31 Wellesley St. E.; f. 1924; dairy; Editor R. H. ROBSON; circ. 34,000.

Oral Health: 443 Mount Pleasant Rd., Toronto 298; f. 1911; dental; Editor J. M. KERR, D.D.S.; circ. 8,700.

Phoenix: Univ. of Toronto Press, Trinity College, Toronto 5; journal of the Classical Association of Canada; Editor ALEXANDER DALZELL; Q.

Physics in Canada/La Physique au Canada: bulletin of the Canadian Association of Physicists, 151 Slater, Suite 903, Ottawa 4; Editor D. E. BRODIE, Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont.; B.

Protestant Action: 138 Main St., Toronto 13; f. 1936; Protestant; Editor and publisher Rev. W. S. WHITCOMBE, M.A.

Quebec Industrial: 481 University Ave.; f. 1946; French language journal serving the Canadian industrial market; Man. F. GABRIEL MARCHAUD; Editor PIERRE FOGLIA; M.

Quest: 228 Bloor St. W.; Editor and Publr. W. H. BAXTER; B.

Quill and Quire: Seccombe House, 443 Mt. Pleasant Rd.; f. 1935; covers the Canadian book industry; Editor and Publr. N. DERECK LEWIS; eight a year.

Radio and Television Appliance Trade Builder: Hugh C. McLean Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road; f. 1923; trade; Editor G. B. GILROY; M.

Roads and Engineering Construction: Monetary Times Ptg. Co. of Canada Ltd., 341 Church Street; f. 1893; Editor ERIC LEBOURDAIS; M.

Saturday Night: 55 York St.; f. 1877; political, literary and economic; Editor ROBERT FULFORD; circ. 110,000; F.

Scholarly Publishing: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1969; journal for authors and publishers; Editor ELEANOR HARMAN; Q.

Sentinel: 205 Yonge St., Toronto 1; f. 1875; Protestant; Editor and Business Man. GORDON KEYES; B.

Time (Canada edition): 200 University Ave.; est. 1943; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. STEPHEN S. LA RUE; Editor JOHN M. SCOTT; W.

Toronto Life: 403–129 Adelaide St. W.; est. 1966; Publr. DONALD C. CROMIE; Exec. Vice-Pres. HOWARD J. BATEMAN; Editor JEREMY BROWN; M.

Trade Builder: 175 Jarvis St., 2; f. 1924; merger with Radio and Appliance Sales 1959; Editor E. F. DAMUDE; M.

University of Toronto Law Journal: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 181; f. 1935; Editor Dean R. ST. J. MACDONALD; Book Review Editor Prof. BRADLEY CRAWFORD; Q.

University of Toronto Quarterly: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; Canadian Journal of the Humanities; Editors WILLIAM BLISSETT, DAVID M. HAYNE; Q.

W. Toronto Weekly: 2995 Dundas St. W. 9; f. 1921; Independent; Editor SAMUEL WILSON; W.

QUEBEC

Canadian Doctor: Gardenvale; f. 1935; Publr. A. R. URQUHART; Editor D. Ross WARREN; M.

Canadian Fisherman: Gardenvale; Publr. ALLAN CARIN; Editor ALLAN T. MUIR; M.

Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science: Gardenvale; f. 1937; Publr. A. R. URQUHART; Editorial Board Dr. J. MALCOLM BAKER, Dr. CLIFFORD K. CHAPPEL, Dr. DOUGLAS G. DALE; M.

Canadian Mining Journal: Gardenvale; f. 1879; Publr. ALLAN CARIN; Editor CHRIS MAMEN; M.

Culture: 733 Rue de l'Alverne, Quebec City; f. 1940; literary, educational, religious and secular sciences; articles in French and English; Canadian cultural bibliography; Editor EDMOND GAUDRON; Q.

East End News: Verdun; f. 1939; French and English; circ. 25,000.

La Salle Messenger: La Salle; f. 1954; French and English; Editor ROGER GAGNON; circ. 25,500.

Lachine Messenger: Verdun, Quebec; f. 1932; French and English; Editor GEORGES LEGAULT; circ. 19,350; W.

Progrès de Rosemont: Verdun; f. 1953; French and English; Gen. Manager H. J. DUHAMEL; circ. 30,000; W.

Verdun Messenger: Verdun; f. 1913; French and English; Editor H. J. DUHAMEL; circ. 25,000.

QUEBEC—PUBLISHED IN MONTREAL

L'Actualité Economique: 535 ave. Viger; f. 1925; economics; Editor BERNARD BONIN; circ. 2,300; Q.

Au Grand Air: 1475 Metcalfe Ave.; f. 1961; Publr. HARRY A. WILLSIE; B.

L'Automobile: 141 Bates Rd.; f. 1939; Editor M. DUFRESNE; M.

Building Materials News: 137 Wellington Street W.1; f. 1945; trade; Editor A. CLEMENTS; M.; circ. 19,971.

Bulletin des Agriculteurs: 1117 St. Catherine Street West 2; f. 1918; French; agriculture; M.; circ. 132,825.

Canadian Business: Board of Trade Building, 1; published by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; f. 1930; Manager W. R. LEONARD; Editor HOWARD GAMBLE; M.

Canadian Jewish Chronicle Review: 4781 Van Horne Ave., Montreal, 252; f. 1966 by amalgamation of the *Canadian Jewish Chronicle* (f. 1897) and the *Canadian Jewish Review*; Editor and Publr. STANLEY SHENKMAN; circ. 10,200; W.

Canadian Medical Association Journal: St. George Street 5; f. 1911; organ of Canadian Medical Association; Editor Dr. G. T. DICKINSON; B.

Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin: 906-1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal; f. 1898; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; mining, metallurgy, geology, etc.; Editor E. G. TAPP.

Canadian Sport Monthly: 1434 St. Catherine Street West, 25; sport; Editor D. H. COLLINS; Publisher H. R. PICKENS, Jnr.; M.

Canadian Textile Journal: 4920 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal 215; f. 1883; news, markets and technical; Editor J. M. MERRIMAN; circ. 3,400; M.

Chatelaine: 2055 Peel St., 2; f. 1960; French; succeeds **La Revue Moderne:** women's general; Editor Mrs. FERNANDE SAINT-MARTIN; M.

Commerce: 31 St. James St. W.; Editor MAURICE CHARTRAND; M.

Dimanche-Matin: 5707 Christophe-Colombo Street, Montreal; f. 1954; French; Editor JACQUES FRANCOEUR; circ. 290,024; W.

Engineering Journal: 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal 2; f. 1918; organ of Engineering Institute of Canada; Editor PIERRE BOURNIVAL, M.E.I.C.; circ. 19,820.

Ferme, La: 909 Mount Royal East, Montreal 36; f. 1939; agricultural; Editor ROBERT RAYNAULD; circ. 86,000; M.

Financial Times of Canada: 1061 St. Alexander St., 128; f. 1912; business, financial and economic; Editor MICHAEL BARKWAY; W.; circ. 40,000.

Forest and Outdoors and Rod and Gun: 58 Madsen Avenue, Beaconsfield; amalgamated 1959; organ of Canadian Forestry Association; Publr. R. J. COOKE; M.

Front Ouvrier, Le: 4911 Côte des Neiges Road; f. 1944; Independent; Editor LOUIS LAMONTAGNE; W.

Hockey News: 603A Sun Life Bldg.; Editor KEN MCKENZIE; W.

Hunting and Fishing in Canada: Shepard Publishing Co. Ltd., 702–703 Castle Building, 2; f. 1935; Editor E. L. JARDINE; M; circ. 26,693.

L'Ingénieur: 2500 avenue Guyard; f. 1915; engineering, educational; Editor L. NAP. LÉTOURNEAU, P.ENG.; Q.

Jewish Eagle: 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd.; f. 1907; Yiddish, Independent; Editor JOSEPH GALLAY; circ. 17,860; W.

Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology: 906-1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, serving oil, gas and petrochemical industries; Editor E. G. TAPP; Business Man. A. E. BREWER.

Journal des Vedettes, Le: 4274 Papineau, Room 201; f. 1954; Editor JACQUES MATTI; circ. 86,578; W.

Labour World (Le Monde Ouvrier): 177 Sherbrooke Street West, 18; f. 1915; French and English; Labour; Editor GAETEAN DUTOUR; W.; circ. 140,000.

Liberty: 73 Richmond St. West; f. 1947; Editor FRANK RASKY; circ. 500,000; M.

Magazine Maclean, Le: 2055 Peel St.; Publr. F. G. BRANDER; Editor PAUL-MARIE LAPOINTE; M.

Monetary Times: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Suite 1712, Montreal 128; f. 1867; Editor A. P. MCVEIGH; M.

Monitor, The: 6525 Somerled, Montreal 265; f. 1925; non-party; Editor LOU MILLER; circ. 35,500; W.

Montrealer, The: 2160 Mountain St., Ste. 706; f. 1926; Editor EILEEN COLLYER; Business Man. JAMES H. COLLYER; circ. 23,964.

Le Nouveau Samedi: 4270 Papineau; Editor ANDRE LECOMPTE; W.

Nouvelle Relève, La: 60-ouest, rue Saint-Jacques; f. 1934; literary; Editors ROBERT CHARBONNEAU, CLAUDE HURTUBISE; M.

Nouvelles Illustrées: 1236 Crescent Street, f. 1954; Editor A. LECOMPE; circ. 107,756; W.

Patrie, La: 5811 Christophe Colomb; Pres. JACQUES DION; circ. 134,119; W.

Perspectives: 231 ouest, St. Jacques; f. 1959; French; Editor PIERRE GASCON; circ. 835,000; W.

Petit Journal, Le: 5460 avenue Royalmount; f. 1926; French; Independent; Editor J. C. HARVEY; circ. 282,000; W.

Le Pharmacien: 2055 Peel St., Montreal 2; f. 1929; Editor XAVIER DE LUSIGNY; M.

Photo Age (inc. Canadian Photographer): 970 McEachran Ave.; f. 1954; Editor GUENTER KARKUTT; M.

Photo Journal: 5460 ave. Royalmount 307; f. 1937; Editor PIERRE-PAUL LAFORTUNE; circ. 152,000; W.

Presse, La: La Compagnie de Publication de La Presse Ltee.; circ. 206,275; W.

Reader's Digest: French and English; Pres. E. PAUL ZIMMERMAN; circ. 1,400,000; M.

Relations: 8100 St. Lawrence Blvd, 351; f. 1941; French; edited by a group of Jesuit Fathers; social, cultural, economic and international affairs; Editor-in-Chief IRÉNÉE DESROCHERS, S.J.; circ. 10,000; M.

Revue de Pharmacie: 5870 E. Metropolitan Blvd.; f. 1949; Man. BERNARD GEOFFRION; M.

Rod and Gun in Canada: 1475 Metcalfe Street; f. 1899; recreation; Editor/Publisher HARRY WILLSIE; circ. 55,500.

Samedi, Le: 4270 Papineau Street,; f. 1889; French; illustrated; Editor ANDRÉ LECOMPTE; circ. 78,954; W.

Technique pour Tous: 294 carré Saint-Louis; f. 1926; French and English; education; Editor EDDY MACFARLANE; M. (Ex. July and Aug.).

Télé-Radiomonde: 4270 Papineau; f. 1939; Editor PHILIPPE LAFRAMBOISE; circ. 53,325.

Terre de Chez Nous: 515 ave. Viger, Montreal 132; f. 1929; agriculture; French; Editor H. P. PROULX; circ. 68,546; W.

Vers Demain: Rougemont, P.Q.; Social Credit; Dir. LOUIS EVEN; Administrator and Editor-in-Chief GILBERTE CÔTÉ-MERCIER; circ. 75,000; B.

Voix Nationale: 3502 Hutchinson St.; M.

Weekend Magazine: 231 St. James St. W.; f. 1951; Editorial Dir. CRAIG BALLANTYNE; circ. 2,017,000; W.

SASKATCHEWAN

Commonwealth, The: 1630 Quebec St., Regina; f. 1938; N.D.P.; Editor FRANK G. HANSON; circ. 23,214; bi-weekly.

Modern Instructor: 1935 Albert Street, Regina; f. 1932; education; Editors J. O. BURGESS and M. F. WIDEEN.

School Trustee: 400 Westman Bldg., Regina; f. 1930; education; Editor L. I. THORSON; circulation to school trustees in the province (5 yearly issues).

Western Producer: 456 Second Avenue North, Saskatoon; f. 1923; world and agricultural news; Editor T. R. MELVILLE-NESS; circ.160,000; W. (Thurs.).

YUKON TERRITORY

Star: Whitehorse; f. 1900; Independent; Editor FLO WHYARD; Publisher BOB ERLAM; circ. 4,300; twice weekly.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Drum, The: P.O.B. 1069, Inuvik, N.W.T.; f. 1966; English; Editor THOMAS H. BUTTERS; W.

NEWS AGENCY

Canadian Press, The: 55 University Avenue, Toronto 1; f. 1917; 103 daily newspaper members; national news co-operative; Pres. J. R. H. SUTHERLAND; Sec. and Gen. Man. JOHN DAUPHINEE.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association: 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5; f. 1919; 91 mems.; Pres. RALPH COSTELLO; Gen. Man. C. H. MCDONALD.

Canadian Managing Editors' Conference: 565 Avenue Rd., Toronto 7, Ont.

Canadian Section Commonwealth Press Union: Hon. Sec. P. E. USSHER, 55 University Ave., Toronto 1.

Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association: 2 Bloor St. East, Toronto; f. 1919; 535 mems.; Pres. GERALD C. CRAVEN; Gen. Man. ROBERT W. JONES.

National Press Club of Canada: 150 Wellington, Ottawa 4, Ont.; Pres. C. W. E. MACPHERSON.

Periodical Press Association: Suite 1007, 100 University Ave., Toronto 1; Pres. F. G. BRANDER; Man. GEORGE MANSFIELD; constituent associations:

Agricultural Press Association of Canada: Pres. J. L. DAVIS.

Canadian Business Press: Pres. GABRIEL MARCHAND.

Magazine Publishers' Association of Canada: 100 University Ave., Toronto; Pres. F. G. BRANDER.

Toronto Men's Press Club: 119 King St. W., Toronto; Pres. D. K. MCKEE.

Winnipeg Press Club: Marlborough Hotel, Smith St., Winnipeg 1, Man.; Pres. JAN KAMIENSKI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Montreal

Agence Parisienne de Presse (APP): 664 Grosvenor Ave.

UPI: Place Victoria Suite 432, 800 Victoria Square; Man. Dir. JOHN ALIUS.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Editions de l'action Nationale: 245 est, blvd. Dorchester, Montreal 18, P.Q.

Addison-Wesley (Canada) Ltd.: 57 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; mathematics, science, language, business and social sciences textbooks, trade juveniles.

Editions d'Aigle: 2105, rue Bourdages, Saint-Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Allen (Thomas) Ltd.: 266 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Editions de l'Arbre: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Associated Publishers: 728 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ont.

Editions de l'Atelier: 3744 rue Jean-Brillant, Montreal 26; f. 1955; Manager RAYNALD GOUGEON; juvenile, religious books, poetry.

Editions Beauchemin Ltée: 450 ave. Beaumont, Montreal 15, P.Q.

Bélisle Editeur, Inc.: 35–39 rue Sault-au-Matelot, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1940; Dir. and Publisher LOUIS-ALEXANDRE BÉLISLE; technical, classical, and literary books; technical, French-English and French-Canadian dictionaries.

Editions Bellarmin: 8100 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 351, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. Rev. ALBERT PLANTE, S.J.; religious and social.

Bellhaven House Ltd.: 1145 Bellamy Rd. N.; Scarborough 707, Ont.

***Book Society of Canada Ltd.:** 4386 Sheppard Avenue East, Agincourt, Toronto, Ont.; elementary and secondary school publishers.

Boreal Express: 1270 rue Royale, C.P. 174, Les Trois-Rivières, P.Q.

Burns and MacEachern Ltd.: 62 Railside Road, Don Mills, Ont.; Chair. A. GORDON BURNS; Pres. B. D. SANDWELL; art, architecture, general, textbooks.

Canada Law Book Ltd.: 100 Richmond St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1855; Pres. W. L. COWING; law reports, law journals, legal textbooks, etc.

Canadian Music Sales Corporation Ltd.: 58 Advance Road, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. T. ST. CLAIR LOW; music publishers, distributors for music, records.

***Cassell and Co.:** 1068 Broadview Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Centre Educatif et Cultural: 8201 est, blvd. Métropolitain, Montreal 5, P.Q.

Centre Pédagogique: 10 rue Cook, Quebec, P.Q.

Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie (1968) Inc.: 260 ouest, rue Faillon, Montreal 327; f. 1944; Dir.-Gen. YVON FERLAND.

Le Cercle du Livre de France Ltée.: 8955 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 354; f. 1947; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; general literature in French.

Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd.: 791 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto 10, Ont.; f. 1930; Dirs. IRENE I. CLARKE, PAUL C. NANTON, KENNETH M. KILBOURN, W. WARNER LANG, JAMES R. MCNEILLIE, WILLIAM HENRY CLARKE, Jr., F. S. CHALMERS; educational and general trade publishers; represents many British and American publishing houses.

***William Collins, Sons and Co. (Canada) Ltd.:** 100 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.

Copp Clark Publishing Company: 517 Wellington St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1841; a division of Copp Clark Ltd.; trade books, text and reference material; Pres. R. J. BLACKER.

***J. M. Dent and Sons (Canada), Ltd.:** 100, Scarsdale Road, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. C. SKINNER; text-book and general publishers.

Dodd, Mead and Co. (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.

Doubleday Canada Ltd.: 105 Bond St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Ecrits du Canada Français: 1029 Côte du Beaver Hall, Montreal 1, P.Q.

Editions Ecole Active: 2244 rue Rouen, Montreal 24, P.Q.

Editions l'Eclair: 74 Laval, Hull, P.Q.; f. 1940; Man. CONRAD CHARLEBOIS.

Education Nouvelle: 342 Terrasse Saint-Denis, Montreal 18, P.Q.

Elliott Press: 60 Front Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Publications Ltd.: 151 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5; f. 1937; Man. Dir. T. V. DOBSON; other publs. *Britannica Junior, World Atlas, Britannica Book of the Year, Britannica World Language Dictionary, Great Books of the Western World, Great Ideas Today, F. E. Compton Encyclopaedia.*

Editions de l'Etoile: 325–327 East Mont-Royal, Montreal 151; f. 1939; Dir. JEAN DESGRANGES; history, travel and (in French only) fiction.

Editions Estérel: 6397 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 10, P.Q.

Evangelical Publishers: 4 Albert St., Toronto 1, Ont., f. 1912; Man. Dir. and Treas. A. J. STEWART.

Les Editions Fides: 245 est, blvd. Dorchester, Montreal 129; f. 1937; Pres. PAUL-A. MARTIN, c.s.c.; Gen. Man. PAUL POIRIER; religious, history, textbooks and literature.

Ferron Editeur Inc.: 2015 rue de la Montagne, Montreal 25, P.Q.

Editions Francaises: 8840 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 11, P.Q.

Editions France-Quebec: 5329 12e ave. Rosemont, Montreal 36, P.Q.

***Samuel French (Canada), Ltd.:** 27 Grenville Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. in Canada 1933; Manageress Miss M. H. COXWELL; drama.

W. J. Gage Ltd.: 1500 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1844; Pres. G. H. LOVE.

General Publishing Co. Ltd.: 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. JACK STODDART.

***Ginn and Company:** 35 Mobile Drive, Toronto 375, Ont.; f. 1929; Gen. Man. FRANK E. WATSON; text-books.

Grolier Ltd.: 200 University Avenue, Toronto 1.

Granger Frères, Ltd.: 210 Cremazie Boulevard West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1885; Pres. C. LESLIE ROBERTSON; Managing Dir. ANTONIO LECOMPTE; French textbooks, religious books and prayer books.

Editions HMH, Ltée.: 1029 Côte du Beaver Hall, Montreal 128; f. 1960; Man. CLAUDE HURTUBISE; trade and textbooks.

Harvest House Ltd.: 1364 ave. Greene, Montreal 6, P.Q.

Editions de l'Hexagone: 1247 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 18, P.Q.

***Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., of Canada:** 103–107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. in Canada 1912; Chair. PAUL HODDER-WILLIAMS; Pres. SAM STEWART; Vice-Pres. C. L. WHITESIDE; Treas. A. ECKSTEIN; general.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited: 833 Oxford St., Toronto 18; f. 1904; Pres. and Man. Dir. M. J. FLOOD, general trade publications, educational, college, reference and children's books.

Les Editions de l'Homme: 1130 est, rue Lagauchetière, Montreal; f. 1959; Man. ALAIN STANKÉ; biographies, novels.

Les Editions de l'Horizon: 6235 rue Deacon, Montreal; f. 1963; Dir. JACQUES DE ROUSSAN; French Canadian history.

The House of Grant (Canada) Ltd.: 29 Mobile Drive, Toronto 16, Ont.

Imprimeur de la Reine: Ottawa, Ont.

Imprimeur de la Reine: Hôtel du Gouvernement, Québec, P.Q.

Institut de Recherches Psychologiques: 34 ouest, rue Fleury, Montreal.

Editions du Jour: 1651 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 129; f. 1962; Man. JACQUES HÉBERT; general.

Editions Jeunesse: 1432 rue de Villars, Quebec, 6; f. 1962; Dir.-Gen. RÉAL D'ANJOU; children's and juvenile books.

Editions Leméac: 371 ouest, ave. Laurier, Montreal 8, P.Q.

Editions du Levrier: 5375 ave. Notre-Dame-de-Graces, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1934; Dir. Rev. M.-RÉGINALD LUSSIER, O.P.; education, philosophy, psychology, theology, scientific.

Librairie de L'Action: Place Jean-Talon, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. JULES-A. LORTIE; classics, educational, sociology, theology and juvenile.

Librairie Beauchemin Ltée.: 450 ave. Beaumont, Montreal 303; f. 1842; Pres. EDMOND FRENETTE; school books and literature.

Librairie DEOM: 1247 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 18; f. 1896; Man. JEAN BODE; poetry and fiction.

Librairie Dussault: 1315 Rue Lafontaine, Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of general literature in French language and children's books and albums; also wholesale booksellers of all French books published in Europe; branches in Quebec, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Hull.

Librairie Hachette (Canada) Ltée.: 554 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, P.O. f. 894; Dir. GERMAIN LAPIERRE.

Librairie Garneau, Ltd.: 47 Buade, Quebec. P.Q.; f. 1844; Pres. LAVERY SIROIS; Canadian historical publications.

Librairie Générale Canadienne: 5608 Stirling, Montreal, P.Q.; Dir. EUGENE ACHARD; books only.

Librairie Granger Frères Ltée.: 210 ouest, blvd. Crémazie, Montreal 11, P.Q.

Librarie Leméac: 371 Ouest, ave. Laurier, Montreal 8; f. 1952; Man. GÉRARD LEMÉAC; Dir. Mme. C. VOGLIMACCI; technical books and Canadiana.

Librairie Pédagogique: 350 Notre-Dame East, Montreal, P.Q.

Librairie St. Viateur: 5199 St. Dominique, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1886; text and children's books.

Editions Lidec Inc.: 1083 ave. Van Horne, Montreal 8, P.Q.

J. B. Lippincott Company of Canada Ltd.: 4865 Western Avenue, Montreal 6, P.Q.; medical, nursing, dental and pharmaceutical publications.

Little, Brown and Co. (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16; trade and educational.

***Longmans Canada Ltd.:** 55 Barber Greene Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. in Canada 1924; general; Pres. R. KILPATRICK.

Samuel Lowe Company of Canada, Ltd.: 184 Front Street East, Toronto 2, Ont.; inc. 1945; Pres. and General Manager R. A. FRY; children's books and games.

McGill University Press: 3458 Redpath St., Montreal 25, P.Q.

McClelland and Stewart, Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. J. G. MCCLELLAND; trade, illustrated and educational.

McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Ltd.: 330 Progress Ave., Scarborough, Ont.; Pres. J. F. MACMILLAN.

Editions Maristes: 3985 blvd. Lévesque, St.-Vincent-de-Paul (Ville de Laval), P.Q.

Mel J. McLean: 29 Melinda Street, Toronto 1, Ont.

Maclean-Hunter Ltd.: 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.; business periodicals.

George J. McLeod, Ltd.: 73 Bathurst St., Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1898; Pres. D. P. MACDOUGALL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager DOUGLAS J. MCLEOD; Vice-Pres. in charge of Sales WILLIAM G. MCLEOD; general, fiction, technical, non-fiction, etc.

***Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., The:** 70 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1905; general.

Methuen Publications: 145 Adelaide St. W., Toronto 110, Ont.

Musson Book Co., Ltd.: 103–107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. 1891; Dirs. CHARLES J. MUSSON, ANDREW CLARKE, CECIL L. WHITESIDE; general.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

National Business Publications Ltd.: Gardenvale, P.Q.; British Office: 4A Bloomsbury Sq., London, W.C.1; Pres. A. W. DANCEY; publish 14 technical and business journals and directories.

***Nelson, Thomas and Sons (Canada) Ltd.:** 81 Curlew Drive, Don Mills, Ont.

Ontario Publishing Co. Ltd.: 33 Kern Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1893; Pres. D. W. BEST; Canadian history.

***Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch):** 70 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Manager I. M. OWEN; general, education religious, juvenile, Canadiana and music.

Palatine, Ltd.: 1460 avenue Union, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1947; Pres. MAURICE BOURDEL; Managing Dir. ANDRE DUSSAULT; publishers of French books in Canada and distributors in Canada of books in French published in France and Switzerland.

Palm Publishers: 1949 55th Ave., Dorval, Montreal 760; Pres. R. W. KEYSERLINGK.

Editions Parti Pris: C.P. 149—"N", Montreal 18, P.Q.

Editions Pascal: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Editions Pedagogia Inc.: 192 Dorchester St., Quebec; f. 1961; Pres. FERNAND BÉRUBÉ; school and library books.

Editions du Pelican: 501 rue de la Couronne, Quebec City 2; f. 1956; Man. RÉAL D'ANJOU; textbooks, art, general.

Pergamon of Canada Ltd.: 207 Queen's Quay W., Toronto 117, Ont.

***Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) Ltd.:** 381–383 Church St., Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. R. J. BLACKER; general.

Pocket Books of Canada Ltd.: 225 Yonge St., Toronto.

Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.: 1870 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough 706, Ont.

Procure des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes: 949 rue Côté, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1840; Dir. Frère ALBERT; publs. text books and general literature.

Procure des Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne: LaMennais, Co. Laprairie, P.Q.

Progress Books: 487 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.

Queen's Printer for Canada: Ottawa, Ont.; art, business, government, science, social sciences.

Random House of Canada Ltd.: 370 Alliance Ave., Toronto 334, Ont.; Dir. D. V. BRADSTREET.

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.: 2182 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 108, P.Q.

Editions du Renouveau Pédagogique: 8955 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 354, P.Q.; f. 1965; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; Publishers of textbooks in French.

Editions du Richelieu: C.P. 216, Saint-Jean-de-Quebec, P.Q.

Riverside Books Ltd.: 47 Green Street, Montreal 23.

Ryerson Press, The: 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1829; educational, medical, religious and trade books, general printing, complete library service; Gen. Man. C. B. HUGHES.

Editions de Sainte-Marie: 1180 rue Bleury, Montreal 2, P.Q.

Saunders of Toronto Ltd.: 1885 Leslie St., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1296; Dirs. C. R. ALLEN, Ross F. McDONALD, S. W. ALLEN, A. J. RICHARDS.

Smithers and Bonellie Ltd.: 56 Esplanade St., Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. WILLIAM BONELLIE; Sec. and Treas. JACK T. FINLAY; fiction, non-fiction, children's books.

Southam Business Publications Limited: 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.; publish 54 business magazines.

Gordon V. Thompson, Ltd.: 32 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1909; Pres. JOHN C. BIRD; music, educational, sacred, standard and popular.

Tremblay and Dion, Inc.: 725 Côte d'Abraham, Quebec.

University of Toronto Press: Front Campus, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1901; Dir. MARSH JEANNERET; scholarly and university texts and reference books; 16 journals.

Les Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa: 550 Cumberland St., Ottawa; f. 1937; Man. Rev. LÉOPOLD LANCTÔT, O.M.I.; university books.

Les Presses de l'Université Laval: C.P. 2447, Quebec 2; f. 1950; Dir. ANDRÉ VACHON; scholarly books and periodicals.

D. Van Nostrand Company (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Ont.; technical and educational.

G. R. Welch Co. Ltd.: 222 Evans Avenue, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1935; Pres. H. G. WELCH.

Whitcomb and Gilmour Ltd.: 1629 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Book Publishers' Council: Suite 701, 45 Charles St. East, Toronto 285, Ontario; f. 1910; 42 mems.; a trade association of member firms who publish and/or are representatives of publishers in the United Kingdom and the United States; Pres. MARSH JEANNERET; Exec. Sec. Mrs. RUTH A. COLE.

Le Conseil Supérieur du Livre: 3405 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 130, P.Q.; constituent associations:

Association des Editeurs Canadiens: f. 1943; 38 mems.; Pres. JACQUES HÉBERT; Admin. Sec. J. Z. LEON PATENAUDE.

Société des Editeurs de Manuels Scolaires du Québec: f. 1960; 20 mems.; Pres. VICTOR MARTIN; Sec.-Treas. Fr. AUGUSTIN-VICTOR; Admin. Sec. J. Z. LEON PATENAUDE.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Canadian broadcasting is a combination of public and private enterprise which provides radio and television services for almost all of the country's population. All stations and networks are subject to the regulations of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, but are entitled to freedom of expression and enjoy varying degrees of autonomy. Most privately-owned television stations and many of the private radio stations are affiliated with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and help to distribute national broadcasting services over CBC networks. Of the unaffiliated television stations, eleven form the CTV Television Network Ltd., which now reaches over 63 per cent of the population.

The source material for local stations comes from their own and network productions, wire services, free-lancers and production companies. An Act of Parliament passed in 1968 stipulates that a national broadcasting service be provided which is predominantly Canadian in content and character.

Private stations broadcast over 2,500,000 hours annually, with some stations on the air 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In Canada there are 308 AM stations, 83 FM stations, 352 television stations, 22 shortwave stations, 221 Low Power Relay transmitters, and 274 Cable television systems.

Canadian Radio-Television Commission: Head Office 100 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4; Chair. PIERRE JUNEAU; Sec. F. K. FOSTER; Vice-Chair. HARRY J. BOYLE; Full-time mems. Mrs. PAT PEARCE, HAROLD DORNAN, REAL THERRIEN; ten part-time mems.

The CRTC's mandate to supervise and regulate the Canadian broadcasting system is enabled by provisions of the Broadcasting Act (1968) which give it the authority and direction to license all broadcasting undertakings, enact regulations, research any and all aspects of broadcasting and develop and formulate policy for the system.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Head Office 1500 Bronson Ave., Ottawa (P.O.B. 478); Pres. Dr. GEORGE F. DAVIDSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. LAURENT A. PICARD.

The Coporation consists of a president and fourteen other directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Executive Vice-President is appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of the President and with the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

The Broadcasting Act, 1968, continued CBC as a Crown Corporation for the purpose of operating the national broadcasting service. CBC finances come from annual votes by Parliament, supplemented by commercial advertising revenue.

RADIO

The CBC operates national AM networks in English and French, an FM radio service to five major centres, and a multilingual Northern Service broadcasting on both medium and shortwave. In 1969 outlets for the national service totalled more than 350, made up of CBC-owned radio stations and relay transmitters, and broadcasts reached 98.9 per cent of the Canadian population.

The CBC also operates an International Service. It transmits by shortwave in eleven languages to Europe, Africa, Australia, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean area, and distributes music and spoken word transcriptions in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The CBC Armed Forces Service, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, provides recorded and shortwave radio programmes to Canadian military bases abroad.

TELEVISION

The CBC operates two TV networks, one English and one French. The CBC national service is provided to a total of some 300 outlets, made up of CBC-owned stations and relay transmitters and privately-owned affiliated stations. The main production centre for CBC English network programmes is in Toronto and for CBC French programmes in Montreal. Regional production centres are located at several points across the country. As of 1969, CBC television service was available to 96.9 per cent of the Canadian population. Most evening programming was in colour, and about 10 per cent of Canadian households had colour sets. CBC is a member of such organizations as the Communauté des télévisions francophones, the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, the European Broadcasting Union and the Asian Broadcasting Union. It is active in international programme exchange and sales and has helped various foreign and Commonwealth countries in the development of their broadcasting systems. CBC maintains offices in London, Paris, Rome, New York and Washington as well as news bureaus in Moscow and the Far East.

C.T.V. Television Network: Baton Broadcasting, Box 9, Toronto 375, Ont.; Vice-Pres. L. NICHOLS.

The Network is privately-owned and has provided a second television service in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Kitchener, Moose Jaw and Vancouver since October 1961.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; $=Canadian dollar.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of Canada: 234 Wellington Street, Ottawa; f. 1934; cap. p.u. $5m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. L. RASMINSKY, C.B.E.; Dep. Govs. J. R. BEATTIE, L. HÉBERT, R. B. MCKIBBIN, R. W. LAWSON, G. K. BOUEY.

Industrial Development Bank: Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; cap. p.u. $47m. (September 1968); Pres. L. RASMINSKY; Gen. Man. E. R. CLARK.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of British Columbia: 1725 Two Bentall Centre, Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1967; initial cap. $75m.; specializes in export-orientated timber, mineral, fishing and agriculture economy of British Columbia; dep. $20.6m.; cap. p.u. $5.1m. (Oct. 1969); Chair. of the Board and Pres. ALBERT EARL HALL; Vice-Pres. HAROLD BARRINGTON ELWORTHY; Sec. DONALD MCGILLIVRAY CLARK, Q.C.

Bank of Montreal: 129 James St. West (P.O.B. 6002), Montreal 126, Que.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. $68m.; dep. $7,506m. (Oct. 1969); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer G. ARNOLD HART; Pres. J. L. WALKER; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. L. SHEARD.

Bank of Nova Scotia: King and Bay Streets, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1832; cap. p.u. $30m.; Pres. F. W. NICKS; Chief Gen. Mans. A. H. CROCKETT, C. E. RITCHIE.

Banque Canadienne Nationale: Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; f. 1874; cap. p.u. $12m.; Chair. and Pres. LOUIS HÉBERT; Vice-Pres. and Chief Gen. Man. RENE LECLERC.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; amalgamation in 1961 of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (f. 1867) and the Imperial Bank of Canada (f. 1875); cap. p.u. $70m.; Chair. N. J. MCKINNON; Vice-Chairs. H. W. THOMSON, J. P. R. WADSWORTH, WILLIAM M. CURRIE; Pres. and Chief Gen. Man. L. G. GREENWOOD.

Mercantile Bank of Canada: 1015 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que.; cap. p.u. $10m.; Pres. P. H. AUSTIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. G. G. PHELPS.

Provincial Bank of Canada, The: 221 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1900; cap. p.u. $9m.; Pres. LÉO LAVOIE; Gen. Man. RAYMOND PRIMEAU.

Royal Bank of Canada: 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que.; f. 1869; cap. p.u. $66.5m.; Chair. and Pres. W. E. MCLAUGHLIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. COLEMAN; Chief Gen. Man. J. K. FINLAYSON.

Société Financiere pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 800 Place Victoria, Montreal; f. 1961; cap. p.u. $3m.; Pres. R. CHARBONNEAU; Gen. Man. G. BUBENDORFF.

Toronto-Dominion Bank: King and Bay Sts., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1856; cap. p.u. $30m.; Pres. A. T. LAMBERT; Exec. Vice-Pres. S. T. PATON; Chief Gen. Man. R. M. THOMSON.

SAVINGS BANKS WITH FEDERAL CHARTERS

La Banque D'Economie de Quebec: P.O.B. 1576, Quebec 2; f. 1848; cap. p.u. $1m.; Pres. A. H. HÉBERT; Gen. Man. G. FOUCAULT.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank: 262 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.; cap. p.u. $2m.; Pres. E. DONALD GRAY-DONALD; Gen. Man. F. X. GUÉRARD.

Province of Alberta Treasury Branches: 9954 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.; f. 1938; Supt. of Branches C. G. DAVEY.

Province of Ontario Savings Office: Parliament Building, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1921; Dir. A. L. LEE.

TRUST AND LOAN ORGANISATIONS

Caisses Populaires Desjardins: organization operating under the Savings and Credit Unions Act (Quebec); Pres. EMILE GIRARDIN, 8175 blvd. St. Laurent, Montreal, P.Q.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Canada Permanent Trust Company: 320 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1855; combined assets $3 billion; Pres. CHARLES F. MACKENZIE.

British Mortgage and Trust Co.: Drawer 128, Stratford, Ont.; f. 1877; cap. p.u. $1m.; Pres. W. H. GREGORY; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. H. W. BAKER.

Canada Trust Co.: Canada Trust Building, London, Ont.; cap. p.u. $5m.; Chair. and Pres. J. A. TAYLOR; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. H. MINGAY.

Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien: 612 St. James St., Montreal, Que.; f. 1880; cap. $10m.; Pres. EMM MONICK; Vice Pres. and Gen. Man. BERNARD LECHARTIER.

Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Co. Halifax, N.S.; f. 1888; cap. $2m.; Pres. H. P. CONNOR; Gen. Man. F. A. MILNE.

Eskimo Loan Fund of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: a fund set aside for the purpose of making loans to Canadian Eskimos.

Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada: 366 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1925; cap. and reserves $31m.; Chair. J. WILSON BERRY; Pres. ALLAN B. RAMSAY.

Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation: Canada Trust Building, London, Ont.; cap. p.u. $8m.; Chair. and Pres. J. A. TAYLOR; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. H. MINGAY.

Montreal Trust Co.: 777 Dorchester Blvd., Montreal, Que.; f. 1889; cap. p.u. $2.4m.; Chair. of Board S. A. COBBETT; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer FRANK E. CASE; Chair. Exec. Committee M. S. HANNON, Q.C.

National Trust Co. Ltd.: 21 King St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1898; cap. $3.7m. (Oct. 1968); Chair. J. G. HUNGERFORD, Q.C.; Pres. E. H. HEENEY.

Royal Trust Co.: 630 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1892; cap. and reserves $47m.; general trust business through 36 offices in Canada, London, Dublin and Jersey; Chair. J. PEMBROKE, C.B.E.; Pres. CONRAD F. HARRINGTON.

Toronto Savings and Loan Co.: 435–37 George Street, Peterborough, Ont.; f. 1885; cap. p.u. $2m.; Chair. LEIGHTON MCCARTHY; Man. G. H. THOMPSON.

Trust Général du Canada: 909 rue Dorchester, Ouest, Montreal, Que.; f. 1928; cap. p.u. $3m.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. M. ROBERT JUSSAUME; Treas. M. MYRAND; Sec. P. FAVREAU.

Western Savings and Loan Association: Winnipeg, Man., assets $92m.; Chair. W. S. R. WILSON; Gen. Man. A. G. FRASER.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Canadian Bankers' Association: Suite 1701, 50 King St. West, Toronto; f. 1893; Pres. J. H. COLEMAN; Exec. Dir. J. H. PERRY; Sec.-Treas. G. H. CLARKE; 9 mem. banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Calgary Stock Exchange: 330 9th Ave. S.W., Calgary 2, Alberta; f. 1914; 32 mems.; Pres. W. R. FULTON; Sec. L. BEEBY; Man. J. R. THOMSON.

Canadian Stock Exchange: 453 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1926; 100 mems.; Pres. C. B. NEAPOLE; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Montreal Stock Exchange: 453 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1874; 80 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Toronto Stock Exchange: 234 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1852; 126 mems.; Pres. J. R. KIMBER, Q.C.; publ. *Daily Record, Monthly Review.*

Vancouver Stock Exchange: 536 Howe St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; 47 mems.; Pres. J. A. VAN LUVEN.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange: 704–213 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg 2, Man.; 27 mems.; Pres. E. E. GLASGOW; Sec.-Treas. R. C. CLIFFORD.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Aeterna-Life Insurance Company: 1184 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 2, Que.; f. 1934; Man. Dir. R. HAMEL; Pres. Dr. E. ROLLAND BLAIS.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 434, Antigonish, N.S.; f. 1910; Man. D. J. CHISHOLM.

Assurances U.C.C. Compagnie Mutuelle d'Assurance-Vie: 1259 rue Berri, Montreal 24, Que.; f. 1936; Pres. LIONEL SOREL; Dir.-Gen. CARMIN GRAVELINE; Sec. PIERRE-EUGÈNE PROULX.

Beaver Insurance Co.: 60 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. Dir. D. S. HARLEY, M.C.

British America Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1833; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Pres. D. B. MARTIN, F.I.A.

British Canadian Insurance Co.: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal; f. 1917; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

British Northwestern Insurance Co.: 217 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. F. CAIRD, F.C.I.I., F.I.I.C.

Canada Life Assurance Co.: 330 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1847; Chair. GRAHAM F. TOWERS.

Canadian General Insurance Co.: 625 Church St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1907; Chair. A. E. NAYLOR, O.B.E.; Pres. and Gen. Man. W. F. SPRY.

Canadian Home Assurance Co.: 1075 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, P.Q.; f. 1928; Pres. H. R. POLLAK.

Canadian Indemnity Company: 333 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1912; Chair. W. C. RILEY; Pres. and Gen. Man. T. B. Ross.

Canada Security Assurance Co.: Norwich Union Bldg., 60 Yonge Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. R. H. STEVENS.

Canadian Surety Co., The: 8th Floor, 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 101, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD D. MCKAY.

Century Insurance Co. of Canada: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1890; Chair. Hon. W. M. HAMILTON; Pres. R. L. M. GRAY; Vice-Pres. G. R. ELLIOTT; Sec. H. W. DADSON.

Commerce General Insurance Company, The: 2450 blvd. Girouard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; f. 1907; Pres. and Gen. Man. B. BENOIT.

Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. W. L. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. H. T. C. TAYLOR; Sec.-Treas. F. O. VOGELENZANG.

Confederation Life Association: 321 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1871; Pres. J. CRAIG DAVIDSON.

Crown Life Insurance Co.: 120 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1900; Chair. C. F. W. BURNS; Pres. A. F. WILLIAMS.

Dominion Insurance Corpn.: 790 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. H. L. MASSIE.

Dominion Life Assurance Co.: 111 Westmount Road, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1889; Pres. E. G. SCHAFER.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.: 165 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. H. S. GOODERHAM; Gen. Mans. H. N. HANLY, J. M. RUTHERFORD.

T. Eaton Life Assurance Co.: 190 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. J. D. EATON; Man. A. E. ROFFEY, F.S.A., F.C.I.A.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.: 20 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1889; Chair. Maj.-Gen. A. BRUCE MATTHEWS, D.S.O.; Pres. J. W. WESTAWAY.

Federation Insurance Co. of Canada: 275 St. James St. W., Montreal 1, P.Q.; f. 1947; Man. Dir. E. E. AHL.

Fidelity Life Assurance Co.: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1912; Chair. Hon. W. M. HAMILTON; Pres. W. E. A. ELAND; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. M. MARVEN.

General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada: 357 Bay St. Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Gen. Man. JAMES E. BURNS, B.A., A.I.I.C.; Vice-Pres. H. L. BECK and D. F. SMITH.

Global General Insurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1956; Chair. Dr. H. GERLING; Pres. C. V. OTTER; Vice-Pres. and Man. K. J. PEKIN.

Global Life Insurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto 101; f. 1957; Exec. Vice-Pres. K. H. KLAESER.

Global Reinsurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto 2; f. 1957; Pres. C. V. OTTER.

Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada: 630 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que.; f. 1894; Pres. D. B. MARTIN.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co.: Galt, Ont.; f. 1839; Pres. D. MCINTOSH.

Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co.: 574 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1919; Pres. W. MCRAIT; Gen. Man. J. TIMMERMAN.

Great-West Life Assurance Co., The: 60 Osborne Street North, Winnipeg 1, Man., P.O. 6000; f. 1891; Pres. D. E. KILGOUR.

Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada: 240 St. James St. West; Montreal, Que.; f. 1911; Chair. Col. IRWIN H. EAKIN; Pres. N. H. MANNING; Vice-Pres. and Sec. D. S. HARLEY.

Halifax Insurance Co.: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont., f. 1809; Chair. A. G. S. GRIFFIN; Pres. J. E. MACNELLY.

Hudson Bay Insurance Co.: 630 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. J. B. MARTIN.

Imperial Insurance Office: 48 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1907; Pres. and Man. Dir. R. P. SIMPSON.

Imperial Life Assurance of Canada: 95 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1896; Chair. A. Ross POYNTZ, F.C.I.A., A.S.A.; Pres. G. K. FOX.

Kings Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Berwick, N.S.; f. 1904; Pres. M. ELLS; Man. V. L. ROOP.

London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada: 61–65 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1908; Pres. G. F. BURNE; Man. and Sec. J. HOLDEN.

London Life Insurance Co.: Cnr. Wellington and Dufferin, London, Ont.; f. 1874; Chair. JOSEPH JEFFERY; Pres. and Man. Dir. ROBERT H. REID.

Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.: 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. A. T. SEEDHOUSE.

Maritime Life Assurance Co.: 5425 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N.S.; f. 1923; Pres. W. H. C. SCHWARTZ; Man. Dir. W. J. LOGIE.

Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company of Canada Ltd.: 34 King St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1951; Chair. Gen. Sir NEIL M. RITCHIE; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. S. HAMILTON.

Missisquoi and Rouville Insurance Co.: Frelighsburg, P.Q.; f. 1835; Pres. W. W. FOOT; Gen. Man.; Sec. L. R. BOAST.

Monarch Life Assurance Co.: 333 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg 1, Man.; f. 1904; Chair. T. BRUCE ROSS; Pres. DARRELL LAIRD.

Montreal Life Insurance Co.: 630 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 2, Que.; f. 1908; Pres. H. H. TURNBULL, C.B.E., Q.C.; Gen. Man. and Actuary W. L. NICHOLLS, F.I.A.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 227 King Street South, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1869; Chair. H. M. TURNER; Pres. K. R. MACGREGOR, F.S.A.

National Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 522 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1897; Chair. H. R. LAWSON; Pres. J. A. RHIND.

North American Life Assurance Co.: 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1879; Chair. J. H. TAYLOR; Pres. G. RYRIE, F.S.A.; Vice-Pres. L. S. MACKERSY, J. M. BREEN.

Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 291 Dundas St., London, Ont.; f. 1894; Chair. Dr. G. EDWARD HALL; Pres. E. A. PALK.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co.: Portage La Prairie, Man.; f. 1884; Pres. J. C. MILLER, Q.C.; Gen. Man. E. M. BROWN.

Provident Assurance Co.: 507 Place d'Armes, P.O. 1270, Place d'Armes, Montreal 126, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. E. CREVIER.

Reliance Insurance Co. of Canada: 759 Victoria Square, Montreal 1, Que.; f. 1920; Pres. P. QUESNOT; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. W. G. PEREGO.

The Safeguard Life Insurance Co.: 152 Notre-Dame St. East, Montreal 127, Que.; f. 1901; Pres. ALFRED ROULEAU; Gen. Man. C. GAUTHIER.

Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office: Government Insurance Building, 2215 11th Avenue, Regina, Sask.; f. 1945; Chair. Hon. DAVE BOLDT; Gen. Man. J. O. DUTTON.

Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Co. Ltd.: Government Insurance Bldg., 2215 11th Ave., Regina, Sask.; f. 1908; Gen. Man. H. L. HAMMOND.

Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. JAMES E. BURNS, A.I.I.C.

La Société des Artisans, cooperative d'Assurance-vie: 333 est, rue Craig, Montreal 129, Que.; f. 1876; Pres. R. PARÉ; Dir.-Gen. L.-P. SAVARD.

Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1320 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1902; Pres. J. S. LAND; Man. Dir. W. R. LIVINGSTON.

Stanstead and Sherbrooke Insurance Co.: 291 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke, P.Q.; f. 1835; Man. Dir. J. P. GAUTIER.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada: P.O.B. 6075, Montreal 101, Que.; f. 1865; Chair. GEORGE W. BOURKE, F.I.A., F.S.A., LL.D., D.C.L.; Pres. A. M. CAMPBELL, F.I.A., F.S.A.

Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 175 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; Pres. H. W. B. BOYNTON; Man. Dir. JOHN T. ENGLISH.

United Canadian Shares Ltd.: 333 Main Street, Winnipeg 1, Man.; f. 1951; Chair. W. C. RILEY; Pres. and Gen. Man. T. B. ROSS.

Waterloo Mutual Insurance Co.: Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1863; Pres. W. J. MCGIBBON; Man. Dir. G. B. KENNEY.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.: 1 Wawanesa, Man.; f. 1896; Pres. M. C. HOLDEN.

Wellington Fire Insurance Co.: 15 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1927; Pres. R. B. MORAN.

Western Assurance Co.: 40 Scott St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1851; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

Western Life Assurance Co.: 149 Main St. East, P.O.B. 67, Hamilton, Ont.; f. 1910; Chair. H. O. MARTIN, Jr.; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. B. SIMPSON.

Western Union Insurance Co.: 640–8 Ave. S.W., 811 7th St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.; f. 1840; Man. Dir. D. J. FREEZE.

Zurich Life Insurance Co. of Canada: 111 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1; Chair. W. LEO KNOWLTON, Q.C.; Pres. C. A. BAINES.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

All Canada Insurance Federation: Suite 801, 500 St. James's St. West, Montreal; f. 1909; Pres. J. E. BURNS; Man. and Gen. Counsel E. H. S. PIPER, Q.C.; 192 mem. companies (other than life).

Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada: 555 Yonge St., Toronto 284, Ont.; f. 1917; Pres. L. D. D'ARCY.

Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents and Brokers Associations: 330 Bay St., Toronto; Chair. J. R. COGHILL; Gen. Man. FRED G. FUNSTON.

Canadian Inland Underwriters' Association: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1; Sec. WILSON E. MCLEAN, Q.C.

Canadian Life Insurance Association: 44 King St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1894; Sec. FRANK C. DIMOCK; 109 mem. cos.

Canadian Underwriters' Association: 410 St. Nicholas St., Montreal 125; Gen. Man. T. HANSON.

Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc.: 306 Coristine Building, 410 St. Nicholas St., Montreal; f. 1923; Gen. Man. P. J. COLLINS; Sec. M. I. MORGANTI; 207 mems.

Insurance Institute of Ontario: 220 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1899; Pres. J. J. CHOATE, F.I.I.C.; Office Man. HELEN D. SCOTT; 2,800 mems.

Life Insurance Institute of Canada: 44 King St. West, Toronto; Sec. Miss BESSIE ALLEN.

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada: 41 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. ALFRED J. HAMILL, C.L.U.; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. L. KAYLER, LL.B., C.L.U.; 13,500 mems.

New Brunswick Board of Underwriters: Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B.; f. 1866; Man. H. M. FARMER; 106 mems.; (Branch of Canadian Underwriters' Association, Montreal, Quebec).

Nova Scotia Board of Insurance Underwriters: Tramway Building, Sackville Street, P.O. Box 938, Halifax; f. 1857; Manager W. G. SHAKESPEARE; 128 mems.

Ontario Association of Accident and Health Underwriters: 182 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; f. 1947; Pres. ALLAN C. COSBURN; Sec. CHARLES E. REA.

Prince Edward Island Board of Insurance Underwriters: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; f. 1883; Manager D. H. SAUNDERS; 63 mem. cos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 247; f. 1926; Pres. J. ALLYN TAYLOR; Chair. DONALD N. BYERS, Q.C.; Hon. Treas. RENÉ LECLERC; Gen. Man. C. H. SCOFFIELD; mems. over 800 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, 26 National Trade associations and 2,600 business firms and corporations; Provincial Chambers in every Province; town and city chambers which are autonomous organizations are members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association: 67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1871; the national organization of manufacturers of Canada; Pres. L. F. WILLS; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. C. WHITELAW; Gen. Sec. W. D. H. FRECHETTE; 7,600 mems.; publs. *Industrial Canada* (monthly), *Canadian Trade Index* (annual), *Industry* (monthly).

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Agricultural Institute of Canada: Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa 4; f. 1920 to promote the efficiency of scientific and technical agriculture; Gen. Man. W. E. HENDERSON; 34 brs.; 8 provincial sections; 8 affiliated societies; publs. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science* (bi-monthly), *Canadian Journal of Soil Science* (thrice yearly), *Canadian Journal of Animal Science* (thrice yearly), and *Agricultural Institute Review* (bi-monthly).

Allied Florists and Growers of Canada, Inc.: 10 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; 500 mems.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1935; Pres. J. M. BENTLEY; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK; 15 mems. (9 provincial Federations).

Canadian Horticultural Council: 219 Queen St., Ottawa; f. 1922; Pres. ALLAN CLARIDGE; Sec. W. DAMAN; 38,000 mems.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association, The: P.O.B. 455, Ottawa 2, Ont.; f. 1904; Sec. E. T. MCLAUGHLIN; 6,364 mems.; publ. *The Seed Scoop* (4 times a year; in English and French).

Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association: 143 Wellington St. West, Chatham, Ont.; Sec. M. C. CAMPBELL.

Central Farmers' Institute: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Pres. R. A. PROFITT; Sec. LINCOLN DEWAR; 850 mems.

Dairy Farmers of Canada: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1934 as Canadian Federation of Dairy Farmers; 38 member associations; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK.

Manitoba Farm Bureau: 1700 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 12; f. 1945 aims to co-ordinate policies and programmes of commodity groups and educational organizations, providing a united voice for agriculture.

Montreal Gardeners' and Florists' Club: 1472 Mackay Street, Montreal; f. 1887; Pres. CEDRIC C. HOBBS; Sec.-Treas. WALTER LUCK.

National Dairy Council of Canada: Journal Building, Ottawa 4; f. 1918; Exec. Dir. W. K. ST. JOHN; 600 mems.

United Co-operatives of Ontario: 35 Oak St., Weston, Ont.; f. 1914; Pres. ROBERT S. MCKERCHER; Gen. Man. LEONARD HARMAN; 41 branches, 89 local co-operative mems.; member of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, Ltd.: 1119 First Street South-east, Calgary; f. 1931; Pres. G. SAYLE; Sec. A. W. PLATT; 50,000 mems.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Canadian Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors, Inc.: 425 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17; f. 1904; Sec. C. B. TAYLOR; 268 mems.

The Canadian Construction Association: "Construction House", 151 O'Connor St., Ottawa 4; f. 1918; Pres. A. W. PURDY, Calgary; Gen. Man. S. D. C. CHUTTER; mems. over 2,700, including local and regional asscns.

Canadian Institute of Steel Construction: 1815 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; Pres. R. G. JOHNSON; 75 mems.

Canadian Paint Manufacturers Association/Association des Fabricants de Peintures du Canada: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; f. 1913; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. L. BARRY; 56 mems.; publ. *Cross-Links* (monthly).

National Concrete Products Association: Room 309, Ontario Food Terminal, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1949; Sec.-Man. GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 51 mems.

National Construction Council of Canada: 501 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. H. C. NICHOLLS, Toronto; Gen. Sec. I. MARKUS; mems. 12 (national organisations).

Ontario Contracting, Lathing and Plasterers' Association: Suite 5, 56 Grenville Street, Toronto; f. 1923; Sec. I. J. GROSSMAN; 40 mem. firms.

CATERING

Canadian Restaurant Association: 60 Avenue Rd., Toronto 5; f. 1944; Pres. ROBERT E. PHELAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. HEMMINGS; 3,563 mems.; publ. *C.R.A. Magazine.*

CLOTHING

Men's Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Ontario: 430 King Street West, Toronto 2B; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. THOMAS APLIN; 22 mems.

Montreal Shoe Manufacturers' Association: Montreal; f. 1947; 75 mems.; Pres. GUY CORBEIL, 435 St. Paul Street East, Montreal 1.

National Associated Women's Wear Bureau: 410 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1933; Pres. A. RICHMAN; Sec. S. FROMER; 200 mems.

National Garment Manufacturers Association: 410 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 2B; f. 1933; Pres. I. POSLUNS; Sec. S. SILVER; 200 mems.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada: Suite 710, 1010 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. JEAN-GUY MAHEU; Sec. JEAN-CLAUDE GLADU; 137 mems. (and subsidiaries).

ENTERTAINMENT AND HOTELS

Canadian Motion Picture Distributors' Association: 229 Yonge Street, Toronto 1; Pres. GORDON LIGHTSTONE; Vice-Pres. HARVEY HARNICK; Exec. Dir. FRED C. DILLON; 11 mems.

Hotel Association of Canada Inc.: 202-10275 Jasper Ave., Edmonton 15, Alberta; Pres. S. STYAN; Sec. G. T. BARR.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Association of British Columbia: Room 400, 100 West Pender St., Vancouver 3; Chair. E. L. HARRISON; Sec. K. M. CAMPBELL.

Fisheries Council of Canada: Room 209, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; Pres. R. I. NELSON; Man. C. GORDON O'BRIEN.

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada) Ltd.: 21 King Street East, Toronto; f. 1922; Sec. W. E. FLOODY; 190 mems.; publ. *The Bakers Journal.*

Brewers Association of Canada: 66 Lisgar St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1943; Pres. and Gen. Manager M. R. JACK; Sec. and Assistant Gen. Man. E. M. TEVLIN.

Canadian Association of Ice Industries, Inc.: 378 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 12, Ont.; f. 1922; Exec. Sec. Mrs. MILDRED CROFT.

Canadian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages: Suite 35. 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1941; Pres. E. C. BEALING; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; publ. *C.B.C.B. News*; 500 mems.

Canadian National Millers' Association: 300 St. Sacrement St., Montreal; f. 1921; Chair. JOHN W. TAIT; Vice-Chair. GRAHAM M. MACLACHLAN; Sec. D. E. MURPHY; 17 mems.

Canadian Grocery Distributors Institute: 6000 Metropolitan Blvd. East, Montreal 451, Que.; f. 1919; Exec. Pres. B. P. TURCOT; 300 mems.

Confectionery Association of Canada: 44 King St. West, Room 2523, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1919; Pres. JOHN NEWTON; 1st Vice-Pres. WILLIAM K. COWAN; 37 active, 66 associate mems.

Meat Packers Council of Canada: 5230 Dundas Street West, Islington, Ont.; f. 1919; Gen. Man. H. K. LECKIE; 30 mems.

Ontario Food Processors' Association: Room 309, Food Terminal, Toronto, Ont.; Sec. Manager GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 49 mems.

Western Food Processors Association: 608 Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; Man. J. A. RANKIN; 15 mems.

FORESTRY, LUMBER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Canadian Forestry Association: 185 Somerset St. West, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1900; Pres. E. G. SHORTER; Exec. Sec. A. D. HALL, R.P.F.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association: 27 Goulbourn Avenue, Ottawa 2; f. 1908; Sec.-Manager D. D. LOCKHART; 750 mems.

Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, Inc.: 77 York Street, Toronto; f. 1916; Sec. E. A. MATEER; 125 mems.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association: 2300 Sun Life Building, Montreal; f. 1913; Pres. R. M. FOWLER; Vice-Pres. I. B. CHENOWETH, HOWARD HART; 60 mems.

Newsprint Association of Canada: 2300 Sun Life Building, Montreal 110; f. 1936; Pres. R. M. FOWLER; Man. J. M. SAVAGE; 22 mems.

Ontario Forest Industries Association: 907 Commerce and Transportation Building, 159 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1943; Pres. M. D. SEELEY; Man. R. B. LOUGHLAN; 48 mems.

Quebec Forest Industries Association Ltd.: 500 Grande Allée East, Quebec City; f. 1924; to exchange ideas as to the best methods of protecting forests, organising related industries, and ensuring co-operation between the forest owners and licensees; Chair. W. E. SOLES; Pres. ANATOLE COTÉ; Sec. J. WILFRID TURCOTTE; Treas. Miss LOUISE SAMSON.

MINING

Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources: 10009 105 St., Edmonton; f. 1936; Man. G. H. FINLAND; 50 mines, 3,500 mems.

British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines: 840 West Hasting St., Vancouver 1; f. 1912; Man. THOMAS ELLIOTT; 1,600 mems.

Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia: 371 Baker St., Nelson, B.C.; Pres. D. H. NORCROSS; Sec.-Treas. HARRY F. STEVENS.

Gas and Petroleum Association of Ontario: 55 Scarsdale Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. W. L. DUTTON; Sec. J. W. BESSEY; 250 mems.

Mining Association of British Columbia: 305–1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver; f. 1921; Sec.-Treas. C. H. MITCHELL; 74 cos.

Mining Society of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 2500, Sydney, Cape Breton; f. 1887; Sec. R. F. MACKINNON; 240 mems.

Ontario Mining Association: 199 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. D. E. G. SCHMITT; Exec. Dir. E. A. PERRY; Sec.-Treas. S. W. MCINTOSH; mems. approx. 60 mines.

PHARMACEUTICAL

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1110 Gillin Bldg., 141 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa 4; f. 1914; Pres. Dr. W. W. WIGLE; 60 mems.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association: 1819 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. AGNES HOWARD.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Canadian Lithographers' Association Inc.: 200 Bay St., Suite 222, Toronto 116, Ont.; Sec. Man. KURT NEBEL; 60 mem. firms.

Photo Engravers' and Electrotypers' Association of Canada, The: 217 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1937; Sec. W. J. CANNON; Publ. *Monthly Bulletin* (for mems. only).

RADIO AND ELECTRICITY

Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association: 10 Price St., Toronto 289, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. T. A. LINDSAY; Gen. Man. F. G. SAMIS; Sec. C. R. VERRIER; publ. *C.E.M.A. Newsletter*; 160 mems.

Ontario Electrical League: 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5; Man. W. L. SCOTT.

Radio-Television Manufacturers' Association of Canada: 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1; Pres. R. A. HACKBUSCH; Exec. Sec. S. D. BROWNLEE; 56 mem. cos.

RETAIL TRADE

Retail Council of Canada: 74 Victoria St., Toronto 1; f. 1963; Pres. J. D. MUNCASTER; Gen. Man. A. J. MCKICHAN; mems.: 250 direct, 50 associate, 28 affiliates; the largest organisation of its kind in Canada, comprising all classes of retail merchants.

Retail Merchants' Association of Canada Inc.: 1780 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1896; Pres. W. W. BOYS; Gen. Man. D. W. ROLLING; national association of provincial groups, locally incorporated and autonomous.

SHIPBUILDING

Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association: 100 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. J. E. HARRINGTON; Exec. Dir. D. TAYLOR; 12 shipyards.

TEXTILES

Canadian Carpet Institute: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 1; f. 1962; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY; 18 mems.

Canadian Textiles Institute: Suite 1002, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; Pres. W. M. BERRY.

Cotton Institute of Canada: Suite 1002, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; f. 1933; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY; 7 mems.

Man-Made Textiles Association: Suite 1002, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; f. 1926; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY; 35 mems.

Wool Textile Association of Canada: Knitters Association of Canada: Suite 1002, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air Transport Association of Canada: 116 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. A. C. MORRISON; Sec. H. M. PICKARD; 230 mem. firms.

Canadian Industrial Traffic League, Inc., The: 13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto; f. 1916; Gen. Sec. H. A. MANN; 875 mems.

Canadian Trucking Association: Imperial Building, 251 Bank St., Ottawa 4; f. 1937; Exec. Dir. A. KENNETH MACLAREN.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association: 25 Adelaide St. East, Toronto; f. 1926 as Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, renamed 1964; 8 mems.; Pres. R. W. TODGHAM; Gen. Man. J. G. DYKES; publ. *Facts and Figures of the Automotive Industry*.

The Railway Association of Canada: 1113 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal; f. 1917 as Canadian Railway Assen. for National Defence, renamed and established on permanent basis 1919; Pres. DONALD GORDON; Exec. Sec. R. E. WILKES; Gen. Sec. G. A. RICHARDSON; 14 full mem. and 11 associate cos.

Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc.: Board of Trade Building, Montreal; f. 1903; Pres. H. COLLEY; Exec. Dir. M. JETTÉ; Sec. J. A. CRICHTON; 40 mems.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Canadian Importers' Association, Inc.: 2249 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1932; Gen. Manager KEITH G. DIXON; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly); over 600 mems.

Canadian Warehousemen's Association: 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1; f. 1917; Managing Dir. H. CECIL RHODES; the only national association of Canadian warehousing industry executives; 300 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Almost all unions are affiliated either to the Canadian Labour Congress or to the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Canadian Labour Congress: 100 Argyle Ave., Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1956 through the merger of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour; about four-fifths of the affiliated unions are "international" in scope and have headquarters in the United States; Pres. D. MACDONALD; Sec.-Treas. W. DODGE; 115 international, national and provincial affiliates with 7,169 locals and 143 directly chartered unions; 1,571,514 mems.; Publ. *Canadian Labour* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000 IN CANADA

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America: Rep. in Canada and Vice-Pres. H. LAUTMAN; 2020 Clark St., Montreal 18; 16,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: Gen. Exec. Board Member in Canada G. M. MORRISON, 4253 West 10th Ave., Vancouver 8, B.C.

American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada: Executive Officer for Canada W. M. MURDOCH, 17 Queen Street East, Toronto 1; 13,000 mems.

British Columbia Government Employees' Association: 2090 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver 9; Sec. E. P. O'CONNOR.

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: Suite 690, 550 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 111; Inter. Vice-Pres. W. C. Y. MCGREGOR; 21,000 mems.; publs. *Railway Clerk* (monthly), *Bulletin* (monthly).

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America: Sec. in Canada F. A. ARMSTRONG, Morningside Drive, Toronto 3; 24,581 mems.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers: 230 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa 4; f. 1908; Pres. WILLIAM J. SMITH; Sec.-Treas. D. N. SECORD; 34,270 mems.; publ. *Canadian Transport* (fortnightly).

Canadian Food and Allied Workers: Room 305, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; Nat. Dir. F. W. DOWLING; 40,000 mems.

Canadian Union of Public Employees: Suite 800, 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; Nat. Pres. S. A. LITTLE; Nat. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. GRACE HARTMAN; 125,000 mems.; publs. *CUPE Journal* (monthly, English), *Le Réseau* (monthly).

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union: Vice-Pres. in Canada A. R. JOHNSTONE, 8 Glen Gannon Drive, Toronto; 14,057 mems.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers: Organiser JOSEPH GIBBS, Box 190, Oak Ridges, Ont.; 11,798 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: General Vice-Pres. MIKE RYGUS, 80 Argyle Avenue, Suite 302, Ottawa 4; 52,000 mems.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: Vice-Pres. in Canada JOHN D. CARROLL, Suite 209, 2489 Bloor St. West, Toronto 9; 11,002 mems.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada JOHN H. RAYMOND, 77 York Street, Toronto 1; 29,250 mems.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada W. M. BURNELL, 734 Amelia Street, Cornwall; 35,338 mems.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: Rep. in Canada ROBERT C. EDWARDS; 3000 Barclay Avenue, Montreal 26; 36,891 mems.

International Chemical Workers' Union: Pres. THOMAS E. BOYLE; Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Organization in Canada THOMAS W. SLOAN, 1262 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1944; 15,000 mems. in Canada; publ. *Chemical Worker Paper*; circ. 110,000.

International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America: Rep. in Canada HENRI ROCHON, 3560 St. Lawrence Bvd., Montreal; 21,543 mems.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: Vice-Pres. in Canada BERNARD SHANE, 405 Concord St., Montreal; 21,000 mems.; publ. *La Justice*.

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' AFL.CIO.CLC.: Room 504, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. in Canada GEORGE HUTCHENS; 12,000 mems.

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: Canadian Dir. D. MCDERMOTT, 1568 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ont.; 120,000 mems.; publ. *Solidarity* (Canadian edition); circ. to all mems.

International Woodworkers of America: Rep. in Canada: JOE MIYAZAWA, Vancouver, B.C.; 41,847 mems.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: 106 Lakeshore Road East, Port Credit, Ont.; Canadian Dir. J. R. DUNCAN; 13,000 mems.

Public Service Alliance of Canada: Ottawa; f. 1966; Pres. C. A. EDWARDS; 115,000 mems.; publs. *Argus-Journal*, M., circ. 120,000, *Civil Service Review*, Q., circ. 10,000.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers: Vice-Pres. in Canada F. E. EASTERBROOK, 607–85 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4; 10,268 mems.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: Dir. in Canada G. BARLOW, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; 26,000 mems.; publ. *The Record*.

Seafarers International Union of Canada: 634 St. James Street West, Montreal; 15,000 mems.

Textile Workers Union of America: Dir. in Canada J. HAROLD D'AOUST, 137 Bond Street, Toronto; 17,000 mems.

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada: Vice-Pres. in Canada G. C. ARCHAMBAULT, 101510 St. Denis Street, Montreal 12; 20,212 mems.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Official in Canada A. COOPER, 133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto; 76,501 mems.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: Dir. in Canada NORMAN ALLISON, 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B; 13,000 mems.

United Steelworkers of America: National Dir. in Canada W. MAHONEY, 1901 Yonge Street, Toronto; 150,000 mems.

United Transportation Union: 1729 Bank St., Ottawa 8, Ont.; Canadian Legislative Rep. W. G. MCGREGOR.

Confederation of National Trade Unions—CNTU: 1001 St.-Denis Street, Montreal 18; formerly the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour—CCCL; f. 1921; Nat. Pres. MARCEL PEPIN; Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND PARENT; 225,000 mems.; 900 unions in Quebec Province, 1 in Newfoundland, and 2 in Ottawa, Ontario; publ. *Le Travail* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000

Fédération canadienne des Employés de Services publics: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. MARCEL ROBITAILLE; 21,043 mems.

Fédération canadienne des Travailleurs du Textile: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Directeur professionnel YVON LACAILLE; 11,071 mems.

Fédération du Commerce, Inc. (C.S.N.): 155 blvd. Charest Est, Quebec, P.Q.; Dir. JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT.

Fédération nationale des Services, Inc.: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. RENAUD FLYNN; 44,800 mems.

Fédération nationale des Syndicats du Bâtiment et du Bois, Inc.: 155E blvd. Charest, Quebec 2; Sec. ARMAND FRENETTE; 29,542 mems.

Federation of Building Workers of Canada: 1231 Demontigny Street East, Montreal; Sec. J. B. DELISLE; 20,408 mems.

National Metal Trades' Federation: 2002 St.-Denis St., Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ADRIEN PLOURDE; Sec. MAURICE LANGEVIN; 23,800 mems.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED BODIES

Catholic Union of Farmers: 515 Viger Ave., Montreal; f. 1924; Sec.-Gen. H.-P. PROULX; 56,000 mems.; publ. *La Terre de Chez Nous* (weekly), circ. 70,000.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: Pres. in Canada KENNETH A. SMITH; Sec.-Treas. WM. LONGRIDGE; 1219 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1893; 34,000 mems. in Canada; publ. *Mine Mill Herald;* circ. 45,000.

Public Service Alliance of Canada: 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; Exec. Sec. M. O. JONES; 115,000 mems.

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE): Canadian Pres. C. S. JACKSON, 3 Thorncliffe Square, Toronto 17; 25,740 mems. in Canada.

United Mine Workers of America: Pres. in Canada W. MARSH, McDonnell Building, Glace Bay, N.S.; 21,860 mems. in Canada.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Algoma Central Railway: 289 Bay St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; passenger service, iron ore, coal, grain and stone transportation; Chair. Sir DENYS LOWSON; Pres. and Gen. Man. L. C. WAUGH; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. R. LATIMER; 23 passenger cars, 2,046 freight cars, 7 cargo vessels.

Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Railway System); Sec. P.O.B. 8100, Montreal 1; Head Office: 935 Lagauchetiere St. W., Montreal; European Office: 17–19 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1; Chair. and Pres. N. J. MACMILLAN; Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. T. VAUGHAN; European Gen. Man. W. G. BUCHANAN.

Mileage operated, all tracks (Dec. 1968) 35,146; Equipment: 2,017 diesel-electric, 106 steam generator units, 15 booster units, 18 electric locomotives, 2,396 passenger cars, 106,029 freight cars, 8,209 service cars; operating revenue (Dec. 1968) $961.9m.; operating expenses $943.2m.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company: Head Office: Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.; European Head Office: 62 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; inc. in Canada in 1881 with limited liability; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer N. R. CRUMP; Pres. I. D. SINCLAIR, Q.C.; Vice-Pres. S. M. GOSSAGE; Sec. T. F. TURNER; Vice-Pres. Operations and Maintenance D. M. DUNLOP; Vice-Pres. Finance Department G. J. VAN DEN BERG; Treas. D. E. SLOAN; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller F. A. RUTHERFORD; Vice-Pres. Law J. A. WRIGHT, Q.C.; Vice-Pres. Industrial Relations J. C. ANDERSON; Vice-Pres. Purchases and Stores H. P. MILLAR; Vice-Pres. Marketing and Sales J. M. ROBERTS; Vice-Pres. Company Services W. J. STENASON; Vice-Pres. and Exec. Asst. to Chair. and Pres. F. S. BURBRIDGE; Pres. C. P. Investments Ltd. F. V. STONE; General Freight Sales Man. C. S. DOUPE; Gen. Man. Foreign Freight, G. H. CREIGHTON; Gen. Passenger Traffic Man. IAN WARREN; Chief Engineer C. A. COLPITTS.

Miles operated (1967): Canadian Pacific Railway, 16,662; Controlled Railway Companies 4,724; Total 21,386.

Rolling Stock (1967): 1,130 diesel units, 82,329 freight cars, 846 passenger train cars, 4,576 boarding, tool and other work cars.

Income: net earnings (1968) $41.2m.; other income $13.8m.; net income $34.8m.

Cumberland Railway Company (formerly *Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company*): Sydney, Nova Scotia; Pres. R. ORD; Sec. A. GRAHAM; Comptroller N. MACPHERSON; Vice-Pres. G. BLACKMORE; 1,150 freight and equipment cars.

Ontario Northland Railway (formerly *Temiskaming and Northern Ontario*): Head Office: North Bay, Ont.; operated by Ontario Govt. Commission; Chair. W. A. JOHNSTON; Gen. Man. E. A. FRITH; rail, highway, boat and communications services.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co.: 1095 West Pender Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1912; owned by the British Columbian Govt.; 865 miles; Pres. The Hon. W. A. C. BENNETT; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. M. GUNDERSON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager J. S. BROADBENT.

Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Co.: Suite 1150, 1245 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, P.Q.; 358 miles; Pres. W. J. BENNETT; Man. R. S. GIRARDIN.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company: Hamilton, Ont.; 111 miles; Pres. A. E. PERLMAN, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

White Pass and Yukon Corporation Ltd.: Standard Bldg., 510 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.; 111 miles; integrated rail-ship-truck transportation system; Pres. ABERT P. FRIESEN.

ROADS

Provincial Governments are responsible for roads within their boundaries. The Federal Government is responsible for the construction of major roads in the Yukon and North-west Territories and in National Parks. At the end of 1963 the mileage of all provincial, federal and municipal roads was 441,418, of which 303,304 miles were surfaced and 138,114 miles were earth roads.

The Trans-Canadian Highway, extending from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, was officially opened on September 3rd, 1962.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes provide Canada and the United States with a system of inland waterways stretching 2,300 miles across the continent. There is a 35 foot navigation channel from Montreal to the sea and a 27 foot channel from Montreal to Lake Erie. A channel only 14 feet deep existed between Montreal and Prescott (approx. 100 miles). The St. Lawrence Seaway project was initiated partly with a view to providing a deep waterway and partly to satisfy the demand for more electric power. Power development has been undertaken by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and by New York State. The navigation facilities and conditions are within the jurisdiction of the federal governments of the United States and Canada.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority: *See* Section One, Vol. I.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES SHIPPING

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.: Head Office, 759 Victoria Sq., Montreal 126, P.Q. (P.O.B. 100, Montreal 101, P.Q.); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. W. MCGIFFIN; 27 vessels; 350,700 tons gross.

Hall Corporation (Shipping) Ltd.: 4333 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 215, Que.; Pres. F. A. AUGSBURY, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. A. PULLIN; 30 bulk cargo vessels; 160,000 tons gross.

Paterson, N. M., and Sons Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 664, Postal Station "F", Thunder Bay, Ont.; bulk carriers; Pres. Senator N. M. PATERSON; Vice-Pres. DONALD S. PATERSON, JOHN S. PATERSON; Man. C. G. HACQUOIL; 17 vessels; 99,329 tons gross.

Quebec and Ontario Transportation Co. Ltd.: Allanburg Rd., Thorold, Ont.; trading; Pres. R. M. SCHMON; Vice-Pres. and Man. R. W. SAVAGE; 9 vessels; 50,335 tons gross.

Scott Misener Steamships Ltd.: Head Office: 115 Dieppe Rd., P.O.B. 100, St. Catharine's, Ont.; bulk cargo; Pres. RALPH S. MISENER; Marine Superintendent J. S. WALTON; 11 vessels; 116,585 tons gross.

SHIPPING

Branch Lines Ltd.: Sorel, Que.; Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf, Atlantic Coast; Pres. A. SIMARD; Vice-Pres. L. HENRI TELLIER; Superintendent Y. DURANO; 6 tankers, 25,000 t.d.w.; 1 cement bulk carrier, 6,000 t.d.w.; 3 tugs.

Canadian Coast Guard: Government of Canada, Dept. of Transport, Hunter Bldg., Ottawa; icebreaking and ice information in support to ships sailing to Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland and Labrador coast ports in winter and along Hudson Bay Route in summer; icebreaking for flood control in St. Lawrence River; lighthouse and buoy maintenance and supply; Arctic supply; Pacific Ocean weather station PAPA; marine search and rescue; ocean cable repairs; participation in marine scientific research in waters adjacent to Canadian coasts, in Arctic and Great Lakes; special yearly Eastern Arctic Patrol; 64 ships (including 10 full icebreakers and 19 light icebreakers and buoy tenders), 20 helicopters; 123 miscellaneous craft (including 122 landing craft in Canadian Arctic); Dep. Minister O. G. STONER.

Canadian National Railways, Newfoundland Services: St. John's, Newfoundland; Canadian coast; Man. G. D. MCMILLAN; 15 ships.

Clarke Traffic Services Ltd. & Associated Companies: Head Office: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1921; operators in Canada of Dart Containerline; divisions: poolcar, road transport, steamship, agency, automotive; Pres. S. D. CLARKE; 9 vessels; 16,382 tons gross.

Imperial Oil Ltd.: Transportation and Supply Dept., Marine Division, 111 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ont.; coastal, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, South American, Caribbean and Gulf ports to Canadian East and U.S. Atlantic ports; Pres. W. O. TWAITS; Man. Marine Div. R. S. GROUT; 13 vessels.

Montreal Australia New Zealand Line Ltd.: Head Office: 410 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal; Eastern Canadian ports to Australia and New Zealand; Australia and New Zealand to Eastern U.S. and Canada, and Bermuda; Gen. Man. R. H. MACGREGOR.

Saguenay Shipping Ltd.: 1060 University St., Montreal 101, P.Q.; owned by Aluminium Co. of Canada Ltd.; Canada-Caribbean, Central and South America; United Kingdom/North Continent–Caribbean; Pres. JOHN L. EYRE; over 30 vessels chartered.

Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd.: Seaboard House, Vancouver, B.C.; United Kingdom-Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mediterranean, West Indies, U.S. Atlantic Coast; Pres. L. L. G. BENTLEY; Gen. Man. VASSALL FORRESTER.

Shell Canada Ltd. (Marine Dept.): P.O. Box 400, Terminal "A", Toronto; petroleum products in bulk; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer H. BRIDGES; Man. J. B. ARCHER; 1 ocean tanker, 12,608 g.r.t.; 5 Lake tankers, 11,599 g.r.t.; 1 West Coast tanker 1,599 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Canada: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; created by Act of Parliament 1937 as a subsidiary of Canadian National Railways; Pres. J. R. BALDWIN; Chair. and Chief Exec. YVES PRATTE; Board of Dirs. consists of 5 mems. elected by shareholders and 3 nominated by Governor-in-Council. Operates services throughout Canada to the United States, the British Isles, Paris, Düsseldorf, Zürich, Vienna, Bermuda and the West Indies; (1968) revenue passengers carried 6.5m.; revenue ton miles 123m.; revenue mail ton miles 23m.; fleet of 28 Vickers Viscounts, 12 Vickers Vanguards, 20 DC-8s, 13 stretched DC-8s, 33 DC-9s (stretched version).

Canadian Pacific Airlines: Head Office: 1281 W. Georgia St., Vancouver 5, B.C.; Pres. J. C. GILMER; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller C. F. O'BRIEN; Vice-Pres. Marketing and Sales H. B. RENWICK; Vice-Pres. International Affairs H. D. CAMERON; Vice-Pres. Admin. I. A. GRAY; Vice-Pres. Customer Service G. E. MANNING; Vice-Pres. Operations R. B. PHILLIPS; Sec. T. F. TURNER; Treas. J. W. H. CRAWFORD.

Revenue passenger flight miles (est. 1968) 1,652m.; passengers 1,036,341; revenue cargo ton miles 36.4m.; revenue mail ton miles 5.5m.; operates DC-8s, Boeing 737s, Boeing 727s.

Norcanair (*North Canada Air Ltd.*): P.O.B. 850, Prince Albert, Sask.; acquired **Saskair** 1965; Pres. and Gen. Manager J. B. LLOYD; Traffic and Sales Manager IAN MACLEOD; Production and Engineering Manager J. POOL; Supt. Northern Operation S. W. MCKNIGHT; unduplicated route mileage 1,400; fleet includes DC-3s, Cansos, Beechcraft D-18s and Otters, and other small craft.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.: Vancouver Airport, B.C.; Pres. R. H. LAIDMAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager W. R. HARRIS; Sec.-Treas. D. F. GRANGER; operates Boeing 707-138B, Boeing 737-200, Lockheed L-382 Hercules, Convair 640, DC-6, DC-4.

Quebecair: Rimouski, P.Q.: began operations in 1946 as Rimouski Airlines Ltd.; present name 1953; local services; Pres. A. BRILLANT; Vice-Pres L. FOURNIER; Sec. P. E. AVON; operates Fairchild F-27; unduplicated route mileage 4,000.

TransAir Limited: Winnipeg International Airport, St. James 21, Manitoba; Pres. J. S. MCBRIDE; Sec. F. C. MCKAY; fleet includes YS-11 As; DC-6A/B, DC-4s, DC-3s and Viscount 724.

TOURISM

Canadian Government Travel Bureau: 750 Kent St., Ottawa; a division of the Office of Tourism, Federal Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce; f. 1934; Dir. DAN WALLACE.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Eastern United States: 680 Fifth Ave., Room 1201, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Western United States and Pacific Area: c/o Canadian Consulate General, 1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, Calif. 94111.

Europe: 326 Macdonald House, 1 Grosvenor Sq., London W.1, England.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: 5th Floor, 40 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.

Denmark: Vester Farimagsgade 1, DK-1606, Copenhagen V.

France: 4 rue Scribe, Paris 9e.

German Federal Republic: 6 Frankfurt/Main, Biebergasse 6-10, City Center.

Japan: 10 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Mexico: 9th floor, 110-905 Avenida Morelos, Mexico City 6, D.F.

Netherlands: Kamer 40, Hofweg 5, The Hague.

United Kingdom: 19 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1.

United States:

California: 510 W. 6th St., Los Angeles 90014.
1 Second St., cnr. of Market, San Francisco 94105.

Connecticut: 234 Constitution Plaza, Hartford 06103.

District of Columbia: RCA Bldg., 1725 K St., N.W., Washington 20006.

Illinois: 100 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 60602.

Massachusetts: 263 Plaza, The Prudential Center, Boston 02199.

Michigan: Book Bldg., 1257–1259 Washington Blvd., Detroit, 48226.

Minnesota: 124 S. 7th St., Northstar Center, Minneapolis 55402.

New York: 680 Fifth Ave., New York 10019.
247 Midtown Plaza, Rochester 14604.

Ohio: 1010 Enquirer Bldg., 617 Vine St., Cincinnati 45202.
Winous-Point Bldg., 1250 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44115.

Pennsylvania: Suite 305, Three Penn Center, Philadelphia 19102.
1001–1003 Jenkins Arcade, Liberty & Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 15222.

Washington: 304 Union St., Seattle 98101.

Canadian Tourist Association: 8 King St. East, Toronto; non-profit organization to disseminate tourist information; publ. *Canadian Tourism* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The **National Arts Centre** is the latest in a series of government agencies active in the field of culture: **National Film Board, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation** and the **National Gallery.** The **Canada Council** also plays an important part in promoting the arts and awarded grants of over two million dollars to 23 Canadian arts organizations during 1967.

Canadian Conference of the Arts: 85 Lombard Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1945, formerly Canadian Arts Council; to promote and encourage the arts and culture in Canada; 39 member societies; National Dir. ALAN JARVIS.

National Arts Centre: Ottawa; f. 1969; opera house, theatre, experimental theatre, studio and concert salon, resident 45-piece orchestra; Dir.-Gen. GORDON HAMILTON SOUTHAM.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Stratford National Theatre of Canada: Stratford and Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1953 as the Stratford Festival Company, status changed 1968; now Canada's national English-language theatre company; Dir. JEAN GASCON.

Canadian Music Council: 188 Elmwood Ave., Willowdale, Ont.; f. 1949; aims to represent and promote musical activity within Canada and to acquaint other countries with Canadian music and musicians, and officially represents Canada on the International Music Council; mems.: 15 musical organizations, 2 performing rights societies, C.B.C. and individual musicians; Pres. JOHN ROBERTS; Sec. JOHN COZENS.

National Ballet Guild of Canada: 157 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.; touring company of 80.

Canadian Opera Company: 129 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 1A, Ont.; f. 1950; Gen. Dir. HERMAN GEIGER-TOREL; publ. *Opera/Canada* (quarterly).

Les Feux Follets: Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1952; national folk dance ensemble; Art Dir. ALAN LUND.

Queen Elizabeth Theatre: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1959; houses the Vancouver Festival of the Arts annually; 2,800 seats.

Queen Elizabeth Playhouse: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1962; home of the Playhouse Theatre Company; 647 seats.

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet: Winnipeg; one of the oldest companies in N. America; has created over 80 original works.

Le Théâtre du Capricorne: resident company of the National Arts Centre, Ottawa; f. 1969; 24 mems.; Artistic Dir. JEAN-GUY SABOURIN.

There are Theatre Centres in Toronto and Manitoba.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

L'Orchestre Symphonique de Quebec: Palais Montcalm, bur. 50, Quebec 4, P.Q.; Musical Dir. PIERRE DERVAUX.

Montreal Symphony Orchestra: La Place des Arts, 200 de Maisonneuve Blvd., Montreal 129, P.Q.; f. 1934; Pres. PIERRE R. GENDRON; Man. Dir. PIERRE BÉIQUE; Musical Dir. FRANZ-PAUL DECKER.

National Arts Centre Orchestra: resident orchestra of the National Arts Centre, Ottawa; f. 1969; Conductor MARIO BERNARDI.

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra: Room 117, 555 Main St., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; Gen. Man. L. D. STONE; Conductor and Dir. of Music GEORGE CLEVE.

There are also symphony orchestras in a number of cities, including Toronto, Vancouver and Halifax, and youth orchestras in Quebec and Toronto.

Opera Associations exist in Vancouver and Edmonton.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Control Board: P.O.B. 1046, Ottawa, Ontario; Pres. Dr. G. HURST; responsible for all regulatory matters, makes grants to universities for research.

Eldorado Nuclear Ltd.: Port Hope, Ontario; Pres. W. M. GILCHRIST; produces various forms of uranium and zirconium.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.: 275 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario; Pres. J. L. GRAY; federal government agency for nuclear research and development, production of radioactive isotopes and design, development and marketing of power reactors; five research reactors at Chalk River, Ontario, and one at Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa, Manitoba; one nuclear power station in operation at Rolphton, Ontario and one at Douglas Point, Ontario (both in conjunction with Ontario Hydro); another reactor, of 250 M.W. power, is under construction at Gentilly, P.Q. (in conjunction with Hydro Quebec), a 4-unit, 2,000 M.W. Ph.W. station is under construction at Pickering, Ontario and a 3,000 M.W. station is under construction at Bruce, Ontario (both being built by Ontario Hydro, featuring AECL CANDU reactors). In 1968 the nuclear power division of the Canadian General Electric Company agreed to merge its facilites into the agency to create the dominant Canadian nuclear power group.

University of Toronto: Toronto; Sub-critical Reactor, started 1958.

McMaster University: Hamilton, Ontario; Swimming Pool Reactor, power 1,000 Kw., started 1959.

Ontario Hydro: 620 University Ave., Toronto; four 500 M.W. power reactors under construction at Pickering, Ontario; Chair. GEORGE E. GATHERCOLE, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Acadia University: Wolfville, Nova Scotia; 154 teachers, 1,657 students.

University of Alberta: Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta; 1,100 full-time teachers, 15,300 full-time students.

Bishop's University: Lennoxville, Quebec; 74 teachers, 850 students.

Brandon University: Brandon, Manitoba; 100 teachers, 1,017 full-time students.

University of British Columbia: Vancouver 8, British Columbia; 1,253 teachers, 18,310 students.

Brock University: St. Catharines, Ontario; 100 teachers, 1,000 students.

University of Calgary: Calgary, Alberta; 360 teachers, 6,770 full-time students.

Carleton University: Rideau River Campus, Colonel By Drive, Ottawa 1, Ontario; 436 teachers, 5,042 full-time students.

Dalhousie University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 696 teachers, 4,365 students.

University of Guelph: Guelph, Ontario; 630 teachers, 5,200 students.

University of King's College: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 11 professors; 203 students.

Lakehead University: Oliver Rd., Port Arthur, Ontario; 160 teachers, 1,606 full-time students.

Laurentian University of Sudbury: Ramsay Lake Rd., Sudbury, Ontario; 166 teachers, 1,532 full-time students.

Laval University: Cité Universitaire, Quebec, P.Q.; 1,750 teachers, 10,125 full-time students.

University of Lethbridge: Lethbridge, Alberta; 120 teachers, 1,200 students.

Loyola College: 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 28, P.Q.; 210 teachers, 3,108 students.

McGill University: Montreal 110, Quebec; 2,316 teachers, 16,331 students.

McMaster University: Hamilton, Ontario; 600 full-time teachers, 6,354 full-time students.

University of Manitoba: Winnipeg 19, Manitoba; 869 full-time teachers, 11,692 full-time students.

Memorial University of Newfoundland: St. John's, Newfoundland; 367 teachers, 5,100 full-time students.

University of Moncton: Moncton, New Brunswick; 145 teachers, 1,632 full-time students.

University of Montreal: C.P. 6128, Montreal, P.Q.; 1,908 professors, 27,678 students.

Mount Allison University: Sackville, New Brunswick; 123 teachers, 1,298 students.

Mount St. Vincent University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 65 teachers, 594 students.

University of New Brunswick: Fredericton, New Brunswick; 354 teachers, 4,792 students.

Notre Dame University of Nelson: Nelson, B.C.; 68 teachers, 520 students.

University of Ottawa: Ottawa, Ontario; 775 professors, 12,439 students.

University of Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; 78 professors, 915 full-time students.

Queen's University: Kingston, Ontario; 706 teachers, 7,050 students.

St. Francis Xavier University: Antigonish, Nova Scotia; 205 teachers, 2,671 students.

St. Mary's University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 134 professors, 1,562 full-time students.

University of Saskatchewan: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; 1,006 teachers, 9,997 full-time students.

Université de Sherbrooke: Cité Universitaire, Sherbrooke, Quebec, P.Q.; 400 full-time teachers, 3,351 students.

Simon Fraser University: Burnaby, British Columbia; 487 teachers, 9,722 students.

Sir George Williams University: 1435 Drummond St., Montreal 25, P.Q.; 560 teachers, 16,296 students.

University of Toronto: Toronto 181, Ontario; 4,700 teachers, 27,600 students.

Trent University: Peterborough, Ontario; 123 teachers, 1,300 students.

University of Victoria: Victoria, B.C.; 368 teachers, 5,200 students.

University of Waterloo: Waterloo, Ontario; 525 teachers, 5,740 students.

Waterloo Lutheran University: Waterloo, Ontario; 145 teachers, 2,407 full-time students.

University of Western Ontario: London, Ontario; 800 teachers, 10,000 full-time students.

University of Windsor: 400 Huron Line, Windsor, Ontario; 303 teachers, 4,214 students.

University of Winnipeg: 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; 160 teachers, 3,965 students.

York University: 700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario; 520 full-time teachers, 13,483 full-time students.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Central African Republic lies in the heart of equatorial Africa and is bounded by Chad to the north, the Sudan to the east, the Congo Republics to the south and Cameroon to the west. Climate is tropical with an average temperature of 79°F (26°C) and heavy rains in the south-western forest areas. The national language is Sangho, but French is the official language. Many of the population hold animist beliefs, but nearly half are Christians. The flag consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, green and yellow, divided vertically by a red band, with a yellow star in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Bangui.

Recent History

Formerly the territory of Oubangui Chari within French Equatorial Africa, the Republic took its present name when it achieved self-government in 1958. Full independence was attained in 1960. The leading figure in the campaign for self-government and the first President, Barthol6my Boganda, was killed in an air accident in 1959 and was succeeded by Dr. Abel Goumba, then by David Dacko who was overthrown by a military *coup d'état* at the end of 1965. At the beginning of January 1966 Colonel Bokassa formed a new government, rescinded the Constitution and dissolved the National Assembly. Relations between the C.A.R. and Congo (Kinshasa) and Chad were normalized during 1969 after tension had arisen over the C.A.R.'s withdrawal from the UEAC to rejoin the UDEAC. The C.A.R. is also a member of the United Nations, the French Community, and an associate member of the European Economic Community.

Government

The Constitution was abrogated in January 1966 and a new one is to be drawn up. Meanwhile the President has full competence to act in all affairs of state.

Defence

A small National Army was formed in 1961. Military service is compulsory for adult males.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, the most important cash crops being cotton and coffee. Diamonds account for over half the country's export earnings and by the end of the Four-Year Plan in 1970 the C.A.R. should be an important producer or uranium. The plan is also intended to improve production in textiles, timber, building trade, food and consumer goods. Bangui has been the headquarters of the UDEAC since 1966.

Transport and Communications

The C.A.R. is 900 miles from the sea but roads (5,000 km. of national roads, 4,000 km. of regional roads and 10,000 km. of rural roads) radiate east, north and west to Sudan, Chad and Cameroon respectively. There are however no railways and the chief artery of transport is the Oubangui river which flows into the Congo and thereby provides an outlet from Bangui to Brazzaville and thence by rail to the port of Pointe Noire. There are steamer services and much freight traffic from Bangui to Brazzaville. Numerous airfields are in use and four airlines provide internal and international services. The international airport is at Mpoko, near Bangui. Feasibility studies are in progress on the possibility of connecting Bangui, by road or rail, to the trans-Cameroon line to Douala.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage for 60,000 employees and provides for employment accident benefits. There are 36 prefectorial hospitals, 36 maternity hospitals, 108 welfare centres and 200 first aid centres.

Education

Schools are divided into primary, secondary and technical categories. A university is planned for October 1970. In the meantime 650 students are pursuing courses of higher education abroad, 250 of them in France.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the waterfalls, the forests and many varieties of wild animals. There is excellent hunting and also opportunities for fishing.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (May Day), May 7 (Ascension), May 14 (Day of First National Government), May 18 (Whit Monday), August 13 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints'), December 1 (National Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), March 29 (Death of Boganda), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

There is a common currency with the Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and Chad. The currency unit is the Franc of the African Financial Community (Franc CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Francs CFA.
Notes: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA=£1 sterling.
277 Francs CFA=$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1965 census)						
	Total	Banda	Baya	Mandjia	Oubanguia	Sara	Ferti
624,930	2,088,000	310,000	300,000	260,000	150,000	50,000	30,000

PRÉFECTURES

PRÉFECTURE	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN
Ombella-M'Poko	Bangui (capital)	238,000
Haute-Sangha	Berberati	38,000
Ouham	Bossangoa	35,000
Ouaka	Bambari	31,000
Nana-Mambere	Bouar	28,000
M'Bomou	Bangassou	28,000
Haute-Kotto	Bria	25,000
Lobaye	M'Baïki	17,000
Ouham-Pende	Bozoum	n.a.
Kemo-Gribingui	Sibut	n.a.
Basse-Kotto	Mobaye	n.a.
Bamingui-Bangoran	N'Délé	n.a.
Haut-M'Bomou	Obo	n.a.
Vakaga	Birao	n.a.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cotton	24,000	40,000	49,030	57,824
Coffee	11,000	9,000	8,559	7,311*
Ground Nuts	61,000	60,000	n.a.	n.a.
Sesame	8,000	9,300	n.a.	n.a.
Maize	32,000	36,000	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco	540	748	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber	1,119	995	n.a.	n.a.
Timber (cu. metres)	n.a.	n.a.	201,454	n.a.

* Jan.–Sept. only.

COTTON MANUFACTURE

	1968
Spun Cotton (kg.)	900,902
Loin-cloths (metres)	2,309,418
Cloth (metres)	321,027
Unfinished Cloth (metres)	3,033,782
Gauze (sq. metres)	790,541
Printed Cotton (metres)	2,482,008
Blankets, Rugs, Covers, etc. (number)	70,129
Cotton-wool (kg.)	12,160
Carded Cotton (kg.)	8,700

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

	1967	1968	1969 (Jan.–Sept.)
Beer (hectolitres)	96,805	90,768	n.a.
Mineral Waters (hectolitres)	3,689	4,053	n.a.
Soda Water (hectolitres)	18,695	22,186	n.a.
Diamonds (carats)	520,628	609,360	430,000
Uranium (tons)	500*	500*	500*

* Annual average.

FINANCE

666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling; 277 Francs CFA = U.S. $1.00.
1,000 Francs CFA = £1 10s. 0d. sterling = U.S. $3.60.

BUDGET

1969–70: Revenue 10,749,000,688 Francs CFA; Expenditure 11,449,961,762 Francs CFA.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Francs CFA)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	6,776	8,623	10,908	9,820
Exports	6,507	7,591	7,166	8,816

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Machinery	1,123	2,668	1,465
Cotton Textiles	1,196	1,377	1,367
Motor Vehicles	1,245	1,045	1,598
Petroleum Products	517	596	589
Shoes	133	76	86
Paper and Paper Products	208	194	277
Clothing	90	110	99
Tyres	177	257	81

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Diamonds	4,062	3,349	4,681
Coffee	1,798	1,436	1,073
Cotton	1,114	1,635	2,065
Wood	158	210	299
Rubber	129	73	84
Sesame	33	53	n.a.
Palm Products	43	28	26

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	5,067	6,486	5,299
U.S.A.	844	736	458
German Federal Republic	683	984	975
United Kingdom	287	265	390
Netherlands	316	465	418

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	2,841	3,031	3,352
Israel	1,496	994	1,490
U.S.A.	1,432	2,153	242
United Kingdom	592	136	—
Netherlands	223	22	20

TRANSPORT

INLAND WATERWAYS TRAFFIC
(metric tons)

	1967	1968
Freight loaded at Bangui .	55,766	58,873
of which: freight from Chad	24,613	27,157
Freight unloaded at Bangui .	156,766	172,633
of which: freight for Chad .	24,532	35,809

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC
(numbers)

	1967	1968
Passenger arrivals . .	11,668	14,187
Passenger departures . .	12,285	14,558
Passengers in transit . .	6,457	9,959

EDUCATION

(1965)

Kindergartens 65; Primary Schools 2,100; Secondary Schools 140; Technical and Vocational Schools 57; Total Pupils 130,000.

Source: Service de la Statistique et de la Conjoncture, B.P. 954, Bangui.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of February 16th, 1959, was modified five times up until 1964, and was abrogated on January 4th, 1966, when a constitutional act was adopted giving the President full competence to act in all affairs of state.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Gen. JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defence, Minister of Information, and President of M.E.S.A.N.: Gen. JEAN-BEDEL BOKASSA.

Minister of State in Charge of Justice: ANTOINE GUIMALI.

Minister of State for Finance: FRANÇOIS GON.

Minister of State for Posts and Telecommunications: MAURICE GOUANDJIA.

Minister of State for Agriculture, Tourism and Transport: ANGE PATASSE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NESTOR KOMBOT NAGUEMON.

Minister of Public Works: AUGUSTE M'BONGO.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: ANTONIO FRANK.

Minister of Veteran Affairs: LUIS ALAZOULA.

Minister of National Education, Sports, Arts and Culture: M'BARY DABA.

Minister of Public Health: ANTOINE MAGALE.

Minister of Housing: GUILLAUME MOKEMA KENGUEMBA.

Minister of the Interior: LOUIS KPADO.

Minister of Trade: JEAN-MARIE WALLOT.

Minister of Industry, Mines and Geology: BERNARD CHRISTIAN AYANDHO.

Minister of Planning and Co-operation: ANTOINE KESSA.

Minister of Organization and Planning for Youth: LOUIS GAMBA.

Secretary of State to the Presidency in charge of Social Affairs: Mme FRANK.

Secretary of State for Tourism: CLAUDE KOSSIGOU.

Secretary of State for Power: GASTON BANDA BAFIOT.

Secretary of State for Public Works: ANTOINE GOALO.

Secretary of State to the Presidency: HENRI-PAUL BOUNDJIO.

Delegate Minister to the Presidency of the Republic: JEAN AMITI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Belgium: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Cameroon: B.P. 935, Bangui (L); *Chargé d'Affairs:* JEAN BIKANDA (also accred. to Gabon).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Chad: Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS KEIRO.

China, Republic: Bangui (E).

France: blvd. du Général-de-Gaulle, B.P. 884, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT DE SCHONEN.

Gabon: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

German Federal Republic: rue Lamothe, B.P. 901, Bangui (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. NEUMANN.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (E).

Israel: B.P. 569. Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* EPHRAIM EYLON (also accred. to Chad).

Japan: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (E).

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana (E).

Mali: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo (E)

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

Spain: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Sudan: *Ambassador:* HASSAN EL HAMIN EL BECHIR.

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

Tunisia: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 869, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* DMITRI ZELENOV.

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

U.S.A.: Place de la République, B.P. 924, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY W. LEWIS.

Vatican: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

The Central African Republic also has diplomatic relations with the Congo Democratic Republic (Kinshasa), Congo Republic (Brazzaville), Greece and Italy.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved on January 4th, 1966.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement d'Evolution Sociale de l'Afrique Noire (M.E.S.A.N.): Leader Gen. JEAN B. BOKASSA; Head of Secretariat GEORGES YAKITÉ.

A government decree passed in November 1968 banned all foreign political parties from the Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour Suprême: Bangui; the highest juridical organ. Acts as a Court of Cassation in civil and penal cases and as Court of Appeal in administrative cases; President JOSEPH POTOLOT.

There are a Criminal Court and 7 Civil Courts, with Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 5 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christian; Roman Catholics comprise 20 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are about 120 mission centres with a personnel of 2,584.

Archdiocese of Bangui: B.P. 798, Bangui; f. 1894; 33 missions, 79 priests; Archbishop Mgr. J. CUCHEROUSSET; Auxiliary Archbishop Mgr. J. NDAYEN.

Diocese of Berberati: B.P. 22, Berberati; f. 1923; 11 missions; 38 priests; Bishop Mgr. A. C. BAUD.

Diocese of Bangassou: B.P. 84, Bangassou; f. 1929; 18 missions, 27 priests; Bishop Mgr. ANTONIUS MAANICUS.

Diocese of Bassangoa: B.P. 7, Bossangoa; f. 1943; 8 missions, 32 priests; Bishop Mgr. L. T. CHAMBON.

Episcopal Conference: Secretariat B.P. 1518, Bangui.

Protestant Missions: In the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Protestante de Bangui: Bangui.

PRESS

Bangui La So: Bangui; daily.

Journal officiel de la République Centrafricaine: monthly.

Presse, La: B.P. 373, Bangui; daily.

Terre Africaine: B.P. 373, Bangui; f. 1952; organ of the M.E.S.A.N. party; weekly; Dir. EDOUARD FATRANE.

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 815, Bangui; Correspondent XAVIER BARON.

Tass is also represented in Bangui.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Centrafricaine: B.P. 940, Bangui; f. 1958; Government station; programmes in French, English and Sango languages; 44,000 listeners; Dir. V. TETEYA.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Caméroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Bangui, B.P. 851; C.A.R. Dir. JOSEPH DUPLOUY.

La Banque Nationale de Développement de la République Centrafricaine: B.P. 647, Bangui; f. 1961; cap. 240m. Francs CFA.

Caisse Central de Coopération Economique: Bangui, B.P. 817; Dir. NORBERT ARDITI.

Union Bancaire en Afrique Centrale: rue de Brazza, B.P. 59, Bangui; f. 1962; took over business of Crédit Lyonnais and Societe Générale; cap. 125m. Francs CFA.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris 8; Bangui.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16, blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Place de la République B.P. 801, Bangui.

INSURANCE

FOREIGN BANKS

Alliance: B.P. 97, Bangui.

Ch. Le Jeune (Assurances) S.C.R.L.: B.P. 821, Bangui.

La Paternelle Africaine and Cie. Européenne d'Assurances des Marchandises et de Bagages: c/o S.A.F.C.I., B.P. 821, Bangui.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: B.P. 512, Bangui.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre National de Commerce: B.P. 813, Bangui; Pres. J. C. MACKPAYEN; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel.*

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Professionnelle des Banques: Bangui.

Groupement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et le Développement de l'Economie Centrafricaine (G.I.R.C.A.): B.P. 627, Bangui; 100 mems.; planters, transporters, tradesmen and businessmen; Pres. M. PLANTEVIN; Vice-Pres. M. AZAIS; Sec. Gen. M. JAMAIS.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs—Exportateurs (SYCOMIMPEX): B.P. 802, Bangui.

Syndicat des Industries (SYNDUSTREF): Bangui.

Union National Interprofessional (U.N.I.C.A.): B.P. 28; Bangui.

There are also organizations for: Entrepreneurs, Timber, Mines, Transporters, Cotton, Insurance, Planters and Hotels.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs Centrafricains: B.P. 877, Bangui; became the sole recognized union in 1964.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways (1968) but a 1,100 km. line from Bangui to Fort Lamy (Chad) is proposed. The total cost is estimated at 22,000,000 French Francs.

ROADS

There are about 19,000 km. of roads, 6,000 km. of which are passable at all seasons by heavy vehicles. Routes nationales 5,018 km., regional roads 3,789 km.; rural roads 10,400 km. The main road from Bangui to Fort Lamy (Chad) is being asphalted.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Cie. Française du Haut et du Bas-Congo: Bangui.

Cie. Commerciale de l'Ouhame Nana "Comouna": B.P. 812, Bangui; importers and exporters in Central African Republic and Chad; Dir. Gen. G. GRASSOT.

There are two navigable waterways. The first is open all the year and is formed by the Congo and Oubangui rivers; convoys of barges (of up to 800 tons load) ply between Bangui and Brazzaville. The second is the river Sangha, a tributary of the Oubangui, on which traffic is seasonal.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Bangui: Bangui; f. 1966 with the participation of U.T.A.: domestic services; one DC-3.

Air Centrafrique: B.P. 348, Bangui; f. 1964; private company providing domestic services by light aircraft; Dir. P. L. LAFOND.

Air Afrique, Air-Cameroun and U.T.A. also operate services to Bangui.

TOURISM

Ministry of Development and Tourism: B.P. 655, Bangui; Minister A. PATASSÉ; Dir. (Dept. of Tourism) C. A. GRISONI.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Bangui is due to open in October 1970 with faculties of law, science and medicine.

CEYLON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ceylon is an island 50 miles east of the southern tip of India. The climate is tropical, average temperature 80°F (26°C); the south-west around Colombo receives heavy monsoon rains. The official language, Sinhalese, is spoken by about 70 per cent of the people; Tamil and English are widely spoken. More than 60 per cent of the population are Buddhist, about 20 per cent are Tamil-speaking Hindu and there are important Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) and Muslim minorities. The flag is dark crimson with a yellow border, in each corner of which a Bo leaf is depicted; within the border are two vertical stripes of green and yellow and in the centre a yellow lion. The capital is Colombo.

Recent History

In 1948 Ceylon attained independence while remaining a member of the British Commonwealth. In 1959 Solomon Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, was assassinated and in 1960 (after Governments led by Mr. Dahanayake and Mr. Senanayake) his widow took over the post until March 1965. In 1961 legislation to introduce Sinhalese as the only official language caused widespread civil disturbances, especially in the north, and in 1966 legislation was passed enabling Tamil to be used for official purposes in Tamil-speaking areas. A compromise has been reached over the long-standing issue of the Tamils in Ceylon, whereby the Indian government has agreed to accept for repatriation over half the persons of Indian origin in Ceylon, while the remainder will be accorded Ceylonese citizenship. Following a general election in 1965 a National Government was formed by six parties, with Mr. Dudley Senanayake as Prime Minister. The Federal Party withdrew from the coalition in 1968.

Government

Ceylon accepts Queen Elizabeth II as Queen of Ceylon and Head of the Commonwealth. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet whose Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor-General. Parliament is bi-cameral, comprising the Senate or upper house of 30 members, of whom 15 are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 are nominated by the Governor-General; and the House of Representatives or lower house of 157 members, 151 of whom are elected by universal suffrage and 6 of whom are nominated. The country is divided into 21 administrative districts in charge of government agents appointed by the central government.

Defence

In 1947 Ceylon signed a mutual defence pact with the United Kingdom. This continues to operate. Ceylon is not a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

About one-third of Ceylon's national income is derived from the cultivation, processing and export of tea, rubber and coconuts. Ceylon is the world's second largest producer of black tea. Most of the tea and rubber is cultivated on estates, while coconuts are predominantly a smallholders' crop. Somewhat under half of the 52 per cent of the labour force officially classified in the agricultural sector are employed on estates. Domestic agriculture consists in the main of the cultivation of rice, the staple food, but imports of rice are still necessary. The society of Ceylon is predominantly rural, with only about 15 per cent of the population living in towns, and a rapidly expanding population, concentrated in the south and south-west, has created heavy pressure on the densely populated zones.

The only commercially important mineral is graphite, although there are also deposits of iron ore, monazite, ilmenite sands, limestone, clay and kaolin. In the absence of coal and oil, Ceylon is developing her water resources and the Maskeli Oya and Samanalawewa projects are expected to produce sufficient power to meet immediate domestic requirements. Manufacturing and handicraft industries have grown in importance and accounted for 12 per cent of G.N.P. in 1967. These industries at present primarily supply the domestic market, and the three traditional primary products continue to account for over 90 per cent of total exports. The United Kingdom is Ceylon's principal trading partner, followed by the People's Republic of China, with which Ceylon has concluded a rice-rubber barter agreement.

The government sector extends over many branches of economic activity. There are fifteen state-sponsored industrial corporations, and insurance, some transport facilities and oil distribution have been nationalized.

Transport and Communication

Much of Ceylon is hilly and thickly wooded, difficult of access by road and rail. The railways are state-owned with more than 1,000 miles of track. The state also runs a national omnibus service. Air Ceylon connects the main towns of the north and east to Colombo, and there are international services. The port of Colombo is one of the most important in the East.

Social Welfare

There is an island network of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries where treatment is free. An institute for training and research in community development was set up in 1966. Rice, the staple food, is subsidized by the state.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of five and fourteen. Over 80 per cent of children are in school. There are four universities (two secular, two Buddhist) and many technical colleges.

Tourism

As a stopping place for luxury cruises and by virtue of the spectacle of its Buddhist festivals, ancient monuments and natural scenery, Ceylon is one of Asia's most important tourist centres. Good motor roads connect Colombo to the main places of interest.

In 1968 there were 28,272 visitors.

Visas are not required to visit Ceylon by nationals of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A.

Sport

Football and cricket are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

The Buddhist Poya Days are observed as holidays, and Saturday and Sunday are normal working days. Poya Day holidays are governed by the phases of the moon, and each is preceded by a half-day holiday. The following are the Poya holidays in the second half of 1970: June 4, 12, 19, 26, July 3, 11, 18, 25, August 1, 9, 16, 23, 31, September 8, 15, 22, 29, October 7, 14, 22, 29, November 6, 13, 21, 28, December 5, 12, 20, 27.

The following holidays have also been declared (1970): June 30 (Special Bank Holiday), October 29 (Deepavali Festival Day), December 1 (Id-ul-Fitr—Ramazan Festival), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 31 (Special Bank Holiday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Ceylon Rupee of 100 cents. The Rupee was devalued by 20 per cent in November 1967.

Coins: ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 rupees.

Official exchange rate: 14.22 rupees = £1 sterling.
5.92 rupees = U.S. $1.

(*Under the foreign exchange entitlement scheme, introduced in May* 1968, *some higher exchange rates enjoy semi-official status.*)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population ('000)				
	Total (1968 Estimates)	Races (1967)			
		Sinhalese	Ceylon Tamil	Indian Tamil	Ceylon Moors
65,610	11,964	8,342	1,302	1,191	712

Towns (1970 estimates): Colombo (capital) 551,200, Jaffna 99,800, Kandy 75,900, Galle 71,700.

LAND USE
('000 hectares)

Forests	2,899	Shifting Cultivation	992
Cultivated Land	1,945	Grassland and Scrub	430

EMPLOYMENT
(1963 Census—ten per cent sample tabulation)
('000)

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	1,682
Mining and Quarrying	9
Manufacturing	313
Construction	85
Commerce	289
Transport and Communications	138
Services	494
Others	185

AGRICULTURE
(1968)

Tea ('000 lb.)		495,605
Rubber (tons)		146,370
Rice	('000 bushels)	65,000
Kurakkan	(,, ,,)	56,569*
Maize	(,, ,,)	479*
Gingelly	(,, ,,)	325*
Pulses	(,, ,,)	179*
Manioc	('000 cwt.)	8,441*
Sweet Potatoes	(,, ,,)	1,497*
Chillies	(,, ,,)	482*
Onions, red	(,, ,,)	689*
Ginger	(,, ,,)	92*
Pepper	(,, ,,)	225*

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK
(1968)

Buffaloes	783,228
Neat Cattle	1,659,603
Sheep	24,819
Pigs	124,377
Goats	584,432

FORESTRY
(1968)
(acres)

Proclaimed Reserves	1,396,919
Proposed Reserves	1,362,738
Other Crown Forest	4,353,743
Strict Natural Reserves	149,958
National Parks	376,256
Intermediate Zones	269,734
National Reserves	425,760
Total State Forests	8,335,108

MINING

	Quantity			
	1965	1966	1967	1968
Graphite (tons)	8,740	9,867	10,203	10,631
Common Salt (cwt.)	797,189	1,269,374	1,492,213	1,952,711

INDUSTRY

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Beer and Stout†	'000 galls.	1,530	1,678	1,486	1,566
Cigarettes	millions	2,044	2,237	2,493	2,805
Cotton Yarn	'000 lb.	5,079	4,837	4,868	4,787
Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. yds.	6,425	8,359	16,976	17,985
Footwear	'000 pairs	3,502	4,070	4,453	5,046
Cement	'000 metric tons	85.8	82.9	191.8	222
Sugar	tons	14,745	13,333	8,791	8,087

† For Financial Year, 1 Oct.–30 Sept.

FINANCE

1 rupee=100 cents.

14.22 rupees=£1; 5.92 rupees=U.S. $1.

100 rupees=£7 0s. 7d. sterling=$U.S. 16.87.

BUDGET

(1968–69 est.—'000 rupees)

Revenue	
Import Duties:	
Textiles	11,100
Grain and Flour	22,100
Kerosene Oil, Motor Spirits, Liquid Fuel	161,000
Sugar	31,200
Tobacco and Cigarettes	27,000
Transport Equipment	30,000
Other Goods	125,800
Export Duties:	
Tea	183,000
Rubber	9,000
Dessicated Coconut	11,220
Coconut Oil, Copra and Coconut	31,340
Excise Revenue	483,012
Income Tax	275,000
Other Taxes (Direct)	10,500
Other Revenue	927,237
TOTAL	2,338,509

Expenditure	
Chief Executive Bodies	23,501
Ministry of Defence and External Affairs	159,350
Planning and Economic Affairs	4,933
State	34,516
Finance	585,862
Justice	27,650
Land, Irrigation and Power	422,621
Commerce and Trade	2,790
Local Government	97,303
Industries and Fisheries	208,474
Agriculture and Food	507,908
Labour and Employment	11,898
Education and Cultural Affairs	479,850
Housing and Scientific Research	8,521
Health	221,334
Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications	228,004
Home Affairs	75,508
Nationalized Services	59,923
Communications	187,922
Social Services	32,880
Broadcasting and Information	10,035
TOTAL	3,390,784

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1968–69

(Rs. million)

Agriculture	281.0
Industries and Fisheries	211.0
Economic Overheads	218.2
Social Services	138.0
Other Overheads	27.1
TOTAL	875.3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 1968

(Rs. million)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	9,976.5
Income from abroad	−53.5
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (at factor cost)	9,923.0
Taxes *less* subsidies	787.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at market prices)	10,710.4
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	308.3
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	11,072.2
of which:	
Private consumption expenditure	7,645.3
Public consumption expenditure	1,349.4
Gross domestic capital formation	1,701.8

Currency in Circulation (million Rs., at year end): (1965) 1,002.7, (1966) 993.6, (1967) 1,072.7, (1968) 1,181.9.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1968

(million Rs.)

	U.S.A. AND CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	INDIA	CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)	SOVIET AREA	TOTAL CREDITS	TOTAL DEBITS	OVERALL BALANCE
Goods and Services:								
Merchandise	− 48	19	−146	−71	−38	1,975	2,341	−366
Non-monetary gold	—	− 3	—	—	—	—	3	− 3
Freight and merchandise insurance	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	1
Other transportation	14	47	—	4	6	113	13	100
Travel	3	− 8	− 3	—	—	10	20	− 10
Investment income	− 4	−19	− 1	—	− 3	14	74	− 60
Government, n.i.e.	1	− 2	− 4	—	5	24	16	8
Other services	—	−20	− 3	2	− 2	39	79	− 40
Total	− 35	14	−157	−65	−32	2,179	2,548	−369
Transfer Payments:								
CURRENT BALANCE	− 1	4	−165	−65	−32	2,229	2,575	−346
Capital and Monetary Gold:								
Non-Monetary Sector:								
Direct investment	− 3	− 9	—	—	—	7	19	− 12
Other private long-term	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other private short-term	− 2	− 3	—	—	—	—	7	− 7
Central government	127	49	4	− 6	12	301	84	217
Total	122	36	3	− 6	12	309	111	198
Monetary Sector:								
Commercial banks:								
liabilities	1	2	1	—	—	4	1	3
assets	—	−24	—	—	—	—	37	− 37
Central bank:								
liabilities	—	−29	—	65	−24	65	52	13
assets	11	28	− 1	—	—	39	14	25
IMF accounts	—	—	—	—	—	218	48	170
Total	12	−23	—	65	−24	326	152	174
Net Multilateral Adjustments	−133	9	161	5	44	—	—	—
Errors and Omissions	—	−27	—	—	—	—	−27	− 27

FOREIGN AID

(Net Receipts of Foreign Loans—million Rs.)

	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68* ACTUAL
Loans from:					
IBRD	11.3	5.0	—1.2	— 0.3	—7.7
Canada	—0.2	11.4	2.5	8.1	8.6
People's Republic of China	12.4	18.9	9.7	— 4.9	—5.5
United Kingdom	4.9	—2.3	10.6	49.4	51.9
U.S.A.	2.7	—1.2	23.8	31.0	45.6
U.S.S.R.	32.0	28.8	9.3	—10.0	—8.3
Federal Republic of Germany	0.4	7.4	6.7	66.2	25.0
Yugoslavia	—	—0.3	0.8	— 1.4	—0.7
Poland	—	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.4
France	—	5.5	1.6	10.8	22.0
Japan	—	—	10.0	31.3	24.0
India	—	—	2.6	8.0	—3.4
German Democratic Republic	—	—	—	1.1	8.3
TOTAL	63.5	75.6	76.5	189.3	161.2

* Provisional. *Source:* Central Bank of Ceylon.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(excluding bullion and specie; 'ooo Rs.)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	1,474,382	2,028,268	1,738,365	2,173,089
Exports	1,915,917	1,675,959	1,630,864	1,975,135

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1967	1968
Rice	('ooo cwt.)	6,982	7,281
Wheat Flour	(,, ,,)	10,098	8,449
Sugar	(,, ,,)	4,859	4,843
Cotton Goods	(million yards)	65	56
Fish and Fish Preparations	('ooo cwt.)	670*	753*
Fertilizers	(,, ,,)	5,037†	6,687†
Dried Chillies	(,, ,,)	290	352
Motor Cars		930	697

* Excluding live fish. † Excluding crude fertilizer.

EXPORTS		1967	1968
Tea	(million lb.)	477	460
Rubber	(,, ,,)	291	328
Coconut Oil	('ooo cwt.)	1,334	1,259
Copra	(,, ,,)	316	425
Desiccated Coconut	(,, ,,)	926	1,382
Cocoa	(,, ,,)	23	35
Cinnamon Quills	(,, ,,)	53	62
Plumbago (Graphite)	(,, ,,)	204	213
Citronella Oil	(,, ,,)	338	298

TEA EXPORTS

('000 lb.)

COUNTRIES	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	154,075	183,275	162,473
Australia	32,454	41,195	36,022
Canada	16,268	16,846	15,215
New Zealand	14,538	15,410	14,878
South Africa	29,734	29,976	31,069
U.A.R.	3,048	13,912	12,530
U.S.A.	44,559	46,428	38,103
Others	145,456	129,994	149,751
TOTAL	441,032	477,036	460,041

TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Rs.)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
United Kingdom	473,354	488,798	273,812	319,080
India	16,178	22,911	123,203	152,601
Japan	42,124	54,551	97,131	116,842
Burma	257	19	62,810	60,436
Australia	92,433	100,997	110,939	125,190
United States	137,647	139,383	107,723	171,557
German Federal Republic	51,958	82,587	94,005	115,073
China, People's Republic	153,468	194,534	184,674	245,403
Netherlands	38,110	45,774	41,214	34,770
France	14,568	20,150	51,739	45,164
Belgium	2,944	6,069	11,516	16,554
Pakistan	30,922	39,381	34,295	45,025
Italy	30,350	40,559	69,708	45,758
South Africa	83,530	98,708	7,571	14,348
Canada	53,137	62,213	16,154	43,531
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES	1,630,864	1,975,135	1,738,365	2,173,089

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968
Number of Tourists	18,969	23,666	28,272
Tourist Expenditure (Rs. million)	6.1	5.9	10.3

TRANSPORT

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Passengers Conveyed (thousands)	29,265	28,880	29,643	31,188	32,232
Season Ticket Holders (thousands)	557	564	585	615	577
Goods Conveyed (thousand tons)	1,586	1,442	1,522	1,531	1,548

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cars	82,570	82,466	82,699	83,743	84,678
Motor-cycles	17,570	17,516	17,535	17,704	18,043
Buses	7,634	8,051	8,314	8,840	9,151
Goods Vehicles	30,262	30,497	31,041	32,241	33,112

SHIPPING

('000 net tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Entered:				
Merchant Vessels (except bunkering)	3,919	3,856	4,589	4,102
,, ,, (bunkers)	3,235	2,622	3,139	3,698
Other	119	69	77	103
TOTAL	7,273	6,547*	7,805*	7,903*
Cleared:				
Merchant Vessels (except bunkering)	3,538	3,239	3,845	2,572
,, ,, (bunkers)	2,958	2,041	3,072	3,698
Other	128	70	77	103
TOTAL	6,624	5,350*	6,994*	6,373*

* Excluding warships and hired transport.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967	1968
Passengers	73,741	91,042	96,137
Freight (kg.)	576,865	236,747	798,274
Mail (kg.)	219,608	594,996	245,868

EDUCATION

(1968)

TYPE	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	STAFF
Primary and Secondary	8,618	2,465,782	86,955
Teacher Training	24	5,557	454
Special	8	961	58

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo; Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo (Foreign Aid Statistics).

THE CONSTITUTION

The laws which embody the Constitution of Ceylon are contained in the Ceylon Independence Act of 1947 and in a number of Orders-in-Council. Amendments to the Constitution require a majority vote by two-thirds of the total membership of the House of Representatives.

PARLIAMENT

The Ceylonese Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives has 157 members, of whom 151 are elected and 6 nominated. The island is divided into 145 electoral districts, which have been so arranged as to make possible the representation of minorities united by race, religion or other strong ties; but if after a general election the Governor is of the opinion that any important group or interest is inadequately represented, he may appoint up to 6 members of the House. The normal life of the House is 5 years and there is universal adult suffrage. The age limit for elections has been extended to over 18 years.

The Senate has 30 members, of whom 15 are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 are nominated by the Governor-General. The Senate is not subject to dissolution; Senators are appointed for a term of 6 years, one third retiring every second year.

The Parliament has the power and the duty to legislate for the peace, order and good government of the island. Importance is attached to the need to make it constitutionally impossible for any one community or religous group to be favoured or neglected, or for Parliament to interfere with the constitution of any religious body without its consent, and specific legislation has been passed to this end.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is collectively responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister, who must be the leader of the largest Party or Group in the House of Representatives, is appointed by the Governor-General, who then appoints the other Ministers on his advice. At least two Ministers, including the Minister of Justice, must come from the Senate.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

In January, 1958, a select committee of the two Houses of Parliament was appointed to consider the revision of the Constitution. In January, 1959, its report was issued. Among others the following recommendations were made:

1. The inclusion of Indian and Pakistani residents, who are Ceylon citizens, on the common electoral roll.
2. Equal numbers of citizens in the electoral districts of each province.
3. The restriction of multi-member electoral districts to secure representation of racial interests.

Legislation has already been passed implementing some of these recommendations.

LANGUAGE

Sinhala became the official language of administration by law on 1 January 1961, and the change was made complete on 1 January 1964. In January 1966 Tamil was introduced as the alternative official language in the northern and eastern provinces.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E.

THE CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, External Affairs and Planning, Economic Affairs: DUDLEY SENANAYAKE.

Minister of State: J. R. JAYEWARDENE.

Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: C. P. DE SILVA.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: M. D. BANDA.

Minister of Industries and Fisheries: PHILIP GUNAWARDENA.

Minister of Labour and Employment: M. H. MOHAMED.

Minister of Nationalized Services and Sport: V. A. SUGATHADASA, M.B.E.

Minister of Local Government: R. PREMADASA.

Minister of Social Services: ASOKA KARUNARATNE.

Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. W. DAHANAYAKE.

Minister of Justice: A. F. WIJEMANNE.

Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: Major MONTAGUE JAYAWICKREME.

Minister of Commerce and Trade: HUGH FERNANDO.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: I. M. R. A. IRIYAGOLLE.

Minister of Finance: U. B. WANNINAYAKE.

Minister of Health: E. L. SENANAYAKE.

Minister of Communications: E. L. B. HURULLE.

Minister of Scientific Research and Housing: M. D. H. JAYAWARDENA.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Senator J. A. AMARATUNGA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CEYLON

(Colombo unless otherwise indicated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Argentina: New Delhi, India (E).

Australia: 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. N. UPTON.

Austria: New Delhi, India (L); *Minister:* Dr. JOHANNA NESTOR.

Belgium: 148/1 Kynsey Rd., P.O.B. 1192 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Brazil: 51 1/2 Green Path (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO FERREIRA DA ROCHA.

Bulgaria: New Delhi, India (E).

Burma: 53 Rosmead Place (E); *Ambassador:* SAMA DUWA SINWA NAWNG.

Cambodia: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Canada: 6 Gregory's Rd., P.O.B. 1006 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN TIMMERMAN.

China, People's Republic: 191 Dharmapala Mawata (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Cuba: 41 Buller's Lane (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: 47 Horton Place (E); *Ambassador:* JAROMÍR ŠTETINA.

Denmark: New Delhi, India (E).

Finland: New Delhi, India (E).

France: "Villa France", 2 Alfred Place, P.O.B. 880 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT CHAMBON.

German Federal Republic: 16 Barnes Place (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ-JOSEF HOFFMAN.

Ghana: New Delhi, India (HC).

Greece: New Delhi, India (E).

Hungary: New Delhi, India (E).

India: 7 Kollupitiya Station Rd., P.O.B. 882 (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

Indonesia: 23 Alfred Place (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iran: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Iraq: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Israel: 2 Sixth Lane, Kollupitiya (L); *Ambassador:* AVRAHAM DAROM.

Italy: 586 Galle Rd., Kollupitiya (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDOARDO COSTA SANSEVERINO DI BISIGNANO.

Japan: 10 Ward Place, P.O.B. 822 (E); *Ambassador:* YOSHIO YAMAMOTO.

Jordan: New Delhi, India (E).

Lebanon: New Delhi, India (E).

Malaysia: 49A Ward Place (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. MOHAMED SOPIEE.

Maldive Islands: 25 Melbourne Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HILMI DIDI.

Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).

Mongolia: New Delhi, India (E).

Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).

Netherlands: 29 Gregory's Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* H. S. HALLO.

New Zealand: New Delhi, India (HC).

Norway: New Delhi, India (E).

Pakistan: 17 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, P.O.B. 428 (HC); *High Commissioner:* HUMAYUN KHAN PANNI.

Philippines: 23 Havelock Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUP R. ABUBAKAR.

Poland: New Delhi, India (E).

Portugal: 22 Maitland Crescent (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

Romania: New Delhi, India.

Spain: New Delhi, India (E).

Sudan: New Delhi, India (E).

Sweden: New Delhi, India (E).

Switzerland: No. 7 Upper Chatham St., P.O.B. 340 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDER H. ANDRES.

Thailand: 69 Ward Place (E); *Ambassador:* PACHA OSATHANOND.

Turkey: New Delhi, India (E).

U.S.S.R.: 62 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN STEPANOV.

U.A.R. (Egypt): 15 McCarthy Rd., P.O.B. 1419 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALIFA ABDEL AZIZ MOUSTAFA.

United Kingdom: Galle Rd., Kollupitiya (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. M. MACKINTOSH.

U.S.A.: 44 Galle Rd., P.O.B. 106 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREW V. CORRY.

Yugoslavia: 20 Albert Crescent (E); *Ambassador:* PAUN SERBAVONIC.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Senator A. RATNAYAKE.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: Senator S. D. S. SOMARATNE.

Clerk to the Senate: B. COSWATTE.

There are 30 Senators.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: SHIRLEY COREA.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees: M. SIVASITHAMPARAM.

Clerk: SAM WIJESINGHE.

There are 151 elected members and 6 nominated by the Governor-General.

GENERAL ELECTION, MARCH 1965

	SEATS	VOTES
United National Party	66	1,591,936
Sri Lanka Freedom Party	41	1,216,527
Federal Party	14	217,916
Lanka Sama Samaj Party (Trotskyites)	10	317,006
Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party	5	130,874
Communist Party	4	109,684
Tamil Congress	3	98,695
Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front)	2	113,798
Jatika Vimukti Peramuna (National Liberation Front)	1	
Independents	6	263,409

A general election is to be held during the spring of 1970.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The main political parties are:

Sri Lanka Freedom Party: 407 Galle Rd., Colombo 7; f. Oct. 1951 by the former Premier, Hon. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE; Socialist; stands for the establishment of a democratic republic based on a neutralist foreign policy; nationalization of certain industries but not immediately of the foreign-owned estates; Sinhalese as the official language, with safeguards for minorities; Pres. Mrs. SIRIMA R. D. BANDARANAIKE.

United National Party: "Siri Kotha", Kollupituya, Colombo; Democratic Socialist party; aims at establishment of a republic within the Commonwealth; a neutralist foreign policy; Sinhalese as the official language and State-aid to denominational schools; is opposed to nationalization of foreign-owned estates; Pres. Hon. DUDLEY SENANAYAKE; publ. *U.N.P. Journal* (weekly in Sinhalese).

Federal Party: 16 Alfred House Gdns., Colombo 3; f. 1949; principal Tamil party; stands for a Federal constitution; Leader S. J. V. CHELVANAYAKAM, Q.C., M.P.; Parliamentary Whip K. P. RATNAM, M.P.; Pres. S. M. RASAMANIKAM, M.P.; Hon. Sec. A. AMIRTHALINGAM, M.P.

Lanka Sama Samaja Party (*Trotskyist Party*): 47 Jayantha Weerasekera Mawatha, Colombo 10; f. 1935; stands for nationalization of estates and other foreign-owned companies, opposed to communalism; Leader Dr. N. M. PERERA; Sec. LESLIE GOONEWARDENE; publs. *Sumasamajaya Samadharmam* and *Samasamajist* (Trotskyist weeklies in Sinhalese, Tamil and English respectively).

Mahajama Eksath Peramuna, Jatika Vimukti Peramuna (*People's United Front, National Liberation Front*): 869/77, 2nd Div., Maradana, Colombo; f. 1960, coalition 1965; left wing; stands for nationalization of foreign estates; strongly Sinhalese and Buddhist; Leader PHILIP GUNAWARDENE; includes the former **Viplavakari Lanka Sama Samaja (VLSSP)**; 1,500 active mems.; 5,000 Youth Leaguers; Pres. D. P. R. GUNAWARDENE; Sec. M. D. PERERA; publ. *Mahajana Eksath Peramuna* (weekly).

Communist Party: 91 Cotta Rd., Colombo 8; f. 1943; Chair. Dr. S. A. WICKRAMASIHHE; Gen. Sec. PIETER KEUNEMAN; National Organizer V. A. SAMARAWICKRAMA; Gen. Treasurer C. KUMARASAMY; 9,500 mems.; publs. *Aaubima, Desabhimani, Forward* (weeklies in Sinhalese, Tamil and English respectively), *Aththa* (Sinhalese daily), *Nava Loga ya* (Sinhalese monthly).

Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshaya (*Ceylon Democratic Party*): f. 1959 by the former Premier W. DAHANAYAKE; is opposed to the nationalization of foreign-owned estates, State take-over of denominational schools and interference with Buddhist organizations; Leader W. DAHANAYAKE.

Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party: Colombo; f. 1964; breakaway group from Sri Lanka Freedom Party; Leader C. P. DE SILVA.

Tamil Congress: strongly represented in northern and eastern Ceylon.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL OF CEYLON

Chief Justice: Hon. H. N. G. FERNANDO, O.B.E.

Puisne Judges: Hon. G. P. A. SILVA, Hon. A. L. S. SIRIMANE, Hon. A. C. A. ALLES, Hon. V. SIVA SUPRAMANIAM, Hon. G. T. SAMARAWICKREME, Q.C., Hon. V. TENNEKOON, Q.C., Hon. C. G. WEERAMANTRY, Hon. O. L. DE KRETSER, Hon. S. R. WIJAYATILAKE, Hon. V. T. PANDITA-GUNAWARDENE.

Commissioners of Assize: V. T. THAMOTHERAM, T. B. DISSANAYAKE, E. R. DE FONSEKA.

Registrar: N. NAVARATNAM.

DISTRICT COURTS

There are twenty-eight District Courts in Ceylon. They have unlimited original civil jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, District Courts try only cases committed to them for trial by Magistrates' Courts.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

There are thirty-four Magistrates' Courts in Ceylon. A Magistrates' Court may not pass a sentence heavier than the following, except where an Ordinance has specially empowered it to do so:

(*a*) Imprisonment up to six months.

(*b*) Fine up to Rs.100.

(*c*) Whipping if the offender is under 16 years.

COURTS OF REQUESTS AND RURAL COURTS

There are thirty Courts of Requests in the island, and they have original civil jurisdiction in all actions in which the debt, damage or demand, or the value of land in dispute, does not exceed a stipulated amount. The courts, with the exception of the Colombo Court, are presided over by a District Judge or a Magistrate, who acts as Commissioner of Requests in addition to his duties as a District Judge or Magistrate. The Colombo Court is presided over by a separate Commissioner. There are forty-five Rural Courts in Ceylon.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Seventy-five per cent of the population are Theravada Buddhist. Buddhism was introduced into Ceylon in the third century B.C. by Prince Mahinda, son of the Indian King Asoka. There are 12,000 Buddhist Bhikkhus (monks), living in 6,000 temples on the island. They are educated in Pirivenas (temple schools), numbering 150. Two Pirivenas founded 85 years ago were raised to university status by Act of Parliament in 1959, in order to provide higher education for both Bhikkhus and laymen in the medium of the Sinhala language.

Ceylon Regional Centre of the World Fellowship of Buddhists: 6 Paget Road, Colombo 5; Sec. W. P. DALUWATTA.

Buddhist Congress: Pres. HENRY AMARASURIYA.

HINDUISM

The Tamil population of Ceylon, including those long settled in the island as well as the immigrants from India, are Hindus. The Hindu population numbers over two million.

ISLAM

The majority of the Muslims in Ceylon are styled Moors or Moormen, and claim descent either from Arab immigrants or the Indian traders from the mainland who settled in the island. The rest are Malays, mostly descended from soldiers and labourers from Java and Sumatra introduced into the island by the Dutch. There are a few Afghans and other Muslim settlers. Arab merchants dominated trade in the island until the appearance of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. The total Muslim population is over 600,000.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

CHURCH OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Bishop of Kurunagala: Rt. Rev. CYRIL LAKSHMAN WICKREMASINGHE; Bishop's House, Kandy Road, Kurunagala.

Bishop of Colombo: Rt. Rev. CHARLES HAROLD WILFRED DE SOYZA, Bishop's House, Steuart Place, Colombo, 3.

METHODIST CHURCH IN CEYLON

President of Conference: Rev. F. S. DE SILVA, M.A., B.D.

THE PRESBYTERY OF LANKA

The Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon.

Moderator: Rev. R. N. WEIMAN, B.D., M.TH.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India came into being in 1947 by a union of four Anglican Dioceses, four Methodist Districts and eight Councils of the South India United Church. About 5,000 members.

Bishop: Rt. Rev. Dr. S. KULANDRAN, Jaffna Diocese.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: H.E. Cardinal Dr. THOMAS COORAY, O.M.I., PH.D., D.D., B.A., Metropolitan; Archbishop's House, Colombo 8. There are 12 Bishops.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Aththa: Colombo; Sinhalese; Communist; circ. 40,000.

Ceylon Daily Mirror: P.O.B. 159, Colombo 1; London Office: Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1961; English; Independent; Editor R. MICHAEL; circ. 25,000; Sunday edition, *Sunday Mirror*.

Ceylon Daily News: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort,, Colombo; f. 1918; morning; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor J. E. I. COREA; circ. 66,712.

Ceylon Observer: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1834; evening and weekly; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor DENZIL PEIRIS; circ. evening 12,922; weekly 85,056.

Dinamina: Lake House, P.O.B. 248; Fort, Colombo; f. 1909; morning; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor D. D. WETTASINGHE; circ. 100,515.

Janata: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1953; evening; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor D. D. WETTASINGHE; circ. 37,908.

Lankadipa: Times Building, Colombo; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd.; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1947; Sinhalese; Editor M. D. H. DISSANAYAKE; circ. 65,000.

The Sun: Colombo; f. 1965; English; Editor Dr. GAMINI WIJEYEWARDENE.

Thinakaran: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1932; morning; Tamil; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor R. SIVAGURUNATHAN; circ. daily 21,115.

Times of Ceylon: P.O. Box 159, Colombo 1; London Office: Stuart House, 1 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1846; evening except on Poya Days; published by the Times of Ceylon Ltd.; Independent; Editor (acting) H. E. R. ABEYASEKERA; circ. evening 15,000, Sunday 36,000.

Virakesari: 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14 (P.O.B. 160); f. 1930; London Office: C. H. G. Nida Press Services Ltd., St. Martin's House, 159–163 High St., London, S.W.4; f. 1930; morning; Tamil; Editor K. V. S. VAS; circ. 20,184.

POYA DAY PAPERS*

Observer (*Magazine Edition*): f. 1923 (see *Ceylon Observer* above).

Shri Lankadipa: Times Building, Colombo; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd.; f. 1951; Sinhalese; Editor M. DISSANAYAKE; circ. 120,000.

Silumina: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet St., London, E.C.4; f. 1930; illustrated; Sinhalese; Editor M. K. PREMATILEKE; circ. 181,000.

Thinakaran Vaara Manjari: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1948; Acting Editor K. KAILASAPATHY; circ. (Poya Day edition) 27,418.

The Times Weekender: P.O.B. 159, Colombo 1; f. 1923; illustrated; Independent; Editor H. E. R. ABEYASEKERA; circ. 36,000.

Weekend Sun: Colombo.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

Ceylon Catholic Messenger: Catholic Press, Colombo 8; f. 1868; Editor Rev. Fr. MANIK MUTTUKUMARU, B.A., D.C.L. (Rome); circ. 13,500.

Ceylon Government Gazette: Government Press, P.O.B. 500, Colombo; f. 1802; official Government publication; circ. 54,364.

Ceylon News: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1938; articles from the *Ceylon Observer* and the *Ceylon Daily News*; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.

Desabhimani: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Tamil; published by the Communist Party; Editor K. RAMANATHAN; circ. 10,000.

Forward: Colombo; English; Communist; circ. 9,000.

Gnanartha Pradipaya: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo 8; Sinhalese; National Catholic paper; Editors Rev. Fr. JOE E. WICKRAMASINGHE, P. DHARMARATNE, NORBERT MAWALAGE; circ. 36,500.

Mavbima: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Sinhalese; published by the Communist Party; circ. 18,000.

Mihira: Lake House, Fort, Colombo; children's magazine.

Morning Star: American Ceylon Mission Press, Tellipallai; f. 1841; English and Tamil; Editors S. P. APPASWMY (English), Rev. J. W. A. KADIRGAMAR (Tamil).

Navasakthi: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; f. 1941; Malayalam; published by the Communist Party; circ. 4,500; Editor V. VASU.

Samatharmam: 47 Driebergs Avenue, Colombo 10; Tamil; organ of the Lanka Samaja Party, section of the Fourth International.

Sarasaviya: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1963; Sinhalese; circ. 38,000.

Sathiaveda Pathukavalan: Jaffna; published by St. Joseph's Catholic Press; f. 1876; Tamil; Editor S. M. J. LOUIS.

Sinhala Bauddhaya: P.O.B. 250, Maligakanda, Colombo 10; f. 1906; published by The Maha Bodi Society of Ceylon; Editor-in-Chief RAJA V. EKANAYAKA; circ. 25,000.

Siyarata: 532 Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1947; Sinhalese and English editions; Editor of Sinhalese edition P. A. JINADASA NIYATHAPALA; Editor of English edition ALWYN F. PERERA.

Sutantiran: 194A Silversmith Street, Colombo; f. 1947; Tamil; Editor S. T. SIVANAYAGAM.

Vanitha Viththi: Times Building, Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1957; Sinhalese women's magazine; Editor M. DISANAYAKE; circ. 40,000.

Virakesari (*Weekly Illustrated edition*): 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14 (P.O.B. 160); f. 1930; Editor K. V. S. VAS; circ. 25,110.

* Poya Days, Buddhist holidays on each of the four major phases of the moon, have replaced the weekly Sunday holidays. Special editions of newspapers now appear on Poya Days.

FORTNIGHTLIES, MONTHLIES, ETC.

Baptist Messenger: Colombo; English and Sinhalese; monthly; organ of the Baptist Church in Ceylon and published by the Sri Lanka Baptist Sangamaya; Manager W. G. TURNEY.

Bosat, The: Vajirarama, Bambalapitiya, Colombo; f. 1937; Buddhist English monthly; Board of Editors Vens. NARADA, PIYADASSI and VINITA and J. S. GOMES.

Ceylon Business Express, The: 23 Canal Row, Colombo; f. 1940; policy to extol private enterprise and teach business efficiency; monthly; Editor D. J. S. PEIRIS.

Ceylon Causerie, The: Nadaraja Bldg., Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1929; illustrated monthly; English; Editor ALEXIS ROBERTS.

Ceylon Commerce: Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce, Macan Markar Bldg., Prince St. (P.O.B. 1375), Colombo 1, fortnightly news bulletin.

Ceylon Estate News: Lochiel, Nalluruwa, Pandura.

Ceylon Journal of Adult Education: 1 Maliban Street, Colombo; published by Ceylon Literacy Campaign; Socialist; monthly; Editor T. P. ANERASINGHE, B.A., F.R.ECON.S.

Ceylon Law Recorder: Kotte; f. 1919; legal miscellany and law report of Ceylon; monthly; Editorial Board: N. E. WEERASOORIA, Q.C., W. S. WEERASOORIA, LL.B.

Ceylon Methodist Church Record: Wesley Press, Wellawatte, Colombo; f. 1892; published by the Methodist Church in Ceylon; monthly; Editor Rev. JOHN H. GRICE, M.A.

Ceylon Teacher, The: 95 Main Street, Jaffna; monthly journal of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers; Editor A. E. TAMBER, B.SC.

Ceylon Trade Journal: Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1507, Colombo; f. 1935; published by the Department of Commerce, Colombo; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dir. of Commerce.

Ceylon Woman: 5 Castle Terrace, Colombo 8; English; monthly; Editor SITA JAYAWARDANA.

Duthaya: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo; monthly; Editor Rev. Fr. OSWALD GOMIS.

Financial Times and News of Ceylon: 323 Union Place, Colombo 2, monthly, commercial and economic affairs, Man. Dir. CYRIL GARDINER.

Guvan Viduli Sangarawa: P.O.B. 574, Colombo, fortnightly, magazine of Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation, published in Sinhalese.

Industrial Ceylon: Ceylon National Chamber of Industries, No. 12, 1/1, Bristol Bldg., P.O.B. 133, Colombo 1; quarterly.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart for Ceylon: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo 8; f. 1920; monthly; Editors Rt. Rev. Mgr. MANIK MUTTUKUMARU, B.A., D.C.L. (Rome) (English), Rev. Fr. OSWALD GOMIS (Sinhalese); circ. 4,500.

Navalokaya: Gampaha, W.P.; f. 1941; Sinhalese; monthly; articles on literature, art, politics, education, science, etc.; Managing Editor Rev. U. SARANANKARA.

Nava Yugaya: Lake House, Colombo; f. 1956; fortnightly; Sinhalese; circ. 17,753.

Public Opinion: 723 Maradana Road, Colombo 10; monthly; Editor N. G. L. MARASINGHE.

Radio Times: P.O.B. 574, Colombo, fortnightly, magazine of Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation, published in English.

Rasavahini: Times Bldg., Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1956; Sinhalese monthly; Editor M. DISANAYAKE.

Textiles: 15 Fifth Cross Street, Colombo 11; f. 1946; bimonthly Ceylon textile journal; circ. 3,000; Editor G. P. KARIYAWASAM.

Vanoli Mangari: P.O.B. 574, Colombo, fortnightly, magazine of Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation, published in Tamil.

QUARTERLIES, ETC.

Ceylon Journal of Science: c/o Ceylon University, Colombo; f. 1924; occasional; published by the University of Ceylon.

Coconut Journal: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo; f. 1956; quarterly; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Journal of the Ceylon Medical Association: Ceylon Medical Association, 6 Wijeraina Maivatha, Colombo 7; f. 1888; quarterly; Editor Prof. K. RAJASURIYA.

Poultry Journal: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; f. 1963; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Symposium: 36 Vajira Road, Colombo; English; literature, art and films; quarterly; Editor W. B. C. SILVA.

Trade Directory for Ceylon and Overseas: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; f. 1958; quarterly; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Tropical Agriculturist, The: P.O. Box 636, Colombo; f. 1881; research quarterly published by the Department of Agriculture; circ. 750.

PRESS AGENCIES

Co-operative Press Trust of Ceylon: Colombo; exchange and subscription arrangements with Reuters, and subscribes to the Press Trust of India's service.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following are represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Colombo; f. 1926; Chair. R. S. WIJEWARDENE; Man. Dir. G. B. S. GOMES; Dirs. L. C. GOONERATNE, E. E. C. ABAYASEKURA, Mrs. N. M. WICKREMISINGHE; Sec. and Gen. Man. E. E. C. ABAYASEKARA.

W. E. Bastian and Co.: 23 Canal Row, Fort, P.O.B. 10, Colombo 1; f. 1904; Man. Proprietor W. D. E. BASTIAN.

H. W. Cave and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 25, Gaffoor Bldgs., Colombo 1; f. 1876; printers, publishers, stationers, office equipment dealers, music dealers and booksellers, etc.; Dirs. C. J. S. FERNANDO, B. J. L. FERNANDO.

Caxton Printing Works Ltd.: 280 Dam St., Colombo; f. 1879.

Ceylon Printers Ltd.: Parsons Rd., Colombo.

Ceylon Publications: P.O.B. 417, Colombo.

Colombo Catholic Press: 3rd Division, Maradana, Colombo; f. 1865; liturgical books; Man. Rev. Fr. O. GOMIS.

M. D. Gunasena and Co. Ltd.: 217 Olcott Mawata, Colombo 11; f. 1915; educational and general.

Lanka Literature Co.: 33 Horton Place, Colombo.

Lanka Publishing Co.: Prince Street, Colombo.

Plâté, Ltd.: P.O. Box 127, Colombo.

Printing House: 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; printers, publishers, booksellers, etc.; publishers of *Ceylon Who's Who* (annually), *Coconut Journal*, *Trade Directory for Ceylon and Overseas*, *Poultry Journal* (all quarterly); Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Rokeby Press: 294 Union Place, Colombo 2; f. 1940; printers and stationers; Printing Manager M. ABDUL CADER; Gen. Man. E. N. VANDEN DRIESEN.

Searchlight Press: Wellawatte, Colombo.

Times of Ceylon Ltd.: 3 Bristol Street, Fort, Colombo.

Union Printing Works: 210 Srimath Bennett Soysa Vidiya, Kandy; printers, publishers, bookbinders; Propr. Mrs. LEELAWATHIE GUNERATNE.

W. M. A. Wahid and Bros.: Main St., Colombo; f. 1881.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: Torrington Square, Colombo 7 (P.O.B. 574); inaugurated Jan. 1967; under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; controls all broadcasting in Ceylon; Chair. and Director-General NEVILLE JAYAWEERA, C.A.S.

NATIONAL

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 574, Colombo; home service: 215¼ hours a week, of which Sinhalese 84½ hours, Tamil 64¾ hours, English 45 hours, schools in all three languages 21 hours; external service: in English, Hindi and Tamil chiefly for Asian countries; Dir. National Service D. T. L. GURUGE.

Voice of America: programmes in English (8 hours), Tamil (½ hour), Urdu (1 hour).

COMMERCIAL

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 1510, Colombo; *Domestic Services:* 191¼ hours (Sinhala 78¾ hours; Tamil 43¾ hours; English 68¾ hours); *Overseas Services:* 117 hours (Hindi 52 hours; English 46½ hours; Tamil 18½ hours); Reps. in India, Great Britain and U.S.A.; Business Man. VERNON COREA; Dir. LIVY R. WIJEMANNE.

Ceylon Rediffusion Service Ltd.: P.O. Box 1002, 299 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1951; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; four programme wired broadcasting networks in Colombo and district and Kandy; relays all Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation programmes including commercial to over 22,250 subscribers (1969); Gen. Man. W. MACDONALD.

In 1968 there were 425,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

There is no television in Ceylon.

FINANCE

(cap. p.u.=capital paid up; dep.=deposits; Rs.=rupees; m.=million).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Ceylon: P.O.B. 590, 34 Queens St., Colombo; f. 1950 by Act of Parliament; cap. Rs. 15m.; Gov. W. TENNEKOON; Deputy Gov. S. E. P. JANSZ.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Ceylon: Central Office, Bank of Ceylon Building, York St., Colombo; cap. p.u. Rs. 4.5m.; dep. Rs. 892m.; Chair. A. C. GOONERATNE, Q.C.; Gen. Man. S. M. SIRIMANNE.

Bank of Chettinad Ltd.: 256 Sea St., Pettah, Colombo; Man. P. M. PALANIAPPA CHETTIAR.

Batticaloa Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: Advocate's Rd., Batticaloa; f. 1942; Chair. T. MYLVAGANAM; Gen. Man. R. S. B. BEADLE.

Kalmunai Branch: Town Hall, Kalmunai; Man. R. C. D. BALTHAZAAR.

Colombo Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 9 Duke St., Fort, Colombo; f. 1931; cap. Rs. 223,600; dep. Rs. 11.5m.; Pres. W. M. FONSEKA, J.P.U.M.; Gen. Man. K. L. E. R. PINTOE.

Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd.: Head Office: 57 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, P.O.B. 148, Colombo.

Galle Co-operative Town Bank Ltd.: Galle; Pres. M. A. FERNANDO.

Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 59 Main St., Jaffna; f. 1929; cap. p.u. Rs. 191,500; dep. Rs. 8m.; Pres. R. RAJARETNAM; Man. D. SELLAKANDU.

Kandy Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.: 210 Colombo St., Kandy; Pres. P. MAPALAGAMA; Treas. FRANCIS GUNERATNE.

People's Bank: Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2; f. 1961; successor to Co-operative Federal Bank; cap. Rs. 7m.; dep. Rs. 517.8m.; Chair. T. B. PANABOKKE; Gen. Man. D. D. W. KANNANGARA.

STATE DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corpn. of Ceylon: P.O.B. 20, 292 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1943; loan cap. Rs. 30m.; Chair. N. A. LIYANAGE; Gen. Man. H. S. F. GOONEWARDENA.

Ceylon State Mortgage Bank, The: 91 Horton Place, Colombo; f. 1931; Chair. N. B. DE S. WIJESEKERA; Gen. Man. H. B. KAPUWATTE.

Development Finance Corpn. of Ceylon: 4211 Horton Place, Colombo 7; f. 1955; Chair. WALWIN A. DE SILVA; Gen. Man. C. LOGANATHAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 17 Queen St., Colombo; f. 1853; Man. G. W. WILL.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi, Pakistan; Ceylon Office: 163 Keyzer Street, Colombo (P.O. Box 1088).

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; 24 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo; Manager H. J. S. MURIEL.

Indian Bank: P.O.B. 1384, Madras; P.O.B. 624; 48 Baillie St., Colombo.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Madras; 139 Main Street, Overseas Bank Building, Pettah, Colombo.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; 16 Queen Street, Fort, Colombo.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; 37 York St., P.O.B. 112, Colombo 1; 11 York St., Colombo 1; 183 Badulla Rd., Nuwara Eliya; 1 Dalada Vidiya, Kandy; Agents: Clark Spence & Co Ltd., Galle.

State Bank of India: Bombay; 16 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Colombo 1; Agent: K. T. G. NAMBIAR.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Ceylon Brokers' Association: 20 Baillie Street, Colombo 1; handles buying and selling of shares.

INSURANCE

The Insurance Corporation of Ceylon, established in 1961, is the sole Insurer permitted to transact new insurance business in Ceylon and is a State-Sponsored Corporation.

Insurance Corporation of Ceylon: Head Office: 288 Union Place, Colombo 2; General Insurance Department: Gaffoor Buildings, Leyden Bastian Road, Fort, Colombo 1; Chair. G. V. S. DE SILVA; Dirs. J. L. SILVA, S. L. J. SILVA, S. E. SATTARASINGHE, K. GUNARATNAM; Gen. Man. R. M. B. SENANAYAKE (C.A.S.); Asst. Gen. Man. M. S. WIJENAIKE, F.C.I.I., A.I.ARB.; Sec. Dr. A. R. B. AMERASINGHE; publ. *Insurance News*.

Lloyds: London; Agents in Colombo: Aitken Spence & Co, Ltd., P.O.B. 5; Cable Address: "Aitken Colombo". Tel. 27861-7; Telex 142.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ceylon Chamber of Commerce: Lower Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo (P.O. Box 274); est. 1839; incorp. 1895; Chair. M. E. WIJESINGHE; Sec. C. DIAS, M.A., LL.B.

Ceylon Moor Chamber of Commerce: 38-40 Keyzer Street, Colombo 11; Pres. Sir RAZIK FAREED, O.B.E., M.P., Admin. Sec. A. I. L. MARIKAR.

Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce: Macan Markar Bldg., Prince St. (P.O.B. 1375), Colombo 1; f. 1950; Pres. Senator D. L. F. PEDRIS; Admin. Sec. J. E. J. RODRIGO; publ. *Fortnightly Bulletin.*

Ceylonese National Council of the International Chamber of Commerce: 3rd Floor, Macan Markar Bldg., Colombo 1.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: 65 Bankshall St., Colombo 11.

Sinhala Welenda Mandalaya (Sinhala Chamber of Commerce): Consistory Bldg., 110 Front St., Colombo 11; f. 1937; 1,500 mems.; Pres. K. A. G. PERERA; Hon. Sec. DHARMADASA WIJEMANNE; Hon. Treas. B. S. KOTTEGODA, J.P.; publ. *Sinhala Chamber of Commerce Bulletin* (monthly in Sinhala and English).

Subsidiary Organizations:

Sinhala Development Fund: f. 1969.

Sinhala Trades and Services Ltd.: f. 1969; services organization of the Chamber; Man. Dir. DHARMADASA WIJEMANNE.

Building Development Corporation Ltd.: f. 1958 engaged in Trade and Industrial Engineering.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Development Board: No. 16 Gregory's Rd., Colombo 7; f. 1968 under Ministry of Industries and Fisheries for the encouragement, promotion and development of industries.

All Ceylon Small Industries Association: 146/4 First Cross St., Colombo 11.

All Ceylon Trade Chamber, The: 212/45, 1/3 Gas Works St., Colombo 11.

Ceylon Association of Manufacturers: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Chatham Street, Colombo 1 (P.O. Box 274); f. 1955; Chair. N. U. JAYAWARDENA; Sec. C. DIAS.

Ceylon Coconut Board: 11 Duke Street, Colombo 1; f. 1935; Board appointed under statute by Minister of Commerce and Trade; Chair. S. R. DE SILVA; Man. S. GUNASEKARA; Sec. J. EDIRISINGHE.

Ceylon Hardware Merchants Association: 449 Old Moor St., Colombo 12.

Ceylon Merchants' Chamber: De Mel Building, Chatham St., Colombo; f. 1926.

Ceylon National Chamber of Industries: 12, 1/1 Bristol Bldg., P.O.B. 133, Colombo 1; f. 1960; 370 mems.; Chair. K. SOMASUNTHARAM, Deputy Chair. H. E. P. DE MEL; Chief Exec. P. SANGARAPPILLAI. Publ. *Industrial Ceylon* (quarterly).

Ceylon Pharmaceutical Traders Association: P.O.B. 875, Colombo 12; represents Ceylon Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Chemists.

Ceylon Planter's Society, The: P.O.B. 46 Kandy; f. 1936; 1,409 mems.; Chair. M. H. K. JAGATHSENA; Sec. D. F. ABEYESEKERA; publ. *The Bulletin* (quarterly).

Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board: P.O.B. 295, 574 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1932 to promote demand for Ceylon tea in world markets; offices in various countries and an agency in London, *International Tea Market Expansion Board Ltd.*, responsible for promoting Ceylon tea in U.K., Europe and South Africa; Chair. B. WARUSAVITARNE; Exec. Dir. E. M. O. MARTENSTYN; Asst. Exec. Dir. T. G. PEIRIS; publ. *Annual Report.*

Ceylon Textile Chamber: Australia Buildings, Colombo 1; f. 1942; 118 mems.; Chair. L. E. J. FERNANDO LAKRAJASINGHA, J.P.; Admin. Sec. LAMBERT DE SILVA.

Ceylonese Importers and Exporters Association: 26 Reclamation Rd., Colombo 11 (P.O.B. 1050); f. 1955; Pres. J. OLIVER PERERA, J.P.; Gen. Sec. S. A. SATHIAVASAGAM.

Ceylonese Textile Traders' Association: 5, 2nd Cross Street, Colombo.

Chamber of Ceylonese Merchants by Descent: 146, 9/1 First Cross St., Colombo 11.

Coconut and General Products Exporters' Association: Sec. C. DIAS, M.A., LL.B.; c/o The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 274, Colombo.

Colombo Brokers' Association, The: P.O.B. 101, 59 Queen St., Colombo 1; f. 1904.

Colombo Lighterage Co's Association: 140–142 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo.

Colombo Rubber Traders' Association, The: P.O. Box 274, Colombo; f. 1918; Sec. The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce *(ex-officio)*.

Colombo Tea Traders' Association: P.O. Box 274, Colombo; f. 1894; Sec. The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce *(ex-officio)*.

Export Promotion Council of Ceylon: 5 Charlemont Rd., Colombo 6.

Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon: Macan Markar Building, 4th Floor, Prince St., Colombo 1; f. 1930; 359 mems.; Admin. Sec. A. M. SELVARAJAH.

Lanka Hotels Association: 190 Prince Street, Pettah.

Low-Country Products Association of Ceylon: BoGala Buildings, Upper Chatham Street, Colombo 1; f. 1908; Chair. T. C. A. DE SOYSA, B.A.; Hon. Sec. C. NADESAN, J.P., M.B.E.; 350 mems.

Tea Research Institute of Ceylon: St. Coombs, Talawakele; f. 1925 to research into all aspects of tea production and manufacture, and to provide and publish information derived from this research; 4 brs.; 60 research workers; Chair. S. PATHMANATHAN; Dir. Dr. L. H. FERNANDO; publs. *The Tea Quarterly, Annual Report, Advisory Pamphlets,* Monographs on Tea Production in Ceylon, Wall Charts.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The most important organizations on the consumer side are the Wholesale Stores Unions, which handle all foodstuffs and miscellaneous goods supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, as well as running a large number of retail stores. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is at the head of the consumer co-operative movement. It was founded in 1943 and is administered by an autonomous Board of Directors appointed by the Minister of Food and Co-operative Development.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation: 73/1 Kollupitiya Road, Colombo 3 (P.O. Box 473); f. 1944; 361 mems.; Pres. S. J. SALGADO; Deputy Pres. K. J. RATWATTE; Sec. C. RAJASURIYA.

Planters' Association of Ceylon: Colombo; Chair. B. WARUSAVITARNE.

Employers' Federation of Ceylon: P.O.B. 858, 73/1 Kollupitiya Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1929; mem. International Organization of Employers, Organization of Employers Federations in Developing Countries; Chair. M. E. WIJESINGHE; Vice-Chair. G. D. GORDON; Sec. L. E. WIRASEKERA.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Agency House and Brokers' Mercantile Employers: S. CUMARASAMY.

Coconut Manufacturing and Export Trade Employers: G. BOBBIESE.

Commercial Banks' Employers: M. B. DISSANAYAKE.

Engineer Employers: A. MACNEIL WILSON.

Fertilizer Employers: H. SIGG.

General Trades Mercantile Employers: C. B. FERGUSON.

Importer, Distributor and General Employers: J. M. RAJARATNAM.

Manufacturing Employers: S. V. WANIGASEKERA.

Master Printers' Employers: L. B. SAMARAWICKREMA.

Motor Employers: D. PONNAMBALAM.

Port Employers: W. B. DIXON-CLARKE.

Rubber and General Produce Store Employers: J. A. LEEMBRUGGEN.

Tea Stores Employers: G. M. TOPEN.

TRADE UNIONS

All Ceylon Federation of Free Trade Unions (ACFFTU): 94, 1/6 York Bldg., York St., Colombo 1; 6 affiliated unions; 50,500 mems.; Pres. W. K. WIJEMANNE; Gen. Sec. ANTONY LODWICK.

Ceylon Federation of Labour (CFL): No. 108 Kew Rd., Colombo 2; 25 affiliated unions; 125,700 mems.; Pres. Dr. N. M. PERERA; Gen. Sec. D. G. WILLIAM.

Ceylon National Trade Union Confederation (CNTUC): P.O.B. 1294, Colombo 3; f. 1966 by merger of seven leading organizations; combined membership 450,000; Gen. Sec. V. ANNAMALAY.

Ceylon Trade Union Federation (CTUF): 123 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1941; 24 affiliated unions; 35,271 mems.; Sec.-Gen. N. SANMUGATHASAN.

Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC): 72 Green Path, P.O.B. 1294, Colombo 7; f. 1940; mainly plantation workers; 352,088 mems.; Pres. S. THONDAMAN; Sec. M. S. SELLASAMY.

Democratic Workers' Congress (DWC): 213-2 Main St., Colombo; f. 1958; 301,474 mems.; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ; Sec. V. P. GANESAN.

Government Workers' Trade Union Federation (GWTUF): 22 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.; controlled by the Lanka Sama Samaja Party.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union Federation (PSWTUF): 120 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.; Pres. P. ADHIPOLA; Gen. Sec. W. PERERA.

Sri Lanka Trade Union Federation (SLTUF): 407 Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1960; 15 affiliated unions; 22,153 mems.; Pres. C. F. A. GUNASEKERA; Joint Secs.: L. JAYAKODY, C. MUNAWEERA.

United Front of Post and Telecommunication Trade Unions: f. 1955.

In addition there are about 100 unions not affiliated to the above organizations.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ceylon Government Railway: P.O.B. 355, Colombo 10; 221 steam and 4 diesel mechanical locomotives, 9 diesel electric shunting locomotives, 5 diesel hydraulic locomotives, 45 diesel hydraulic power coaches, 17 diesel electric rail cars, 39 diesel electric locos, 5 hydro-mechanical rail cars and 5,150 coaches and wagons; operates a network of about 932 miles, of which about 87 miles are narrow gauge; gross receipts (1967–68) Rs. 106.7m., expenses Rs. 129.6m.; Gen. Man. B. D. RAMPALA; Additional Gen. Man. (Administration) R. L. GUNASEKERA; Chief Administrative Officer B. POLWATTE.

All railways are state-owned.

ROADS

Public Works Department: Ministry of Transport and Power, Transworks House, Colombo; this department maintains about 11,208 miles of roads. There is a national omnibus service with about 3,000 vehicles.

Ceylon Transport Board: 200 Kirula Rd., Colombo 5; f. 1957; nationalized organization reponsible for road passenger transport services; Chair. A. R. P. WIJEYSEKERA; Gen. Man. E. B. DE SARAM; Sec. MAHINDA ELAYAPERUMA; publ. *Transport News*.

SHIPPING

Colombo is one of the most important ports in the East and is situated at the junction of the main trade routes. The other main ports of Ceylon are Trincomalee, Galle and Jaffna. Trincomalee is the main port for shipping out tea.

Ceylon Association of Steamer Agents: P.O.B. 94, Colombo 1; f. 1966 in succession to the *Ceylon Shipping Committee*; primarily a consultative organization; represents members in dealings with Government Authorities; 35 mems.; Chair. E. L. VAN LANGENBERG; Sec. G. I. JAYASURIYA.

Ceylon Port (Cargo) Corporation: Colombo 1; responsible for all cargo handling operations in the Ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee; Chair. H. A. DE SILVA; Vice-Chair. P. DE S. JAYASINGHE.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Ceylon Ocean Lines Ltd.: 29, 2/3 Gaffoor Buildings, P.O.B. 1276, Colombo 1; agents for Polish, Russian, East German, Romanian, Chinese and Bulgarian lines; also charter vessels; Chair. E. V. R. SAMERAWICKRAME, C.B.E.; Sec. N. N. GUNEWARDENE.

Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd.: 33, 3/1 Macan Markar Buildings, Colombo 1; partly Government-owned; operates chartered vessels; Chair. T. C. A. DE SOYSA.

Eastern Star Lines Ltd.: 2nd Floor, National Bank Building, Fort, Colombo; services to Middle East, Persian Gulf and Indian coast; fleet of fourteen ships.

Shipping Corporation of Ceylon: Colombo; Chair. K. ALAVA PILLAI.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are 104 miles of canals open for traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Ceylon Ltd.: Lower Chatham St., P.O.B. 692, Colombo 1; est. 1947; operates daily internal services and international services between Colombo and London, Rome, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore; Chair. V. T. DE ZOYSA; Gen. Man. J. W. R. CADIRAMEN; fleet of one VC10 (charter), one Trident 1E, one Avro 748, one Nord 262, two DC3s.

Ceylon Carriers Ltd.: Bank of Ceylon Bldg., 20A York St., Colombo 1, P.O.B. 230; f. 1945; international travel, transport, clearing and forwarding agents, tour operators, importers and exporters.

Ceylon Tours Ltd.: 47 Parsons Road, Colombo; tourist operators.

The control of Civil Aviation is in the hands of the Department of Civil Aviation, a separate department under the Ministry of Transport and Power.

There are airports at Colombo, Gal Oya, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

The following foreign airlines are represented in Colombo: Air India, Alitalia, British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.), Indian Airlines Corporation (I.A.C.), K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), Lufthansa, Pakistan International Airlines Corpn. (P.I.A.), Pan American World Airways Inc. (P.A.A.), Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., Swissair, Trans World Airlines Inc. (T.W.A.), Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.).

Gal Oya, Jaffna and Trincomalee are served by Air Ceylon.

TOURISM

Ceylon Tourist Board: P.O.B. 1504, 25 Galle Face, Centre Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1966; publishes tourist brochures, folders, colour slides, picture postcards, magazine, newsletter, pictorial desk diary, posters and display cards; Chair. A. C. H. DE SOYSA.

There were 23,666 tourists in 1967, 28,272 in 1968, and 40,200 in 1969.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Cultural Affairs: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; Dir. P. H. PREMAWARDHANA.

Arts Council of Ceylon: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; Pres. D. G. DAYARATNE; Gen. Sec. W. B. RATNAYAKE.

National Theatre Trust: Department of Cultural Affairs, 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; promotes development of theatre; Pres. P. H. PREMAWARDHANA; Sec. H. H. BANDARA; publ. monthly bulletin of theatre news (Sinhalese).

Sri Lanka Sahitiya Mandalaya: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1959; literary trust; Pres. Ven. KALUKONDAYAVE PANNASEKHARA MAHA NAYAKA THERA; Gen. Sec. K. G. AMARADASA.

There are Government Colleges of Arts and Crafts, Dancing and Ballet and Music. There are a number of orchestras and theatre companies, mostly run by amateur groups.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Ceylon: Colombo; f. 1967.

University of Ceylon: Peradeniya; f. 1967; 381 teachers, 5,368 students.

Vidyalankara University of Ceylon: Kelaniya, Colombo; university status 1959; 94 teachers, 2,119 students.

Vidyodaya University of Ceylon: Gangodavila, Nugegoda; university status 1959; 115 teachers, 1,891 students.

CHAD

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chad is a landlocked state in north central Africa, stretching south from Libya and the Tropic of Cancer to the Central African Republic. Niger and Cameroon lie to the west and the Sudan to the east. The climate is hot, arid in the desert north and very wet (annual rainfall 196 inches) in the south. The official language is French, but Arabic, Nilotic and Sudanese dialects are widely spoken. About half the population are Muslims living in the north; most others follow animistic beliefs. There are a few Christians. The flag consists of vertical blue, yellow and red stripes. The capital is Fort-Lamy.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Chad became independent in 1960. In 1962 a new Constitution providing for a President as Head of State was adopted. The country is divided between the African south and the Arab north. Chad is a member of the French Community, the African Equatorial Union and the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM). Since August 1968 additional French troops have been supporting French forces based in Fort-Lamy in crushing an extensive rebellion in the north of the country.

Government

Executive power lies with the President assisted by a Council of Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Legislative Assembly, elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term. Chad has officially been a one-party state since 1965. The country is divided for administrative purposes into 14 Prefectures.

Defence

Chad's small army consisting of four infantry companies totalling 700 men, and an air force of 200 men and five aircraft, is supported by a detachment of over 1,000 troops lent by France under military agreements. France's principal remaining military base in Africa is at Fort-Lamy.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, 96 per cent of the population working on the land or moving about the desert. The chief product is cotton, which forms 80 per cent of exports. Cattle, sheep and camels are raised. There is fishing in Lake Chad and the Chari and Logone rivers. The minerals exploited are natron and tungsten; in 1969 the American Conoco company was awarded extensive oil exploration concessions. The little foreign trade is mostly with the Franc Zone. The state depends on substantial French budgetary and other aid.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Chad but work was commenced in 1964 on an extension of the Trans-Cameroon railway to Nga'oundere. Roads have been improved and can take heavy vehicles. The river Chari is navigable from Fort-Lamy near to Lake Chad to Fort Archambault in the far south. There are six aerodromes.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage and other rights for employees. Medical institutions in 1966 comprised 5 hospitals, 38 medical centres, and over a hundred infirmaries and dispensaries.

Education

Schools are divided into primary, secondary and technical categories. In 1967 there were 180,000 children at school, representing 30 per cent of children of school age.

Tourism

Chad provides a variety of scenery from the dense forests of the south to the deserts of the north. Wild animals abound, especially in the two national parks and five game reserves; there is excellent hunting, mainly around Fort Archambault.

Visas are not required to visit Chad by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), July 14, August 11 (Independence Day), September 30 (Ascension of the Prophet), November 28 (Proclamation of the Republic), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), February 6 (Id ul Adha).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Franc of the African Financial Community (Franc CFA). It was devalued with the French franc in August 1969.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
277 Francs CFA = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 1,284,000 sq. km. **Population** (1967 estimates): 3,500,000.

CHIEF TOWNS
(Population—1964 Census)

Fort-Lamy (capital)	132,502*	Kelo	14,351*
Fort-Archambault	33,001	Doba	11,403*
Moundou	29,388	Pala	11,103*
Abéché	19,652*	Koumra	9,602

PREFECTURES
(Population—1964 Census)

Batha	159,179	Mayo-Kebbi	361,604
Biltine	91,798	Moyen-Chari	284,622
Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T.)	75,000	Ouaddai	247,675
Chari-Baguirmi	214,438	Salamat	65,858
Guera	155,826	Logone Oriental	257,077*
Kanem	170,000	Tandjile	259,222*
Logone Occidental	142,673	Lac	94,949*

* Preliminary results of 1968 census.

EMPLOYMENT

Cattle Raising	290,000
Other Agriculture	600,000
Fishing	10,000
Professions	4,600
Domestic Service	7,300
Industry	4,500

AGRICULTURE
('000 Metric Tons)

	1966	1967
Sorghum and Millet	805.0	607.3
Maize	12.0	n.a.
Rice	33.5	36.9
Groundnuts (unshelled)	118.0	116.8
Wheat	4.5	6.7
Dates	25.6	n.a.
Cotton Seed	104.7	122.5

LIVESTOCK
(1967)

Cattle	4,500,000
Sheep and Goats	4,150,000
Camels	355,000
Asses and Mules	300,000
Horses	150,000

Fishing: Fresh-water catch around 100,000 tons annually (110,000 tons in 1967).

INDUSTRY
(1965–66)

	Metric Tons
Cotton Fibre	27,557
Groundnut Oil	4,000
Frozen Meat	2,664
Soda (Natron)	8,000
Hides and Skins (exports)	634

Electricity production amounted to 26 million KWh in 1967.

FINANCE

1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs.

666 francs CFA=£1 sterling; 277 francs CFA=U.S. $1.00.

1,000 francs CFA=£1 10s.=U.S. $3.60.

BUDGET

Both the current and development budgets are dependent on substantial French aid. In 1969 French aid amounted to some 1,200 million CFA francs, of which 300 million were granted to balance the current budget.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Registered Imports	8,534	7,705	7,961	9,901
Registered Exports	6,544	6,722	5,941	6,635

TRADE GROUPS

(million French francs)

	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	19680	1966	1967	1968
France	78.4	88.0	80.3	57.1	75.5	86.7
Other Franc Zone	2.5	5.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.1
Other EEC	16.8	35.7	41.1	7.6	18.2	16.6
Rest of World	61.5	68.5	71.7	48.8	35.5	31.1

COUNTRIES

(million francs CFA)

Imports	1965	1966	1967
France	3,580.0	3,921.9	4,402.3
Netherlands Antilles	968.7	663.0	389.4
United States	687.0	889.6	985.1
German Fed. Rep.	317.0	405.9	600.2
Nigeria	165.5	178.7	517.0
United Kingdom	166.0	227.9	295.8

Exports	1965	1966	1967
France	3,040.0	2,856.3	3,774.4
Nigeria	751.2	827.1	528.5
Belgium/Luxembourg	422.1	251.2	706.1
United Kingdom	555.3	322.7	161.7
Yugoslavia	804.2	594.5	229.3
Japan	73.1	104.9	338.3

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1965	1966
Cars	3,305	3,141
Commercial Vehicles	5,536	5,953
Tractors	33	34
Motor Cycles	376	406

CIVIL AVIATION

(1967)

	Passengers	Freight (tons)
Arrivals	29,938	7,911
Departures	31,806	6,879
In transit	27,389	—

Tourism: There are 118 tourist hotel bedrooms in the main towns, and simpler accommodation in outlying places. 3,000 tourists visited Chad in the 1967–68 tourist season (Dec.–July), half of them from France.

EDUCATION

(1965–66)

	Schools	Pupils	
		Boys	Girls
Primary . .	620	132,988	30,974
Secondary . .	29	5,189	408
Technical . .	10	1,500	95
Total . .	659	139,677	31,477

Source: Service de la Statistique Générale, B.P. 453, Fort-Lamy.

THE CONSTITUTION

Principles: Defence of the rights of man and public liberties; building of a true democracy founded on the separation of powers. The Republic is indivisible, lay, democratic and social. Sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by equal, universal and secret suffrage. Equality of race, origin and religion; freedom of belief and opinion, guarantee of education.

Head of State: The Head of State is Head of the Government and President of the Council of Ministers, which he appoints. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of the National Assembly, the Mayors and Councillors of the municipalities and rural communities, and the traditional tribal chiefs in the rural areas. His term of office is seven years.

Council of Ministers: Appointed by the President. Determines policy, law, and public office-holders.

National Assembly: Members are elected for five years. In case of a vote of no confidence the President may, after consultation with the President of the Assembly, dissolve Parliament.

Economic and Social Council: Advises the National Assembly on economic and social matters.

Political Party: Chad was officially declared to be a one-party state in November 1965.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

Minister of State to the Presidency: ANTOINE BANGUI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. JACQUES BAROUM.

Minister of State to the Presidency Responsible for Youth: OUCHAR TOURGOUDI.

Minister of the Economy, Finance and Transport: ABDOULAYE LAMANA.

Minister of Planning: GEORGES DIGUIMBAYE.

Minister of the Interior: MAHAMAT DOUBA ALIFA.

Minister of Education and Culture: DIKOA GARANDI.

Minister of Agriculture and Animal Production: RAYMOND NAIMBAYE.

Minister of Information and Tourism: PIERRE DESSANDE.

Minister of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing: MAHAMAT HASSAN DADJO.

Minister of Defence: MAHAMAT SENOUSSI.

Minister of Justice: JOSEPH BRAHIM SEID.

Minister of Health and Social Services: PIERRE DJIME.

Minister Responsible for Saharan Affairs: MAYE MOUSSA.

Minister Delegated to Parliament: MARC DOUNIA.

Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: MICHEL DJIDINGAR.

Minister of Labour, Youth and Sport: ALI KEKE.

Minister of the Civil Service: RAHAMA SALEH.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: ABDERAMANE HAGGAR.

Secretary of State for the Economy, Finance and Transport: ALI SALIM DOUKOURE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CHAD

(Fort-Lamy unless otherwise indicated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation

Belgium: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Central African Republic: B.P. 115; *Ambassador:* M. MAHELENGAMO.

China, Republic (Taiwan): B.P. 104; *Ambassador:* FENG YU-TSENG.

Congo (Kinshasa): B.P. 910; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE GWENZO.

France: rue du Lieutenant Franjoux, B.P. 431 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNAND WIBAUX.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 893 (E).

Ghana: Kinshasa, Congo (E).

Guinea: Brazzaville, Congo (E).

Israel: B.P. 753 (E); *Ambassador:* OUADIA SOFER.

Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Korea, Republic: Paris 16e, France (E).

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana (E).

Libya: B.P. 407 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAIT SEIF ANNASSEIR.

Mali: Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.

Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Nigeria: B.P. 752; *Chargé d'Affaires:* BOUKAR KOLO.

Pakistan: Algiers, Algeria (E).

Sudan: B.P. 45 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL ABUBAKR EL MALEK.

Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Tunisia: Kinshasa, Congo (E).

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 891 (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN VDOVIN.

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

U.S.A.: ave. du Colonel d'Ornano, B.P. 413 (E); *Ambassador:* TERENCE ALPHONSO TUBMAN.

Yugoslavia: Brazzaville, Congo (E).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ABBO NASSOUR.

Vice-Presidents: PAUL RARIKINGAR, ARABI EL GONI, LAMIDO SALEH, LEON MOGOUMBAYE.

ELECTION (*December* 1969)

Voting was on a single list of government candidates. There are 105 deputies, elected for a five-year term. A presidential referendum was held in June 1969. President Tombalbaye, the sole candidate, gained 93 per cent of the 1,479,000 votes.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Progressiste Tchadien (P.P.T.): Chad section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (R.D.A.); Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.

There are several opposition groups, chiefly Muslim; all are banned and the leaders are in exile. One, FROLINAT (an acronym from National Liberation Front), claims to lead the revolt; its leader is Dr. ABBA SIDICK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Fort-Lamy; the court for decisions on constitutional matters, it has a President, a procureur général, and six counsellors in three chambers, judicial, administrative and financial; Pres. HANOUN OUTMAN.

High Court of Justice: Fort-Lamy; superior court. The members are elected by the National Assembly.

Cour d'Appel: Fort-Lamy.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 52 per cent of the population are Muslims, 43 per cent Animists and 5 per cent Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 2 per cent of the total population.

Head of the Muslim Community: Iman MOUSSA.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are 43 mission centres and about 320 missionaries.

Archbishop of Fort-Lamy: Mgr. PAUL DALMAIS.

Bishop of Moundou: Mgr. LOUIS GAUMAIN.

Bishop of Fort-Archambault: Mgr. HENRI VENIAT.

Bishop of Pala: Mgr. HILAIRE DUPONT.

Protestant Missions: L'Entente Evangélique, B.P. 127, Fort-Lamy; in Chad, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville) and the Central African Republic there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

PRESS AND RADIO

Info-Tchad: B.P. 670, Fort-Lamy; daily issued by ATP.

Informations Economiques: B.P. 48, Fort-Lamy; weekly; edited by the Chambre de Commerce de la République du Tchad.

Journal Officiel de la République du Tchad: Fort-Lamy.

Cahiers de l'Unité: Fort-Lamy; monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques du Tchad: B.P. 453, Fort-Lamy; monthly.

Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP): B.P. 670, Fort-Lamy.

Agence France Presse and Reuters are represented in Chad.

Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne: Fort-Lamy, B.P. 892; government station; programmes in French, Arabic and Sara; Dir. of Progs. G. ROBERT.

In 1969 there were 55,000 radio licences.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 50.

Banque de Développement du Tchad: B.P. 19, Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; cap. 420m. F. CFA; Dir.-Gen. M. BENOIT BOUKAR.

Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépots: B.P. 566, Fort-Lamy; cap. 100m. CFA.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique: B.P. 478, Fort-Lamy.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; Fort-Lamy, P.O.B. 87; Fort-Archambault, P.O.B. 240.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 38; Dir. M. DELANOË.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Conseil National du Crédit: Fort-Lamy; f. 1965 to create a national credit policy and to organize the banking profession.

INSURANCE

Twelve of the leading French insurance companies are represented in Fort-Lamy.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad: Fort-Lamy, B.P. 458; Pres. GASTON PALLAI; Sec.-Gen. F. DE JOUX; Asst. Sec.-Gen. MICHEL N'GANGBET; publ. *Bulletin des Informations Economiques.*

Chambre de Commerce de Fort-Archambault: Fort-Archambault.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs Tchadiens (U.NA.TRA.T.): B.P. 553, Fort-Lamy; f. 1968 as an amalgamation between two former unions; mems. 5,500; Pres. SEMOKO YAMARA; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT GORALLAH.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 110 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 478.

Mission Permanente d'Aide et de Coopération: B.P. 898, Fort-Lamy; French technical mission; Head of Mission GEORGES POULET.

Société Cotonnière Franco-Tchadienne (COTONFRAN): B.P. 15, Fort-Lamy.

Société d'Etudes pour le Développement du Tchad (SODETCHAD): Fort-Lamy.

Société Hotelière du Tchad: c/o BDT B.P. 19, Fort-Lamy; Dir.-Gen. BENOÎT PIRCOLOSSOU.

Société Nationale de Commercialisation du Tchad (SONACOT): B.P. 630, Fort-Lamy; f. 1965 to stabilize marketing conditions and prices; cap. 150m. CFA.

Société Sucrière du Tchad (SOSUTCHAD): Fort-Lamy.

TRANSPORT

Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications: B.P. 110, Fort-Archambault; f. 1965; develops common means of transport between the member states of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee of the OAU.

RAILWAYS

In 1962 Chad signed an agreement with Cameroon to extend the Trans-Cameroon railway from Nga'oundere to Fort-Archambault. The total cost will be about 2,700 million Frs. CFA, and survey work began in 1964.

ROADS

There are about 10,000 km. of roads, of which 3,000 km. are classified. There are also some 20,000 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic during the dry season from October to July. A 4,840-km. motor track from Rouiba, in Algeria, to Chad was opened in 1960. In 1968 the International Development Association granted Chad a U.S. $4 million loan for the improvement of its road system, notably in the provision of a direct link between Lake Chad and Fort-Lamy.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There is a certain amount of traffic on the Chari and Logone rivers which meet just south of Fort-Lamy. The traffic is confined to the wet season, August-December.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport at Fort-Lamy was inaugurated in January 1967.

Compagnie Nationale Air-Tchad: ave. François Tombalbaye, Fort-Lamy; f. 1966; Government majority holding, UTA interest; regular passenger, freight and charter services within Chad; Pres. ABDOULAYE LAMANA; Gen. Man. ROBERT SIMONET; fleet: 2 DC-3, 1 Beechcraft Baron, 1 Piper Cherokee and 1 DC-4.

Chad is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Air Cameroun, BUA, Sudan Airways and UTA.

TOURISM

Direction du Tourism: Ministry of Tourism and Information, B.P.748, Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; Dir. (vacant); also at B.P. 62, Fort-Archambault.

CHILE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chile is a long, narrow country stretching for 2,800 miles along the Pacific coast of South America from Peru and Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the far south. It is separated from Argentina to the east by the high Andes mountains. Both the mountains and the cold Humboldt Current influence the climate; between Arica in the north and Punta Arenas in the extreme south, some 4,000 km., the average maximum temperature varies by no more than 13°C. The central region enjoys a temperate climate, average temperature ranging from 3°C in winter and 29°C in summer. Annual rainfall ranges from 0.04 inches in the northern desert to 105 inches in the south. The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholics represent over 85 per cent of the population. The flag is divided horizontally, the lower half red, the upper half having a white star on a blue square left, the remainder being white. The capital is Santiago.

Recent History

Despite economic difficulties, Chile has enjoyed comparative political stability since 1920, and it is now one of the few Latin American states not under military control. Chile is a founder member of the United Nations and a member of the Organization of American States, of the Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Free Trade Association. In 1964 Sr. Eduardo Frei, the Christian Democrat candidate, was elected President and his major work has been the "Chileanization" of the U.S.-owned copper mines and the implementation of agrarian reform. In general elections held in March 1969 the Christian Democrats were returned with a majority of 31.6 per cent, the right-wing Partido Nacional taking second place in the polls. On October 21st a state of siege was imposed following an army mutiny in Santiago over low pay, but was lifted on the 23rd. Signs of further unrest in the armed forces caused a state of emergency to be declared in Santiago province on November 20th. A number of army officers were arrested in March 1970, accused of plotting a coup.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by popular vote for six years. The legislative organ is the National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 45 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 147 members. All citizens of eighteen or over are eligible to vote. Late in 1969 the Congress approved a reform granting greater independence to the President.

Defence

Military service is compulsory at 19 years of age, but exemption is frequently obtained. The Army has a strength of 38,000, the Air Force 8,000 and the Navy 14,000. A Military Assistance Pact with the U.S.A. was signed in 1952.

Economic Affairs

The most important source of revenue is copper, of which Chile is one of the world's principal producers. Other deposits include coal, iron, gold, silver and nitrates. Oil has been struck in Magallanes and production covers the country's needs. One third of the population works on the land, the main crops being wheat, potatoes, maize and sugar beet. President Frei has introduced a radical agrarian reform law to improve production, increase the number of landowners, and ameliorate the standard of living of agricultural workers. CORA, the Corporation for Agricultural Reform, has already installed thousands of families, forming a large number of settlements for collective farming. A steel plant is in operation near Concepción and there are a number of other industries, including food-processing, beverages, textiles and fishmeal. Chile is the second most important fish-producing country in Latin America.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is over 5,000 miles, of which some 4,250 are state-owned. Roads are good by Latin American standards, and international routes to Argentina and Peru are being rapidly improved with foreign loans. There are 1,350 miles of navigable rivers. The chief ports are Valparaíso, Talcahuano, Antofagasta, San Antonio and Punta Arenas; a new port is planned at San Vicente, Concepción. Air transport is provided by the state airline Línea Aérea Nacional, Ladeco and several foreign airlines, and a new international airport is in service at Pudahuel outside Santiago. An international airport is to be built at Balmaceda and plans are going ahead to extend the provincial airport network.

Social Welfare

Employees, including agricultural workers, receive benefits for sickness, unemployment and retirement and there are dependents' allowances. Between 1964 and 1967 the number of trade unions in Chile rose from 1,900 to 3,600. There is a National Health Service which was established in 1952. In 1968, the Curative Medicine Law was passed for the benefit of over 600,000 middle class families previously ineligible for medical care or low-cost hospitalization. As a result of this law, many of the smaller state and private welfare services are now disappearing. A law on accidents at work and occupational diseases was also passed, affording protection for every worker in Chile.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. Over 90 per cent of the population are literate (95 per cent in the towns). Much has been done recently to improve and extend education; 1969 constituted the second year of the present Government's educational reform. The duration of primary school education has been extended from six to eight years, new academic and technical syllabuses have been drawn up for the secondary school course, a period of four years, and for the first time in Chile community centres for adult education have been introduced. In 1968 the educational budget was 1,555 million escudos, and the illiteracy rate for 1970 is estimated to have dropped from 16.4 per cent to 10 per cent. There are eight universities with over 60,000 students in 1968.

Tourism

The long Andes range of mountains is the chief attraction to tourists. There are good beaches and many lakes, the largest of which is Llanquihue.

Visas are not required to visit Chile for a period of up to 90 days. This applies to all nationalities.

Sport

The State plays an important part in the promotion and development of national sports, and has established hundreds of sports centres throughout the country. Football is the most popular sport. The World Cup competition was held in Chile in 1962, the Chilean eleven reaching the semi-final. Ski-ing and fishing are extremely popular. The international world ski championships were held in Portillo in 1966.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 21 (Navy Day), September 18 (Independence Day), September 19 (Army Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Years' Day), April 9 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the escudo of 100 centésimos and 1,000 pesos. There have been frequent devaluations in recent years; in August 1969 the escudo was devalued from 9.37 to the U.S. $ to an official 9.51.

Coins: 2, 5, 10 centésimos.

Notes: 50, 100 pesos; ½, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 escudo.

pesos; ½, 1, 5, 10, 50 escudo.

Exchange rate:

Banks' Free Market	25.64 escudos	= £1 sterling
	9.96 escudos	= $1 U.S.
Brokers' Market	27.55 escudos	= £1 sterling
	11.50 escudos	= $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION	RATE PER '000*		
(sq. miles)	(Dec. 1969 est.)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
286,395	9,672,289	29.9	7.1	9.5

* 1967 figures.

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1969—'000)	CAPITAL
Aconcagua	3,939	168	San Felipe
Antofagasta	47,515	304	Antofagasta
Arauco	2,223	114	Lebu
Atacama	30,837	192	Copiapó
Aysén	34,345	56	Puerto Aysén
Bío-Bío	4,341	210	Los Angeles
Cautín	6,707	469	Temuco
Chiloé	9,057	112	Ancud
Colchagua	3,421	194	San Fernando
Concepción	2,200	728	Concepción
Coquimbo	15,399	102	La Serena
Curicó	2,215	133	Curicó
Linares	3,793	211	Linares
Llanquihue	18,408	218	Puerto Montt
Magallanes*	50,978	92	Punta Arenas
Malleco	5,489	201	Angol
Maule	2,172	101	Cauquenes
Ñuble	5,489	350	Chillán
O'Higgins	2,745	324	Rancagua
Osorno	3,864	182	Osorno
Santiago	6,559	3,363	Santiago
Talca	3,723	260	Talca
Tarapacá	21,344	176	Iquique
Valdivia	8,133	316	Valdivia
Valparaíso	1,865	798	Valparaíso

* Excluding Chilean Antarctic Territory.

CHIEF TOWNS

Santiago (capital)	2,551,150	Talca	87,450
Valparaíso	291,144	Valdivia	91,085
Concepción	194,021	Chillán	84,058
Viña del Mar	151,206	Osorno	77,032
Antofagasta	135,216	Punta Arenas	63,767
Talcahuano	113,818	Rancagua	68,646
Temuco	102,659		

EMPLOYMENT
(December 1969)

Agriculture	5,500
Mining and Quarrying	3,200
Manufacturing	264,000
Building	41,900
Trade	153,300
Transport, Public Works	66,700
Government, Finance	91,900
Personal Service	164,900
Other Services	181,000
Unspecified	500
TOTAL	972,500

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

COMMODITY	AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)				
	1963–64	1964–65	1967–68	1968–69	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1967–68	1968–69
Wheat	852	734	700	743	1,319	1,124	1,167	1,220	1,214
Barley	72	38	72	44	138	77	141	157	80
Oats	109	70	109	81	132	82	123	163	95
Rye	14	7	7	8	15	9	15	8	10
Maize	75	87	89	58	206	264	246	321	154
Beans (Dry)	89	59	n.a.	47	95	60	93	n.a.	47
Peas (Dry)	13	7	17	11	8	6	8	12	7
Lentils	34	24	7	14	21	9	11	4	8
Chickpeas	11	8	16	9	6	5	7	8	3
Potatoes	80	91	80	76	763	702	705	725	602
Rice	33	27	32	16	86	80	71	93	37
Sunflower Seed	42	31	29	25	45	50	54	43	28
Sugar Beet	19	18	30	28	614	682	799	1,143	1,066
Rape Seed	48	56	37	48	56	77	71	48	64

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1965
Cattle	3,063	2,870
Pigs	1,007	1,022
Sheep	6,452	6,690
Horses	544	478

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1965	1966
Fish	642,957	1,309,139
Shell-fish	65,783	74,270
Fishmeal	94,827	n.a.

MINING

		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Coal	('000 metric tons	1,786	1,783	1,680	1,640	1,496	1,611
Gold	(kilogrammes)	2,360	1,962	1,650	1,636	1,808	1,796
Iodine	(tons)	2,158	2,161	2,282	2,931	2,217	1,964
Iron Ore	('000 metric tons)	5,481	6,361	7,756	7,788	6,853	7,428
Nitrates	(,, ,, ,,)	1,136	1,173	1,158	1,062	869	679
Petroleum	(cubic metres)	2,099,550	2,176,010	2,019,160	1,975,970	1,966,450	2,177,390
Silver	(kilogrammes)	78,704	87,116	85,518	100,143	98,158	116,306

COPPER PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

TYPE	GRAN MINERÍA				MINERÍAS MEDIANA Y PEQUEÑA			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
Electrolytic	190,987	244,663	224,852	232,210	—	14,015	—	—
Fire-refined	77,430	74,112	70,157	56,673	20,390	24,022	21,763	26,508
Blister	210,797	218,703	241,920	230,966	57,898	70,287	72,376	81,095
TOTAL	479,214	537,478	536,929	519,849	78,288	108,324	94,139	107,603

COMBINED PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

TYPE	1965	1966	1967	1968
Refined copper	500,524	561,500	558,695	546,357
Minerals, Concentrates, etc.	89,515	99,803	104,783	120,307
TOTAL	590,039	661,303	663,478	666,664

INDUSTRY

		1965	1966	1967
Sugar	'000 tons	229	266	309
Paper and Cardboard	,, ,,	130	139	147
Cement	,, ,,	1,188	1,364	1,235
Liquid Cast Iron	,, ,,	309	433	498
Steel Ingots	,, ,,	441	540	596
Beer	million litres	165	177	176
Petrol	,, ,,	1,005	1,145	1,308
Paraffin	,, ,,	297	319	363
Diesel Oil	,, ,,	481	561	631
Fuel Oil	,, ,,	584	897	1,099
Tyres	'000 units	506	555	505
Cigars	,, ,,	1,622	1,729	1,449
Cigarettes	million units	6,665	7,213	7,150
Matches	'000 boxes	248	262	234
Glass Sheets	'000 sq. metres	2,648	2,404	1,770

FINANCE

1 Escudo=100 centésimos (1,000 pesos).

25.64 Escudos=£1 sterling; 9.96 Escudos=U.S. $1.00.

100 Escudos=£4 18s. 0d. sterling=U.S. $10.04.

(Exchange rates based on Bankers Rate, March 1970.)

BUDGET 1969
(million escudos)

REVENUE	
Ordinary Budget:	
Tributary Income	10,332.3
Personal Income	1,274.4
Business Income	1,060.2
Property	450.4
Purchases/Sales	3,461.8
Production	1,020.0
Services	860.6
Legal Contracts	599.9
Imports	1598.6
Sundry Taxes	6.4
Non-tributary Income	504.9
National Assets	120.7
National Services	180.0
Miscellaneous Revenue	204.2
Surplus over Ordinary Expenditure	2,132.5
TOTAL	6,074.8
Capital Budget:	
Copper Taxes	976.0
External Loans	896.0
Internal Loans	145.2
Surplus on Ordinary Budget	2,132.5
Miscellaneous Revenue	—
TOTAL	4,149.7
GRAND TOTAL	12,854.4

EXPENDITURE	
Ordinary Budget:	
Wages and Salaries	3,887.6
Consumer Goods	631.1
Social Security and Family Allowances	339.7
Transfers to Public Sector	349.4
Transfers to Private Sector	2,888.5
Interest on Public Debt	405.5
TOTAL	8,502.0
Capital Budget:	
Direct and Indirect Investment	3,403.6
Debt Payments	739.0
TOTAL	4,142.6
GRAND TOTAL	12,868.3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos at 1965 prices)

	1965	1966	1967
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	16,366	17,917	17,986
Net factor income paid abroad	−409	−611	−712
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	15,957	17,306	17,274
Less depreciation allowance	−1,839	−1,734	−1,839
NET NATIONAL INCOME	14,118	15,572	15,435
Indirect taxation less subsidies	1,590	1,852	2,102
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	15,708	17,424	17,537
Depreciation allowance	1,839	1,734	1,839
Statistical discrepancy	—	548	476
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	17,547	19,706	19,852
Net factor income from abroad	409	611	712
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	17,956	20,317	20,564
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,515	1,516	1,381
Agriculture and Forestry	1,468	1,453	1,328
Fishing	47	63	53
Mining and quarrying	1,522	1,975	1,830
Manufacturing Industries	3,786	3,983	4,259
Building	889	875	813
Electricity, gas, water, etc.	187	200	207
Transport, communications	798	846	820
Wholesale and retail trade	2,531	2,657	2,654
Banking, insurance, real estate	362	395	491
Property	168	160	67
Public administration, defence	916	1,026	1,116
Services	1,853	2,002	2,033

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(million escudos)

	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves:	43.2	43.8	45.2
In Chile	28.9	28.6	28.2
Abroad	14.3	15.2	17.0
Currency Reserves:	45.5	93.6	126.0
U.S.$	42.6	88.7	117.5
Other currencies	2.9	4.9	8.5
Currency issued by Central Bank	559.4	851.6	n.a.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1958 = 100)

1928	1938	1948	1958	1966	1967	1968	1969
0.7	1.2	5.2	100	632.4	747.1	946.1	1,236.1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN SANTIAGO

(1958 = 100)

	WEIGHTING	1966	1967	1968	1969
Food	47.59	731.0	836.7	1,050.0	1,372.4
Housing	23.16	472.1	565.2	703.8	887.3
Clothing	17.35	570.2	696.1	874.1	1,117.1
Miscellaneous	11.90	641.0	817.6	1,107.4	1,543.5
General	100	632.4	747.1	946.1	1,236.1

CHILE—(Statistical Survey)

INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES

(April 1959 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969
Public Utilities	1,098.2	1,321.6	2,159.4
Mining	1,025.9	1,376.2	1,939.2
Manufacturing Industries	821.8	1,082.4	1,503.7
Fiscal Institutions	848.5	879.3	1,480.8
Semifiscal Institutions	684.5	775.3	1,194.4
Total Wages and Salaries	817.2	984.8	1,478.4
Salaries	816.5	1,076.7	1,510.0
Wages	817.8	898.9	1,448.8

Figures are for April each year.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. dollars)

	1966			1967*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	865	779	86	876	822	54
Freight, insurance, travel	91	67	24	50	44	6
Investment income	—	172	−172	—	212	−212
Government n.e.s.	22	22	—	71	82	− 11
Other private transactions	4	15	− 11			
Total Goods and Services	982	1,055	− 73	997	1,160	−163
Private transfers	5	—	5	10	—	10
Government transfers	12	2	10			
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Autonomous:						
Private	68	30	38	84	—	84
Official	167	43	124	163	110	53
Total	235	73	162	247	110	137
Compensatory:						
Central bank	—	76	− 76	44	17	27
Commercial banks	—	40	− 40	—	2	− 2
Other institutions						
Total	—	116	−116	44	19	25
Errors and Omissions	12	—	12	—	9	− 9

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL AID

(million U.S. dollars)

	Total Original Credit	Balance at 31.12.65	Balance at 30.12.66
International Monetary Fund	177.0	125.0	110.2
Credit from U.S. Government	31.1	19.1	—
International Development Agency	250.8	167.3	—
Eximbank	70.0	37.2	29.1
Private U.S. Banks	65.0	45.0	28.1
Germany-Kreditanstalt	42.8	36.5	34.4
Private European Banks	20.6	12.7	12.9
Other European credit	10.0	8.8	9.6
Renegotiation	13.7	2.3	11.0
Total	681.0	454.0	

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S. dollars)

YEAR	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	637.5	607.2	604.2	756.9	726.6	742.7
Exports	541.9	625.7	687.9	880.7	913.1	940.8

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

COMMODITIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Livestock and Animal Products	45,634	39,479	7,629	7,646
Vegetable Products	48,715	62,726	19,229	20,957
Animal and Vegetable Fats	11,417	15,770	1,441	2,171
Manufactured Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	18,597	12,218	16,427	21,016
Mineral Products	70,593	53,596	90,677	94,364
Chemicals	65,298	74,825	27,306	24,096
Synthetic Plastics, Rubber	27,930	22,698	10,101	57
Skins and Leather Goods	5,457	3,713	1,218	1,174
Wood, Cork and Basket Products	1,288	1,463	2,945	4,082
Paper and Paper-making Materials	12,607	14,926	13,732	25,704
Textiles	46,275	40,837	5,271	6,010
Plaster, Cement, Ceramics and Glass	7,359	7,197	13	159
Metals and Metal Goods	46,477	42,045	712,795	725,770
Technical and Electrical Equipment	196,225	204,309	1,297	2,091
Transport Equipment	97,408	119,919	1,136	4,096
Optical and Precision Instruments	2,694	5,216	10	5

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Argentina	64,446	77,146	80,005	27,792	39,798	48,001
Belgium	9,783	9,129	6,465	26,703	42,544	13,831
Brazil	26,832	22,778	19,334	9,062	16,227	19,926
Ecuador	5,602	7,313	9,505	1,322	1,571	1,740
France	19,605	17,946	19,199	38,898	49,837	40,337
German Federal Republic	98,888	91,020	84,025	94,009	71,015	75,698
India	1,726	760	1,106	1,835	129	—
Italy	10,038	13,124	16,489	45,977	74,488	60,975
Japan	17,178	8,883	13,238	91,180	108,048	124,889
Mexico	11,693	14,091	n.a.	5,820	9,528	n.a.
Netherlands	11,800	12,974	12,475	116,132	124,472	108,587
Peru	17,613	7,331	6,581	4,464	6,738	4,356
Portugal	276	620	285	117	10	120
Spain	11,123	9,323	12,325	12,792	16,916	18,984
Sweden	10,458	10,423	10,650	24,830	38,671	39,809
Switzerland	11,567	11,174	11,014	173	128	88
United Kingdom	41,387	48,671	42,410	132,228	123,925	141,844
U.S.A.	297,889	257,908	285,395	219,697	168,440	210,947

TOURISM

1964: 100,294; 1965: 117,220; 1966: 124,469; 1967: 155,189 visitors.

TRANSPORT

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Passengers (number)	23,228	22,940	21,399
Passenger/km.	2,096,569	2,042,654	2,085,097
Freight (tons)	23,024	20,081	21,413

ROADS

TYPE	1966	1967	1968
Cars	108,154	115,526	130,225
Buses	10,365	11,284	12,614
Lorries	96,905	106,023	111,721
Motor Cycles	30,334	29,227	28,670

SHIPPING

('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Total Tonnage	31,196	30,852	30,257
Loaded	25,408	25,298	23,728
Unloaded	5,787	5,554	6,529

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967	1968
Km. Flown ('000)	17,278	19,525	19,060
Passengers* (number)	476,684	553,203	504,585
Freight* ('000 tons/km.)	81,583	93,080	91,693

* Includes foreign airlines.

EDUCATION

LEVEL	NUMBER OF PUPILS 1968*
Kindergarten	57,581
Primary Schools	1,965,331
Vocational	3,447
Secondary Schools	264,104

* Provisional

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Santiago de Chile.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTION of 1925, somewhat amended, remains in force today. It provides for a unitary state and a republican form of government; a bi-cameral legislature and executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct popular vote. If the presidential candidate with the largest number of votes has not obtained more than half the votes cast—as happened in 1952 and 1958—Congress decides which of the two candidates with the highest number shall be President. The President is ineligible, on retirement, for immediate re-election.

He has wide powers of appointment and dismissal of Cabinet Ministers and some political officials. He is responsible for the maintenance of order and may, in the event of disturbance, declare a state of siege if Congress is not in session. He is also responsible for the conduct of foreign policy.

The President enjoys a modified veto on bills submitted by Congress, his rejections or amendments being overruled if a two-thirds majority of both Chambers so votes. Legislation may be initiated by the Chambers or by the President, who is empowered to issue the decrees he may deem necessary for the execution of the laws. Members of his Cabinet, who cannot be members of Parliament, may attend sessions of Congress and speak, but may not vote.

Congress, whose ordinary sessions last from May 21st to September 18th, and whose extraordinary sessions last the rest of the year, consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The former has 50 members, elected for eight years by ten provincial groups of departments, each group electing five Senators. One-half the Senate is renewable every four years. The Chamber of Deputies has 150 members, elected for four years by departments or groups of departments on the basis of proportional representation.

All voting is by ballot. All citizens over the age of 18 are entitled to vote.

The Republic is divided into 25 Provinces (Aconcagua, Antofagasta, Arauco, Atacama, Aysén, Bío Bío, Cautín, Chiloé, Colchagua, Concepción, Coquimbo, Curicó, Linares, Llanquihue, Magallanes, Malleco, Maule, Ñuble, O'Higgins, Osorno, Santiago, Talca, Tarapacá, Valdivia, Valparaíso).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Señor EDUARDO FREI MONTALVA.

THE CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. PATRICIO ROJAS (C.D.).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: GABRIEL VALDÉS SUBERCASEAUX (C.D.).
Minister of Finance: ANDRÉS ZALDÍVAR (C.D.).
Minister of Economy: CARLOS FIGUEROA SERRANO.
Minister of Defence: Dr. SERGIO OSSA.
Minister of Public Works: Ing. EUGENIO CELEDON (C.D.).
Minister of Justice: Dr. GUSTAVO LAGOS.
Minister of Housing: ANDRÉS DONOSO LARRAÍN (C.D.).
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: EDUARDO LEÓN (C.D.).
Minister of Education: MÁXIMO PACHECO (C.D.).
Minister of Mines: ALEJANDRO HALES JAMARME (Ind.).
Minister of Public Health: Dr. RAMÓN VALDIVIESO DELAUNAY (Ind.).
Minister of Agriculture: HUGO TRIVELLI FRANZOLINI (C.D.).
Minister of Lands and Settlement: VÍCTOR GONZÁLEZ MARTENS (P.D.N.).

(C.D.) Christian Democrat; (Ind.) Independent; (P.D.N.) Partido Democrático Nacional.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN SANTIAGO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: (E); Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Argentina: Avda. Vicuña Mackenna 45 (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER GALLAC.
Australia: Reyes Lavalte 3340 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CAVAN HOGUE.
Austria: Alcántara 142 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH HOHENBÜHEL (also accred. to Bolivia and Peru).
Belgium: Capullos 2254 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANS TAELEMANS.
Brazil: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1656 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÔNIO C. DA CÂMARA CANTO.
Bulgaria: Avda. Los Leones 1346; *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUBEN AVRAMOV.
Canada: Avda. President Kennedy 2458 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE BERNARD SUMMERS, Q.C.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Avda. Pedro de Valdivia 550 (E); *Ambassador:* LI TI-TSUN.
Colombia: Isidora Cayenechea 3365 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO GARCÍA HERRERA.
Costa Rica: Vitacura 3634 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO BONILLA LARA.
Czechoslovakia: Vitacura 2899 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAS SVOBODA.
Cyprus: (E); *Ambassador:* ZENON ROSSIDAS.
Denmark: (E); *Ambassador:* BJARNE W. PAULSON.
Dominican Republic: Dinamarca 2041 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ E. BAEHR CABRAL.
Ecuador: Pedro de Valdivia 291 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODORO BUSTAMANTE.
El Salvador: Apoquindo 5557 (E); *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR PALOMO SALAZAR.
Finland: (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER THESLEFF.
France: Avda. Andrés Bello 1869 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ DE SAINT-LEGIER.
German Federal Republic: Avda. Presidente Errázuriz 3532 (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLF SALAT.
Greece: Agustinas 975 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODORO BAIZOS.
Guatemala: Luis Thayer Ojeda 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ ARÉVALO ARMIJO.
Haiti: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANDRÉ FAREAU.
Honduras: Bustos 2374 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS H. DIAZ VARELA.
Hungary: Magdalena 50, El Golf (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FERENC CSÁSZÁR.
India: El Tamarugo 1600 (E); *Ambassador:* KANHAIYA LAL MEHTA (also accred. to Peru).
Indonesia: Mariscal Ramón Castilla 3000 (E); *Ambassador.* SULI SULEIMAN.
Iran: (E); *Ambassador:* ALI FOTOUHI.
Israel: Luis Thayer Ojeda 919 (E); *Ambassador:* POV SATTAH.
Italy: Avda. Miguel Claro 1359 (E); *Ambassador:* PAULO PANSA.
Japan: Callao 3796, El Golf (E); *Ambassador:* SATORU TAKAHASHI.
Jordan: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. ANTON NABR.
Korea: Luis Pasteur 5742 (E); *Ambassador:* CHU YUNG YOON.
Lebanon: (L); Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Malta: (L); *Envoy:* NICOLAS TCHKOTOVA.
Mexico: Américo Vespucio Norte 846 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAEL MORENO PINO.
Morocco: (E); *Ambassador* · MOHAMMED EL FASSI EL HALFAOUI.

Netherlands: Apoquindo 5360 (E); *Ambassador:* Izaak C. Debrot.

Nepal: (E); *Ambassador:* Padma Bahadur Khatri.

Nicaragua: (L); *Minister:* Reynaldo Navas Barreto.

Norway: Américo Vespucio Norte 548 (E); *Ambassador:* Christian P. Reusch.

Pakistan: (E); *Ambassador:* Khurrum Khan Panni.

Panama: Avda. Itattázaval 1628 (E); *Ambassador:* Gilblas Tejeira.

Paraguay: Avda. Suecia 2445 (E); *Ambassador:* Pablo Gonzalez Maya.

Peru: Las Peñas 3280 (E); *Ambassador:* Arturo García.

Philippines: (E); *Ambassador:* Tomas G. de Castro.

Poland: Vitacura 10120 (E); *Ambassador:* Jerzy Dudzinski.

Portugal: Américo Vespucio Norte 410 (E); *Ambassador:* Armando de Castro E. Abreu.

Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* Victor Florescu.

South Africa: (E); *Ambassador:* Robert Harrower Coaton.

Spain: Avda. Republica 475 (E); *Ambassador:* Miguel María de Lojendia Irure.

Sweden: Pedro de Valdivia 1218 (E); *Ambassador:* Louis de Geer (also accred. to Bolivia).

Switzerland: Burgos 160, Las Condes (E); *Ambassador:* Roger Dürr.

Syrian Arab Republic: Don Carlos 2941 (E); *Ambassador:* Bourhan Kayal.

Thailand: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Samai Khruasuwan.

Turkey: Montolin 150 (E); *Ambassador:* Mustafa Kenanoglu (also accred. to Bolivia and Peru).

U.S.S.R.: Apoquindo 3846 (E); *Ambassador:* Nicolai Borisovic Alexeev.

United Arab Republic: Roberto del Río 1871 (E); *Ambassador:* Salah Badr.

United Kingdom: Gertrudis Echerique 96 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir Frederick Mason, K.C.V.O.

United States: Presidente Riesco 3400 (E); *Ambassador:* Edward M. Korry.

Uruguay: El Golf 243 (E); *Ambassador:* Aureliano Aguirre.

Vatican: Manuel Rodríguez 311 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. Carlo Martini.

Venezuela: Rosal 330, Depto 61 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Gilberto Antonio Gómez Rodriguez.

Yugoslavia: Las Peñas 3191 (E); *Ambassador:* Morić Romano.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Tarapaca (*Iquique*): Luis Jaspard da Fonseca.

Antofagasta: Joaquín Vial Izquierdo.

Atacama (*Copiapó*): Luis Fuente-Alba Zúñiga.

Coquimbo (*La Serena*): Eduardo Sepúlveda Whittle.

Aconcagua (*San Felipe*): Mariano Ruiz Correa.

Valparaiso: Enrique Vicente Vicente.

Santiago: Jorge Kindermann Fernández.

O'Higgins (*Rancagua*): Renato García Vergara.

Colchagua (*San Fernando*): Juan Molina Arriagada.

Curico: Hugo Abraham Latorre Valenzuela.

Talca: Bernardo Mandiola Cruz.

Maule (*Cauquenes*): Lelia Kostner Rojas.

Linares: Jorge Fontana González.

Ñuble (*Chillán*): Roberto Casanueva de la Barra.

Concepción: Alfonso Urrejola Arrau.

Arauco (*Lebu*): Pablo Estrada Roa.

Bio Bio (*Los Angeles*): Guillermo Diez Urzúa.

Malleco (*Angol*): Abner Castillo Venegas.

Cautín (*Temuco*): Silvius Pavicic Malinaric.

Valdivia: Joaquín Holzapfel Anwandter.

Osorno: Erico Lausen Siebert.

Llanquihue (*Puerto Montt*): Bartolme Palacios Calmann.

Chiloé (*Ancud*): Octavio Burotto Moreno.

Aysén: Gabriel Santelices Loyola.

Magallanes (*Punta Arenas*): Mateo Martinić Beros.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(September 4th, 1964)

CANDIDATES	*Votes*
Dr. EDUARDO FREI MONTALVA . . .	1,404,809
Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS . . .	975,210
Señor JULIO DURÁN NEUMANN . . .	124,764

The next presidential election is due in September 1970.

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS.

Head of Chamber of Deputies: ALFREDO LORCA.

ELECTION, MARCH 1969

Party	Chamber of Deputies	Senate
	Number of Seats	Number of Seats
Christian Democrat . .	55	23
National	34	5
Radical	24	8
Communist . . .	22	7
Socialist	15	4
Independent . . .	—	2
TOTAL . . .	150	50*

* One vacancy.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Movimiento Acción Popular Unitaria: Santiago; f. 1969; formed mainly by rebels from the PDC campaigning for faster land reform; Leader JACQUES CHONCHOL.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): based on a coalition of the National Falange and a faction of the Conservative Party; Leader RADOMIRO TOMIC; Pres. Senator BENJAMÍN PRADO.

Partido Nacional: Casilla 251 V., Correo 15, Santiago; f. 1966 from former *Partido Liberal* and *Partido Conservador*; also has some members from *Acción Nacional* and some independents; Pres. ONOFRE JARPA; Sec.-Gen. Deputy MARIO ARNELLO.

Partido Socialista Popular (*Popular Socialist Party*): f. 1968; one of the two parties resulting from split of *Frente de Acción Popular* (*FRAP*) in 1968; Leader Senator RAÚL AMPUERO.

Partido Socialisto de Chile: resulted in 1968 from split of *FRAP*; Leader Senator SALVADOR ALLENDE.

Partido Radical (PR): Casilla 817, Santiago; a Social Democratic party; Leader ALBERTO BALTRA; Pres. HUGO MIRANDA.

Partido Democrático Nacional (PDN): f. 1960 by the merging of the small Socialist and Democratic parties; Leader JORGE COSTA CANALES; Chair. CARLOS MONTERO.

Revolutionary Communist Party: f. 1966; Peking-orientated.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The following are the main tribunals:

The Supreme Court, consisting of 13 members, appointe for life by the President of the Republic from a list of five names submitted by the Supreme Court when vacancies arise.

Twelve Courts of Appeal, whose members are appointed for life from a list submitted to the President by the Supreme Court. The number of members of each court varies. Judges of the lower courts are appointed in a similar manner from lists submitted by the Court of Appeal of the district in which the vacancy arises.

Electoral Qualifications Tribunal, consisting of five members, appointed for four years; two of whom must be members of the Supreme Court, one a member of the Santiago Court of Appeal, one an ex-president of the Senate, and one an ex-president of the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Supreme Court: RAMIRO MENDEZ.

Ministers of the Supreme Court: JUAN POMÉS, OCTAVIO RAMÍREZ, EDUARDO VARAS, ARMANDO SILVA, ENRIQUE URRUTIA, JOSÉ M. EYZAGUIRRE, VÍCTOR RIVAS, EDUARDO ORTÍZ SANDOVAL, ISRAEL BÓRQUEZ, RICARDO MARTÍN, RAFAEL RETAMAL, LUIS MALDONADO.

Attorney-General: URBANO MARÍN.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the principal religion.

SANTIAGO

Metropolitan See: Archbishop H.E. Cardinal RAÚL SILVA HENRIQUEZ, S.D.B., Apostolic Administrator of Santiago and Primate of Chile.

Vicars-General: Mgr. JORGE GÓMEZ UGARTE, FRANCISCO VIVES ESTÉVEZ.

Five Suffragan Bishops.

ANTOFAGASTA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO DE BORJA VALENZUELA Ríos.

Vicar-General: Mgr. ROBERTO BAHAMONDE BARRIENTOS.

Three Suffragan Bishops.

CONCEPCIÓN

Metropolitan See: Most Rev. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ BEGURISTAÍN.

Vicar-General: Mgr. CARLOS OVIEDO CAVADA.

Four Suffragan Bishops.

PUERTO MONTT

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. ALBERTO RENCORET DONOSO.

Vicar-General: Mgr. PEDRO ALCIDES NAVARRO MAYORGA.

Three Suffragan Bishops.

LA SERENA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO FRESNO LARRAÍN.

Three Suffragan Bishops.

THE PRESS

Although freedom of the press is assured, use has been made by the Government of the law passed in 1958 on the Internal Security of the State which grants power to "suspend for twenty-four hours the sending, repetition, transportation, delivery or transmission of printed matter, documents, newspapers, etc." which is judged to constitute a transgression of the law. During the state of siege imposed by the Government in October 1969, editions of *La Segunda* and *La Tarde* were confiscated in Santiago, and the Director of *La Segunda* was held under arrest for three days. Also during this time censors were placed in the offices of foreign news agencies, and the radio and television stations were required to function as a government network. These measures are, however, exceptional.

As a quarter of the inhabitants of Chile live in Santiago and Valparaíso, the circulation of provincial papers is not large, some appearing only on alternate days or once and twice a week. A list of some newspapers in the larger towns is given below.

SANTIAGO

Clarín: Galvez 106; f. 1954; daily; Dir. ALBERTO GAMBOA SOTO; circ. 150,000 (morning).

El Diario Ilustrado: Moneda 1162; f. 1902; morning; Traditional Conservative, Catholic; Dir. ANDRÉS ABURTO S.; circ. 55,000 (weekdays), 64,000 (Sundays).

El Diario Oficial: calle Agustinas No. 1269; Dir. RUBEN ALZOLA BRICEÑO.

El Mercurio: Compañía 1214; f. 1900; morning; Right independent; Santiago Dir. RENÉ SILVA ESPEJO; Props. Empr. E. Mercurio S.A.; circ. 150,000 (weekdays), 310,000 (Sundays).

La Nación: Agustinas 1269; f. 1917; morning; non-party; is partly owned by the Government; Dir. CLAUDIO ORREGO VICUNA; circ. 100,000.

El Paredón: f. 1961; tabloid; Left-wing; Editor LAUTARO OJEDA.

La Segunda: Compañia 1214, piso 2°; f. 1931; evening; Dir. MARIO CARNEYRO CASTRO.; circ. 45,000, 55,000 (Saturdays).

El Siglo: Catedral 1377, Casilla 182D; f. 1952; morning; Communist; Dir. JORGE INZUNZA BECKER; circ. 30,000.

La Tercera de la Hora: Casilla 9-D, Calle Moneda 754; f. 1950; daily, morning; independent; Dir. AGUSTÍN PICÓ CAÑAS; circ. 120,000 (weekdays), 178,000 (Sundays).

Última Hora: Tenderini 171; f. 1943; evening; independent, Dir. JOSÉ TOBAR; circ. 35,000.

Las Últimas Noticias: Compañía 1214; f. 1902; midday; tabloid; independent; Dir. NICOLAS VELASCO DEL CAMPO; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 85,000, Saturdays 120,000.

VALPARAÍSO

La Estrella: Esmeralda 1002, Casilla 57 V.; f. 1920; evening, except Sundays and holidays; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 35,000.

El Mercurio: Esmeralda 1002; f. 1827; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio* in Santiago; circ. 70,000.

La Unión: Casilla 19-V; f. 1885; morning; pro-Catholic; Dir. ALFREDO SILVA CARVALLO; circ. 28,000 and 40,000 Sundays.

ANTOFAGASTA

El Mercurio de Antofagasta: Casilla F.; f. 1906; morning; independent; Proprs. Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir. MARIO CORTEZ FLORES; circ. 22,000.

La Estrella del Norte: f. 1966; evening; Dir. ALFONSO CASTAGRETI; circ. 14,000.

CHILLÁN

La Discusión: Casilla 14-D; f. 1870; second oldest paper in Chile; morning; independent; Dir. ALFONSO LAGOS; circ. 15,000.

CONCEPCIÓN

Crónica: Casilla 8-C; f. 1948; evening; tabloid; non-political; Editor A. LAMAS; Dir. IVÁN CIENFUEGOS; circ. 35,000.

La Patria: Colo Colo 546, Casilla 14-C; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ GÓMEZ; publ. by Soc. Periodística del Sur, who also own: *La Prensa*, Osorno; *El Diario Austral*, Temuco; *El Correo de Valdivia*, Valdivia; circ. 36,000.

El Sur: P.O. Box 8-C; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. IVÁN CIENFUEGOS; circ. 40,000.

COQUIMBO

El Norte: Casilla 127; f. 1932; daily.

El Regional: Casilla 137, Calle Aldunate 944-54; daily; non-political; Dir. JUAN R. MARIN M.; circ. 1,500.

CURICÓ

La Prensa: Casilla 17; f. 1898; morning; Right-wing; Man. Dir. OSCAR RAMÍREZ MERINO; circ. 4,500.

IQUIQUE

La Estrella de Iquique: f. 1966; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE RODRÍGUEZ.

El Tarapacá: Casilla 557; f. 1894; morning; Right-wing; Dir. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 7,000.

LA LIGUA

La Libertad: Calle Prat 252, Casilla 67; f. 1926; morning, four days a week; independent; Dir. MANUEL J. PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

LA SERENA

El Día: Casilla 13-D; f. 1944; morning; Dir. ANTONIO PUGA R.; circ. 8,000 copies.

El Sorenese: Casilla 357; f. 1948.

LA UNIÓN

La Región: Casilla 360; f. 1958.

Diario La Unión: Prat 1237; f. 1937.

LOS ANDES

Frontera: Casilla 400; f. 1958.

La Nueva Prensa: Santa Rosa 444, Casilla 224; f. 1951; tabloid; Dir. EDUARDO CAMPOS LEIVA; circ. 1,500.

OSORNO

La Prensa: Cochrane 746, Casilla 46-O; f. 1917; morning; Right-wing; Dir. RICARDO GALLARDO; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 26,000. (*See under La Patria*, Concepción.)

OVALLE

La Provincia: Ariztia 258; Casilla 253; f. 1936; morning; Radical; Editor LUIS MÉNDEZ; circ. 4,500.

El Tamaya: Casilla 71; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ARMANDO DIAZ CASTILLO.

PUERTO MONTT

El Llanquihue: Antonio Varas 167; f. 1885; morning; independent; Dir. EWALDO HOHMANN J.; circ. 12,000.

PUNTA ARENAS

El Magallanes: Waldo Seguel 636, Casilla 92; f. 1894; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE ANDRADE HRDALO; Admin. MARCELO PINCHEIRA OYARZÚN; circ. 7,500.

La Prensa Austral: Waldo Seguel 646, Casilla 9-D; f. 1942; morning; anti-Communist; Dir. OSVALDO WEGMANN HANSEN; circ. 8,000.

RANCAGUA

El Rancaguino: Casilla 50; f. 1915; evening; independent; Dir. HECTOR GONZÁLEZ VALENZUELA; circ. 10,000.

SAN FERNANDO

La Región: Valdivia 753; f. 1952.

La Voz de Colchagua: Casilla 41; f. 1943.

TALCA

La Mañana: Casilla 7-D; f. 1906; morning; Right-wing; Editor VICENTE ROJAS; circ. 10,000.

TEMUCO

El Diario Austral: Bulnes esq. de Varas, Casilla 1-D; f. 1916; morning; commercial and agricultural interests, anti-Communist, Right-wing; Dir. RAÚL RIVERA BARRERA; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 34,000. (*See under La Patria*, Concepción.)

TOCOPILLA

La Prensa: Casilla 2099; f. 1924; morning; independent; Dir. MARIO CORTES; circ. 8,000.

VALDIVIA

El Correo de Valdivia: Yungay 758, Casilla 15-D; f. 1895; morning; non-party; Dir. and Admin. RAÚL GALLARDO LARA; circ. 22,000.

PERIODICALS

SANTIAGO

El Agrario: monthly; farming interests.

Arquitectura y Construcción: Teatinos 248-8° piso, Santiago; f. 1946; architects' and builders' monthly; Editor Arch. LARGIO ARREDONDO U.

Ateneo: Casilla 4074; f. 1924; monthly; cultural; Dir. MILTON ROSSELL.

Boletín Banco Central de Chile: Casilla 967, Santiago; f. 1926; economics; circ. 4,000.

Boletín Oficial do Lloyd: Lloyd's official bulletin.

Boletín Minero: Moneda 759; monthly; mining interests.

El Campesino: farming monthly; publ. by the Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (Tenderini 187); Editor RAFAEL CABRERA M.

Chile Aéreo: Edificio La Nación, Oficina 611, Casilla 913; monthly; official organ of Club Aéreo de Chile.

Chile Filatélico: Huérfanos 972; f. 1889; monthly; Dir. ALVARO BONILLA-LARA.

Chile Textil: Casilla 10172; f. 1944; monthly; textile industry; Editor WALTER LECHNER.

Confidencias: Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 96,000.

Desfile: Bandera 131; weekly; general interest; illustrated.

Economía y Finanzas: Clasificador 441, Correo Central; f. 1937; financial monthly; Dir. DANIEL ARMANET; Editor CHRISTIAN CASANOVA.

Ercilla: Avda. Santa Mana 076, 2° piso; 63-D; f. 1934; weekly; general interest; published by Empresa Editora Zig Zag, S.A.; Editor EMILIO FILIPPI M.; Man. GERARDO INFANTE VIAL; circ. 80,000.

El Estanquero: Agustinas 1360, piso 3°; f. 1952; weekly; Ibañista; Editor CLEMENTO DIAZ VERGARA.

Eva: Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 80,000.

La Farmacia Chilena: monthly.

Flash: weekly, general interest; illustrated.

Industria: Sociedad Fomento Fabril, Moneda 759; monthly.

Panorama Económico: Casilla 10220; f. 1947; monthly.

Política y Espíritu: Ahumada 57; bi-monthly; Christian Democrat; Editor JAIME CASTILLO V.

Punto Final: Tenderini 171, piso 3°; weekly; left-wing (prohibited for 1 month in 1969).

Radiomanía: Huérfanos 979, Oficina 328; monthly; broadcasting and wireless; Dir. LUCHO ARÓN.

Revista Chilena de Ingeniería: engineering bi-monthly.

Revista de la Fuerza Aérea: Ministry of National Defence; f. 1941; published by Chilean Air Force; quarterly.

Revista en Viaje: Ferrocarriles del Estado, Casilla 1173; general and tourist interest; monthly; also yearly tourist guide with maps and hotel information.

Revista Médica de Chile: Esmeralda 678, Casilla 23-D; f. 1872; monthly medical journal; circ. 2,000.

Rosita: Casilla 84D; weekly; dressmakers' journal; publ. by Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 56,000.

Siete Días: Casilla 84-D; weekly; general interest.

Telecran: Lidia Baltra, Casilla 84-D; f. 1969; weekly; film and TV magazine, published by Empresa Editora Zig Zag; circ. 125,000.

El Teniente: Casilla 49-D; f. 1953; magazine of the Sociedad Minera El Teniente; circ. 15,000.

Topaze: Calle Loreto 22, Casilla 2310; f. 1931; weekly; satirical; Dir. LUIS GOYENECHEA.

La Vanguardia Farmacéutica: monthly.

Vea: Casilla 84-D; f. 1939; weekly; general interest, illustrated; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; Dir. GENARO MEDINA; circ. 180,000.

Visión: Mexico City; Chile office: Nueva York 57; fortnightly; general interest.

Vistazo: Teatinos 340; f. 1952; weekly; Communist.

VALPARAÍSO

Mar: Avda. Errázuriz 471, Casilla 117-V; f. 1915 under title "Revista de la Liga Marítima de Chile"; this was changed to "Mar" in 1939; monthly; all aspects of maritime affairs; organ of the Liga Marítima de Chile Dir. T. B. SEPULVEDA WHITTLE.

Marina Mercante: monthly; Merchant Navy interests.

Revista Médica de Valparaíso: Avda. Brasil 1689; f. 1948; quarterly; organ of Sociedad Médica de Valparaíso; Dir. Dr. ROBERTO GAJARDO T.

Scientia: Casilla 110 V; f. 1934; quarterly; technical and scientific; edited by Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María; Dir. CARLOS GONZALEZ DE LA FUENTE.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional de Prensa: Santiago; Pres. GERMÁN PICÓ CAÑAS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Santiago

ANSA: Augustinas 1269; f. 1954; Bureau Chief GUALTERIO MORPURGO.

AP: Calle Compañía 1214; Bureau Chief JOSEPH L. BENHAM.

UPI: Calle Nataniel 47, 9°, Casilla de Correo 71-D; Man. MARTIN P. HOUSEMAN.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Ediciones Atenea: Universidad de Concepción.

Editorial Andrés Bello: Ahumada 131-4° piso, Santiago; medicine, history, economy, sociology.

Empresa Ercilla, S.A.: Casilla 63-D, Avda. Santa María 0108-3er. piso, Santiago; literature, fiction, translations of foreign works.

Editorial González Porto Ltda.: Miraflores 109, Casilla 165-D, Santiago; Juvenile, general non-fiction, text-books.

Herder Editorial y Librería Ltda.: Bandera 172, Santiago; Casilla 367; philosophy, religion.

Editorial Jurídica de Chile: Ahumada 131, Casilla 4256, Santiago; law, social sciences.

Walter Lechner Ltda.: Casilla 10172, Santiago; handicrafts, fashion, directories.

Librería y Editorial Nascimento: San Antonio 390, Casilla 2298, Santiago.

Editorial del Nuevo Extremo: Ahumada 6, Casilla 10471, Santiago; fiction.

Editorial Orbe: Galeria Imperio 256, Santiago; education, children's books, history, fiction.

Editorial Pomaire Ltda.: Avda. Bulnes 80, 5° piso, Of. 56, Santiago; fiction, children's books.

Editorial Universitaria, S.A.: Dpto. de Publicaciones, San Francisco 454, Casilla 10220, Santiago; education.

Zamorano y Caperán: Casilla 362, Compañía 1015, Santiago; f. 1909; law, history, bibliography.

Empresa Editora Zig-Zag: Casilla 84-D, Avda. Santa María 076, Santiago; f. 1905; general publishers and editors and publishers of numerous periodicals; Pres. SERGIO MUJICA L.; Gen. Man. GONZALO UBILLA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Asociación de Radiodifusoras de Chile (ARCHI): Pasaje Matte 956, Oficina 801, Casilla 10476, Santiago de Chile; f. 1936; there are 150 broadcasting stations; Pres. EDUARDO MCDONALD CONLEY; Exec. Dir. JORGE QUINTEROS TRICOT; Admin. Sec. ENRIQUE PRIETO CHÁVEZ.

There are 17 short wave and 118 medium wave stations, most of which are associated with ARCHI.

In 1970 there were about 2,500,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Universidad Católica: Alameda 340, Santiago; non-commercial; Dir.-Gen. ELIODORO RODRÍGUEZ MATTE.

Universidad de Chile: Huérfanos 1117, Of. 424, Santiago f. 1960; educational; Dir. M. PLANET.

Universidad del Norte: Avda. Angamos 0610; Casilla 1280, Antofagasta; opened 1956; Rector MIGUEL CAMPO; Sec. Gen. MARIO GARRIDO MONTT; publs. *Anales, Revista de la Universidad del Norte.*

In 1969 there were about 200,000 receivers.

The first permanent earth station in South America for satellite communications was opened in 1968. It is 70 miles south-west of Santiago and is owned by the Empresa Nacional de Telecommunicaciones, S.A.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Chile: Augustinas 1180; f. 1926; issues notes; cap. 3.8m., dep. 1,469m. (May 1968); Pres. CARLOS MASSAP A.; Vice-Pres. JORGE CAVAS; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO IBÁÑEZ B.

SANTIAGO

Banco del Estado de Chile: Santiago, Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1111, Casilla 24; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 4,412.9m., res. 275.7m. (Dec. 1969); State Bank; incorporates the Caja Nacional de Ahorros, Caja de Crédito Agrario, Caja de Crédito Hipotecario and Instituto de Crédito Industrial; Pres. ALVARO GARCÍA ALAMOS; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE SOTO SOTO.

Banco Continental: Agustinas 1127, Casilla 10492; f. 1958; cap. and res. 11m., dep. 94m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. NICOLÁS YARUR L.; Gen. Man. HERYÁN MOLINA A.

Banco de Chile: Ahumada 251; f. 1894; cap. 42.6m., dep. 1,356m. (1968); Pres. GUILLERMO CORREA F.; Gen. Man. ARTURO QUIROZ F.

Banco de Comercio e Industria: Huérfanos 1147, Casilla 271-V; f. 1959 as **Banco Arabe de Chile;** cap. 1.5m, dep. 12m. Pres. ABRAHAM LAMA LAMA.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Huérfanos 1134, Casilla 136D; f. 1937; cap. 62m., dep. 601m. (Dec. 1969); Chief Exec. JORGE YARUR BANNA; Gen. Man. GUIDO GIOVANETTI C.

Banco de A. Edwards y Cía.: Bandera 287, Casilla 131-D; f. 1846; cap. 59m., dep. 487m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. AUGUSTÍN E. EDWARDS E.; Gen. Man. OLEGARIO REYES.

Banco Nacional del Trabajo: Agustinas 828; f. 1955; cap. 6.1m., res. 7m. (1968); Pres. JACOBO SAID KATTAN; Gen. Man. JORGE GOICH SINCIC.

Banco Panamericano: Alameda 720; f. 1954; cap. 2.5m., dep. 73.8m. (June 1966); Pres. JUAN SAID KATTAN; Gen. Manager LUIS SAID DEMARIA.

Banco Sud Americano: Morandé 226; f. 1944; cap. 63.3m., dep. 340m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ELIODORO MATTE O.; Gen. Man. SERGIO VERGARA V.

VALPARAÍSO

Banco Español-Chile: Casilla 76-D; f. 1926; cap. 22.4m., res. 45.6m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. JAIME ARTIGAS VALLS; Gen. Man. ARTURO VALDIVIA MURO.

Banco Hipotecario: Esmeralda 978; f. 1883; cap. p.u. 300,000 (Dec. 1967); Pres. RICARDO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. ADRIANO SIMONETTI MICHIELI.

CONCEPCIÓN

Banco de Concepción: O'Higgins 612, Casilla 17-C; f. 1871; cap. and res. 19.6m., dep. 149.9m. (June 1969); Pres. CARLOS MACERA D.; Gen. Man. OTTO BENNEWITZ B.; publ. *Memorias Semestrales.*

OSORNO

Banco Osorno y La Unión: Casilla 25-O; f. 1908; cap. 8m., dep. 186,046m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. DANIEL SOTTA BARROS; Gen. Man. MARCELO RINGELING L.

PUNTA ARENAS

Banco Chileno Yugoslavo: 21 de Mayo 1199; f. 1958; Pres. NICOLAS SIMUNOVIC SAPUNAR; Gen. Man. JUAN KUZMANIĆ RAZMILIĆ.

FOREIGN BANKS

SANTIAGO

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; Bandera 201 (Casilla No. 51-D), Santiago; Man. C. A. CAMBURN; brs. in Valparaíso, Concepción, Rancagua and Punta Arenas.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris; Huérfanos 1072, Santiago; brs. in Vina del Mar, Arica and Rancagua.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank, A.G.: Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, 2000 Hamburg 36; Of. Huérfanos 1052, 1001 Santiago.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York; Santiago, Man. RAYMOND J. LILLICOTCH; br. in Valparaíso, Man. HERNÁN LOPEZ R., br. in Concepción, Man. CARLOS MARRAS.

Banco de Brasil: Rua 1° de Março 66, Rio de Janeiro; Santiago; Manager ALCIDES PEREIRA DA COSTA.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: Bandera 75, Casilla 123-D, Santiago; f. 1893; 43 mems.; Pres. EUGENIO BLANCO RUIZ; publs. *Cierre Oficial de Precios, Analisis del Mercado Bursatil, Estudios Sobre Empresas, Reseña de Valores Mobiliarios.*

Bolsa de Corredores: Valparaiso.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Araucania, Compañía de Seguros: Condell 1231, Valparaiso; f. 1944; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

Caja Reasuradora de Chile: Bandera 84, Carregur; f. 1927; reinsurance in fire, earthquake, marine, hull, life, motor car, aviation, fidelity guarantee, livestock, burglary, glass, miscellaneous; Pres. VICENTE GARCÍA HUIDOBRO PORTALES; Man. RAÚL UNDURRAGA ALEMPARTE.

Compañía de Seguros Sudamerica: Bandera 172, Santiago.

Consorcio La Chilena Consolidada: Bandera 127, Santiago.

Consorcio Nacional de Seguras: Bandera 236, Santiago.

La Construcción: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1954; life; Pres. LUIS CIFUENTES; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Financiera: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1958; non-life; Pres. GUILLERMO CORREA FUENZALIDA; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Germania: Condell 1231, Valparaíso; f. 1914; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

La Independencia: Bandera 236, Santiago; f. 1948; non-life; Pres. A. FUENTES NAVARRETE; Gen. Man. C. TOMASELLO ROSSL.

Lautaro: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1944; non-life, reinsurance; Pres. VÍCTOR MORALES GUZMAN; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

La Minera: Bandera 131, Santiago; Pres. SALUSTIO PRIETO CALVO; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

Organización Kappés: Agustinas 1137, Santiago.

Philadelphia Consolidada: Bandera 131, Santiago; insurance, reinsurance; Pres. ERNESTO BARROS JARPA; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

La Provincia: Huérfanos 830, Santiago; f. 1942; non-life; Dir.-Gen. D. BARRIOS V.

Sud América de Chile: Bandera 172 esq. Agustinas, Santiago; life, annuities; Pres. F. BULNES CORREA; Man. E. VIOLLIER WAUGH.

La Transandina: Prat 834; f. 1918; non-life; Pres. PATRICIO GARCÍA VELA; Gen. Man. G. TOMASELLO RÔSSL; brs. at Valparaíso, Santiago and Valdivia.

La Victoria: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1919; all classes; Pres. SYDNEY L. SHAW; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Chile: Santiago, Santa Lucia 302-piso 3°; Casilla 1297; f. 1919; 2,000 mems.; Pres. ALFREDO DÉLANO CONCHA; Exec. Sec. OSCAR SALAS ELGART; publs. *Boletín Informaciones Comerciales, El Informativo, El Informativo Alalc.*

Cámara Central de Comercio en Chile: Santiago; f. 1941; 243 mems.; Pres. MIGUEL LLODRÁ BAUZÁ; Manager PABLO DE TEZANOS PINTO.

Chambers of Commerce also exist in the following towns: Angol, Antofagasta, Arica, Chillán, Concepción, Coquimbo, Curicó, Iquique, La Serena, Lautaro, Los Angeles, Magellanes, Osorno, Ovalle, Puerto Montt, Rancagua, San Antonio, San Fernando, Talca, Talcahuano, Temuco, Tocopilla, Traiguen, Valdivia, Valparaíso.

STATE ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caja Autónoma de Amortización: Bandera 46, Casilla 1627; f. 1932; sinking funds and amortisations; Pres. SERGIO OSSA PRETOT.

Corporación del Cobre: f. 1966 as a result of law providing for the Chileanization of copper; to control production and sale of Chilean copper.

Corporación de la Reforma Agraria: Olivares 1229, Casilla 137-D, Santiago; f. 1962; land and crop development; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAFAEL MORENO ROJAS.

CORFO (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción): Ramon Nieto 920, Santiago; Investment (1967) 832m. escudos; (1968) 764m. escudos and 75m. U.S.$; Vice-Pres. RAÚL SAEZ SAEZ; Gen. Man. CARLOS CROXATTO SILVA; exercises some control over:

Compañía de Acero del Pacífico—CAP: f. 1946; cap. p.u. U.S.$63.5m.; development plans include doubling steel ingot production to 1m. tons by 1968.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleo—ENAP: f. 1950; cap. 1,020m. escudos; plans to produce 60,000 barrels of petrol a day at the Concepción refinery by 1970; production of crude petroleum 1968: 2,177,400 cu. metres.

Petroquímica Chilena: f. 1966 by CORFO and ENAP to supervise the establishment of a petrochemical complex by 1972 costing U.S.$120m.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad—ENDESA: Santa Rosa 76, Santiago; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 800m. escudos; generating capacity 776,900 kW. to be expanded to 1.4m. kW. by 1973; $500m. expansion plan 1966–72; Dir. RENATO E. SALAZAR.

Industria Azucarera Nacional—IANSA: Head Office: Avda. Bustamante 26, P.O.B. 6099, Correo 22 Santiago; f. 1953; cap. 700m. escudos; average annual production 200,000 tons sugar; factories in Linares, Ñuble, Bío-Bío, and Llanquihue.

Corporación de la Vivienda (*Housing*): Santiago; government body; encourages and carries out construction work.

Empresa Nacional de Minería-Enami: Santiago; promotes the development of the small and medium mines.

Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria: Arturo Claro 1468, Casilla 1949, Santiago 11; f. 1964 by agreement with FAO and UN Special Fund; cap. U.S. $1.4m.; to plan and co-ordinate agrarian reform; Dir. ANTONIO CORVALÁN; Man. SOLON BARRACLOUGH.

Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario—INDAP: Teatinos 40, Santiago; fiscal institution; Pres. Minister of Agriculture.

Instituto de Fomento Pesquero (*Fishing*): Pedro de Valdivia 2633, Casilla 1287, Santiago; f. 1964; formed by the Corporación de Fomento and the Sociedad Nacional de Pesca; research into development and exploitation of fishing industry; Dir. ANTONIO BORIES VALENZUELA.

Oficina de Planificación Nacional: Santiago; f. 1967 to assist the programme of regional development and co-ordinate the national budget with general development plans; Dir. FERNANDO AGUIRRE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Sociedad de Fomento Fabril (*Society for Manufacturing Development*): Moneda 759, Casilla 44, Santiago; f. 1883; mems. 2,000; Pres. FERNANDO SMITS; publs. *El Informativo* (weekly), *Industria* and *Hoja Económica* (monthly), *Rol Industrial* (every four years).

TRADE UNIONS

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

Central Unica de Trabajadores de Chile—CUTCH (*Single Centre of Chilean Workers*): Santo Domingo 1837, Santiago; f. 1953; mems. 350,000 (est.) from more than 25 affiliated unions; non-affiliated internationally; communists gained control 1965; Pres. LUIS FIGUEROA MANZUELA; Sec. Gen. OSCAR NÚÑEZ BRAVO; publ. *Central Unica* (irregular).

CUTCH includes the following major union groupings:

Confederación de Trabajadores del Cobre—CTC (*Confederation of Copper Workers*): MacIver 283, Santiago; f. 1951; 17,500 mems. (est.) in 20 affiliated unions; Pres. ALEJANDRO RODRÍGUEZ; Sec. WALTER ALFARO DIAZ.

Federación Nacional Minera de Chile—FNMC (*Mining Federation of Chile*): Compañía 1477, Santiago; mems. 70,000 (est.); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS CORTES DIAZ.

Federación Industrial Ferroviaria de Chile—FIFCH (*Railway Federation of Chile*): Compañía 1933, Santiago; 26,500 mems. (est.) in 4 federated unions; Pres. EDMUNDO POLANCO ELGUETA.

Confederación de Empleados Particulares de Chile—CEPCH (*Confederation of Chilean Private Employees*): Catedral 1111, Santiago; mems. 48,000 (est.) from 8 affiliated federations; non-affiliated internationally; Pres. ERNESTO LENNON; Sec.-Gen. PATRICIO GONZÁLEZ.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores—CNT (*National Federation of Workers*): Santo Domingo 1431, Santiago; f. 1958; mems. 20,000 (est.) from 4 federations and 35 affiliated unions; admitted to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. (Acting) MANUEL GUERRA.

Confederación Cristiana de Trabajadores de Chile—ASICH (*Christian Trade Union Federation of Chile*): Dieciocho 182, Santiago; f. 1947 as Acción Sindical Chilena; mems. 75,000 from 360 affiliated unions; admitted to IFCTU; Pres. JOSÉ GOLDSACK D.; Sec.-Gen. LUIS AROS.

Confederación Nacional de Sindicatos Obreros—CNSO (*National Confederation of Workers' Unions*): Bohn 811, Casilla 351, Viña del Mar; f. 1949; mems. 15,000 (est.); Pres. RUBÉN HURTADO O'RYAN; Sec.-Gen. EMILIO PUEBLA QUIJANES.

There are a number of major trade unions not affiliated with the confederations listed above. The largest of these is the Maritime Confederation, Valparaíso, est. 28,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of the railway system in Chile is approximately 9,000 km., four-fifths of which is state-owned. Two lines connect Chile with the Argentine, two with Bolivia and one with Peru.

An extensive programme of renovation, rebuilding and electrification is under way. The electrification of the Santiago-Chillán line was completed in 1967. The Rancagua–Laja line has also been electrified, and work of electrification is to extend as far as Concepción.

STATE RAILWAYS

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins, No. 924 Santiago; f. 1915; 6,588 km. of track. The State Railways are divided between the *Red Norte* or Northern System, and the *Red Sur* or Southern System and include the former Ferrocarril Transandino por Juncal, Ferrocarril Arica–La Paz (Chilean section) and Ferrocarril Iquique–Pueblo Hundido; Dir. Ing. LUIS FALCONE SCHIAVETTI. At Puerto Montt, steamers of the **Empresa Marítima del Estado** (*see under* Shipping) connect with Chiloé and other islands, and with Puerto Aysén for Aysén Territory. Gauges: South of Calera, 1.676 m., and 0.60 m.; north of Calera, 1 m.; Arica 1 m.; Iquique–Pueblo Hundido 1.435 m. and 1 m.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Co. Ltd.: London Office: 1 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2; local office in Antofagasta. Chair. W. T. CAULFEILD; Man. Dir. F. R. HANCOCK. The Chilean part of the system consists of the international railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia, and branches, and the Aguas Blancas Railway, representing a total mileage of:

Main line, Antofagasta-Ollague . .	276
Branch Lines	175

Compañía Salitrera Anglo-Lautaro: Teatinos 220, Santiago; f. 1931; 164 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Tocopilla-Toco; nitrate railway; Pres. JORGE VIDAL.

Ferrocarril Potrerillos: Potrerillos; H.O.: 25 Broadway, New York City, 62 miles open; serves a mining district.

Ferrocarril Salitrero de Taltal, S.A.: Taltal; owned by Señor JULIO RUMIO; 114 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Gen. Manager JULIO GREGORIO R.

Rancagua-Teniente Railway: Rancagua; f. 1909; 43 miles and br. line of 3 miles open, 0.762 m. gauge; owned by Sociedad Minera El Teniente S.A., serves El Teniente Mine, Sewell; Supt. R. T. PATTON.

ROADS

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59-3° piso, Santiago; the authority responsible for roads; the total length of roads in Chile in 1968, excluding unimproved roads, was 54,400 km., of which 7,080 km. were cement or asphalt, 31,860 km. gravel and 15,460 km. earth. The road system comprises the Pan American or Longitudinal Highway extending 3,500 km. from north to south, completely paved, and about 50,000 km. of transversal roads. Since 1961 the World Bank and the IADB have together granted over $40 million to improve the main road system. International highways are under construction to Salta, Mendoza, San Juan and Bariloche in Argentina. A 4-lane highway from Santiago to Rancagua is almost completed, and another is being constructed from Padre Hurtado to San Antonio. Other important projects are the building of the Lo Prado tunnel and the bridges over the Maipo and Bío-Bío rivers.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvil Club de Chile: San Antonio 220, P.O.B. 120-D, Santiago; publ. *Revista Rutas* (two to four issues annually).

SHIPPING

Chile's merchant fleet has a gross registered tonnage of 261,516.

SANTIAGO

Compañía Naviera Santa Fé: Casilla 974; f. 1961 by the Compañía Minera Santa Fé and Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica to handle iron ore exports, bulk cargo Chile-Argentina; Chair. ALFREDO NENCI.

VALPARAÍSO

Empresa Marítima del Estado: H.O.: Prat 772, 5° piso; branch offices: Santiago, San Antonio, Puerto Montt; 13 vessels, 18 on order; cargo services between Arica and Punta Arenas and also to Australia; passenger services between Puerto Montt and Puerto Aysén and between Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; touring trips through the southern channels and archipelagos during the summer season; Dir. PEDRO SERRANO.

Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica: Edificio Interoceánica, Plaza Justicia 59, Casilla 1410; f. 1930; Peruvian ports; regular sailings to the River Plate and Brazilian ports via Straits of Magellan; passenger and cargo services; office in Santiago, Casilla 4246; Pres. JULIO MENÉNDEZ PRÉNDEZ. Associated Companies: Cia. Maritima de Punta Arenas S.A., S.A. de Navegación Petrolera, Turismo Interocean S.A., Naviera Interoceangas S.A., Agencias Marítimas Unidas S.A., Agencias Universales S.A.

Compañía de Muelles de la Población Vergara: Calle Blanco 951, Casilla 131-V; service of cargo vessels between Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Portugal and Mediterranean ports; Pres. MAX GRISAR.

Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores: Blanco 895; office in Santiago, Agustinas 1235-10° piso; f. 1872; 11 cargo vessels; regular service between Chile and New York, Gulf Ports and Mexico and North European ports, intermediate ports included; passenger and cargo services; Pres. FERNANDO LARRAIN PEÑA; Gen. Man. PATRICIO FALCONE S.

Naviera Chilena del Pacífico, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; associated with Naviera Coronel; Chair. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Naviera Coronel, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; Pres. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Naviera Interoceangas, S.A.: Casilla 1410; coastal services; Pres. JULIO MENÉNDEZ.

Sociedad Anónima de Navegación Petrolera (SONAP): Plaza de Justicia 45-8° piso; f. 1953; tanker services; Pres. LUIS E. GUBLER ESCOBAR; Man. IVAN SOULODRE WALKER.

Valck & Monckton, S.A.: Calle Cochrane 632; cargo; Gen. Manager EMILIO GONZÁLEZ.

There are also several foreign companies with offices in Valparaíso.

PUNTA ARENAS

Compañía Marítima de Punta Arenas, S.A.: Casilla 337; f. 1949; shipping agents and owners operating in the Magellan Strait; Man. Dir. CARLOS HIDALGO R.

VALDIVIA

Compañía Naviera Haverbeck y Skalweit, S.A.: Casilla 67-D; f. 1869; cargo services to Argentine, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay and Chilean coastal trade; offices in Santiago, Casilla 1959, and Valparaiso, Casilla 260; Pres. NICANOR ALLENDE U.; Man. MARTIN SKALWEIT.

CIVIL AVIATION

SANTIAGO

Línea Aérea Nacional (L.A.N.): Casilla 147-D; Government air line; f. 1929 as Línea Aeropostal Santiago-Arica; charter granted under present name 1932; now serves 53,000 km. of routes; domestic services: Santiago–Arica, Santiago–Punta Arenas, with intermediate stops; Santiago–Easter Island; regional services based on Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; international services: Santiago–Lima, Guayaquil, Cali, Panama, Miami, New York; Santiago–Mendoza; Santiago–Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro; Antofagasta–Asunción; Santiago–Bariloche; Santiago–Easter Island, Papeete; fleet: 2 Boeing 707, 3 Boeing 727, 3 Caravelle 6R, 6 DC-6B, 1 DC-6A, 9 HS 748, 9 DC-3; Exec. Pres ERIC CAMPAÑA BARRIOS

Línea Aérea del Cobre (LADECO): Huérfanos 1363, Santiago; f. 1958; internal services, also flights to Salta, Argentina; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. COSTABAL; fleet: 2 Douglas DC-6B, 2 Douglas DC-3, 1 Beechcraft Baron, 1 Beechcraft Queen Air, 1 Douglas DC-6AB.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Chile is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Braniff, British United Airways, Canadian Pacific, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Scandinavian Airlines System, Swissair, TAN Airlines and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección de Turismo: Calle Catedral 1165, 3er. piso, Santiago; Dir. RENÉ PAIROA; about 300,000 visitors per annum; average length of stay 3½ days.

Asociación Chilena de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. CARLOS K. STEIN CURZOLO; Clasificador 897, Santiago.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto de Extensión Musical: Compañía 1264, Santiago; Dir. CARLOS RIESCO; Administers:

Orquesta Sinfónica de Chile: Compañía 1264; f. 1940; 94 mems.; Conductor DAVID SERENDERO.

Conservatorio Nacional de Música: Compañía 1264, 3° piso; Dir. DAVID SERENDERO.

Ballet Nacional Chileno: Compañía 1264, 8° piso; f. 1941; 34 dancers and 6 technicians; Dir. VIRGINIA RONCAL; Choreographer PATRICIO BUNSTER.

Teatro Experimental de la Universidad de Chile.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Chilena de Energia Nuclear: Miraflores 138, 2° piso, Casilla 188-D, Santiago; f. 1965; Government body to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy. Autonomous organization that concentrates and assesses all research in nuclear energy matters. Pres. BENJAMIN VIEL; Exec. Dir. EFRAIN FRIEDMANN M.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058, Casilla 10-D, Santiago; nuclear research in medicine, physics, bio-physics, chemistry and pharmacy; apparatus includes a Cockroft Walton accelerator of 800 kV.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; atomic research in the fields of engineering, technology, and medicine.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V, Valparaíso; atomic research in chemistry, mathematics and physics, mechanics and electrical engineering.

Universidad de Concepción: Ciudad Universitaria, Casilla 20-C, Concepción; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, medicine, pharmacy, mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA): Ramón Nieto No. 920, Santiago; to study the development of nuclear power for the production of electricity; Gen. Manager RENATO E. SALAZAR J.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Austral de Chile: Casilla 567, Valdivia; 115 teachers, 850 students.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058, Casilla 10-D, Santiago; 1,200 teachers, 22,606 students.

Universidad de Concepción Casilla 20-C, Concepción; 1,200 students.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; 1,600 teachers, 6,986 students.

Universidad del Norte: Casilla 1280, Antofagasta; 336 teachers, 1,900 students.

Universidad Católica de Valparaíso: Casilla 4059, Valparaíso; 161 full-time teachers; 438 part-time teachers; 3,157 students.

Universidad Técnica del Estado: Avda. Ecuador 3469, Correo 2, Santiago; 590 teachers, 9,483 students.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V, Valparaíso; 131 teachers, 1,852 students.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of China covers a vast area of Eastern Asia with Mongolia to the north, the Soviet Union to the north and west, Pakistan to the west and India, Nepal and South-East Asia to the south. The climate ranges from sub-tropical in the far south to an annual average temperature of below 50°F (10°C) in the north and from the monsoon climate of East China to the aridity of the north-west. The language is Chinese (Mandarin); in the south and south-east local dialects are spoken. The Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongols and other groups have their own languages. The traditional religions and philosophies of life are Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Muslims number about 10 million and in 1949 there were between three and four million Christians. The flag is plain red with one large and four small gold stars in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Peking.

Recent History

The Allied defeat of Japan in 1945 was followed by civil war in China until 1949 when the Communists under Mao Tse-tung became masters of the country. Between 1949 and 1959 a close relationship was maintained with the Soviet Union but subsequently relations have become embittered. Chinese forces participated on the North Korean side in the Korean War of 1950–52. The People's Republic is not a member of the United Nations and is not recognized by the United States. It claims sovereignty over Taiwan (Formosa) now governed by General Chiang Kai-shek, the pre-1949 ruler of China. Late in 1962 Chinese troops were engaged in a short frontier war with India in disputed Himalayan territory in Ladakh and to the north of the Indian province of Assam. Early in 1964 France recognized the People's Republic, which since the breach with the U.S.S.R. has attempted to diversify its foreign associations. China exploded her first nuclear device late in 1964 and by the end of 1968 had successfully completed eight nuclear tests. In November 1965 Chairman Mao Tse-tung launched the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution". The motivation and aims of this movement remain obscure, but it proved a prolonged campaign of rectification, bringing about widespread changes in Party and State organs and personnel. Many individuals were publicly criticized, including the Head of State, Liu Shao-chi, who was dismissed from all Party and State posts in October 1968. In April 1969 the long-awaited Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party took place. The personnel changes of the Cultural Revolution were confirmed and Lin Piao was officially designated Mao's heir.

The dispute with the Soviet Union developed during 1969 into armed clashes along the Far Eastern and Central Asian borders separating the two powers. Talks on the disputed borders opened in Peking in November 1969.

Government

China is a unitary state. Directly under the Central Government there are 21 provinces, five autonomous regions (including Tibet) and three municipalities (Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin). The Constitution provides for a National People's Congress, with over 3,000 deputies elected every four years by universal suffrage, with the State Council as its executive organ. Local authorities under the provinces include special districts, counties (*hsien*) and rural districts (*hsiang*). The constitution lays down that each local authority is to have an elected people's congress. The Communist Party, under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung, is the controlling authority in the country. In 1961 its membership was said to be 17 million. The Party's directing body is the Politburo.

Since November 1965 many new organs have been established within the party, the Army, and the Administration to promote the revolution; these organs overlap and partially replace the systems described above. By September 1968, Revolutionary Committees (alliances of elements of the Army, the Communist Party, and the revolutionary masses) had been established to take over the administration of each of the 29 provinces, autonomous regions and special municipalities.

Defence

The People's Liberation Army, which triumphed over the Nationalist forces in 1949, was re-modelled under Soviet guidance during the Korean War, but has subsequently reverted to the earlier system, without formal ranks and insignia. It is now said to consist of around 2½ million men. China is divided into 13 military regions which are in turn subdivided into 23 military districts. An air force and navy were formed at the same period. Selective conscription is in force for a minimum of four years' enlistment.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is China's main industry and agricultural produce the largest single contributor to the export trade. Approximately two-fifths of total output derives from the agricultural sector, which employs over two-thirds of the working population. Mainly arable crops are grown: rice principally south of the Yangtze, and wheat and millet mainly north of that river. Substantial quantities of wheat are imported from Australia, Canada and South America. The Communist regime aims at achieving self-sufficiency through the internal development of China's natural resources and domestic industries based on this wealth. Official figures for minerals in the energy sector are: coal 100,000 million tons, mineral oil 200 million tons, water-power potential 536 million kW. There are large deposits of iron ore, which support the iron and steel industry at Anshan, Shanghai, Paotow and Wuhan. Other important minerals are tin, molybdenum, tungsten and antimony. The traditional location of industry, in the north-east, north and east (particularly Shanghai and Tientsin), remains the major centre but industrial development has been dispersed throughout the country.

The development of the economy since 1949 has been within the framework of three five-year plans to build a socialist economy and to industrialize the country. Ownership of farm lands was transferred to the peasants at an early stage, and from 1955 to 1958 collectives were established over the whole country. The gradual take-over by the state of industry and commerce was speeded up after 1955. During the "Great Leap Forward" of 1958 (a campaign to mobilize fully for economic development the vast population) rural and urban communes were set up as administrative units but the system of producers' collectives was re-introduced during the "three bitter years" between 1959 and 1961, caused by bad harvests, the withdrawal of Soviet aid and internal disorder. Industry was allocated the major share of investment under the first two plans but the development of agriculture was later given prominence. Progress since 1959 is uncertain: few statistics have been issued since then, and the extent of the disruption caused by the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" is not yet known.

Transport and Communications

In 1958 railways were responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the freight turnover by modern means of transport; the total length of railway lines exceeded 31,000 km. In the same year, 40,000 km. of inland waterways were navigable by steamships and civil air routes totalled 33,000 km. Coastal shipping is also important. Since 1964 a number of foreign airlines have been permitted to set up regular services to Peking, Canton and Shanghai.

Since 1949 an ambitious programme of railway construction has been undertaken, especially in the west and north-west. Roads are unevenly developed, but by 1966 were estimated to total about 550,000 km.

Social Welfare

Western and traditional Chinese medical attention is available in the cities, and to a lesser degree in rural areas, but facilities are still far from adequate. Large factories and other enterprises provide social services for their employees. Wage-earners qualify for pensions.

Education

A great expansion has occurred since 1949 in numbers receiving education at all levels, but education is not yet universal. Primary schooling covers five years and middle school six years. In 1959 it was claimed that 37 per cent of the adult population was literate. Part-time education is especially encouraged. There are 28 universities, and it was announced in August 1963 that 1.1 million students (including 370,000 engineers) had graduated since 1949.

Tourism

Tourism is still of limited extent. Tours are organized for party groups visiting China but the ordinary tourist frequently has difficulty in obtaining a visa. Western-style hotels exist in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other large centres. All visitors to China require a visa.

Sport

Football and basketball are popular in schools and other institutions. Athletics and swimming are encouraged. Chinese table-tennis players are among the world's best.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), August 1 (Army Day), October 1 (National Day).

1971: January 27–29 (Lunar New Year).

Weights and Measures

1 catty (*jin*) = 0.5 kg. or 1.1023 lb.
1 picul (*dan*) = 0.05 metric ton or 0.0492 long ton
1 *mou* = 0.0667 hectare or 0.1647 acre.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the *yuan* which is divided into a hundred cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, and 10 yuan.

Exchange rate: 5.9 yuan = £1 sterling
2.45 yuan = $1 U.S.
1.67 yuan = 1 Soviet rouble.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA ('000 sq. km.) 1967	TOTAL POPULATION (million)		POPULATION IN PEKING (capital—million)	
	1953 (Census)	1968 (Est.)	1957 (Est.)	1968 (Est.)
9,561.0	582.60	710.90*	4.00	7.00*

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967–68).

PROVINCES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

PROVINCES	LOCATION	AREA ('000 sq. km.)	POPULATION (million)		CAPITAL OF PROVINCE OR REGION	POPULATION OF CAPITAL 1958 (Est.)
			1953 (Census)	1968 (Est.)*		
PROVINCES:						
Szechwan	SW.	569.0	65.69	70.00	Chengtu	1.13
Shantung	E.	153.3	48.88	56.00	Tsinan	0.88
Honan	C.	167.0	44.22	50.00	Chengchow	0.78
Kiangsu	E.	102.6	41.25	49.00	Nanking	1.45
Hopei	N.	202.7	38.68	47.00†	Tientsin	3.28
Kwangtung	S.	231.4	34.77	40.00	Canton	2.20
Hunan	C.	210.5	33.23	38.00	Changsha	0.71
Anhwei	E.	139.9	30.34	35.00	Hofei	0.36
Hupeh	C.	187.5	27.79	32.00	Wuhan	2.23
Chekiang	E.	101.8	22.87	31.00	Hangchow	0.79
Liaoning	NE.	151.0	23.70	28.00	Shenyang	2.42
Yunnan	SW.	436.2	17.47	23.00	Kunming	0.90
Kiangsi	C.	164.8	16.77	22.00	Nanchang	0.52
Shensi	NW.	195.8	15.88	21.00	Sian	1.37
Heilungkiang	NE.	463.6	11.90	21.00	Harbin	1.59
Shansi	N.	157.1	14.31	18.00	Taiyuan	1.05
Kweichow	SW.	174.0	15.04	17.00	Kweiyang	0.53
Fukien	S.	123.1	13.14	17.00	Foochow	0.62
Kirin	NE.	187.0	11.29	17.00	Changchun	0.99
Kansu	NW.	366.5	11.23	13.00	Lanchow	0.73
Chinghai	NW.	721.0	1.68	2.00	Hsining	0.15
AUTONOMOUS REGIONS:						
Kwangsi	S.	220.4	19.56	24.00	Nanning	0.26
Inner Mongolia	N.	1,177.5	6.10	13.00	Huhehot	0.32
Sinkiang	NW.	1,646.9	4.87	8.00	Urumchi	0.32
Ninghsia	NW.	66.4	1.70	2.00	Yinchuen	0.09
Tibet	W.	1,221.6	1.27	1.20	Lhasa	0.05
SPECIAL MUNICIPALITIES:						
Peking	NE.	7.1	2.77	7.00	—	4.15
Shanghai	E.	5.8	6.20	10.70	—	6.98
TOTAL		9,561.0	582.60	710.90		36.85

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967–68). † Including Tientsin (4.00).

POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUPS

1953 (Census)—million

Han (Chinese)	547.28
Chuang	6.61
Uighur (Turki)	3.64
Hui	3.56
Yi	3.25
Tibetan	2.77
Miao	2.51
Manchu	2.42
Mongolian	1.46
Puyi	1.25
Korean	1.12
Other	6.72
	582.60

TOWNS OVER 1 MILLION INHABITANTS

1958 (Est.)—million

Shanghai	6.98*
Peking	4.15†
Tientsin	3.28‡
Shenyang (Mukden)	2.42
Wuhan	2.23
Canton	2.20
Chungking	2.16
Harbin	1.59
Lü-ta	1.59
Nanking	1.45
Sian	1.37
Tsingtao	1.14
Chengtu	1.13
Taiyuan	1.05
Fushun	1.02

*1968: 10.70 †1968: 7.00 ‡1968: 4.00

RATES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

(1952–70)

	First 5-Year Plan 1953–57 (1952=100)		Interim Period 1958–65 (1957=100)		Third 5-Year Plan 1966–70 (1965=100)
	Plan Target	Actual (Est.)	5-Year Plan Target	8-Year Actual (Est.)	Plan Forecast (Est.)
Indexes:					
Gross Agricultural Output	123	115	135	100	110
Gross Industrial Output	190	200	200	160	150
Gross Material Output	151	150	175	135	130
National Income	143	135	150	130	130
National Income per capita	131	124	141	116	119
Percentage Per Annum:					
Gross Agricultural Output	4.2	2.8	6.2	—	1.9
Gross Industrial Output	13.7	14.9	14.9	6.1	8.5
Gross Material Output	8.6	8.5	11.9	3.8	5.4
National Income	7.4	6.2	8.5	3.3	5.4
National Income per capita	5.6	4.4	7.1	1.9	3.4

AGRICULTURE

ACREAGE

(million ha.)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1964 (Est.)	1966 (Est.)
Total Grains	112.3	120.9	121.0	120.0	120.0
Rice	28.4	32.2	n.a.	29.5	30.0
Wheat	24.8	27.5	n.a.	25.5	25.0
Other Grains and Pulses	50.4	50.6	n.a.	52.5	53.5
Potatoes	8.7	10.5	n.a.	12.5	11.5
Soya Beans	11.5	12.6	12.8	8.5	10.0
Cotton	5.5	5.8	6.0	4.5	5.0

CHINA—(Statistical Survey)

PRODUCTION
(million metric tons)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1964 (Est.)	1966 (Est.)
Total Grains*	154.5	185.0	270.5	190.0	180.0
Rice	68.5	86.8	n.a.	87.5	85.0
Wheat	18.1	23.7	n.a.	24.5	21.5
Other Grains and Pulses	51.5	52.6	n.a.	55.0	53.5
Potatoes*	16.4	21.9	n.a.	23.0	20.0
Soya Beans	9.5	10.0	11.5	7.5	10.0
Cotton	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.7

* Grain equivalent.

YIELD
(tons per hectare)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1964 (Est.)	1966 (Est.)
Total Grains*	1.38	1.53	2.32	1.58	1.50
Rice	2.41	2.70	n.a.	2.96	2.83
Wheat	0.73	0.86	n.a.	0.96	0.86
Other Grains and Pulses	1.02	1.04	n.a.	1.05	1.00
Potatoes*	1.86	2.08	n.a.	1.84	1.74
Soya Beans	0.83	0.80	0.90	0.90	1.00
Cotton	0.24	0.28	0.38	0.33	0.35

* Grain equivalent.

LIVESTOCK
(million)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1964 (Est.)	1966 (Est.)
Horses, Donkeys, Mules	19.6	19.8	20.0	n.a.	n.a.
Cattle and Buffaloes	56.6	65.8	65.4	65.0	65.0
Pigs	89.8	145.9	180.0	180.0	180.0
Sheep and Goats	61.8	98.6	112.5	n.a.	100.0

MINING

Commodities	Unit	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1964 (Est.)	1966 (Est.)
Coal	million tons	66.5	130.7	347.8	220.0	250.0
Iron Ore	" "	4.3	19.4	71.0	30.0	35.0
Manganese Ore	" "	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.9
Aluminium	'000 tons	—	40	70	100	125
Antimony	" "	10	20	50	20	20
Copper	" "	10	15	60	40	45
Lead	" "	5	28	70	50	55
Tin	" "	15	26	31	25	30
Tungsten	" "	15	29	32	15	15
Zinc	" "	5	20	50	30	35
Salt	million tons	4.9	8.3	11.0	12.0	13.0
Crude Oil	" "	0.4	1.5	3.7	7.0	10.0

INDUSTRY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1964 (Est.)	1966 (Est.)
Pig Iron	million tons	1.9	5.9	20.5	12.0	15.0
Crude Steel	,, ,,	1.3	5.3	13.3	10.0	12.0
Cement	,, ,,	2.9	6.9	12.3	10.0	11.0
Electricity	'ooo million kWh.	7.3	19.3	41.5	33.0	50.0
Chemical Fertilizers	million tons	0.2	0.8	1.3	4.5	5.5
Sulphuric Acid	,, ,,	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.5
Soda Ash	,, ,,	0.2	0.5	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
Caustic Soda	,, ,,	0.1	0.2	0.4	n.a.	n.a.
Machine Tools	'ooo units	13.7	28.5	70.0	35.0	40.0
Motor Cars	,, ,,	—	7.5	20.0	20.0	35.0
Passenger Cars	,, ,,	—	0.3	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
Freight Cars	,, ,,	5.8	7.5	20.0	n.a.	n.a.
Locomotives	units	20.0	175.0	550.0	n.a.	n.a.
Tractors	'ooo units*	—	—	5.0	15.0	20.0
Combines	'ooo units	—	0.1	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar	million tons	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
Vegetable Oils†	,, ,,	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.8
Cotton Yarn	,, ,,	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.2
Cotton Cloth	'ooo million metres	4.2	5.0	9.0	5.5	6.0
Paper	million tons	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.0
Cigarettes	million crates	2.6	4.5	5.5	n.a.	n.a.

* At 15 h.p. † Excluding cotton seed oil.

FINANCE

100 yuan = U.S. $40.62 = £16 15s. (approximate rate).

BUDGET

(1960—million yuan)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes on Agriculture	3,300	Economic Development	42,910
Taxes on Industry and Commerce	19,450	Social Services, Culture and Education	8,620
Other Taxes	1,610	Defence	5,800
Receipts from State Enterprises	45,300	Administration	3,170
Other	360	Repayment of Loans	1,200
		Aid to Foreign Countries	500
		Credit Funds allotted to Banks	5,800
		General Reserve	1,700
		Other	320
TOTAL	70,020	TOTAL	70,020

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1953–57

The First Five-Year Plan aimed at raising basic industrial and agricultural production. The Government claim that most targets were fulfilled.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1958–62

No official statement was made concerning the completion of the Second Five-Year Plan in December 1962.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966–70

The Third Plan, delayed by economic and political difficulties, was apparently put into operation in January 1966. No details have been issued.

DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE, 1952–70

('000 million yuan of 1952)

	1952 (Est.)	1957 (Est.)	1958 (Est.)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Forecast)
Gross Domestic Product:					
Agriculture	33.5	40.0	45.0	40.0	45.0
Industry, Mining, Construction, Handicraft	19.0	30.0	40.0	45.0	65.0
Trade, Public Utilities	22.5	30.0	35.0	45.0	60.0
TOTAL	75.0	100.0	120.0	130.0	170.0
Gross Domestic Expenditure:					
Personal Consumption	52.5	65.0	65.0	78.0	100.0
Government Consumption, Communal Services (Communes)	7.5	10.0	25.0	19.5	25.0
Domestic Gross Investment	15.0	25.0	30.0	32.5	45.0
TOTAL	75.0	100.0	120.0	130.0	170.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADING AREAS

('000 million U.S.$)

IMPORTS	1952	1957	1959	1966	1967
U.S.S.R.	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.1
Other Bloc Countries	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Total Soviet Bloc	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3
Developing Countries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Other Non-Bloc Countries*	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.2
Total Non-Bloc Countries	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.6
TOTAL WORLD	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.9

EXPORTS	1952	1957	1959	1966	1967
U.S.S.R.	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1
Other Bloc Countries	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total Soviet Bloc	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.4
Developing Countries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
Other Non-Bloc Countries*	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.1
Total Non-Bloc Countries	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.7
TOTAL WORLD	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.1

* Including Hong Kong.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million U.S. $—based on partner-country statistics)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	3.1	91.7	83.7	84.0
Australia	128.6	152.8	167.8	83.4
Canada	97.2	126.4	97.5	171.6
Ceylon	21.1	25.6	36.1	37.1
Cuba	72.7	81.4	97.3	n.a.
France	57.4	49.6	60.1	92.1
German Democratic Republic	10.03	—	—	36.2
German Federal Republic	15.4	25.5	78.96	129.4
Hong Kong	12.2	10.5	12.6	12.1
Italy	9.3	18.5	56.4	62.7
Japan	62.4	152.8	245.0	315.0
Malaya and Singapore	5.4	0.3	7.3	66.0
Pakistan	12.9	14.8	43.4	30.1
Poland	19.2	14.4	n.a.	29.6
U.S.S.R.	168.5	135.3	189.0	175.3
United Arab Republic	12.1	16.7	45.1	32.5
United Kingdom	36.9	50.0	72.3	93.6

EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Australia	14.8	22.9	26.8	26.3
Ceylon	29.0	42.9	23.9	45.5
France	20.4	30.8	43.7	53.9
German Democratic Republic	23.7	—	n.a.	31.8
German Federal Republic	40.8	51.7	72.7	92.5
Hong Kong	259.5	344.8	406.3	484.6
Italy	19.1	23.8	38.4	56.4
Japan	74.6	157.8	224.7	306.2
Malaya and Singapore	94.0	98.8	106.4	145.3
Pakistan	5.9	16.3	18.4	28.5
Poland	24.7	24.0	24.9	22.7
U.S.S.R.	371.7	314.2	225.4	143.1
United Arab Republic	19.9	17.8	26.7	40.3
United Kingdom	51.9	69.0	83.2	94.7

TRANSPORT

Railways: Freight carried (1959) 542 million tons.

Roads (1959): Freight carried by lorry 344 million tons.

Merchant Shipping Fleet (1965): 550,000 g.r.t.

Inland and Coastal Shipping (1959): Freight carried 121 million tons.

Civil Aviation: Freight (1959) 1,630,000 ton-kilometres.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers	7 million
Newspapers (daily circ.)	12 million
Cinema Attendance (per year)	4,000 million

EDUCATION

(1959)

	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary Schools	90,000,000
Middle Schools	10,900,000
Higher Education Establishments	810,000

Number of University Graduates (1962): 220,000.

Sources: UN *Statistical Yearbook*, New York, 1966; UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*, 1963; U.S. Department of Commerce, *Trade Statistics*, 1967.

Estimates by W. Klatt.

THE CONSTITUTION

THIS Constitution was adopted on 20 September 1954 by the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at its first session.

The preamble speaks of the Chinese people's great victory when, in 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded. This new people's democracy is in a state of transition to socialism; the needs of this phase are reflected in the Constitution. The people's democratic united front, led by the Communist Party of China, is directing the transformation of society. China's different nationalities will become more closely united; their varying needs will, however, be respected. The indestructible friendship of China with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies will be strengthened, and the policy of establishing and extending diplomatic relations with all countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity continued, with the aim of furthering the cause of world peace and the progress of humanity.

Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1—The People's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

Article 2—All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people, who exercise their power through the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses.

These and all other organs of state practise democratic centralism.

Article 3—The People's Republic of China is a unified, multi-national state.

All the nationalities are equal, and have freedom to use their own languages, and to practise their own customs.

Discrimination against, or oppression of, any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited.

Regional autonomy applies in areas entirely or largely inhabited by national minorities. National autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

Article 4—The People's Republic of China, by relying on the organs of state and the social forces, and by means of socialist industrialization and socialist transformation, ensures the gradual abolition of systems of exploitation and the building of a socialist society.

Article 5—The ownership of the means of production today mainly takes the following forms: state ownership, co-operative ownership, ownership by individual working people, and capitalist ownership.

Article 6—State-owned economy is owned by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy and the material basis on which the state carries out socialist transformation. The state ensures priority for its development.

All mineral resources and waters, as well as forests, undeveloped land and other resources which the state owns by law, are the property of the whole people.

Article 7—Co-operative economy is either socialist economy collectively owned by the working masses, or semi-socialist economy in part collectively owned by the working masses. Such partial collective ownership is a transitional form by means of which individual peasants, handicraftsmen and other individual working people organize themselves in their advance towards collective ownership by the working masses.

The state protects the property of the co-operatives, and guides their development. It regards producers' co-operatives as the chief means for the transformation of individual farming and individual handicrafts.

Article 8—The state protects peasant ownership of land and other means of production according to law.

The state encourages individual peasants to increase production and to organize producers', supply and marketing, and credit co-operatives voluntarily.

The policy of the state towards rich-peasant economy is to restrict and gradually eliminate it.

Article 9—The state protects the ownership of the means of production by handicraftsmen and other non-agricultural individual working people according to law, and encourages them to improve the management of their affairs and to organize producers', and supply and marketing co-operatives voluntarily.

Article 10—The state protects the ownership by capitalists of the means of production and other capital according to law.

The policy of the state towards capitalist industry and commerce is to use, restrict and transform them. The state makes use of the positive qualities of capitalist industry and commerce which are beneficial to national welfare and the people's livelihood, restricts their negative qualities and guides their transformation into various forms of state-capitalist economy, by means of control exercised by administrative organs of state, the leadership given by state-owned economy, and supervision by the workers.

The state forbids any kind of illegal activity by capitalists which endangers the public interest, disturbs the social-economic order, or undermines the economic plan of the state.

The state protects the right of citizens to ownership of lawful income, of savings, houses and the means of life (*Article* 11), and to inherit private property according to law (*Article* 12).

Article 13—The state may, in the public interest, buy, requisition or nationalize land and other means of production both in cities and countryside according to provisions of law.

Article 14—The state forbids any person to use his private property to the detriment of the public interest.

Article 15—By economic planning, the state directs the growth and transformation of the national economy to bring about the constant increase of productive forces, in this way enriching the material and cultural life of the people and consolidating the independence and security of the country.

Article 16—Work is a matter of honour for every citizen of the People's Republic of China who is able to work. The state encourages initiative and creative activity of citizens in their work.

Article 17—All organs of state must rely on the masses of the people, constantly maintain close contact with them, heed their opinions and accept their supervision.

Article 18—All persons working in organs of state must be loyal to the people's democratic system, observe the Constitution and the law and strive to serve the people.

Article 19—The People's Republic of China safeguards the people's democratic system, and punishes and suppresses all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities.

The state deprives feudal landlords and bureaucrat-capitalists of political rights for a specific period of time

according to law; at the same time it provides them with a way to live, in order to enable them to reform through work and become citizens who earn their livelihood by their own labour.

Article 20—The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people; their duty is to safeguard the gains of the people's revolution and of national construction, and to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country.

Chapter II. The State Structure

SECTION 1. THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power (*Article* 21), and the only organ exercising the legislative power of the state (*Article* 22).

Article 23—The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central authority, the armed forces and Chinese resident abroad.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress, including those representing national minorities, and the manner of their election, are prescribed by electoral law.

Article 24—The National People's Congress is elected for a term of four years.

Two months before the term of office of the National People's Congress expires, its Standing Committee must carry to completion the election of deputies to the next National People's Congress. Should exceptional circumstances arise preventing such an election, the term of office of the sitting National People's Congress may be prolonged until the first session of the next National People's Congress.

Article 25—The National People's Congress meets once a year, convened by its Standing Committee. It may also be convened whenever its Standing Committee deems this necessary or one-fifth of the deputies so propose.

Article 26—When the National People's Congress meets, it elects a presidium to conduct its session.

Article 27—The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to amend the Constitution;

(2) to enact laws;

(3) to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution;

(4) to elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

(5) to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon recommendation by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and of the component members of the State Council upon recommendation by the Premier;

(6) to decide on the choice of the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence upon recommendation by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

(7) to elect the President of the Supreme People's Court;

(8) to elect the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(9) to decide on the national economic plan;

(10) to examine and approve the state budget and the financial report;

(11) to ratify the status and boundaries of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;

(12) to decide on general amnesties;

(13) to decide on questions of war and peace; and

(14) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress considers necessary.

Article 28—The National People's Congress has power to remove from office:

(1) the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

(2) the Premier and Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Heads of Commissions and the Secretary-General of the Stats Council;

(3) the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence;

(4) the President of the Supreme People's Court;

(5) the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 29—Amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority vote, and laws and other bills a majority vote, of all the deputies.

Article 30—The Standing Committee is the permanent body of the Congress. It is composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, the Secretary-General and members, all elected by the Congress.

Article 31—The Standing Committee exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to conduct the election of deputies to the National People's Congress;

(2) to convene the National People's Congress;

(3) to interpret the laws;

(4) to adopt decrees;

(5) to supervise the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(6) to annul decisions and orders of the State Council where these contravene the Constitution, laws or decrees.

(7) to revise or annul inappropriate decisions of organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;

(8) to decide on the appointment or removal of any Vice-Premier, Minister, Head of Commission or the Secretary-General of the State Council when the National People's Congress is not in session;

(9) to appoint or remove the Vice-Presidents, judges, and members of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court;

(10) to appoint or remove the Deputy Chief Procurators, procurators and members of the Procuratorial Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(11) to decide on the appointment or recall of plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states;

(12) to decide on the ratification or abrogation of treaties concluded with foreign states;

(13) to institute military, diplomatic and other special titles and ranks;

(14) to institute and decide on the award of state orders, medals and titles of honour;

(15) to decide on the granting of pardons;

(16) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed attack against the state or in fulfilment of international treaty obligations concerning common defence against aggression;

(17) to decide on general or partial mobilization;

(18) to decide on the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in certain areas; and

(19) to exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress.

Article 32—The Standing Committee exercises its functions and powers until the next National People's Congress elects a new Standing Committee.

Article 33—The Standing Committee is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it; the Congress has power to recall Committee members.

Article 34—The Congress establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Bills Committee, a Budget Committee, a Credentials Committee and other necessary committees.

The Nationalities and Bills Committees are under the direction of the Standing Committee when the Congress is not in session.

Article 35—Investigation committees may be constituted to enquire into specific questions when the Congress, or its Standing Committee if the Congress is not in session, deems it necessary.

All organs of state, people's organizations and citizens concerned are obliged to supply necessary information to these committees.

Article 36—Deputies to the National People's Congress have the right to address questions to the State Council, or to the Ministries and Commissions of the State Council, which are under obligation to answer.

Article 37—No deputy may be arrested or placed on trial without permission of the Congress or, when it is not in session, of its Standing Committee.

Article 38—Deputies are subject to the supervision of the units which elect them. These electoral units have power to replace at any time the deputies they elect, according to the procedure prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Article 39—The Chairman of the People's Republic of China is elected by the National People's Congress. Any citizen of the People's Republic of China who has the right to vote and stand for election and has reached the age of thirty-five is eligible for election as Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

The Chairman's term of office is four years.

Article 40—The Chairman, in accordance with decisions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee, promulgates laws and decrees; appoints or removes the Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Heads of Commissions, the Secretary-General of the State Council, and the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence; confers state orders, medals and titles of honour; proclaims general amnesties and grants pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and orders mobilization.

Article 41—The Chairman represents the People's Republic of China in its relations with foreign states, receives foreign envoys and, in accordance with decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints or recalls plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states and ratifies treaties.

Article 42—The Chairman commands the armed forces of the country, and is Chairman of the Council of National Defence.

Article 43—The Chairman convenes a Supreme State Conference, in which the Vice-Chairman of the Republic, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Premier of the State Council and other persons concerned take part, whenever necessary and acts as its chairman.

He submits its views to the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, the State Council, or other bodies concerned for their consideration and decision.

Article 44—The Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China exercises such functions and powers of the Chairman as the Chairman may entrust to him.

The provisions governing the election and term of office of the Chairman of the Republic apply also to the Vice-Chairman (*see Article* 39).

Article 45—The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the new Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected by the next National People's Congress take office.

Article 46—Should the Chairman for reasons of health be unable to perform his duties over a long period, the Vice-Chairman exercises the functions and powers of Chairman on his behalf.

Should the office of Chairman fall vacant, the Vice-Chairman succeeds to it.

SECTION 3. THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 47—The State Council of the People's Republic of China, that is, the Central People's Government, is the executive of the highest organ of state power and the highest administrative organ of state.

Article 48—The State Council is composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers, the Ministers, the Heads of Commissions and the Secretary-General; its organisation is determined by law.

Article 49—The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to formulate administrative measures, issue decisions and orders and verify their execution, in accordance with the Constitution, laws and decrees;

(2) to submit bills to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee;

(3) to co-ordinate and lead the work of Ministries and Commissions;

(4) to co-ordinate and lead the work of local administrative organs of state throughout the country;

(5) to revise or annul inappropriate orders and directives of Ministers or of Heads of Commissions;

(6) to revise or annul inappropriate decisions and orders of local administrative organs of state;

(7) to put into effect the national economic plan and provisions of the state budget;

(8) to control foreign and domestic trade;

(9) to direct cultural, educational and public health work;

(10) to administer affairs concerning the nationalities

(11) to administer affairs concerning Chinese resident abroad;

(12) to protect the interests of the state, to maintain public order and to safeguard the rights of citizens;

(13) to direct the conduct of external affairs;

(14) to guide the building up of the defence forces;

(15) to ratify the status and boundaries of autonomous *chou*, counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities;

(16) to appoint or remove administrative personnel according to provisions of law; and

(17) to exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee.

Article 50—The Premier, assisted by the Vice-Premiers, directs the work of the State Council and presides over its meetings.

Article 51—The Ministers and Heads of Commissions direct the work of their respective departments, and may issue orders and directives within their jurisdiction.

Article 52—The State Council is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it, or, when it is out of session, to its Standing Committee.

SECTIONS 4 and 5. THE LOCAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES AND LOCAL PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

Article 53—The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

(1) the country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;

(2) provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous *chou*, counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities;

(3) counties and autonomous counties are divided into *hsiang*, nationality *hsiang*, and towns.

Municipalities directly under the central authority and other large municipalities are divided into districts. Autonomous *chou* are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities.

Autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties are all national autonomous areas.

Article 54—People's congresses and people's councils are established in provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority, counties, municipalities, municipal districts, *hsiang*, nationality *hsiang*, and towns. Organs of self-government are established in autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties.

Articles 55–61 detail the organisation and functions of local people's congresses.

Articles 62–66 detail the organisation and functions of local people's councils.

Articles 67–70 detail the organisation and functions of organs of self-government in autonomous areas.

Article 71—In performing their duties, organs of self-government of all autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in a given area.

Article 72—The higher organs of state should fully safeguard the right of organs of self-government of all autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties to exercise autonomy, and should assist the various national minorities in their political, economic and cultural development.

SECTION 6. THE PEOPLE'S COURTS AND THE PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE

This section, consisting of *Articles* 73–84, is summarized under the heading "Judicial System" (*see below*).

Chapter III. Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 85—Citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

Article 86—Citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote and stand for election whatever their nationality, race, sex, occupation, social origin, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence, except insane persons and persons deprived by law of the right to vote and stand for election.

Women have equal rights with men to vote and stand for election.

Article 87—Citizens have freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration. By providing the necessary material facilities, the state guarantees to citizens enjoyment of these freedoms.

Article 88—Citizens have freedom of religious belief.

Article 89—Freedom of the person of citizens is inviolable. No citizen may be arrested except by decision of a people's court or with the sanction of a people's procuratorate.

Article 90—The homes of citizens are inviolable, and privacy of correspondence is protected by law.

Citizens have freedom of residence and freedom to change their residence.

Article 91—Citizens have the right to work. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state, by planned development of the national economy, gradually creates more employment, and better working conditions and wages.

Article 92—Working people in the Republic have the right to rest and leisure. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state prescribes working hours and holidays for workers and office employees; at the same time it gradually expands material facilities to enable working people to rest and build up their health.

Article 93—Working people have the right to material assistance in old age, illness or disability. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state provides social insurance, social assistance and public health services and gradually expands these facilities.

Article 94—Citizens have the right to education. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state establishes and gradually extends the various types of schools and other cultural and educational institutions, paying special attention to the physical and mental development of young people.

Article 95—The People's Republic of China safeguards the freedom of citizens to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural activity, and encourages those engaged in creative work.

Article 96—Women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres—political, economic, cultural, social and domestic.

The state protects marriage, the family, and the mother and child.

Article 97—Citizens have the right to bring complaints against any person working in organs of state for transgression of law or neglect of duty by making a written or verbal statement to any organ of state at any level. People suffering loss by reason of infringement by persons working in organs of state of their rights as citizens have the right to compensation.

Article 98—The People's Republic of China protects the proper rights and interests of Chinese resident abroad.

Article 99—The People's Republic of China grants the right of asylum to any foreign national persecuted for supporting a just cause, taking part in the peace movement or engaging in scientific activity.

Article 100—Citizens must abide by the Constitution and the law, uphold discipline at work, keep public order and respect social ethics.

Article 101—The public property of the People's Republic of China is sacred and inviolable. It is the duty of every citizen to respect and protect public property.

Article 102—It is the duty of citizens to pay taxes according to law.

Article 103—It is the sacred duty of every citizen to defend the homeland.

It is the honourable duty of citizens to perform military service according to law.

Chapter IV. National Flag, State Emblem, Capital

Article 104—The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

Article 105—The state emblem is: in the centre, Tien An Men under the light of five stars, framed with ears of grain, and with a cogwheel at the base.

Article 106—The capital of the People's Republic of China is Peking.

THE GOVERNMENT

(*April* 1970)

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the People's Republic of China: (vacant).

Vice-Chairmen: SOONG CHING LING (Mme. SUN YAT-SEN), TUNG PI-WU.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.

Secretary-General: LIU NING-YI*.

There are 14 Vice-Chairmen and 61 Members of the Standing Committee. (For details see below.).

STATE COUNCIL

Premier: CHOU EN-LAI.

Vice-Premiers: LIN PIAO, CH'EN YUN, TENG HSIAO-P'ING*, HO LUNG*, CH'EN YI, ULANFU*, LI FU-CH'UN, LI HSIEN-NIEN, NIEH JUNG-CHEN, PO I-PO*, T'AN CHEN-LIN*, LU TING-YI*, LO JUI-CH'ING*, TAO CHU*, HSIEH FU-CHIH.

Secretary-General: CHOU JUNG-HSIN*.

GENERAL OFFICES OF THE STATE COUNCIL

To co-ordinate and supervise the work of Ministries and Commissions.

General Office for Industry and Communications: Dir. PO I-PO.*

General Office for Foreign Affairs: Dir. CH'EN YI.

General Office for Culture and Education: Dir. CHANG CHI-CH'UN*.

General Office for Finance and Trade: Dir. LI HSIEN-NIEN.

General Office for Agriculture and Forestry: Dir. T'AN CHEN-LIN.*

General Office for Internal Affairs: Dir. HSIEH FU-CHIH.

OTHER OFFICES UNDER THE STATE COUNCIL

Ministry of Internal Affairs: Minister TSENG SHAN.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Minister CH'EN YI.

Ministry of National Defence: Minister LIN PIAO.

Ministry of Public Security: Minister HSIEH FU-CHIH.

State Planning Commission: Chairman LI FU-CH'UN.

State Economic Commission: Chairman PO I-PO.*

State Capital Construction Commission: Chairman KU MU*.

Scientific and Technological Commission: Chairman NIEH JUNG-CHEN.

Ministry of Finance: Minister LI HSIEN-NIEN.

Ministry of Foodstuffs: Minister SHA CH'IEN-LI.

Ministry of Commerce: Minister YAO YI-LIN.

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Acting Minister LIN HAI-YUN.

Ministry of Aquatic Products: Minister HSU TE-HENG.

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry: Minister LU TUNG.

Ministry of Chemical Industry: Acting Minister HSU CHIN-CHIANG.

First Ministry of Machine Building: Minister TUAN CHÜN-YI.

Second Ministry of Machine Building: Minister LIU CHIEH.

Third Ministry of Machine Building: Minister (vacant).

Fourth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister WANG CHENG.

Fifth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister CHIU CHUANG-CHENG.

Sixth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister FANG CHIANG.

Seventh Ministry of Machine Building: Minister WANG PING-CHANG.

Eighth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister CH'EN CHENG-JEN.

Ministry for Allocation of Materials: Minister YUAN PAO-HUA.

Ministry of Coal Industry: Minister (vacant).

Ministry of Petroleum Industry: Minister YU CHIU-LI.

Ministry of Geology: Minister LI SSU KUANG.

Ministry of Building Construction: Minister LIU YU-MIN.

Ministry of Building Materials: Minister LAI CHI-FA.

Ministry of Textile Industry: Minister (vacant).

First Ministry of Light Industry: Minister LI CHU-CH'EN.

* Denotes members of the Government who have been severely criticized during the "Great Proletarian Cultura Revolution".

Second Ministry of Light Industry: Minister HSU YUN-PEI.*
Ministry of Railways: Minister LU CHENG-TSAO.*
Ministry of Communications: Minister SUN TA-KUANG.*
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: Minister CHU HSUEH-FAN.
Ministry of Agriculture: Minister LIAO LU-YEN*.
Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation: Minister WANG CHEN.
Ministry of Forestry: Minister LIU WEN-HUI.
Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power: Minister FU TSO-YI.
Ministry of Labour: Minister MA WEN-JUI*.
Ministry of Culture: Acting Minister HSIAO WANG-TUNG.*
Ministry of Education: Minister HO WEI*.
Ministry of Health: Minister CHIEN HSIN-CHUNG.*
Ministry of Higher Education: CHIANG NAN-HSIANG.*
Secretariat: Director YANG FANG-CHIH.
Surveying and Cartography Bureau: Director CH'EN WAI-OU.
The People's Bank of China: Acting Director HU LI-CHIAO.
Agricultural Bank of China: President HU CHING-YUN.
Central Meteorological Bureau: Director JAO HSING.
State Oceanography Bureau: Director CH'I YUNG.
Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): Director KUANG JEN-NUNG.
Administrative Bureau for Industry and Commerce: Director HSU TI-HSIN*.
National Price Commission: Chairman HSÜEH MU-CH'IAO.*
National Housing Office: Director CHAO P'ENG-FEI.
New China News Agency: Acting Director WANG WEI-CHEN.
Bureau of Broadcasting Affairs: Director-General MEI YI*.
Bureau of Travel and Tourism: Director (vacant).
Foreign Languages Press: Director LO CHUN*.
Bureau of Religious Affairs: Director HSIAO HSIEN-FA.
National Archives: Director TSENG SAN.*
Chinese Script Reform Committee: Chairman (vacant).
Bureau of Foreign Specialists: Director MI YUNG.
Government Offices Administration Bureau: Director KAO TENG-PANG.
State Bureau of Statistics: Director WANG SZUHUA.
Bureau for Scientific and Technical Personnel: Director YUEH CHIH-CHIEN.
Counsellor's Office: Director TSENG I-FAN*.
Office of the Premier: Director T'UNG HSIAO-P'ENG.
Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Chairman HO LUNG.*
Nationalities Affairs Commission: Chairman ULANFU.*
Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: Chairman LIAO CH'ENG-CHIH.
Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Director FANG YI.
Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: Chairman CHANG HSI-JO.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION SUBORDINATED TO THE STATE COUNCIL

Staff Office for Finance and Trade	Ministry of Foreign Trade	People's Bank of China
China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade	National Corporations (Export and Import)	Bank of China
National Committee for the Promotion of International Trade	Diplomatic Missions	Foreign Economic Relations Commission
	Trade Missions	Foreign Aid and Technical Assistance Missions

* Denotes members of the Government who have been severely criticized during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution'

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN PEKING

(A) Ambassador; (CA) Chargé d'Affaires.

Afghanistan: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ASSAF SOHAIL.
Albania: *Ambassador:* XHORXHI ROBO.
Algeria: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHERIF SAHLI.
Bulgaria: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Burma: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Cambodia: *Ambassador:* NAY VELENTIN.
Ceylon: *Ambassador:* D. B. R. GUNAWARDENA.
Congo, Brazzaville: *Ambassador:* CLAUDE-EARNEST NDALLA.
Cuba: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Czechoslovakia: *Ambassador:* STANISLAV KOHOUSEK.
Denmark: *Ambassador:* U. S. HANSEN.
Finland: *Ambassador:* VELI HELENIUS.
France: *Ambassador:* ETIENNE MANAC'H.
German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* GUSTAV HERTZFELDT.
Guinea: *Ambassador:* KAMANA ANSOU.
Hungary: *Ambassador:* HALASZ JOZSEF.
India: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Indonesia: (*relations suspended*, November 1967).
Iraq: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* OTHMAN HUSSEIN AL-ANI.
Kenya: (*relations suspended*).
Korea, D.P.R.: *Ambassador:* HYON CHUN-KUK.
Laos: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Mali: *Ambassador:* ASSANE GUINDO.
Mauritania: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A. O. KHARACHY.
Mongolia: *Ambassador:* DONDOGIYN TSEVEGMID.
Morocco: *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF LAKHMIRI.
Nepal: 27 Kan Mein Hutung; *Ambassador:* RANDHIR SUBBA.
Netherlands: 2 San Li Tun; *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. J. DERKSEN.
Norway: *Ambassador:* OLE AALGAARD.
Pakistan: 16 San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* Khwaja MOHAMMAD KAISER.
Poland: *Ambassador:* WITOLD RODZINSKY.
Romania: *Ambassador:* AUREL DUMA.
South Yemen: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ABDULLA ABODAH HAMAM.
Sudan: *Ambassador:* FAKREDDINE MOHAMED.
Sweden: *Ambassador:* BERNT ARNE BJÖRNBERG.
Switzerland: *Ambassador:* OSCAR ROSETTI.
Syria: *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF CHAKRA.
Tanzania: *Ambassador:* SALIM AHMED SALIM.
U.S.S.R.: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ALEXEI ELIZAVETIN.
United Arab Republic: *Ambassador:* SALAH EL DEN A. EL ABD.
United Kingdom: *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. B. DENSON (acting).
Viet-Nam, D.R.: *Ambassador:* (vacant).
South Viet-Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government: *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN QUANG.
Yemen: *Ambassador:* ABDOL WAHED AL-KHERBASH.
Yugoslavia: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Zambia: *Ambassador:* PHILEMON NGOMA.

Relations with Burundi and Tunisia are suspended.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The highest organ of State power composed of 3,040 deputies elected for a term of four years. The Congress amends the Constitution, enacts laws, and elects the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic. It also decides on the national economic plan and approves the State budget.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.

Vice-Chairmen: KUO MO-JO, P'ENG CHEN*, SAIFUDIN, HO HSIANG-NING, LIU PO-CHE'NG, LIN FENG*, LI HSÜEH-FENG, LI CHING-CHÜAN*, KANG SHENG, HSU HSIANG-CHIEN, LIU NING-YI*, NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME, CHOU CHIEN-JEN.

Secretary-General: LIU NING-YI*.

There are 60 members of the Standing Committee.

NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE

Chairman: HSIEH FU-MIN.

Vice-Chairmen: BURHAN*, K'UEI PI, CHANG CH'UNG, SANG-CHI-YUEH-HSI*, CHU TE-HAI, MA YU-HUAI, SHIH P'ANG-CHIH, T'IEH-MU-ERH-TA-WA-MAI-T'I, T'IEN PAO.

BILLS COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHANG SU.

Vice-Chairmen: WU HSIN-YU, CHOU KENG-SHENG, CHANG YU-YU, CHAO PO-P'ING.

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Chairman: KU MU*.

Vice-Chairmen: WANG SHAO-AO, HSUEH MU-CH'IAO*.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman: MA MING-FANG*.

Vice-Chairmen: WANG WEI-CHOU, CH'E HSIANG-CH'EN, CHU YUN-SHAN, CH'IEN YING.

* Denotes position doubtful.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Hon. Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.
Chairman: CHOU EN-LAI.
Vice-Chairmen: 22.
Secretary-General: PING CHIEH-SAN.

The C.P.P.C.C. meets annually to discuss and endorse party policy. It is a united front body with consultative functions but no power to legislate.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

Revolutionary Committees were established to administer each of the 29 provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution".

Provinces	*Chairman of Committee*	*Date of Formation*
Szechwan Province	CHANG KUO-HUA	31 May 1968
Shantung Province	WANG HSIAO-YU	23 Feb. 1967
Honan Province	LIU CHIEN-HSUN	27 Jan. 1968
Kiangsu Province	HSU SHIH-YU	23 March 1968
Hopei Province	LI HSUEH-FENG	3 Feb. 1968
Kwangtung Province	LIU HSING-YUAN	21 Feb. 1968
Hunan Province	LI YUAN	8 April 1968
Anhwei Province	LI TE-SHENG	18 April 1968
Hupeh Province	TSENG SZU-YU	5 Feb. 1968
Chekiang Province	NAN PING	24 March 1968
Liaoning Province	CHEN HSI-LIEN	10 May 1968
Yunnan Province	TAN FU-JEN	13 Aug. 1968
Kiangsi Province	CHENG SHIH-CHING	5 Jan. 1968
Shensi Province	LI JUI-SHAN	1 May 1968
Kweichow Province	LI TSAI-HAN	13 Feb. 1967
Shansi Province	LIU KO-P'ING	18 March 1967
Heilungkiang Province	PAN FU-SHENG	31 Jan. 1967
Fukien Province	HAN HSIEN-CHU	19 Aug. 1968
Kansu Province	HSIEN HENG-HAN	24 Jan. 1968
Kirin Province	WANG HUAI-HSIANG	6 March 1968
Chinghai Province	LIU HSIEN-CHUAN	12 Aug. 1967
Special Municipalities		
Peking	HSIEH FU-CHIH	20 April 1967
Shanghai	CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO	24 Feb. 1967
Tientsin	HSIEH HSUEH-KUNG	6 Dec. 1967
Autonomous Regions		
Kwangsi	WEI KUO-CHING	26 Aug. 1968
Inner Mongolia	T'ENG HAI-CH'ING	1 Nov. 1967
Sinkiang	LUNG SHU-CHIN	5 Sept. 1968
Ninghsia	KANG CHIEN-MIN	10 April 1968
Tibet	TSENG YUNG-YA	5 Sept. 1968

COMMUNIST PARTY

Lays down the ideological basis of all nationally-directed activities. The last published membership figure was 17 million in 1961. The Ninth National Congress of the Party was held in April 1969; it promulgated a new party constitution which enshrines the Thought of Mao Tse-tung as its guiding principle and names Lin Piao as his successor.

NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.

Vice-Chairman: LIN PIAO.

There are 170 Full Members and 109 Alternate Members of the Ninth Central Committee.

POLITBURO

Members of the Standing Committee: MAO TSE-TUNG, LIN PIAO, CHOU EN-LAI, CH'EN PO-TA, K'ANG SHENG.

Other Full Members: CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO, CH'EN HSI-LIEN, CHIANG CH'ING, CH'IU HUI-TSO, CHU TEH, HSIEH FU-CHIH, HSU SHIH-YÜ, HUANG YUNG-SHENG, LI HSIEN-NIEN, LI TSO-P'ENG, LIU PO CH'ENG, TUNG PI-WU, WU FA-HSIEN, YAO WEN-YUAN, YEH CHIEN-YING, YEH CH'UN'

Alternate Members: CHI TENG-K'UEI, LI HSUEH-FENG, LI TE-SHENG, WANG TUNG-HSING.

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee: Chair. HO HSIANG-NING.

China Democratic League*.

China Democratic National Constructional Association*.

China Association for Promoting Democracy: Chair. MA HSU-LUN.

China Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party: Chair. CHI FANG.

China Chih Kung Tang: Chair. CH'EN CH'I-YU.

Chiu San Society: Chair. HSU TE-HENG.

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: Vice-Chairman LI CH'UN-CH'ING.

Young Communist League: Peking.

Young Pioneer Movement: 100 million mems.

* Denotes position doubtful.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

PEOPLE'S COURTS

Supreme People's Court: Peking; f. 1949; the highest judicial organ of the State. Directs and supervises work of lower courts.

President of the Supreme People's Court: YANG HSIU-FENG*; term of office four years.

Vice-Presidents: HO LAN-CHIEH*, HSING YI-MIN, TSENG HAN-CHOU, WANG-TEH-MAO, CHANG CHIH-JANG, CH'EN CHI-HAN, WANG WEI-KANG*, WU TE-FENG*, T'AN KUAN-SAN.

Special People's Courts.

Local People's Courts.

PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Supreme People's Procuratorate: Peking; acts for the National People's Congress in examining government departments, civil servants and citizens, to ensure observance of the law; prosecutes in criminal cases.

Chief Procurator: CHANG TING-CHENG elected by N.P.C. for four years.

Deputy Chief Procurators: HUANG HUO-HSING, CHANG SU*.

Local People's Procuratorates: undertake the same duties at the local level. Ensure that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; institutes, or intervenes in, important civil cases which affect the interest of the State and the people.

* Denotes position doubtful.

RELIGION

Bureau of Religious Affairs: Peking; Dir. HSIAO HSIEN-FA.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Ancestor worship is believed to have originated with the deification and worship of all important natural phenomena. The divine and human were not clearly defined; all the dead became gods and were worshipped by their descendants. The practice has no code or dogma and the ritual is limited to sacrifices made during festivals and on birth and death anniversaries.

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of ethics, without ritual or priesthood. The respects accorded Confucius are not paid to a prophet or god, but to a great sage whose teachings promote peace and good order in society and whose philosophy encourages moral living.

TAOISM

China Taoist Association: Peking; Chair. CH'EN YING-NING.

Taoism originated as a philosophy expounded by Lao Tse, born 604 B.C. The establishment of a religion was contrary to his doctrines, but seven centuries after his death his teachings were embodied into a ritual.

BUDDHISM

Chinese Buddhist Association: f. 1953; Pres. SHIROB-JALTSO*; Sec.-Gen. CHAO P'U-CH'U.

Buddhism was introduced in China from India in A.D. 61, and now bears little resemblance to the religion in its original form, a number of native Chinese legends, traditions, rites and deities having been added. It is estimated that the present number of Buddhist temples in China is 50,000 with 500,000 monks and nuns.

ISLAM

China Islamic Association: Peking; f. 1953; Chair. BURHAN SHAHIDI*.

According to Muslim history, Islam was introduced into China in A.D. 651. Its number of adherents in China is estimated at about 10 million, chiefly among the Uighur and Hui people.

CHRISTIANITY

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th large numbers of foreign Christian missionaries worked in China. The Chinese People's Republic has steadily discouraged all foreign influences in Chinese religious affairs.

* Denotes position doubtful.

THE PRESS

Only the major newspapers and periodicals are listed below, because a large but indeterminate number have ceased publication since 1966, and only a very restricted number are allowed abroad.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Guangming Ribao (*Light Daily*): Peking; f. 1949.

Liberation Daily (*Jiefang Ribao*): Shanghai; f. 1949.

Liberation Army Daily (*Jiefangjun Bao*): Peking; official organ of the P.L.A.

Peking Daily (*Beijing Ribao*): Peking.

People's Daily (*Renmin Ribao*): Peking; f. 1948; organ of the Communist Party of China; Editor TANG PING-CHU.

Wen Hui Pao: Shanghai.

PERIODICALS

China Pictorial: Peking; monthly; published in 16 languages, including English.

China Reconstructs: China Welfare Institute, Peking; monthly; economic, social and cultural affairs; illustrated; English, Spanish, French, Russian and Arabic.

Chinese Literature: Peking; monthly; English translations of contemporary and classical Chinese literature.

Peking Review: Peking; weekly.

Red Flag (*Hung Chi*): monthly; official organ of the Chinese Communist Party; Editor CH'EN PO-TA.

NEWS AGENCY

Hsinhua (New China) News Agency: Peking; f. 1937; offices in all large Chinese towns and some foreign capitals; Acting Dir. WANG WEI-CHEN.

China News Service: Peking; a subsidiary of Hsinhua News Agency; mainly directed to overseas Chinese newspapers and magazines.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Bulgarian Embassy, Peking; Bureau Chief YORDAN BOZHILOV.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka), Reuters and Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Publishing is carried on by central and local government departments, universities, scientific and learned societies, trade unions and cultural bodies, as well as by state and private publishing houses. All publishing is controlled by the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee.

Bureau of Publications, Ministry of Culture: Peking; undertakes the major part of book publishing in China.

China Youth Publishing House: Peking; f. 1953; books and periodicals.

Chung Hua Book Co.: Peking; state publishers; specializes in Chinese classics.

Commercial Press: Peking; state publishers; specializes in translation of foreign books on philosophy and social sciences.

Foreign Languages Press: Peking 37; state publishing house; publishes books and periodicals in foreign languages reflecting political, economic and cultural progress in People's China.

Guozi Shudian: 38 Suchou Hutung, Peking; import and export house; main distributors for abroad.

Hsinhua (New China) Book Agency: Peking; since 1951 this agency has functioned as a national enterprise, publishing and distributing books for the State under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and co-ordinating the activities of all other publishing houses.

Kai Min Book Store: Peking; social science, literature and history.

National Minorities Publishing House: publishes books in Tibetan, Kazakh, S.E. language group, etc.

People's Educational Publishing House: Shanghai.

People's Literature Publishing House: Peking, Shanghai.

People's Physical Culture Publishing House: Peking, sports books and pictorial magazines.

Popular Press: caters for peasants.

San Lien Publishers: Peking; a state publishing house; general and political.

Writers' Publishing House: Peking; a state enterprise publishing reprints of Chinese literature.

Workers' Press: Peking; publishing house of All China Federation of Trade Unions.

Youth Publishing House: Peking.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

In 1966 there were about 8 million radio licences.

Government Broadcasting Administration: Outside Fu Hsing Men, Peking; Dir.-Gen. MEI YI; controls the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

Central Chinese Broadcasting Station: Hsi Chang An Chieh 3, Peking; has five relay stations; also controls 117 local stations; foreign services in Amoy, Arabic, Burmese, Cambodian, Cantonese, Chaochow, English, French, Hakka, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Kuoy n Laotian, Malay, Persian, Russian, Servian, Spanis h Thai, Turkish, Vietnamese.

TELEVISION

There are thirteen television stations at Peking (2), Harbin, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Changchung, Mukden (Shenyang), Sian, Taiyuan, Hofei, Nanking and Wuhan; also twelve experimental stations.

In 1965 there were 100,000 television licences.

FINANCE

BANKING

The People's Bank of China: 37 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; the state bank of the People's Republic of China; more than 32,000 branches throughout the country; Acting Dir. HU LI-CHIAO; Controls:

Bank of China: 108 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1912; handles foreign exchange and international settlements; Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. KUNG YIN-PING.

Agricultural Bank of China: Peking; f. 1963; functions directly under the State Council and handles State agricultural investments; Pres. HU CHING-YUN.

People's Construction Bank of China: Ministry of Finance, Peking; f. 1954 to make payments for capital construction according to plan and budget approval by the State; issues short-term loans to State contractors.

Bank of Communications: 3 Kung An How Chieh, Peking; f. 1908; operates for the Ministry of Finance; handles State investments in the joint state-private enterprises. Chair. JUNG TZU-HO; Gen. Man. CHANG PIN CHIH.

Chekiang First Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 222 Kiangse Rd., Shanghai; f. 1948; 3 brs.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 110 Hankow Rd., Shanghai; f. 1920; Chair. OEI KIEN SOC.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: Shanghai; f. 1917; Gen. Man. TSE YAO-HWA.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; f. 1907.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Ltd.: 50 Ningpo Rd., Shanghai; f. 1915.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1853; Yuen Ming Yuen Road, P.O. Box 2135, Shanghai.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 1 Queens Road Central, Hong Kong; f. 1865; 185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, P.O. Box 151, Shanghai.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: China Building, Chulia Street, Singapore; f. 1932; branches in Amoy and Shanghai; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN TUAN.

INSURANCE

China Insurance Company, Ltd.: 28 Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1931; freight and transport insurance.

People's Insurance Company of China, The: 28 Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1949; freight and transport insurance.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; general insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXTERNAL TRADE

The structure of the administration of Foreign Economic Relations is given under "Government", *above*.

Office for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Peking; f. 1961; directly under the State Council; to conduct negotiations with foreign companies trading with China; Dir. FANG YI.

China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade: Hsi Tan Building, Hsi Chang An Chieh, Peking; f. 1952; encourages foreign trade; arranges Chinese exhibitions at home and abroad; Chair. (vacant).

EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATIONS

Subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; arranges customs clearance, deliveries, forwarding and insurance.

China National Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; deals in rubber, petroleum, chemicals and drugs.

China National Complete Plant Export Corporation: Soochow Hutung, Peking.

China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation: Peking; Dep. Dir. CHENG CHI-HSIEN.

China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation: 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.

China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation: Import Building, Erh-Li-Kou, Peking; f. 1961; incorporating the former China National Metals Import Corporation and China National Minerals Corporation; Dir. HSIEH SHOU-TIEN.

China National Tea and Native Produce Import and Export Corporation: 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Technical Import Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; exports and imports: whole-plant projects and equipment.

China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men St., Peking; Man. Dir. CHEN CHENG-CHUNG.

Guozi Shudian: P.O. Box 399, Peking; exporters of books and periodicals.

Sinofracht Ship Chartering and Broking Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.

Waiwen Shudian: P.O. Box 88, Peking; f. 1964; importers of books and periodicals.

INTERNAL TRADE

Central Administration of Industry and Commerce: Peking; under the direct supervision of the State Council; Dir. HSU TI-HSIN (*position doubtful*).

All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce: Peking; f. 1953; helps industry and traders to execute Government policy. Chair. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. HSIANG SHU-HSIANG. Members: PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE; ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF CO-OPERATIVES; CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE JOINT STATE-PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

TRADE UNIONS

All-China Federation of Trade Unions: 1 Fu Chien Street, Peking; f. 1948 as All-China Federation of Labour, name changed 1953; affiliated to W.F.T.U.; organised on an industrial basis; 22 affiliated national industrial unions; membership is voluntary but some social benefits are only open to trade unionists; trade unions administer state social insurance; mems. (1964 est). 16 million; Chair. LIU NING-YI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: Peking; controls all railways through regional divisions. The railway network has been extended to all provinces and regions except Tibet, and totalled over 36,000 km. in 1965, in addition to special railways serving factories and mines. Recently-opened lines include those between Lanchow and Urumchi, Tankianghow and Wuhan and Kweiyang and Chiangkow. A new road and railway bridge over the Yangtze River at Nanking was opened at the end of 1968.

ROADS

In 1964 there were some 200,000 km. of paved roads and 350,000 km. of unsurfaced roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

General Inland Navigation Bureau: Controls river and canal traffic. There are 160,000 km. of inland waterways in China, 48,000 of which are open to steam navigation. The main rivers are the Yellow, Yangtze and Pearl. The Yangtze is navigable by vessels of 10,000 tons as far as Wuhan, over 1,000 km. from the coast. Smaller vessels can continue to Chungking. Over one-third of internal freight traffic is carried by water.

SHIPPING

Ministry of Communications: Peking.

The greater part of China's shipping is handled in eight major ports: Dairen (Talien), Chinhuangtao, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Lienyunkang, Shanghai, Canton and Chanchiang (Liuchow). Two-thirds of the handling facilities are mechanical, and harbour improvement schemes are constantly in progress.

China Ocean Shipping Company: Canton; the only Chinese line which operates its own ships outside territorial waters.

FOREIGN LINES SERVING CHINA

Blue Funnel Line: Liverpool; services to Shanghai.

Glen Line: London; services to Chinese ports.

Rickmers-linie GmbH: Hamburg; services to Canton.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): 15 Chang-an Street (East), Peking; f. 1950; Dir. KUANG JEN-NUNG; fleet of 6 Viscounts, 15 Ilyushin-18, 50 Ilyushin-14, 20 Li-2, 300 An-2.

China operates air routes totalling 36,600 km. which link 72 cities. Most of these flights are internal, the only scheduled external flights being with Mongolian People's Republic, the U.S.S.R., Burma and North Korea.

Aeroflot: Moscow; 15 Chang-an St. (East), Peking; twice weekly service Moscow–Irkutsk–Peking.

Air France: Paris; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Paris – Shanghai.

Korean Air Lines: Pyongyang; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Peking–Pyongyang.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation: Karachi; c/o CAAC, Peking; Dacca – Canton – Shanghai, twice weekly.

Royal Air Cambodge: Phnom-Penh; c/o CAAC, Peking; Phnom-Penh – Hanoi – Canton.

TOURISM

China International Travel Service (Lüxingshe): Hsitan Building, Peking; makes travel arrangements for foreign parties; brs. in Canton, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

ATOMIC ENERGY

China was believed to have a total of about 40 nuclear reactors in operation at the end of 1966.

Atomic Energy Institute: Academia Sinica, Peking; contains an enriched uranium heavy water reactor and a cyclotron.

Atomic Research Centre: Tarim Basin, Sinkiang; f. 1953; Dir. WANG KAN-CHANG.

Military Scientific Council: Peking; Dir. Dr. CHIEN HSUEH-SEN.

Nuclear Institute of the Academia Sinica: Academia Sinica, 3 Wen Tsin Chen, Peking; Dir. CHEN SAN-CHIANG.

Tsinghua University: Peking; f. 1911; has built its own nuclear reactor; Prof. of Physics CHAO CHUNG-YAO.

UNIVERSITIES

(Figures refer to 1964 or 1965)

Amoy University: Amoy, Fukien; 1,000 teachers, 3,000 students.

Anhwei University: Hofei, Anhwei.

Chengchow University: Chengchow, Honan.

People's University of China: Peking; 1,000 students.

Chinan University: Canton, Kwangtung; 1,900 students.

Chuanchow University: Chuanchow, Fukien.

Chungking University: Chungking, Szechwan.

Futan University: Shanghai, Kiangsu; 1,000 teachers, 5,000 students.

Hangchow University: Hangchow, Chekiang.

Hopei Univeristy: Tienstin, Hopei.

Hunan University: Changsha, Hunan.

Hupei University: Wuhan, Hupei.

Inner Mongolia University: Huhehot, Inner Mongolian A.R.

Kirin University: Changchun, Kirin.

Kweichow University: Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Lanchow University: Lanchow, Kansu.

Liaoning University: Shenyang, Liaoning.

Nankai University: Tientsin, Hopei; 460 teachers, 3,000 students.

Nanking University: Nanking, Kiangsi; 1,000 teachers, 6,000 students.

Ninghsia University: Yingchwan, Ninghsia; 290 teachers, 1,000 students.

Northwestern University: Sian, Shensi; 300 teachers, 3,100 students.

Peking University: Peking; 2,000 teachers, 10,000 students.

Shantung University: Tsingtao, Shantung.

Sinkiang University: Urumchi, Sinkiang; 1,800 students.

Sun Yat-Sen University: Canton, Kwangtung; 750 teachers, 4,300 students.

Szechwan University: Chengtu, Szechwan; 700 teachers, 3,700 students.

Wuhan University: Wuchang, Hupei; 700 teachers, 4,500 students.

Yunnan University: Kunming, Yunnan.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

[TAIWAN]

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of China consists of the Island of Taiwan (Formosa), the nearby Pescadores islets, and the islands of Quemoy and Matsu close to the Chinese mainland. Taiwan itself lies 200 miles from the coast of South East China. The average temperature is 73°F (23°C) and the average annual rainfall 101 inches. The official language is Mandarin Chinese. The predominant religion is Buddhism and there are Muslims, Catholics and Protestants. Confucianism has a large following. The flag consists of a white sun in a blue sky on a crimson background. The capital is Taipei, at the northern end of the island.

Recent History

The Government of the Republic moved to Taiwan in 1949 after the Communists' accession to power on the mainland. The Head of State is the President, General Chiang Kai-shek. In 1954 a mutual security pact was signed by which the U.S.A. pledged the protection of Taiwan and the Pescadores; in 1955 the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu were included in the protected area. In February 1964, the Republic broke off diplomatic relations with France following the French recognition of the People's Republic of China.

Government

The Head of State is the President, who is elected for terms of six years by the National Assembly. There are five Yuans (governing bodies), the highest legislative organ being the Legislative Yuan, to which the Executive Yuan is responsible. There are also Control, Judicial and Examination Yuans. Elections are by universal adult suffrage.

Economic Affairs

The economy is progressing towards self-sufficiency, and U.S. aid fell from $69 million in 1961 to $461,000 in 1968 and has now been discontinued. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.A., Japan and South-East Asia, the most important exports being sugar, bananas, processed foodstuffs, textiles, minerals and metal goods. Cement production is the main industry. Mineral resources include coal, marble and salt. A Four-Year Plan (1969–72) aims to increase G.N.P. by 40 per cent, with a projected annual economic growth rate of 7 per cent.

Defence

The armed forces total 600,000 men (Army 400,000, Air Force 80,000, Navy 60,000 and other forces 60,000). Under the system of compulsory service, men serve two years in the Army, or three in the Navy or Air Force, at nineteen. Much of the equipment and some training staff are provided by the U.S.A.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,819.6 km. of railway and 18,500 km. of roads. The ports of Keelung and Kaohsiung handled over 14.8 million tons of cargo in 1968. The Sungshan airport is used by 12 domestic and international airlines.

Social Welfare

The Labour Security Programme covers more than a fifth of the population and provides benefits for injury, disability, birth, death and old age. Government employees are covered by a special scheme.

Education

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen. In 1968 one out of every four persons in the Republic was a student. There are 12 universities and 66 independent colleges and junior colleges.

Tourism

Festivals, ancient art treasures and the island scenery are the principal attractions; 300,000 tourists visited Taiwan in 1968.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

The most popular sports are basketball, baseball and swimming. About 20 national sports associations belong to the China National Amateur Athletic Federation.

Public Holidays

1970: September 28 (Birthday of Confucius), October 10 (Double Tenth Day), November 12 (Birthday of Sun Yat-Sen), December 25 (Constitution Day).

1971: January 1 (Founding of the Republic), Chinese New Year, March 29 (Youth Day).

Weights and Measures

Length:	1 shih chih = 1.084 ft.
	1 shih li = 0.311 miles
Area:	1 sq. shih chih = 1.195 sq. ft.
	1 shih mow = 0.1647 acres
Weight:	1 shih catty = 1.102 lbs.
	1 Taiwan catty = 1.333 lbs.
	1 picul = 110.231 lbs.
Volume:	1 shih sheng = 1 litre
Capacity:	1 cubic shih chih = 1.308 cu. ft.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the New Taiwan Dollar of 100 cents.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 cents; $1 NT

Notes: $1, $5, $10, $50, $100 NT

Exchange rate: $96 NT = £1 sterling
$40 NT = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area sq. miles	Population (July 1968)		Births and Deaths (Jan.–June 1968)			
	Population	Taipei (capital)	Births	Birth Rate (per '000)	Deaths	Death Rate (per '000)
13,885	13,466,161	1,537,464	197,384	27.83	35,453	5.0

Total Population (June 1969): 13,956,612.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	Production			Yield per Hectare		
	1953	1960	1968	1953	1960	1968
Rice	1,641,557	1,912,018	2,518,103	2,109	2,495	3,188
Sweet Potatoes	2,276,942	2,978,676	3,444,619	9,576	12,654	14,334
Groundnuts	60,104	102,167	106,489	728	1,017	1,117
Sugar Cane	8,394,348	6,736,236	8,268,439	74,136	70,505	86,218

OTHER CROPS
(metric tons)

	1965	1967
Wheat	23,492	23,864
Wheat Flour	260,528	n.a.
Soya Beans	65,709	75,167
Cotton	2,289	n.a.
Jute	17,228	14,620
Tea	20,730	22,929
Bananas	452,210	640,000
Pineapples	231,005	293,145
Citrus Fruit	114,434	140,618
Sugar	1,005,547	820,311
Citronella Oil	3,146	4,037

FORESTRY
(1967)

Total Area (hectares)	Timber Production (cubic metres)
2,350,000	1,042,178

FISHERIES
(1967—metric tons)

Deep Sea	189,097
Inshore	186,540
Coastal	26,399
Ponds	56,187
Total	458,223

Livestock (1965): Cattle 376,745, Pigs 2,935,503, Goats 157,740.

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(1953=100)

Inclusive of more than 60 products and includes forestry, livestock and fishing production.
1953: 100.0; 1963: 143.9; 1968: 205.9.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1965	1967
Coal	5,054,463	5,078,403
Gold (hectograms)	9,999	10,082
Silver (hectograms)	27,158	36,016
Electrolytic Copper	1,885	3,001
Pyrite	39,260	38,696
Crude Petroleum (kilolitres)	20,200	38,980
Refined Oil (litres)	2,096,903	2,864,345
Natural Gas (cubic metres)	309,676,000	527,157
Salt	560,044	517,503
Gypsum	27,758	12,941
Sulphur	6,881	6,490
Marble	899,480	1,193,795
Talc	15,229	41,315
Asbestos	n.a.	572
Dolomite	50,577	56,972

INDUSTRY
(metric tons)

	1965	1967
Electric Power (million kWh)	6,455	8,412
Cotton Yarn (bale)	302,780	70,145*
Cotton Fabric ('000 metres)	230,018	340,935
Rayon Filament	2,320	2,744
P.V.C.	25,305	61,775
Paper	138,877	141,495
Caustic Soda	57,435	90,595
Fertilizer	1,033,868	994,000
Refined Oil	2,096,903	459,359†
Plate Glass (case)	703,776	1,620,158
Cement	2,444,000	3,486,812
Steel Bar	259,900	1,179
Aluminium Ingot	18,912	15,440
Sewing Machines	79,473	212,092‡
Electric Fans (number)	186,817	315,364
Fluorescent Lamps (number)	4,110,896	5,352,510
Electric Meters (number)	148,962	180,334
Shipbuilding	12,085	62,087

* Metric tons. † Kilolitres. ‡ Number

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(1953=100)

Inclusive of mining, manufacturing, construction, public utilities.
1953: 100.0; 1963: 275.5; 1968: 644.5.

FINANCE

1 New Taiwan $=100 cents
NT $96=£1 sterling; NT $40=U.S. $1.
NT $1,000 = £10 1s. 7d. sterling = U.S. $25.00.

BUDGET
(1967–68—NT$ million)

REVENUE	
Taxes	15,203
Monopoly Profits	4,244
Other Government Enterprises	6,422
Bond Sale	5,422
TOTAL	31,291

EXPENDITURE	
General Government and Defence	15,450
Economic Development	2,223
Social Development	2,200
Education	3,978
Debt Service	1,540
TOTAL (incl. others)	29,756

Fifth Four-Year Economic Development Plan (1969–72): G.N.P. to increase to NT$191,000 million in 1972 (40 per cent increase); per capita income to increase by nearly 23 per cent to U.S. $257; projected annual economic growth rate of 7 per cent. Major projects under the plan are in the fields of power generation, cargo handling capacity, merchant shipping, water conservation, steel production for light machinery and electrical industries, petrochemicals.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(NT$ million at current prices)

	1965	1966	1967
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	99,182	110,029	141,572
Less Depreciation allowance	6,962	7,840	n.a.
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	92,220	102,188	115,007
of which:			
Agriculture and Fisheries	24,797	26,340	28,091
Mining	1,904	2,229	2,661
Manufacturing	17,268	19,547	23,153
Electricity	1,699	1,781	2,040
Construction	3,691	4,236	4,841
Transport and communication	4,190	5,264	54,221
Commerce	15,228	16,422	
Income from abroad	—329	—329	n.a.
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (NATIONAL INCOME)	91,891	101,859	114,612
Depreciation allowance	6,962	7,840	n.a.
Indirect taxes	14,352	15,880	n.a.
Less Subsidies	93	83	n.a.
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	113,112	125,496	153,774
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	3,687	n.a.	n.a.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	116,799	n.a.	152,860

NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1951–68

(At current prices—percentages)

	1951	1959	1968
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	35.51	30.26	23.23
Mining and Quarrying	1.27	2.49	1.94
Manufacturing	12.93	17.59	21.19
Construction	4.24	4.35	4.49
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitation Services	0.98	1.12	1.62
Transportation, Storage and Communications	4.25	3.90	5.16
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14.20	14.62	15.89
Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	1.05	1.92	2.59
Ownership of Dwellings	7.70	6.81	5.78
Public Administration and Defence	12.05	12.06	12.91
Other Services	6.10	5.51	5.53
Less: Imputed Interest and Bank Expenditures	0.28	0.63	0.33
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOLD RESERVES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At year's end—U.S. $ million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Gold Holdings	55	55	62	58.56
Foreign Exchange Holdings	242	245	275	350
Currency in Circulation	129.95	144.5	164.6	209.75
Notes	127.28	142.7	162.7	207.65
Subsidiary coins	1.67	1.8	1.9	2.10

APPROVED FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT
(U.S. $'000)

	1964	1965	1966
Overseas Chinese	9,745	9,092	10,208
U.S.A.	10,223	29,984	20,334
Japan	728	2,081	2,501
Others	916	1,955	706
TOTAL	21,612	43,112	33,749

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(U.S. $ million)

	1964	1965	1966
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	33.5	−70.4	−42.8
Non-monetary Gold	0.4	— 0.4	0.4
Freight and transportation	−23.3	−28.2	−33.5
Other government	3.1	2.5	32.0
Other services	— 1.5	— 3.2	11.4
TOTAL	12.2	−99.7	−32.5
Transfer Payments	19.4	25.7	83.5
CURRENT BALANCE	31.6	−74.0	51.0
Capital and Monetary Gold			
Public Sector			
U.S. Grants	24.2	25.9	11.9
U.S. Loans	27.6	46.0	28.5
U.S. Holdings of NT$	— 3.1	−13.9	−27.3
TOTAL	48.7	58.0	13.1
Business and Private Sectors			
Commercial Bank Assets	37.6	19.3	−47.6
Commercial Bank Liabilities	—	—	—
Central Bank Claims	−98.8	— 7.8	−14.6
Monetary Gold	— 4.3	—	— 7.5
TOTAL	−65.5	11.5	−69.7
CAPITAL BALANCE	−16.8	69.5	−56.6
Net Errors and Omissions	−14.9	4.5	5.6

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES AID
(U.S. $'000)

	1951–MARCH 1968
General Economic Aid	1,024,821
PL.480	359,602
Development Loan Fund	65,819
TOTAL	1,450,242

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITIES

(U.S.$ million)

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Machinery, Tools	84.9	154.4
Ores, Metals	104.4	122.4
Vehicles, Parts	41.7	76.1
Raw Cotton	35.8	49.8
Electrical Equipment	38.2	49.5
Crude Oils, Fuels	33.9	46.0
Wheat	32.9	37.1
Chemical Materials	25.3	34.3
Artificial Fibres	25.4	32.5
Beans	26.3	28.9
Others	162.2	194.9
TOTAL	601.1	825.9

EXPORTS	1967	1969
Textiles	118.1	266.0
Metals, Machinery	76.8	79.5
Wood and Products	63.4	101.5
Bananas	63.0	n.a.
Chemicals	54.8	38.0
Sugar	46.0	48.0
Canned Mushrooms	31.1	32.2
Cement and Building Materials	30.0	n.a.
Canned Asparagus	24.0	31.6
Rice	19.6	n.a.
Others	142.6	323.5
TOTAL	669.4	920.3

1968: Exports U.S. $820 million; Imports U.S. $930 million.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S.$ '000)

	1967		1968		1969	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
United States of America	167,815	247,920	305,600	239,400	332,800	398,300
Japan	114,648	326,865	423,800	141,300	489,200	178,800
German Federal Republic	37,559	33,695	35,400	49,800	50,500	54,700
Thailand	13,400	25,600	23,300	26,400	32,100	29,500
Hong Kong	51,142	12,195	16,800	66,800	16,800	89,200
United Kingdom	5,147	10,086	7,300	8,600	22,900	10,800
Australia	8,117	24,597	24,500	11,700	40,400	16,100
Philippines	8,636	13,483	16,600	13,200	19,900	17,200
Singapore and Malaysia	22,515	16,690	12,600	33,900	26,700	34,400
Viet-Nam (Republic)	1,000	71,000	500	43,600	900	57,400

Source: Foreign Exchange and Trade Commission, Executive Yuan.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1967): Passengers 139,000,000, Passenger/km. 4,530,000,000; Freight 30,417,000 metric tons, Ton/km. 2,415,000,000.

Roads (1967): Passengers 403,000,000, Passenger/km. 5,000,000,000; Freight 15,700,000 metric tons, Ton/km. 614,000,000.

Shipping (1967): Imports 5,405,130 metric tons, Exports 5,954,331 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers entered 273,384, passenger departures 255,872.

Tourism (1967): Total visitors 256,603.

SERVICES

Radio Receivers (1967) 1,369,300; Television Receivers (Oct. 1967) 130,000; Telephones (Sept. 1967) 210,690; Newspaper circulation (1968) 1,150,000.

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Pre-school . .	602	2,190	88,897
Primary . . .	2,208	55,683	2,348,218
Secondary (incl. Vocational) . .	600	30,859	785,313
Higher . . .	79	7,564	138,613
TOTAL .	3,489	96,296	3,361,041

Sources: China Publishing Co., Taiwan; *Industry of Free China*, Vol. 22, No. 2 (August 1969); Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, *National Income of the Republic of China: National Accounts in Taiwan for 1951–1967 with preliminary estimates of national income in Taiwan for* 1968, Taipei, 1968.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of government incorporated in the Constitution follows the five-power system envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which has the major features of both cabinet and presidential government. The following are the chief organs of government:

National Assembly: Composed of elected delegates for geographical areas of China; meets to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution, or to vote on proposed Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

President: Elected by the National Assembly for a term of 6 years, and may be re-elected for a second term (the two-term restriction is at present suspended). Represents country at all state functions, including foreign relations; commands land, sea, and air forces, promulgates laws, issues mandates, concludes treaties, declares war, makes peace, declares martial law, grants amnesties, appoints and removes civil and military officers, and confers honours and decorations. He also convenes the National Assembly, and subject to certain limitations, may issue emergency orders to deal with national calamities and ensure national security.

Executive Yuan: Is the highest administrative organ of the nation and is responsible to the Legislative Yuan; has five categories of subordinate organization:

Executive Yuan Council
Ministries and Commissions
Secretariat
Government Information Office and Personnel Administration Bureau.
Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics.

Legislative Yuan: Is the highest legislative organ of the state, composed of elected members; holds two sessions per year; is empowered to hear administrative reports of the Executive Yuan, and to change Government policy.

Judicial Yuan: Is the highest judicial organ of state and has charge of civil, criminal, and administrative cases, and of cases concerning disciplinary measures against public functionaries (*see* Legal System).

Examination Yuan: Supervises examinations for entry into public offices, and deals with personal questions of the civil service.

Control Yuan: Is a body elected by local councils to impeach or investigate the work of the Executive Yuan and the Ministries and Executives; meets once a month, and has a subordinate body, the Ministry of Audit.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

President: CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Vice-President: YEN CHIA-KAN.

THE EXECUTIVE YUAN

(*March* 1970)

Premier: YEN CHIA-KAN.

Vice-Premier: CHIANG CHING-KUO.

Ministers Without Portfolio: LIEN CHEN-TUNG, GEORGE K. C. YEH, YU KUO-HUA, HO CHUNG-HAN, CHEN HSUEH-PING, TIEN CHUN-CHIN, TUNG WEN-CHI.

Secretary-General: CHIANG YEN-SHIH.

Minister of the Interior: HSU CHING-CHUNG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: WEI TAO-MING.

Minister of National Defence: HUANG CHIEH.

Minister of Finance: LI KWOH-TING.

Minister of Education: CHOONG KOW-KWONG.

Minister of Justice: CHA LIANG-CHIEN.

Minister of Economic Affairs: SUN YUN-SUAN.

Minister of Communications: CHANG CHI-CHENG.

Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: KAO HSIN.

Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission: KUO CHI-CHIAO.

Director of the Government Information Office: JAMES WEI.

OTHER YUAN

President of Legislative Yuan: HUANG KUO-SHU.

President of Judicial Yuan: HSIEH KUAN-SHENG.

President of Examination Yuan: SUN FO.

President of Control Yuan: LEE SHIH-TSUNG.

OTHER MINISTERS

Minister of Personnel: SHIH CHUEH.

Minister of Examinations: LEE SHOU-YUNG.

Minister of Audit: WANG KANG-PEI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Taipei unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 45 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: Arcadia Bldg., 400 Tun Hua S. Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* F. B. COOPER.

Bolivia: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Brazil: 29 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (P.O.B. 10002) (E); *Ambassador:* H.E. MILTON TELLES RIBEIRO.

Chile: 50-9, Lane 5, Yung Ho Li Shih Pai; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARCIAL RIVERA M.

Colombia: 14, Lane 161, Nan Ya Li Tien Mu; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* GERMAN RODRIGUEZ FONNEGRA.

Dominican Republic: 54 Nanking E. Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE VILLANUEVA GARMENDIA.

Ecuador: Tokyo, Japan (E).

El Salvador: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Gabon: 62-3 Yung-ho-li, Shi-pai, Peitou (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH N'GOUA.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Guatemala: 5 Alley 10, Lane 35, Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Colonel RAMIRO GEREDA ASTURIAS.

Honduras: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Iran: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Japan: 25 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HISANAGA SHIMADZU.

Jordan: 23 Nung An St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR NASHASHIBI.

Korea, Republic of: 72 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt. Gen. KIM SHIN.

Lebanon: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Malagasy Republic: 27 Lane 242, Chien-Kuo N Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ARSENE RAKOTOVAHINY.

Mexico: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Nicaragua: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Panama: 13-1, 2nd Floor, Lane 53, Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Paraguay: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Peru: 7 Alley 8, Lane 27, Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. RAUL GUTIERREZ VARGAS.

Philippines: 80 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL T. LEUTERIO.

Saudi Arabia: 319 Pa Teh Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ZEIN A. DABBAGH.

Spain: 49 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO DE LARRACOECHEA.

Thailand: 25 Nung An St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHAPIKORN SRESHTHAPUTRA.

Turkey: 13-1, Lane 14, Chi Lin Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* HALUK KOCAMAN.

U.S.A.: 1842 Chung Cheng Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER P. MCCONAUGHY.

Uruguay: 33-4, Lane 189, An Tung St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EDISON BOUCHATON.

Vatican: 6 Lane 63, Chin Shan St.; *Ambassador:* Mgr. LUIGI ACCOGLI.

Venezuela: 101 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE GIL-BORGES.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 84/66 Lan Ya Lee, Tien Mu (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* NGUYEN VAN KIEU.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE YUAN

The Legislative Yuan is the Chinese equivalent of Parliament. In the elections held throughout China in 1948 members elected to the Legislative Yuan totalled 760. There are now 446 members.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

The Provincial Assembly is composed of 71 members directly elected by the people of the counties and municipalities of the province. The last elections were held in April 1968. The Taiwan Provincial Government and Provincial Assembly deal largely with local government Affairs. Taipei became a special city directly under the Executive Yuan on 1 July 1967. Its status is equal with that of the Taiwan Provincial administration. There are 66 seats in the first city council.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang (KMT) (*Nationalist Party of China*): 11-A Chung Shan S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1894; aims to liberate China and implement the Constitution of the Republic of China; mems. 800,000; Dir.-Gen. (Tsungtsai) President CHIANG KAI-SHEK; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. KU FENG-HSIANG; Deputy Sec.-Gen. MILTON J. T. SHIEH, CHIN HSIAO-YI, CHEN HSI-CHING.

Young China Party: Taipei; f. 1923; aims: to recover and maintain territorial sovereignty; to safeguard the Constitution, and democracy; to better international understanding between free China and the free world.

China Democratic Socialist Party: Taipei; f. 1932; aims: to promote democracy; to protect fundamental freedoms; to promote public welfare and social security.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Yuan: Pres. HSIEH KUAN-SHENG; is the nation's highest Judicial organ, and the interpreter of the Constitution and national laws and ordinances. Its judicial powers are exercised by:

Supreme Court: Pres. CHA LIANG-CHIEN; is a court of appeal for civil and criminal cases.

Administrative Court: Pres. MA SHOU-HUA; aims at the redress of administrative wrongs.

Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries: Chair. MA SHOU-HUA; metes out disciplinary measures to persons impeached by the Control Yuan.

The interpretive powers of the Judicial Yuan are exercised by the Council of Grand Justices nominated and appointed for nine years by the President with the consent of the Control Yuan. The President of the Judicial Yuan also presides over the Council of Grand Justices.

The Ministry of Justice of the Executive Yuan has jurisdiction over district and high courts.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Buddhists belong to the Mahayana and Theravada schools. Leaders Venerable PAI SHENG, Venerable NAN TING, Venerable YIN SHUNG. The Buddhist Association of the Republic of China has 1,900 group members and more than 40,000 individual members on Taiwan.

TAOISM

Leader CHANG EN-PU. There are about 21,000 devotees.

ISLAM

Leader Haji KHALID T. C. SHIH. About 41,000 adherents.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Taipei STANISLAUS LOKUANG, D.S.T., D.PH., D.C.L., Taipei, P.O.B. 5091; 299,608 adherents.

Protestant: There are about 3,000 adherents; Bishop of Taiwan (Episcopal Church of America) Rt. Rev. J. C. L. WONG, 1-105-7 Hangchow S. Rd., Taipei.

Tai-oan Ki-tok Tiu-Lo Kau-Hoe (Presbyterian Church of Formosa): 89-5 Chang-Chun Road, Taipei; f. 1865; Gen. Sec. Rev. M. C. CHONG; 172,911 mems.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TAIPEI

Central Daily News: 1795 Chung Cheng Rd.; f. 1929; morning; official Kuomintang paper; Dir. TSAO SHENG-FEN; Editor LIN CHIA-CHI; circ. 150,000.

Cheng Hsin Daily News: 132 Da Li St.; f. 1950; morning; financial, economic news, market quotations; Publr. WEN KWANG-I; Editor MA PIN; circ. 200,000.

China Daily News (*Northern Edition*): 77 Wuchang St.; morning; f. 1948; Dir. HSIAO TZE-CHENG; Editor-in-Chief CHAO YING-HWA.

China News: 177 Hsinyi Rd., Section 2; f. 1949; afternoon; English; Publr. S. LO; Editor WILLIAM PAN; circ. 15,000.

China Post: P.O.B. 2018; f. 1952; morning; English; Publr. NANCY YU HUANG; Editor LI WEN-CHE; circ. 15,000.

Ching Chung Pao: Taipei; every three days; armed forces; Publr. CHIANG KUO-TUNG.

Economic Daily News: 124 Omei St.; morning; Publr. WANG TIH-WU; Editor YEN FENG-CHANG.

Everybody's Daily: 21-2 Cheng-teh Rd.; Publr. CHIEN TEH-FA; Editor LIN CHAO-KAO.

Hua Pao: 100 Wuchang St., Section 2; afternoon; tabloid; Shanghai dialect; Dir. CHU TING-YUN.

Independent Evening News: 11 Pao An St.; afternoon; Publisher WU SAN-LIEM; Editor-in-Chief LO TZUE-KWANG.

Mandarin Daily News: 10 Fuchow Street; f. 1948; afternoon; Dir. HUNG YEN-CHIU; Editor TSENG HSIEN-HUAN; circ. 35,000.

Min Tsu Evening News: 235 Kunming St.; f. 1950; afternoon; Publr. WANG YUNG-TAO; Editor KUAN CHIEH-MIN; circ. 50,000.

Shin Sheng Pao: 110 Yenping S. Rd.; f. 1945; morning; Publr. HSIEH TUNG-MING; Editor HOU PIN-YEN; circ. 200,000.

Ta Hua Evening News: 53 Kwan Chien Road; f. 1950; afternoon; Keng Hsiu-yeh Publishers; circ. 50,000 (weekday), 60,000 (Sunday).

United Daily News: 26 Kangting Road; f. 1953; morning; Publr. WANG TI-WU; Editor JACOB K. J. MA; circ. 220,000.

Young Warrior Daily: 49 Chungking S. Rd.; morning; armed forces; Dir. SHIAO TAO-YING; Editor Lo CHENG-MIN.

Total daily Press circulation (1968) 900,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Cheng Chi Chung Hua Pao: Quemoy; morning; Editor CHU KUANG-YA; circ. 6,500.

Cheng Kung Evening News: Tainan; afternoon; Publr. CHU SUNG-CHIU, Editor KAO WEI-LIANG.

Chien Kuo Daily News: Penghu; morning; Publr. MENG CHAO-WEN, Editor SUNG JUI-YUNG.

China Daily News (*Tainan Edition*): Tainan; f. 1946; morning; Publr. HSIAO TZE-CHENG; Editor SU JEN-YU; circ. 115,000.

Chung Hsing Daily News: Changhua; morning; Publr. WU WAN-KUNG.

Chung Kuo Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publr. CHEN SHEN-CHI, Editor LIU SHIH-CHI; circ. 16,000.

Chung Kuo Evening News: Kaohsiung; 243 Hsin Lo St.; f. 1955; afternoon; Publr. YANG NIEN-CHU; circ. 20,000.

Far East Daily News: Taitung; morning; Publr. CHANG PEN-KUAN, Editor GAU-FENG.

Keng Sheng Pao: Hualien; morning; Publr. HSIEH YING-I. Editor CHEN HSING.

Matsu Daily News: Matsu; morning; Publr. SHU KWEI-CHUN, Editor SUN KUANG.

Min Chung Daily News: Keelung; morning; Dir. LI JUI-PIAO.

Min Sheng Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publr. HSU HSIU-LAN.

Shang Kung Daily News: Chiayi; morning; Dir. LIN FU-TI,

Taiwan Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publr. HSIA HSIAO-HUA.

Taiwan Hsin Wen Pao: Kaohsiung; f. 1961; morning; Publr. HSIEH JAN-CHI; circ. 85,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Chen Kuang: 6 Lane 6, Lien Yun St., Taipei; f. 1952; monthly arts magazine; Chinese; Publr. WU KA-SHUI; Chief Editor WU KAI-SHUH.

Continent Magazine, The: 13 Chuan Chow Street, Taipei; f. 1950; archaeology, history and literature; fortnightly; Editor Prof. TUNG TSO-PIN; circ. 3,000.

Free China Review: P.O. Box 337, Taipei; monthly; Man. Editor S. H. LIU; circ. 8,000.

Issues and Studies: monthly.

Literary Review: monthly.

Taiwan Pictorial: 14 Chungking S. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1951; general illustrated; monthly; English and Chinese editions; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief CHOW TIEN-KOU; circ. 64,000.

Taiwan Trade Monthly: P.O.B. 1642, Taipei; f. 1964; Publisher J. F. CHANG; circ. 4,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency: 209 Sungkiang Road, Taipei; f. 1924; 9 br. offices and 19 overseas offices; 421 mems; issues daily, morning and afternoon, mimeographed bulletin in English: *Express News*; Dir. MA HSING-YEH; Editor SHEN CHUNG-LIN.

Chiao Kwang News Photo Service: Taipei.

China Union News Agency: 4/2, 3rd Floor, Lane 5, Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei.

China Youth News Agency: Taipei.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: CNA Bldg., 209 Sungkiang Rd., Taipei; Bureau Chief SHULLEN SHAW.

AP and Jiji Press are also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Taipei Journalists' Association: Taipei; 1,675 mems. representing editorial and business executives of newspapers and broadcasting stations; publ. *Chinese Journalism Yearbook*.

News Editors' Association of the Republic of China: Taipei; f. 1962.

Press Council of Taipei: Taipei; f. 1963 to promote ethical standards of the press by enforcing the principles of press freedom and social responsibility; 9 mems.

Taipei Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Newspaper Enterprises Association of the Republic of China: f. 1955; mems.: publishers of all newspapers in Taiwan and some in overseas Chinese communities.

Taipei Reporters Association.

Taiwan Magazine Publishers Association.

Taipei Advertisers Association.

Association of News Agencies in Taipei.

PUBLISHERS

Cheng Chung Book Company: 20 Hengyang Road, Taipei; humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, technology, fine arts.

Chung Hwa Book Co.: 94 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, fine arts, school books.

Commercial Press: 37 Chungking Rd., Section 1, Taipei; commerce, economics, market research.

Eastern Publishing Co. Ltd.: 121 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, P.O.B. 75, Taipei; geography, maps, agriculture, gardening, fiction, technology.

The Far East Book Co.: 64 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; art, education, history, physics, mathematics, literature, school books.

Fu-Hsing Book Co.: 44 Huai Ning St., Taipei; art, archaeology, geography, education, history, cookery, technology, economics, school books.

The Great China Book Corporation: 66 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1952; education, history, agriculture, politics, fiction, technology, economics, textbooks and reference books; Chief Dir. HSIEH CHUNG-LIU; Man. HSEIH YU.

Hua Kuo Publications Service: Hoping E. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1950; Publr. T. F. WANG.

I-Wen Printing House: 67 Kang Ting Rd., Taipei; art, history, literature, school books.

San Min Book Co.: 77, 1st Sec., Chung Ching So. Rd., Taipei; f. 1953; literature, history, philosophy, social and humanitarian sciences; Man. Ko CHUN-CHIN.

Tah Chung Book Co.: 37–1, Chung Shan N. Rd., 2nd Section, Taipei; hygiene, music, physics, technology, economics.

Tung Fang Book Co.: 111 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; textbooks.

World Book Co.: 99 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei.

Youth Book Co.: Taipei; textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting stations are mostly privately owned, under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications. In 1968 there were 1.5 million radio licences. Principal networks:

Broadcasting Corporation of China Ltd.: 53 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; f. 1928; largest network in Taiwan and owns ten stations in Taipei, Ilan, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Hualien, Taitung; staff of 850; operates 63 transmitters on 66 wavelengths in 17 languages and dialects; Pres. LIANG HAN-CHAO; Gen. Man. LEE SHIH-FENG.

A.F.R.T.S.: Los Angeles, U.S.A.; 5 stations.

Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Corporation: 433 Chungking N. Road, Section 3, Taipei; f. 1950; owns 13 stations in Taipei, Taichung, Chiayi, Yunlin, Taitung, Kaoshung; Pres. LEE YEH; Gen. Man. LEE LIEN.

Fu Hsing Broadcasting Station: P.O. Box 799, Taipei; stations at Kaohsiung, Taitung, Ilan, Hualien; Dir. Gen. C. KUNG.

Taiwan Commercial Broadcasting Stations' Association: 22 Lane 81, Amoy Street, Taipei; association of short and medium wave stations.

There are three armed forces' stations and a station operated by the police.

TELEVISION

In 1968 there were 500,000 television licences.

Taiwan Television Enterprise Ltd.: 990 Chung Cheng Road, Taipei; f. 1962; Chair. LIM PECK-SIU; Pres. THOMAS S. CHOU; publ. *TTV* (weekly).

National Educational Television Station: 41 Nan-Hai Rd., Taipei; f. 1962; government; Dir. Prof. C. C. LIU.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of China: 21 Paoching Road, Taipei; f. 1928; issuing bank; Gov. PEH-YUAN HSU.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of China: 15 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1912; Chair. CHING-YU CHEN; Gen. Man. WU CHANG; publ. *Economic Review* (bi-monthly).

Bank of Communications: 37-43 O'Mei St., Taipei; cap. and reserve (end 1966) 355,838,817 NT$; Chair. K. S. LIU; Gen. Man. PAO CHUAN CHAO.

Bank of Taiwan: Chungking S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1946; cap. 600m. NT$; dep. 12,311m. NT$; Chair. M. S. CHEN; Gen. Man. S. N. MO.

Central Trust of China: 49 Wu-Chang Street, Section 1, Taipei; f. 1935; cap. 180m. NT$; dep. 340m. NT$ (1967); Chair. CHIEH TENG; Gen. Man. HAN-PING CHEN.

Co-operative Bank of Taiwan: 75 Kuan Chien Road, Taipei; f. 1946; primary function: to act as financial arm of co-operatives; 35 brs. and 49 credit co-operatives acting as agents in cities and counties; cap. (1966) 30m. NT$; dep. 4,276m. NT$; Chair. LI REN-CHUN; Gen. Man. C. C. WANG.

Farmers' Bank of China: 4 Hsiang Yang Road, Taipei; f. 1933; Chair. T. S. CHOK; Gen. Man. F. M. HSU.

Land Bank of Taiwan: 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. HSIAO TSENG; Gen. Man. CHEN YUN-SHENG.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd., The: 38, Section 2, Tsuyu Road, Taichung; f. 1905; Chair. P. S. CHANG; Gen. Man. CHIN-CHUAN WU.

First Commercial Bank of Taiwan: 30 Chungking S. Road, Taipei; f. 1899; cap. 64m. NT$; dep. 4,555.3m. NT$ (1966); Chair. C. C. HUANG; Gen. Man. C. Y. KUO; 84 branch offices.

Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.: Chungking Rd. S., Taipei; f. 1919; cap. 212m. NT$; dep. NT$ 5,818m.; Chair. C. K. LIU; Gen. Man. T. P. KAO.

Overseas Chinese Commercial Banking Corporation: 102 Heng Yang Rd., Taipei; f. 1961; general and foreign exchange banking business; cap. p.u. 106.9m. NT$; Chair. LAMKO CHUA; Gen. Manager C. F. CHANG.

Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Ltd.: 71 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. K. P. CHEN; Gen. Man. E. K. HSU.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 24, 2nd Section, Chungshan N. Rd., Taipei.

Bank of America: San Francisco, U.S.A.; 43 Kuan Chien Road, Taipei; Man. SCOTT E. PAYNE.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 18 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Man. RICHARD A. FREYTAG.

Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd.: Tokyo, Japan; f. 1897; 35 Po-Ai Rd., Taipei; f. 1959; Man. ICHIRO TAKENAKA.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

China Development Corporation: 181-5 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1959 as privately owned development finance company to assist in creation, modernization, and expansion of private industrial enterprises in Taiwan, to encourage participation of private capital in such enterprises, and to help to promote and develop a capital market; cap. 150m. NT$; Chair. P. S. LIM; Pres. FELIX S. Y. CHANG.

Since the establishment of the C.D.C., industry has become increasingly important in the Taiwan economy, manufactured goods have emerged as significant exchange earners, and the private sector has played an increasing role in industrial development.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation: 4 Hwei-Ning Street, Taipei; f. 1962; 34 mems.; Pres. VINCENT YUAN; Chair. K. T. CHAO.

INSURANCE

Cathay Insurance Co. Ltd.: 90 Nanyang Street, Taipei; Chair. TIN-LI LIN.

China Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 58 Wu-Chang St., Section 1, Taipei; Chair. C. Y. CHEN; Gen. Man. T. L. CHO.

Central Trust of China, Insurance Dept.: 49 Wuchang St., Taipei; fire, marine, casualty, export, life insurance.

China Mariners' Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 4 Kwantsien Road, Taipei.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu Chang St., Taipei; f. 1929; Chair. TUNG HAN-CHA.

Taiwan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 8 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. M. H. CHOU; Gen. Man. S. H. WANG.

Taiwan Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 49 Kwantsien Street, Taipei; f. 1947; Gen. Man. S. C. YANG.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

General Chamber of Commerce, Republic of China: 4 Huaining Street, Taipei; Chair. CHI TIEN-CHUAN.

Junior Chamber of Republic of China: P.O.B. 21014, Taipei; f. 1953; 652 mems.; Pres. JAMES T. LEE; Sec.-Gen. GEORGE HUANG.

Taipei American Chamber of Commerce: Room 207, President Hotel, Taipei; Chair. DAVID S. JONES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

China Productivity and Trade Centre: 62 Sining South Road, Taipei; f. 1955; Gen. Man. DAN-KUNG WU.

Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce: 4 Huai Ning Street, Taipei; Pres. KOO CHEN-FU; Sec.-Gen. T. Y. TSAI.

Chinese National Federation of Industries: 13-4 Hsiang Yang Rd., Taipei; Chair. KOO CHEN-FU.

Industrial Development and Investment Centre: Taipei; f. 1959 to assist investment and planning; Dir. M. C. LIU; offices abroad: 515 Madison Ave., New York 22; Exchange Bldg., Rotterdam, Netherlands; Italy.

Taiwan Handicraft Promotion Centre: 5 Chungshan S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1956; Chair. C. T. CHIEN; Man. PHILLIP P. C. LIU.

Trading Department of Central Trust of China: 49 Wuchang St., Taipei; assists the Government in promoting foreign trade and handling exports and domestic sales for public and private enterprises.

TRADE UNIONS

Chinese Federation of Labour: 3–40 Wan Shen Li Road, Ching Mei, Taipei; f. 1948; mems.: 373 industrial unions and 362 craft unions representing 319,065 workers; Chair. CHOU HSUEH-HSIANG; Gen.-Sec. SHUI HSIANG-YUN.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Chinese National Federation of Postal Workers: 2 Lane 63 Tung An Street, Taipei; f. 1930; 6,439 mems.; Gen.-Sec. CHIH CHEN-SHEN.

Chinese National Federation of Railway Workers: 7 Alley 10, Ching Chow Street, Taipei; 23,434 mems.; Chair. CHANG JUI-MING.

Chinese National Federation of Salt Miners: 40-2 Wancheng Road, Chingmei, Taipei; about 6,000 mems.

National Chinese Seamen's Union: 10 Alley 5, Lane 1274, Chung Cheng Rd., Taipei; f. 1913; over 15,000 mems.; Pres. HU YUN-LUNG; publ. *Chinese Seamen* (in Chinese).

Taiwan Federation of Textile and Dyeing Workers' Union (TFTDWU): 9 Lane 1530, Chung Cheng Rd., Taipei; f. 1957; 28,000 mems.; Chair. HWANG YUEH-HSIANG.

REGIONAL FEDERATION

Taiwan Federation of Labour: 21 Chengte Rd., Taipei; 304,572 mems. and 35 affiliates; Chair. CHIEN WEN-FA; Man. TSAI FAN-TE.

CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operatives are encouraged and assisted under the Constitution of the Republic of China (art. 145). By June 1968 there were 2,668 co-operatives with a total membership of 1,378,981 people and capital investment of NT$188,318,314. Seventy of these organizations were regional co-operatives, with 131,279 members and capital of NT$5,063,662, and the remaining 2,598 were specialized ones, of which the most important were consumers (1,836 co-ops., 796,866 mems., cap. NT$800,000), producers (235 co-ops., 53,889 mems., cap. NT$370,000), credit (78 co-ops., 271,842 mems., cap. NT$66,100,000), and co-operative farms (211 co-ops., 131,279 mems., cap. NT$4,815,206).

The centre of co-operative financing is the Co-operative Bank of Taiwan, owned jointly by the Taiwan Provincial Government and 674 co-operative units (*see* Finance section). The Co-operative Institute (f. 1928) and the Co-operative League (f. 1940), which has 401 institutional and 4,800 individual members, exist to further the co-operative movement's national and international interests; and departments of co-operative business have been set up at the Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University and other colleges.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR): 37 Nanhai Rd., Taipei; f. 1948; provides technical and financial assistance to Government in rural reconstruction programmes aiming to improve rural living standards, to increase agricultural production, to develop self-help among rural population, to strengthen services of government agencies, and to mobilize volunteers for rural programmes; Chair. Dr. T. H. SHEN; Commrs. Dr. BRUCE H. BILLINGS, Dr. Y. S. TSIANG; Sec.-Gen. H. S. CHANG; library of 8,675 vols., 9,958 pamphlets; publs. *General Reports* (annual), Technical papers (irregular), News releases (irregular).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Taiwan Railway Administration: 2 Yenping N. Road, Sec. 1, Taipei; operates 981.2 km.; Man. Dir. LING TSE-PING; main trunk line from Keelung in the north to Kaohsiung in the south, and another line down the east coast linking Hualien with Taitung.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) announced in January 1968 that it would further assist the T.R.A.'s development programme, accelerated since the Bank's original loan of $20m. in April 1965, with a loan equivalent to $17.5m. to the Republic.

There are also 2,838.4 km. of private narrow-gauge railroads operated by the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, the Taiwan Forestry Administration and the Taiwan Metal Mining Corporation. These railroads are mostly used for freight but they also provide public passenger and freight services which connect with those of T.R.A.

ROADS

Taiwan Highway Bureau: 1 Hwai Ning Street, Taipei; Dir. LIN CHIA-CHU.

There are 18,500 km. of highways, most of them asphalt-paved, representing 53.6 km. of road per 100 sq. km. of land. There is a national omnibus service.

SHIPPING

Kaohsiung is Taiwan's chief port, handling over two-thirds of the country's external commerce. Under a twelve-year development scheme commenced in 1958 it will have

a second port entrance and an integrated industrial hinterland. Keelung, near Taipei, is the country's second port.

China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.: 9th Floor, 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; dry cargo and tanker services to Japan, S.E. Asia, U.S.A. and other optional ports of the world; Chair. C. C. TSAO; Pres. J. C. HUANG; Gen. Man. D. K. WU.

China Union Lines Ltd.: 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1948; Chair. C. D. CHOW; Pres. C. CHAO.

Eddie Steamship Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. W. H. EDDIE HSU.

Far Eastern Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. CHAO CHIN-YANG.

E. Hsiang Steamship Co.: 40-42 Kwantsien Road, Taipei; Chair. K. P. YANG; Pres. C. H. WANG.

Orient Overseas Line: Chinese Maritime Trust Ltd.: 42 Hsu Chang St., P.O.B. 1468, Taipei.

Outerocean Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. CHAO CHIN-YANG.

Pointer Navigation Co. Ltd.: 1528-5 Chung-Chen Rd., Taipei.

Taiwan Ming Sung Industrial Co. Ltd.: 80 Roosevelt Road, Section 3, Taipei; Chair. YANG SEN.

Taiwan Navigation Co. Ltd.: 6 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1947; Chair. S.-H. CHEN; Pres. YIH ZIEN.

Waywiser Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. HSU PEI-CHEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

China Air Lines: 26 Nanking E. Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1959.

Civil Air Transport: 46 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei.

Far Eastern Air Transport Corporation: 36 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1958; Chair. K. T. SIAO.

Foshing Airlines: 32 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; charter flights; agents for Air France, Union des Transports Aeriens, Scandinavian Airlines System and Thai International Airways; Chair. MOON CHIN.

FOREIGN LINES

Seven foreign airlines serve Taiwan.

TOURISM

Tourism Council, Ministry of Communications: 2 Changsha St., Sec. 1, P.O.B. 1490, Taipei; f. 1960; Chair. W. H. FEI.

Provincial Tourist Bureau: 21 Chungshan N. Rd., 3rd Section, Taipei; f. 1965; Dir. L. J. CHIANG.

China Tourism Development Corporation: Taipei; f. 1969; state-owned; cap. NT$100 million.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OPERAS

Foo Hsing Chinese Opera: 68 Wen Chuan Road, Peitou; f. 1957; Dir. MA CHING-JUI.

Ta Peng Chinese Opera: No. 1 Special, Sungkiang Road, Taipei; f. 1965; Dir. CHANG CHING-CHIU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Taiwan Symphony Orchestra: 162 Hoping E. Road, Section 1, Taipei; f. 1951; Government body under Taiwan Provincial Dept. of Education; Dir. Prof. DAVID C. L. TAI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Council: 1-1, Lane 20, Hsin-Yi Rd., Section 1, Taipei.

National Tsing-Hua University Institute of Nuclear Science: Hsinchu, Taiwan; f. 1956; national research centre with 1,000 kW. reactor, 3 Mev Van de Graaff accelerator; neutron physics, nuclear engineering, isotope production, biological effects of radiation, medical and food preservation uses of radiation, and other studies; staff of over 50.

Institute of Electronics of National Chiao Tung University: Hsin Chu; f. 1958; advanced electronics training and research.

Biological and Medical Isotope Laboratory: Department of Biochemistry, National Defence Medical Centre, P.O. Box 7432; f. 1957; fall-out and irradiation studies.

National Taiwan University: Taipei; equipped with Cockroft-Walton accelerator and an isotope laboratory.

There are also research laboratories dealing with clinical and agricultural uses for atomic energy.

UNIVERSITIES

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

National Tsing Hua University: Kuang Fu Rd., Hsinchu; 142 teachers, 280 students.

National Chengchi University: Mushan, Taipei; 463 teachers, 3,950 students.

National Taiwan University: Roosevelt Rd., Taipei; 1,042 teachers, 9,705 students.

Soochow University: Wai Shuang Hsi Shihlin; 235 teachers, 2,051 students.

Taiwan Provincial Cheng Kung University: Ta-Hsueh Rd., Tainan; 423 teachers, 3,663 students.

Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University: 250 Kuokuang Rd., Taichung; 433 teachers, 5,014 students.

Taiwan Normal University: Taipei; 477 teachers, 6,700 students.

Tunghai (Christian) University: Taichung, Taiwan; 153 teachers, 1,002 students.

COLOMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Colombia is an equatorial country in the north-west of South America with the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific to the west. Its continental neighbours are Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador, with Panama connecting it to the narrow isthmus of Central America. The climate is hot in the jungle and coastal areas, temperate on the plateaux and cold in the Andean mountains. The language is Spanish. There is freedom of religion; the state religion, to which 90 per cent of the population adhere, is Roman Catholicism. There are small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The flag consists of horizontal yellow, blue and red stripes. The capital is Bogotá.

Recent History

After a period of dictatorship from 1953, a military Junta overthrew President Rojas Pinilla in 1957. Democratic government was re-established with a system of National Front, by which the two principal parties, Liberal and Conservative, equally exercise power; parliamentary and presidential elections were held in 1958. In 1959 the Constitution was again reformed, establishing the alternation of presidency every four years from 1962 until 1974. In 1963 the three Conservative party factions reunited in a National Front. In May 1966 Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo was elected President for a four-year term. The state of siege imposed in 1965 was lifted in December 1968 after the passing of important constitutional reforms. 1969 saw an increase in political disturbances, including student protests and renewed guerrilla activities, and a state of siege was proclaimed in October in the province of Cali after a series of kidnappings. Presidential elections are due to be held in April 1970. Colombia is a member of the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress, the Latin American Free Trade Association and the United Nations.

Government

The Constitution is that of 1886, which has been revised several times since its promulgation. Executive power is exercised by the President (assisted by a Cabinet) who is elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. He must be alternately a member of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Legislation is carried out by Congress, consisting of the Senate (106 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (204 members elected for four years). The country is divided into 22 Departments. Two new Departments, El César and Sucre, were formed in 1967.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force is about 15,000 in peacetime and 30,000 in wartime.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends principally on coffee, of which Colombia is one of the world's largest producers and which accounts for over 70 per cent of exports. Agriculture employs about half the labour force, and efforts are now being made to diversify exports, with special emphasis on the raising of beef cattle. Sugar, potatoes, bananas and rice are important, and maize is soon to be exported. Besides cattle, some pigs and sheep are raised. Colombia produces 90 per cent of the world's emeralds and is the largest gold producer in Latin America. It is one of the few countries where platinum is found. Colombia's oil production is the third largest in South America and substantial deposits have recently been found in the south at Putamayo, whence a pipeline will be built over the Andes to the coast. A new pipeline from the oilfields of Yariri to the port of Cartagena was opened in 1962 and there are three refineries. Steel and cement are the chief industrial products but other manufactures are being started. A Four-Year Investment Plan, 1968–71, provides for an annual growth of 6 per cent. In 1966 an economic frontier integration programme with Ecuador was launched. The first four-year stage is costing $101.9 million and the second ten-year stage will amount to total cost of $260 million. There are also integration projects with the other "Andean Group" countries, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. An IBRD loan of U.S. $16.7 million will finance the first three-year stage of a ten-year livestock development programme. In January 1970 a national employment expansion programme was launched in Bogotá with the co-operation of the ILO.

Transport and Communications

The high mountains make transport difficult. There are 23,267 miles of roads, including three highways, and 2,140 miles of railways. Much freight and cattle as well as passenger traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles from Barranquilla on the Atlantic coast to Puerto Berrio. A new sea-level canal is planned between Urabá on the Caribbean and Málaga on the Pacific at a cost of $422m. Capable of carrying vessels up to 20,000 tons the actual canal will be 25 km., but the total distance, including the Atrato and San Juan rivers, will be 420 km. A new port will be built at Urabá at a cost of $4.1m. Five national airlines provide internal and international services. Among them is Avianca, the oldest commercial airline of the Continent. A new jet airport is to be built at Cali, and another at Bucaramanga, at a cost of 60m. pesos.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized by the Institute of Social Security, which provides benefits for sickness, industrial accidents and unemployment. Large firms must provide life insurance for their employees and there is a comprehensive system of pensions.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory, since facilities are inadequate. In 1966 there were 27,355 schools with 2,793,794 pupils. There are 19 public and 16 private universities. There is 60 per cent literacy.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the Andes mountains of up to 19,000 ft., the extensive forests and jungles and pre-Colombian relics and monuments of Colonial art.

Visas are not required to visit Colombia by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German

Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Sport

The principal sports are football, horse-racing, cycling, baseball and polo. Tejo, a kind of discus-throwing game, is also popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 7 (Ascension Day), May 15 (Sacred Heart and Thanksgiving Day), May 28 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (S.S. Peter and Paul), July 20 (Independence Day), August 7 (Battle of Boyacá), August 15 (Assumption), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Independence of Cartagena), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 9–11 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Peso of 100 Centavos.
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos, 1 Peso.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Pesos.
Exchange rate: 42.87 Pesos = £1 sterling.
(capital market) 17.86 Pesos = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population (1969 estimates)	Births, Marriages, Deaths, 1967 (per '000)		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
1,138,914	20,462,926	34.8	4.3	9.3

POPULATION OF DEPARTMENTS
(estimates, July 1969)

Department	Population	Chief Towns	Population
Antioquia	2,918,878	Bogotá D.E.	1,984,599
Atlántico	864,606	Medellín	912,982
Bogotá. D.E.	2,287,138	Cali	771,981
Bolívar	817,267	Barranquilla	590,262
Boyacá	1,165,343	Cartagena	285,077
Caldas	790,725	Bucaramanga	264,913
Cauca	678,019	Manizales	256,331
Chocó	204,079	Cúcuta	199,433
Córdoba	724,761	Pereira	188,365
Cundinamarca	1,180,391	Ibagué	172,091
El César	355,596	Montería	161,285
Guajira	217,111	Armenia	156,065
Huila	470,960	Santa Marta	129,223
Magdalena	653,396	Pasto	120,104
Meta	230,558	Neiva	106,994
Nariño	770,075		
Quindío	337,344		
Risaralda	495,038		
Santander del Norte	598,493		
Santander del Sur	1,108,524		
Tolima	888,306		
Valle del Cauca	2,036,055		
Sucre	350,826		
Total	20,143,489		
Intendencies	272,961		
Commissariats	46,476		
Grand Total	20,462,926		

EMPLOYMENT
(1964 census)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,427,059
Mining and quarrying	81,279
Manufacturing industries	655,961
Building	220,705
Electricity, gas, water and sanitation	13,276
Commerce	440,520
Transport and communications	191,817
Services	925,946
Miscellaneous	177,562
TOTAL	5,134,125

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Wheat	106.1	94.3	106.9
Barley	64.8	62.0	63.3
Maize	971.9	939.7	1,019.0
Rice	672.9	621.1	620.4
Potatoes	816.3	762.4	924.8
Sugar Cane	12,720.5	14,312.6	15,021.2
Manioc	2,213.4	1,625.3	2,005.1
Tobacco	64.8	48.1	41.5
Coffee	458.6	405.1	365.9
Bananas and Plantains (million bunches)	312.6	305.6	307.5

LIVESTOCK

	1967
Cattle	16,232,697
Horses	999,662
Mules	362,246
Asses	422,010
Sheep	1,746,014
Pigs	2,642,887
Chickens	26,142,210

MINING AND INDUSTRY

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gold	('000 troy ounces)	367.0	316.7	272.2	257.7	237.5
Silver	(,, ,, ,,)	130.7	115.0	106.6	110.1	98.7
Platinum (exports)	(,, ,, ,,)	20.6	20.7	n.a.	12.4	n.a.
Crude Petroleum	(million barrels of 42 U.S. gallons)	62.6	73.1	71.9	69.4	63.5
Natural Gasoline	(,, ,, ,, ,, ,,)	10.9	13.0	14.5	12.9	13.4
Cement	('000 tons)	1,965.0	2,053.0	2,072.6	2,064.0	2,367.2
Salt	(,, ,,)	289.0	280.0	301.1	308.0	n.a.
Sugar	(,, ,,)	396.6	455.0	499.2	596.575	663.3
Electricity (6 Departments)	(million kW.h.)	4,272.0	4,734.0	5,206.9	5,547.0	6,038.2
Steel Ingots	(metric tons)	198,169.0	204,000.0	215,645.0	n.a.	198,974.0

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.
42.87 pesos = £1 sterling; 17.86 pesos = U.S. $1.00.
100 pesos = £2 6s. 6d. = U.S. $5.60.

BUDGET
(1968—million pesos)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Direct Taxation	3,100,024	Finance	1,632,643.4
Indirect Taxation	3,532,307	Defence	1,148,239.8
Rates and Fines	241,251	Education	1,249,863.9
Revenue under Contracts	133,409	Public Works	555,661.6
Credit Resources	1,090,000	Police	612,909.3
		Development	642,236.0
		Agriculture	494,647.3
		Health	385,411.5
		Other Items	1,375,378.2
Total	8,096,991	Total	8,096,991.0

Budget Estimate 1970: Balanced at 14,910m. pesos.

TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1960–70
(million pesos)

Manufacturing	13,000
Agriculture and Livestock	8,600
Mining	3,700
Housing	11,200
Electricity	5,000
Transport and Communications	15,000
Others	13,500
Total	70,000

NATIONAL COST OF LIVING INDEX
(Base: July 1954–June 1955 = 100)

	Salaried Workers			Wage Earners		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Food	333.2	371.1	391.5	342.3	377.0	398.7
Housing	260.9	293.2	315.4	277.5	315.4	335.0
Clothing	278.6	325.5	337.9	276.6	331.7	345.7
Miscellaneous	309.8	360.0	405.8	301.6	348.8	394.9
Total	303.9	344.3	370.3	313.6	353.3	378.0

Figures refer to December of each year.

December 1968: Salaried workers 395.2; Wage earners 402.2.

October 1969: Salaried workers 424.3; Wage earners 434.2.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

	1966	1967	1968
Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves at Banco de la República (million U.S.$)	144.0	149.3	217.6
Currency in Circulation at end of year (million pesos)	4,358.2	5,051.2	3,969.9*

* Jan.–Aug.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.$)

	1965	1966	1967
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	156.3	—114.8	85
Non-monetary gold	11.2	9.8	9
Freight, transport, merchandise insurance	14.6	— 12.5	— 28
Investment income	—79.2	— 86.1	—105
Travel	—64.8	— 21.6	— 12
Other services	—55.2	— 65.0	— 39
Total	—17.1	—290.2	— 89
Transfer Payments:			
Private	4.2	— 0.2	—
Central government	7.7	10.2	22
Total	11.9	10.0	22
CURRENT BALANCE	— 5.2	—280.2	— 67
Capital and Monetary Gold:			
Non-Monetary Sector:			
Private	—35.3	119.9	— 13
Government	35.1	91.8	44
Total	— 0.2	211.7	31
Monetary Sector:			
Private institutions	17.3	32.3	— 11
Central institutions	—66.4	37.8	— 51
Total	—48.9	70.1	— 62
CAPITAL BALANCE	—49.1	281.8	— 31
Net Errors and omissions	54.3	— 1.6	98

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
('000 U.S.$)

	TOTAL	1965–66	1966–67
AID Assistance	296,055	91,510	104,700
Social Progress Trust Fund (IDB)	60,400	10,500	—
Food for Peace grants	87,000	21,500	8,000
Export-Import Bank loans	48,400	15,000	25,500
U.S. Treasury Exchange Agreement	12,500	12,500	—
Peace Corps Grants	18,400	4,600	5,000
Total U.S. Economic Assistance	522,755	155,610	148,600
International Lending Agencies and UN	394,200	107,250	48,700
IBRD	268,300	80,000	25,000
IDA	19,500	—	—
IFC	10,200	2,000	—
IDB	84,100	22,650	23,700
UN grants	12,100	2,600	—
Other External Assistance (credits):			
U.S. and European Suppliers	102,300	n.a.	13,400
U.S. and European Private Banks	63,800	n.a.	12,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,083,055	262,860	365,900

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S. $)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	506,023	586,289	453,502	674,100	496,900	643,318
Exports	446,657	548,136	539,144	507,600	509,900	558,278

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 U.S.$)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Crude Cacao	6,976	9,386	6,214
Wheat	12,852	19,958	12,757
Fertilizers	4,336	13,624	7,089
Raw Wool	7,920	10,361	7,752
Newsprint	7,359	8,154	5,278
Paper Pulp	7,831	10,659	13,993
Cars	4,246	17,750	5,833
Tractors	7,543	7,486	10,057
Goods Vehicles	11,034	4,774	n.a.
Combustion Engines and Parts	11,684	3,518	n.a.
Petroleum Refining Equipment	9,600	21,958	n.a.
Metal Working Machinery	10,620	4,205	n.a.
Telephone Apparatus	8,192	1,015	n.a.

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Bananas and Plantains	18,620	19,998	25,003
Cattle	6,344	6,041	1,323
Raw Coffee	343,901	328,265	322,372
Sugar	7,597	8,257	11,256
Raw Cotton	8,040	2,176	15,355
Cotton Textiles	5,813	7,084	4,073
Fuel Oil	7,288	9,690	13,419
Crude Petroleum	88,169	71,675	61,212
Leaf Tobacco	7,205	5,551	4,390

COFFEE EXPORTS

Principal Countries	1965		1966		1967	
	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)
Argentina	2,206	17,458	5,734	50,222	2,377	31,576
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,545	68,072	5,863	52,851	10,024	121,308
Canada	7,129	56,888	4,691	41,971	5,029	61,396
Finland	9,366	74,856	12,364	109,316	12,056	147,979
German Democratic Republic	4,767	37,475	7,305	65,454	8,379	101,426
German Federal Republic	48,995	382,436	54,659	485,270	59,907	732,537
Italy	3,061	24,212	2,906	25,965	3,038	36,503
Japan	2,322	18,183	6,004	53,161	4,559	55,969
Netherlands	14,697	116,601	11,807	105,115	16,572	205,935
Spain	18,190	138,376	20,014	173,685	19,999	236,154
Sweden	18,238	143,291	16,174	143,440	16,551	200,874
United States	184,387	1,458,978	162,804	1,446,718	181,166	2,183,724

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 pesos)

	1966		1967		1968†	
	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*
Belgium and Luxembourg	94,266	71,394	69,607	140,528	5,230,653	9,302,870
Canada	4,163,136	76,713	288,410	99,925	18,674,900	8,404,705
Netherlands West Indies	17,520	4,814	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ecuador	57,736	69,009	86,953	86,637	7,007,920	6,410,336
France	129,599	23,637	81,949	64,417	8,567,024	5,193,822
German Federal Republic	989,689	690,284	691,279	956,262	57,733,357	73,549,929
Italy	162,859	48,965	158,558	49,511	13,497,007	3,402,385
Netherlands	269,291	240,116	155,881	538,842	9,853,167	46,923,799
Peru	131,637	127,722	n.a.	n.a.	6,206,403	6,320,027
Sweden	142,021	173,891	138,888	227,591	8,523,055	20,498,026
Switzerland	123,640	11,933	164,079	15,487	13,412,620	1,604,971
United Kingdom	470,180	201,600	482,013	222,106	33,686,424	21,231,993
U.S.A.	4,163,136	2,103,834	3,149,736	2,900,354	320,942,551	226,299,548

* Not including Gold or Petroleum.
† U.S. $

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Passengers Carried (number)	6,474,768	5,761,440	4,755,920	3,690,391
Passenger-km.	513,254,571	491,485,463	418,392,943	—
Freight Carried (metric tons)	3,063,227	3,312,007	3,168,963	3,239,740
Freight ton-km.	890,491,146	1,113,679,048	996,326,052	—

ROADS

(June 1967)

CARS AND JEEPS	BUSES	AMBULANCES ETC.	LORRIES AND VANS	TRUCKS	OTHER VEHICLES
129,955	21,344	10,272	48,338	46,799	2,900

INLAND WATERWAYS

(River Magdalena)

	1967	1968
Passengers Carried (number) .	4,104	n.a.
Freight Carried (metric tons) .	2,321,339	2,561,883
Cattle Carried (number) . .	55,681	43,091

CIVIL AVIATION

(INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC)

	1967	1968
Passengers Entering . .	151,280	184,721
Passengers Leaving . . .	157,227	197,339
Cargo Imported (kilos) . .	4,265,727	5,351,288
Cargo Exported (kilos) . .	6,056,543	5,860,764

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1965	1966
Vessels Entered (net registered tonnage)	11,264,807	12,253,118
Goods Unloaded (metric tons) .	1,073,451	1,767,113
Vessels Cleared (net registered tonnage)	11,183,921	12,291,506
Goods Loaded (metric tons) .	7,528,755	7,574,623

EDUCATION

(1966)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Nursery Schools .	1,146	2,390	49,704
Primary Schools .	24,457	7,764	2,408,489
Secondary Schools (general) . .	1,752	21,661	335,601
Higher Education (incl. Universities)	417	8,190	51,768

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Bogotá.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution now in force was promulgated in 1886 and has been amended from time to time. Following the fall of the Rojas Pinilla régime in May 1957, the Constitution was amended to introduce a sixteen-year period of bipartisan government. Under this system the Liberal and Conservatives are equally represented in both houses of Congress, in departmental and municipal legislatures and in the national and departmental cabinets. Under the 1886 Constitution, the country is governed by a President and a Congress consisting of two Chambers. All citizens over the age of 21 are eligible; women obtained the right to vote in 1955. Liberty of the press, freedom of speech and religious toleration are guaranteed. Military service is obligatory for a period of one year for men between the ages of 21 and 30.

THE PRESIDENT

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected by popular suffrage for a four-year term of office. By the amendments to the Constitution introduced in 1959, the President must be alternatively a member of the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

The President is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet which he appoints. A substitute is elected by Congress, subject to bi-annual re-appointment, to act in the event of a Presidential vacancy. The President appoints the governors of the twenty-two Departments, the four Intendencies and the four Commissaries. The Cabinet resigns annually on August 7th to allow the President to replace Ministers if he desires to do so.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is exercised by Congress, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of both chambers are elected by direct suffrage for a period of four years, in the following proportion: Senate—2 senators for each Department and one more for every 200,000 inhabitants or portion greater than 100,000, which have an excess over the first 200,000. House of Representatives—2 representatives for each Department and one more for every 100,000 inhabitants or portion greater than 50,000 which have an excess over the first 100,000. Whenever a new census is approved, the proportion both of senators and representatives will increase in the same proportion as the increase in population.

The Presidents in each House are elected for sixty days.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Direction of the nation's finances is in the hands of the Controller-General, who is appointed for two years. A National Economic Council including five ministers and also representatives of banking, industrial and agricultural interests, has functioned since 1935.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes the country is divided into twenty-two departments, three intendencies and six commissaries. The twenty-two departments of the republic are further divided into municipalities. Governors for the Departments are appointed by the President, but regional legislatures are elected by the local inhabitants and enjoy considerable autonomy, including the management of local finances. Mayors for the municipalities are appointed by the governors.

Various constitutional reforms were promulgated in December 1968, including the following amendments: to increase the membership of the Senate from 106 to 112, and reduce the Chamber of Representatives from 204 to 198; to increase from two to four years the term of office of representatives; to eliminate the two-thirds majority required for matters of importance; to enable the Government to legislate by decree for a maximum period of 90 days in any one year in the event of an economic crisis, though such decrees must relate only to the matters which caused the crisis; from 1970, proportional representation will be allowed in departmental and municipal elections; the same principle will apply to congressional elections after 1974.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO (*term ends August* 1970).

Designado (equivalent to Vice-President): Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TURBAY AYALA (L).

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. CARLOS AUGUSTO NORIEGA (C).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSON (L).

Minister of Justice: Dr. FERNANDO HINESTROSA FORERO (L).

Minister of Finance: Dr. ABDÓN ESPINOSA-VALDERRAMA (L).

Minister of Defence: Gen. GERARDO AYERBE CHAUX.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. ARMANDO SAMPER (L).

Minister of Health: Dr. ANTONIO ORDÓNEZ-PLAJA (L).

Minister of Labour: Dr. JOHN AGUDELO RÍOS (C).

Minister of Economic Development: HERNANDO GÓMEZ OTÁLORA (C).

Minister of Mines and Petroleum: CARLOS GUSTAVO ARRIETA (L).

Minister of Education: Dr. OCTAVIO ARIZMENDI (C).

Minister of Communications: Dr. ANTONIO DIAZ (C).

Minister of Public Works: Dr. BERNARDO GARCÉS CÓRDOBA (C).

(C) Conservative; (L) Liberal.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO COLOMBIA

(Bogotá, unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Carrera 1, No. 71-65; *Ambassador:* JUAN FRANCISCO GUEVARA.

Austria: Calle 70-A, No. 7-36; *Ambassador:* ANTON MAYR-HARTING.

Belgium: 4a-A, No. 25-B-27; *Ambassador:* RENÉ VAN ROS.

Bolivia: Carrera 27, No. 47-A-26; *Ambassador:* EDGAR ORTIZ LEMA.

Brazil: Avenida Caracas, No. 37-20; *Ambassador:* JORGE DE CARVALMO E SILVA.

Canada: Carrera 7, No. 73-49; *Ambassador:* JOHN H. CLEVELAND.

Chile: Calle 71, No. 11-90; *Ambassador:* JAVIER LIRA MERINO.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Carrera 3, No. 76-99; *Ambassador:* CHEN CHIH-HWA.

Costa Rica: Avenida 13, No. 73-02; *Ambassador:* ROMÁN ORTEGA CASTRO.

Denmark: Carrera 9, No. 86-48; *Ambassador:* A. C. KARSTEN.

Dominican Republic: Carrera 30, No. 46-46; *Ambassador:* EDMON OVAIS LAJAM.

Ecuador: Calle 87, No. 9-40; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

El Salvador: Calle 72, No. 12-43; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL BARRAZA MONTERROSA.

Finland: Carrera 7, No. 35-33; (also accred. to Peru).

France: Calle 87, No. 8-64; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS LEVASSEUR.

German Federal Republic: Carrera 10-A, No. 70-37; *Ambassador:* ERNST OSTERMANN VAN ROTH.

Guatemala: Calle 39, No. 16-25; *Ambassador:* JAIME BARRIOS PEÑA.

Haiti: Carrera 4, No. 58-82; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD JEAN BAPTISTE.

Honduras: Carrera 28, No. 47-A-67; *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO A. RIVAS BUSTAMENTE.

India: Carrera 18, No. 94-A-44; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Israel: *Ambassador:* AVIGDOR SHOHAM.

Italy: Diagonal 77, No. 6-88; *Ambassador:* ANDREA CAGIATI.

Japan: Calle 86, No. 9-30; *Ambassador:* FATSUO FUKAI.

Korea: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lebanon: Calle 74, No. 12-44; *Ambassador:* (vacant), (also accred. to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru).

Mexico: Carrera 7, No. 52-98; *Ambassador:* CELESTINO HERRERA FRIMONT.

Nicaragua: Carrera 7, No. 66-99; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SALINAS MUÑOZ.

Norway: Caracas, Venezuela.

Netherlands: Calle 87, No. 9-55; *Ambassador:* TJARK A. MEURS.

Panama: Calle 92, No. 7-66; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Paraguay: Calle 51, No. 5-46; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO BARREIRO MAFFIODO.

Peru: Calle 76, No. 4-76; *Ambassador:* FERNÁN CISNEROS DIEZ CANSECO.

Portugal: Calle 70-A, No. 7-51; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIZ TRIGUEROS DE ARAGÃO.

Spain: Carrera 7A, No. 78-01; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MIGUEL RUIZ MORALES.

Sweden: Carrera 4, No. 72-55; *Ambassador:* INGVAR GRAVERS.

Switzerland: Calle 75, No. 8-70; *Ambassador:* JEAN MERMINOD.

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

U.A.R.: Carrera 19, No. 88-01; *Ambassador:* SALEH MURAD ABDEL FATTAH.

U.S.S.R.: Hotel Tequendama, Apdo. 730; *Ambassador:* NICOLAY ANDREYEVICH BELOUS.

United Kingdom: Calle 87, No. 10-50; *Ambassador:* THOMAS ROGERS.

U.S.A.: Carrera 3, No. 78-00; *Ambassador:* REYNOLD E. CARLSON.

Uruguay: Calle 90, No. 11-30; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE O. MAGNANI.

Vatican: Carrera 15, No. 36-33 (*Apostolic Nunciature*); *Nuncio:* JOSÉ PAUPINI.

Venezuela: Carrera 7, No. 85-12; *Ambassador:* JUAN OROPESA.

Yugoslavia: (address not available); *Ambassador:* MIRKO BASIC.

Colombia also has diplomatic relations with: Ethiopia, Greece, Jamaica, Romania, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago.

GOVERNORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Antioquia: JORGE PÉREZ ROMERO (L).
Atlántico: PRÓSPERO CARBONELL (C).
Bolivar: DONALDO BADEL (L).
Boyacá: ERNESTO ROA GÓMEZ (C).
Caldas: JAIME RESTREPO MEJÍA (C).
Cauca: JULIO ARBOLEDA VALENCIA (C).
César: ALFONSO ARAUJO CORTES (L).
Chocó: ESAU BECERRA CÓRDOBA (L).
Córdoba: ALFONSO ORDOZGOITIA (C).
Cundinamarca: JOAQUIN PIÑEROS CORPAS (C).
Guajira: SANTIAGO ALVAREZ (C).
Huila: AUGUSTO PAREDES TAMAYO (C).
Magdalena: SABAS SOCARRAS SÁNCHEZ (L).
Meta: FRANCISCO TONY LEÓN (L).
Nariño: RICARDO MARTÍNEZ MÚÑOZ (L).
Quindío: ANCÍZAR LÓPEZ (L).
Risaralda: CAMILO MEJÍA DUQUE (C).
Santander del Norte: ANGELINO DURÁN (C).
Santander del Sur: EDUARDO CAMACHO GAMBA (L).
Sucre: MANUEL ALVAREZ SAMPAYO (C).
Tolima: ARIEL ARMEL (L).
Valle: RODRIGO LLOREDA (C).

Bogotá D.E.: EMILIO URREA DELGADO (L).

(C) Conservative; (L) Liberal.

CONGRESS

Congress consists of the Senate (106 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (204 members elected for two years).

GENERAL ELECTIONS

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate†	House*
National Front:		
Official Liberal	46	95
Ospinista Conservative	23	46
Opposition:		
MRL‡	7	—
Rojaspinillistas (Anapo)	18	38
Alvarista Conservative	12	23
Others	—	2

† Elections of March 1966.
* Elections of March 1968.
‡ Rejoined National Front 1967.

Elections for both Houses of Congress are due in May 1970.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Following the Constitutional Amendment of 1957 the Conservatives and Liberals must hold political parity in Congress, the Cabinet, the Governorships, the Supreme Court and the Municipal Councils. The Conservatives and the Liberals are the only parties legally recognized, but other parties may function if they work through these basic parties.

The ten-year old government coalition between Conservatives and Liberals is known as the Frente de Transformación Nacional.

Partido Conservador: Bogotá; formerly divided into three factions, the Party became re-united in 1963; Leaders MARIANO OSPINA PÉREZ, GUILLERMO LEÓN VALENCIA.

Partido Liberal: Bogotá; divided 1958 into two factions: *Liberal Oficial*, part of the government coalition, led by ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO and CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO, and the *Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal*, leftist opposition group, led by ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSON and JUAN JOSÉ TURBAY; reunited 1967, Leaders Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TURBAY AYALA, Dr. ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSEN, Dr. AUGUSTO ESPINOSA VALDERRAMA, Dr. HERNANDO AGUDELO VILLA.

Alianza Nacional Popular (Anapo): Bogotá; totalitarian aims; Leaders: GUSTAVO ROJAS PINILLA, MARÍA EUGENIA ROJAS DE MORENO, JOSEFINA VALENCIA DE HUBACH.

Partido Comunista: banned in Colombia.

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas (FARC): left wing, includes communists; Leader PEDRO ANTONIO MARÍN.

Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN): guerrillas; Leader FABIO VÁZQUES CASTAÑO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Justice, which sits in Bogotá, is divided into three subsidiary courts of Civil Cassation, Criminal Cassation and Labour Cassation. The twenty judges of the Supreme Court are elected for life; vacancies are filled by election by the members. For matters of great importance and government business, the three courts of the Supreme Court sit together as a Plenary Court.

The country is divided into judicial districts, each of which has a superior court of three or more judges. There are also other Courts of Justice for each judicial district, and judges for each province and municipality.

Attorney-General: Dr. MARIO ARAMBURO.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

Liberals	*Conservatives*
CARLOS PELÁEZ TRUJILLO	EFRÉN OSEJO PEÑA
HUMBERTO BARRERA DOMÍNGUEZ	GUSTAVO FAJARDO PINZÓN
EZEQUIEL LÓPEZ DE LA PAVA	JULIO RONCALLO ACOSTA
LUIS CARLOS ZAMBRANO	RAMIRO ARAÚJO GRAU
SIMÓN MONTERO TORRES	SAMUEL BARRIENTOS R.
FLAVIO CABRERA DUSSÁN	IGNACIO GÓMEZ POSSE
FERNANDO HINESTROZA	GUILLERMO OSPINA FERNÁNDEZ
EDUARDO FERNÁNDEZ BOTERO	ANTONIO MORENO MOSQUERA
ADÁN ARRIAGA ANDRADE	JOSÉ ENRIQUE ARBOLEDA V.
CROTATAS LONDOÑO	JUAN BENAVÍDEZ PATRÓN
	EDMUNDO HARKER PUYANA

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of 90 per cent of the population.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishops:

Archbishop of Bogotá and Primate of Colombia: H.E. Cardinal LUIS CONCHA-CÓRDOBA.
Barranquilla: Most Rev. GERMÁN VILLA GAVIVRIA.
Cali: Most Rev. ALBERTO URIBE URDANETA.
Cartagena: Most Rev. JOSÉ IGNACIO LÓPEZ UMAÑA.
Manizales: Most Rev. ARTURO DUQUE VILLEGAS.
Medellín: Most Rev. TULIO BOTERO SALAZAR.
Nueva Pamplona: Most Rev. ALFREDO RUBIO DÍAZ.
Popayán: Most Rev. MIGUEL ANGEL ARCE VIVAS.
Tunja: Most Rev. ANGEL MARÍA OCAMPO BERRÍO.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Protestants: 100,000 adherents with 286 churches; 211 schools with 488 teachers and 11,635 pupils.

Jews: 25,000 strong community with 66 synagogues.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

BOGOTÁ

Diario Oficial: Carrera 15, No. 56 Sur; f. 1864; official Government paper.

El Espectador: Carrera 68, Calle 19; f. 1887; morning and evening, Sunday morning only; Liberal; Dir. GUILLERMO CANO; Editor LUIS GABRIEL CANO; circ. 211,000.

El Siglo: Calle 15, No. 13-26; f. 1925; Conservative; daily; Dir.-Editor ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 50,000.

El Tiempo: Avda. Jiménez 6-77; f. 1911; morning; Liberal; Editor ROBERTO GARCÍA PEÑA; circ. 200,000 weekdays, 400,000 Sundays.

La República: Calle 16, No. 4-96; f. 1953; Conservative; morning; circ. 50,000; Dir. SILVIO VILLEGAS.

BARRANQUILLA

Diario del Caribe: f. 1946; daily; Conservative; Dir. JULIO MARÍA SANTODOMINGO; circ. 24,640.

El Heraldo: Calle 38, No. 40-70; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 33,000.

El Nacional: Calle 34, 36-122; f. 1945; evening; Liberal; Dir. JULIAN DEVIS ECHANDÍA; circ. 24,003.

La Prensa: Carrera 43, 45-47; f. 1928; morning; Independent; Editor CARLOS MARTÍNEZ APARICIO.

BUCARAMANGA

El Deber: f. 1923; morning; Conservative; Dir. EFRAIM OREJARENA RUEDA; circ. 21,000.

El Frente: Apdo. Aéreo 665; f. 1942; daily, morning; Conservative; Dirs. Dr. RAFAEL ORTIZ GONZÁLEZ, Dr. CIRO LÓPEZ MENDOZA; Editor CIRO GÓMEZ MEJÍA; circ. 25,000.

Vanguardia Liberal: Calle 34, No. 13-42; f. 1919; morning; Liberal; Dir. ALEJANDRO GALVIS GALVIS; London representatives: S. S. Koppe & Co Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; circ. 22,000.

CALI

El Crisol: f. 1930; Liberal; morning; Dir. RAFAEL I. RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 15,000.

El País: Carrera 4, No. 11-33, Piso 3; f. 1950; Conservative; morning; Dir. ALVARO LLOREDA; circ. 99,824.

Occidente: Calle 12, No. 5-22; f. 1961; Conservative; morning; Dir. ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 60,000.

CARTAGENA

Diario de la Costa: Centro Calle 35A, No. 8-59, Avda. Escallón; f. 1915; morning; Conservative; Dir. RAFAEL ESCALÓN VILLA; circ. 20,000.

El Pueblo: morning; independent; Dir. VICENTE MARTÍNEZ.

El Universal: Centro Calle 31, No. 3-81, Calle San Juan de Diós; f.1948; daily; Liberal; Dir. D. LÓPEZ ESCAURIAZA; circ. 5,000.

CÚCUTA

Comentarios: morning; Liberal; Dir. José MANUEL VILLALOBOS.

Diario de la Frontera: f. 1950; morning; Conservative; Dir. LUIS PARRA BOLÍVAR; circ. 15,000.

IBAGUÉ

El Cronista: daily except Monday.

MANIZALES

Diario Matinal: Carrera 20, No. 21-41, Apdo. Postal 236, Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. Dr. ARTURO GÓMEZ; Man. BERNARDO GIRALDO A.; circ. 24,000/26,000.

La Patria: Carrera 20, 21/51, Apdo. 236, Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. GONZALO JARAMILLO J.; circ. 25,000.

MEDELLÍN

El Colombiano: Calle 54, No. 51-22; f. 1912 (oldest daily in Antioquia); morning; Conservative; Editor JUAN ZULETA FERRER; Pub. JULIO C. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 90,000.

El Correo: Carrera 51, No. 54-28; f. 1913; Liberal; daily; Dir. ADOLFO L. GÓMEZ; circ. 17,500.

El Diario: Calle 50, No. 64B-52; f. 1930; evening; Liberal Independent; Dir. JOHN GÓMEZ RESTREPO; circ. 20,000.

PASTO

El Derecho: Plaza de Cristo Rey, Apdo. 74; f. 1928; Dir. E. FIGUEROA CORAL; circ. 5,000.

El Radio: Calle 15, No. 28–30; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. CARLOS CÉSAR PUYANA; circ. 4,200.

PEREIRA

El Diario: Calle 18, 6-48, Apdo. Nac. 52, Aéreo 20; f. 1929; evening; Liberal; Dir. EDUARDO CORREA URIBE; circ. 13,000.

El Imparcial: f. 1948; evening; Dir. RAFAEL CANO GIRALDO; circ. 15,000.

POPAYÁN

El Liberal: Apdo. Aéreo 538, Nacional 43; f. 1938; daily; Dir. GERARDO FERNANDE C.; Chief Editor CARLOS VALENCIA MOSQUERA; circ. 25,000.

SANTA MARTA

La Época.

El Estado: Acequia 27; f. 1921; Mon., Wed. and Fri. evenings; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA.

El Informador: f. 1921; daily; Liberal; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA; circ. 9,000.

Vanguardia.

SINCELEJO

El Anunciador.

El Cenit.

PERIODICALS

BOGOTÁ

Alianza Popular: weekly; owner G. ROJAS PINILLA.

Batalla del Pueblo: f. 1962; bi-weekly; left-wing; Editor LUIS EMIRO VALENCIA.

Boletín Informativo: Apdo. 1310; fortnightly; Zionist organ; Dir. AZRIEL CELNIK.

Bolivar, Revista Colombiana de Cultura: División de Divulgación Cultural, Sección de Publicaciones, Ministerio de Educación Nacional, Apdo. Nac. 486, Aéreo 10586; f. 1951; successor to Revista de las Indias (f. 1938); appeared monthly until 1953; recommenced publication 1957; quarterly official publication of the Ministry of Education; literary, historical and critical; Dir. Dr. JULIO AGUIRRE QUINTERO.

Calle, La: weekly; Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal.

El Campesino: Carrera 39a, 15-11, Bogotá; f. 1958; weekly; Catholic; Dir. LUIS ZORNOSA FALLA; circ. 105,486.

El Catolicismo: Apdo. Aéreo 12333; f. 1889; weekly; Catholic cultural; circ. 15,000.

Cenicafé: Chinchiná, Caldas; publ. by National Centre for Coffee Research; f. 1949; quarterly; circ. 3,000; Dir. SILVIO ECHEVERRI.

Colombia Filatélica: monthly.

Correo Universitario: Apdo. 2509; f. 1944; monthly; university gazette; Dir. JAIME IBAÑEZ.

Cromos Magazine: Ave. 22, No. 19A/55, Apdo. Nac. 442, Aéreo 5314; f. 1916; weekly; illustrated; general news; Dir. JAIME RESTREPO; circ. 30,489.

El Gráfico: Calle 14, No. 8-74.

El Mes Financiero y Económico: monthly; financial news.

Estampa: Apdo. Aéreo 4160; f. 1938; weekly; Independent; Dir. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DORRIEN; circ. 17,740.

Ingeniería y Arquitectura: every two months.

Lecturas, Libros e Ideas: literary periodical.

Mujer de America (*Madame of America*): Apdo. 10634, Bogotá; f. 1960; Editor-Pres. FLOR ROMERO DE NOHRA; women's periodical; circ. 40,000.

Menorah: Apdo. Aéreo 9081, Bogotá; f. 1950; Independent monthly review for the Jewish community; Dir. ELIÉCER CELNIK; circ. 10,000.

Nuestra Senda: Calle 20, No. 4-81, Apdo. 1627; f. 1940; weekly; organ of Jewish colony; Dir. Dr. JOSEPH GRUTZENDLER.

La Nueva Prensa: f. 1961; weekly; anti-Government; Editor ALBERTO ZALAMEA.

Orientación Revolucionaria: monthly; left-wing; Editor GLORIA GAITÁN.

Proa: Calle 13, 9-20; f. 1946; monthly architectural and artistic review; Propr. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ; circ. 2,500.

Reconquista (Revista).

Revista del Banco de la República: financial and economic review.

Revista Cafetera de Colombia: Avda. Jiménez 7-65; organ of the National Federation of Coffee Growers.

Revista Colombiana del Trabajo: industrial and labour news.

Revista Comercial: Carrera 6, No. 11-57.

Revista del Ejército: Ministerio de Defensa, Bogotá, D.E.; f. 1961; military review; twice monthly; circ. 8,000; Editor Major RAMIRO ZAMBRANO. C.

Revista Javeriana: Catholic monthly; Dir. P. ANGEL VALTIERRA.

Revista Nacional de Agricultura: Carrera 10a, No. 14-56, 3° piso; f. 1906; publ. by The Agricultural Society of Colombia; monthly; Dir. CARLOS JOSÉ GONZALES M.; circ. 6,000.

The Review: Bank of London and Montreal, Ltd., Carrera 8, 1446/50; Head Office: Nassau; banking, trade, industry, agriculture; monthly.

Rutas: Carrera 6, No. 11-57.

Sábado: weekly.

SETT: f. 1962; literary and political; monthly of MRL.

Sucesos: f. 1956; magazine.

UNIOS: Labour monthly.

Vanguardia: f. 1962; weekly of MRL.

Viajes.

La Vida Rural: monthly.

Visión: illustrated news magazine; Editor ALBERTO LLERAS; circ. 170,000.

Voz Proletaria: Bogotá; f. 1963; weekly; Communist.

PRESS AGENCIES

Bogotá

ANSA: Carrera 30, Calle 26, No. 39-21; Bureau Chief URIEL OSPINA.

AP: Edif. Condominio Parque Santander, Carrera 6, No. 14-98, Of. 1104; Bureau Chief DANIEL HARKER.

Novosti: Carrera 16A, No. 17-30; Bureau Chief JOSÉ ARIZALA.

Cali

UPI: Edif. Ulpiano Lloreda, Plaza de Caicedo, Of. 201; Bureau Chief LUIS JORGE MAHECHA.

Tass is also represented in Colombia.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Colombiana de Periodistas: Carrera 10, No. 19-64, Oficina 801, Bogotá.

PUBLISHERS

Alvaro Marín: Avenida Jiménez, No. 9-47, Bogotá.

Aedita Editores, Ltda.: Avda. 22, No. 19A/55, Bogotá; f. 1916; JAIME RESTREPO.

Bibliográfica Colombiana Ltda.: Carrera 7A, No. 24-72, Bogotá; education, journalism.

Cultura Colombiana: Carrera 9, 16-72, Apdo. Aéreo 6307, Bogotá.

Ediciones Tercer Mundo: Transversal 6, No. 27-10; Apdo. Aéreo 4817, Bogotá; politics, psychology, sociology, fiction.

Editorial Albon: Calle 53, Apdo. Aéreo 1953, Medellín.

Editorial Andes: Carrera 39A, No. 15-11, Apdo. Aéreo 7170; Bogotá.

Editorial Antares: Calle 13, No. 6-82, 10° piso, Bogotá; commerce, industry.

Editorial Bedout: Avenida Jiménez 9-47, Apdo. Aéreo 12050, Bogotá.

Editorial Bolívar: Apdo. Aéreo 4160, Bogotá; f. 1938; Dir. and Prop. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DORRIEN; publ. periodicals incl. *Estampa*, *Bachue* (monthly), *Laboratorio* (quarterly).

Editorial "El Diario": Calle 18, No. 17-30, Pereira.

Editorial Kapelusz Colombiana: Carrera 12, No. 15/99, Bogotá.

Ediciones Lerner: Avenida Jiménez 4-33, Apdo. Aéreo 12050, Bogotá.

Editorial Lumen Christi, S.A.: Calle 12, No. 3-12, Bogotá; religion, belles lettres, fiction.

Editorial Norma: Calle 19, No. 6-68, 2°, Apdo. Aéreo 4344, Bogotá.

Editorial Temis Ltda.: Calle 13, No. 6-45, Apdo. Aéreo 5941, Bogotá; law, sociology, politics.

E. Ospina-Racines: Edificio Tejada 602, Apdo. P.29-71; Bogotá; f. 1940; weekly; publications on petroleum, Dir. E. OSPINA-RACINES.

Empresa Editorial "La Patria": Carrera 20, 21-51, Apdo. 236, Apdo. Aéreo 70, Manizales; f. 1921; Pres. GONZALO JARAMILLO J.; Man. LUIS FERNANDO BOTERO R.

Editorial Librería Voluntad, Ltda.: Carrera 7, Nos. 12-54, Bogotá; f. 1928; Man. Dir. Dr. SAMUEL DE BEDOUT T.

Herder Editorial y Librería Ltda.: Apdo. Nacional 3141, Bogotá; philosophy, religion.

Instituto Caro y Cuervo: Apdo. Aéreo 20002, Bogotá; f. 1942; philology and general linguistics; Dir. J. M. RIVAS SACCONI.

Legislación Económica: Avenida Jiménez 8-49, 2° Apdo. Aéreo 8646, Bogotá.

Minerva Editorial: Carrera 9, No. 7-72, Bogotá.

Universidad Nacional: Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá.

Universidad Externada de Colombia: Carrera 16, No. 24-25, Bogotá.

Universidad Industrial de Santander: Apdo. Aéreo 678, Bucaramanga.

PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

Acoeditores: Avenida Jiménez 10-34, Bogotá.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1969 there were 2,214,000 radio licences.

Ministerio de Comunicaciones, División de Telecomunicaciones: Bogotá; broadcasting authority in Colombia; Dir.-Gen. A. TAPIAS ROCHA.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Transversal 17, No. 25/65, Bogotá; official broadcasting station; f. 1940; Dir.-Gen. W. FADUL.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Cadena Nacional, S.A.: Apdo. Aéreo 1244, Medellín; Pres. ROBERTO JAIRO ARANGO MEJÍA.

Caracol-Primera Cadena Radial Colombiana: Calle 19, 8–48, Bogotá; Pres. F. LONDOÑO; Dir.-Gen. A. TORO.

Circuito Radial ABC, S.A.: Apdo. Aéreo 1771, Apdo. 206, Cartagena; Propr. R. FUENTES; Man. NELSON FUENTES MARTÍNEZ.

There are 217 commercial stations and 15 cultural stations.

COMMERCIAL RADIO FEDERATION

Federación Nacional de Estaciones Radiofónicas: Bogotá; all commercial stations belong to the federation.

TELEVISION

Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Apdo. Nacional 1824, Bogotá; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. LUIS EDUARDO FONSECA; owns and operates a 14-station TV and radio broadcasting network; mainly cultural and educational programmes, although commercials are permitted.

Telebogotá: Calle 22, No. 6-27, Piso 6, Bogotá; official comm.; Dir.-Gen. CONSUELO DE MONTEJO.

In 1969 there were 622,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts are given in pesos.)

BANKING

Superintendencia Bancaria: Calle 16, No. 5-13, Bogotá; First Superintendent CARLOS NAVIA RAFFO.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de la República: Bogotá, Carrera 7A, No. 14-78, Apdo. postal 402, Aéreo 3531; f. 1923; cap. p.u. 153.9m., dep. 9,847m. (Dec. 1969); Gen. Man. Dr. GERMÁN BOTERO DE LOS RÍOS.

Fondo para Inversiones Privadas: f. 1963 as a special account of the Banco de la República; loans and grants (1963–69) 1,113m. pesos plus U.S. $18m.; projects supported must relate directly to increased agricultural or industrial productivity.

BOGOTÁ

Banco de América Latina: Calle 13, No. 8-23; Man. HERNÁN GAITÁN PARDO.

Banco Cafetero: Avda. Jiménez No. 7-65, Apdo. Aéreo 6824; f. 1953; cap. 313m., dep. 1,355m. (Jan. 1969); Gen. Man. RAFAEL MONTEJO ESCOBAR.

Banco Central Hipotecario: Carrera 6A, No. 15-32/48; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 91.8m., dep. 533.8m. (Dec. 1968); Man. Dr. JORGE CORTÉS BOSHELL.

Banco de Bogotá: Carrera 10, No. 14-33; f. 1870; cap. 172m., dep. 2,340m. (Dec. 1968); Gen. Man. JORGE MEJÍA SALAZAR.

Banco de Colombia: Carrera 8A, Nos.13-25/27; f. 1875; Pres. EDUARDO SOTO POMBO.

Banco de Construcción y Desarrollo: Carrera 10, No. 16-43, Apdo. Aéreo 6454, Bogotá; f. 1963; cap. and dep. 112m.; Gen. Man. A. J. HEEB.

Banco de la Vivienda y Ahorro: f. 1966; housing and savings bank; cap. 50m. subscribed by government; under auspices of Superintendencia de Bancos.

Banco de los Andes: f. 1910; cap. 20.7m., dep. 265m. (June 1967); Gen. Man. CARLOS VILLAVECES R.

Banco del Comercio: Calle 13, No. 8-52; f. 1949; cap. 15m., dep. 2,000m. (Dec. 1969); Gen. Man. CAMILO HERRERA PRADO.

Banco Ganadero: Carrera 8A, No. 13-42, Bogotá; cattle finance and credits; Gen. Man. ARTURO BONNET TRUJILLO.

Banco Grancolombiana: Carrera 7A, No. 13-41, Bogotá; f. 1961; cap. 500m., res. 125m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JAIME MICHELSON URIBE; Gen. Man. JORGE MONCALEANO ROMERO.

Banco Popular: Calle 17, No. 7-43; Man. EDUARDO NIETO CALDERÓN.

Banco de la Sábana: Calle 14, No. 6-88; Man. GUILLERMO RONDEROS DURAN.

Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero: Avda. Jiménez de Quesada 8-32; f. 1931; Gen. Man. Dr. MIGUEL GARCÍA HERREROS.

BARRANQUILLA

Banco de la Costa: Man. HUMBERTO MAZZILLI.

BUCARAMANGA

Banco Santander: Man. JAIME RODRÍGUEZ SILVA.

MANIZALES

Banco de Caldas: Man. ALVARO MEJÍA.

MEDELLÍN

Banco Comercial Antioqueño: Calle Colombia; f. 1912; cap. 158m., dep. 1,330m. (1969); Chair. JORGE ESCOBAR; Pres. VICENTE URIBE RENDÓN.

Banco Industrial Colombiano: Calle 50, 51-66; f. 1945; cap. 59m., dep. 925m. (Dec. 1968); Man. IVAN CORREA ARANGO.

POPAYÁN

Banco del Estado: Man. JULIO ARBOLEDA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Bogotá; Man. MANUEL DOMINGO.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; Carrera 8, 15-46/60, Bogotá; agencies in Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellín; Man. C. RAVENHILL WILSON.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.: Paris; Carrera 8A, No. 15-42, Apdo. Aéreo 3440, Bogotá; Man. Dr. ALFREDO MIANI.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: Paris; Calle 13, No. 7-60, Bogotá; Bogotá office since 1954; Man. PIERRE LAMON; brs. in Bogotá (2), Cali.

First National City Bank: New York; Avenida Jiménez, No. 8-89, Bogotá; brs. in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali, Cartagena, Medellín; Man. RICHARD VALELLY.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Apdo. 3438, Carrera 8A, No. 14-45 Bogotá; brs. in principal towns; District Gen. Man. D. MICHIE.

DEVELOPMENT

Corporación Financiera de Caldas: Edificio Banco del Comercio, piso 11, Apdo. 460, Manizales; f. 1961; private development company; cap. p.u. 79.6m., res. 22.6m.; helped found 13 industrial corporations in Caldas; Pres. ROBERTO OCAMPO M.

Corporación Financiera del Caribe: Calle 13, No. 8-38, Bogotá; f. 1967 under auspices of Banco de Colombia; initial cap. 10m.; Pres. ERNESTO B. ENGEL.

Corporación Financiera Colombiana: Carrera 13, No. 26-45, pisos 7/8, Apdo. 11843, Bogotá; f. 1959; private development bank; cap. 200m.; Pres. IGNACIO COPETE LIZARRALDE.

Corporación Financiera Nacional: Medellín; f. 1959; private development company; Pres. JOSÉ GUTIÉRREZ GÓMEZ; Vice-Pres. CARLOS RESTREPO DUMIT.

Corporación Financiera Popular: Calle 17, No. 7-43, 5°, Apdo. Aéreo 5179, Bogotá; f. 1967; an affiliate of the Banco Popular; initial cap. 50m.; to provide loans and technical assistance to medium-sized and small industries; Pres. HUMBERTO TORO CARDONA.

Corporatión Financiera de Santander: Calle 35, No. 16-52, piso 4, Bucaramanga; f. 1966; cap. 20m., to be raised to 40m.; Pres. GUSTAVO LIÉVANO.

Corporación Financiera del Norte: Barranquilla; Pres. ALVARO JARAMILLO V.

Corporación Financiera del Norte: Cali; Pres. BENJAMÍN MARTÍNEZ M.

Corporación Financiera del Transporte: Calle 37, No. 8-43, Bogotá; Pres. LUIS AUGUSTO MURCIA.

"Cofiagro" Corporación Financiera de Fomento Agropecuario y de Exportación: Calle 12, No. 7-32, 11°, Bogotá; Pres. JUAN VIERA JARAMILLO.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial, Corporación Financiera: Carrera 6, No. 15-32, 11°-12°; Pres. MIGUEL FADUL.

Corporación Financiera de Occidente: Pereira; Pres. GERMÁN GAVIRIA VÉLEZ.

Grancolombiana Corporación Financiera S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 14-23, Bogotá; Pres. JAIME URIBE.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Bancaria: Edificio Banco de la República, Calle 13, 8-39, 2° piso, Bogotá; f. 1936; 26 mem. banks; Pres. JORGE MEJÍA PALACIO; cap. 2.7m., dep. 10.1m.; publs. *Boletín Informativo* (mems. only), *Información Financiera.*

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Bogotá: Calle 14, No. 8-79, Bogotá; f. 1928; Pres. DANIEL JARAMILLO F.

There is also a stock exchange at Medellín.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL COMPANIES

Aseguradora Mercantil S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 13-52, Apdo. Aéreo 6774, Bogotá; f. 1951; Pres. JAIME CABALLERO U.; Man. ALVARO AZCUÉNAGA M.

Aseguradora Grancolombiana S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 14-27, Bogotá; Pres. JAIME MICHELSON U.

Aseguradora del Valle: Cali; Man. MARTÍN HINCAPIE O.

Compañía de Seguros, Bolívar: Edificio Bolívar, Carrera 10A, No. 16-39, Apdo. Aéreo 597, Bogotá; f. 1939; Man. ENRIQUE CORTÉS R.

Compañía de Seguros, La Andina: Edificio Camacol, Carrera 10, No. 19-65, Apdo. Aéreo 3838, Bogotá; f. 1937; Man. BRIAN H. SCOTT.

Compañías Aliadas de Seguros S.A.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46, 5°, Bogotá.

Compañía Agrícola de Seguros S.A.: Calle 14, No. 12-50, 9°, Bogotá; Pres. ARIEL JARAMILLO A.

Campañía de Seguros Generales, Aurora S.A.: Carrera 10, No. 19-65, 3°; Man. MARIO GUSSONI S.

Compañía Central de Seguros S.A.: Edificio Banco, Central Hipotecario, Carrera 6A, 15-32, 15°, Apdo. Aéreo 5764, Bogotá; f. 1956; Man. EFREN OSSA G.

Compañía Colombiana de Seguros: Carrera 7A, No. 17-01, Apdo. Aéreo 3537, Bogotá; f. 1874; Pres. JAVIER RAMIREZ SOTO.

Compañía de Seguros La Fenix de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46, 3°, Bogotá; Man. PHILIP M. TIBBLE.

Compañía Granadina de Seguros S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 8-29, Apdo. Aéreo 6889, Bogotá; f. 1945; separate life office; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO DE RUGGIERO

Compañía de Seguros La Continental: Edificio Internacional, Calle 26, No. 13/06/34, 9°, Bogotá; Man. ROBERT B. GARRISON.

Compañía de Seguros del Pacífico: Cali; Man. RAFAEL NAVIA GONZÁLEZ.

Compañía Suramericana de Seguros: Edificio Suramericana, Carrera 52, No. 50-13, Apdo. Aéreo 780, Medellín; f. 1944; Pres. JORGE MOLINA M.

Inmobiliára de Seguros S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 9-43, Bogotá; Man. RAFAEL GOMÉZ R.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros S.A.: Calle 15, No. 9-18, Bogotá; Man. MARIO LASERNA HOYOS

La Nacional Compañía de Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.: Calle 16, No. 6-34, Bogotá; f. 1952; Pres. BERNARDO SAIZ DE CASTRO; Man. PIERRE LAMAT.

La Libertad, Compañía de Seguros Generales y de Vida S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 7-25, 3°, Bogotá; Pres. GERARDO HERNÁNDEZ FERIA.

La Previsora: Avenida Jiménez, No. 9-14, Bogotá; Man. FLAVIO CRUZ P.

La Unión, Compañía General de Seguros de Crédito, S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 8-49, Bogotá; Man. FRANCISCO PÉREZ P.

Reaseguradara de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 10, No. 15-22, 10°, Bogotá; Man. RODRIGO VÁSQUEZ.

Seguros Colómbia S.A.: Carrera 10, No. 16-92, 5°, Bogotá; Man. Dr. JAIME VARÓN MOJICA

Seguros Médicos Volontarios: Carrera 10A, No. 19-65, 2°, Bogotá; Man. FERNANDO GÓMEZ B.

Seguros Parea S.A.: Carrera 10A, No. 15-22, 2°, Bogotá; Man. CARLOS PACHECO D.

Seguros Tequendama: Carrera 7A, No. 13-52, 3°, Bogotá; Pres. JAIME CABALLERO U.

Seguros Universal S.A.: Calle 17, No. 10-16, Bogotá; Man. RAFAEL SAMUDIO M.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 9A, Nos. 16-21, Bogotá; f. 1878; 355 mem. organizations; Pres. Dn. MANUEL TRUJILLO VENEGAS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO SANTOS SILVA; publs. *Boletín Semanal, Servicio Informativo Quincenal.*

Comité del Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 7, No. 13-41 (1001), Bogotá; Sec. C. PUYO DELGADO.

There are also local Chambers of Commerce in the capital towns of all the Departments and in many of the other trading centres. Among these are:

Cámara de Comercio de Armenia: Apdo. 595, Armenia, Quindio; f. 1934; Pres. ADALBERTO HOLGUIN; Sec. Dr. JOSUÉ MORENO JARAMILLO; publ. *Quindio Comercial.*

Cámara de Comercio de Barranquilla: Apdo. Aéreo 12, Barranquilla; f. 1916; 500 mems.; Pres. ERNESTO CORTISSOZ; Sec. JORGE ARRAZOLA MADRID; publ. *Boletín Semanal CCC*, 6,000 copies.

Cámara de Comercio de Bucaramanga: Calle 36, No. 17-64, Apdo. Nac. 221, Aéreo 973, Bucaramanga, Santander; f. 1915; Pres. GUSTAVO LIÉVANO FONSECA; Sec. ERNESTO SUÁREZ RUEDA; publ. *Organización Comercial* (monthly review).

Cámara de Comercio de Cali: Afiliados 571, Apdo. 140, Aéreo 1565, Cali, Valle de Cauca; f. 1910; 209 mems.; Pres. LUIS EDUARDO LOURIDO; Sec. ALFONSO DE FRANCISCO B.; publ. *Noticiario Comercial, Noticiario Comercial-Suplemento, Boletín Informativo.*

Cámara de Comercio de Honda: Edificio Nacional, Honda, Tolima; f. 1924; Pres. CARLOS CORREA MACHADO; Sec. LUIS MARÍA ARTEAGA.

Cámara de Comercio de Ibagué: Carrera 4a, No. 13-34, Apdo. 34, Ibagué, Tolima; f. 1928; 18 mems.; Pres. CARLOS J. MARTÍNEZ G.; publ. monthly review.

Cámara de Comercio de Manizales: Calle 22, No. 21-48, Apdo. Nacional 4, Aéreo 117, Manizales, Caldas; f. 1913; Pres. Dr. JAIME RESTREPO MEJÍA; Sec. Dr. EMILIO ECHEVERRI MEJÍA; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio de Medellín: Medellín, Antioquía; f. 1904; 160 mems.; Pres. Dr. JORGE ESCOVAR; publ. *Boletín* (weekly).

Cámara de Comercio de Pasto: Calle 18, No. 25-31, Pasto, Nariño; 9 mems.; Pres. EMILIANO DÍAZ DEL CASTILLO Z.; Sec. EDGAR PUERTAS R.; publ. *Boletín.*

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Planeación: Bogotá; supervises and administers development projects; investments by government, state enterprises and local authorities (1968); 7,900m. pesos.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones: Bogotá; f. 1967; aims to diversify exports, strengthen the balance of payments and augment the volume of trade, by granting financial aid for export operations and acting as consultant to export firms, also undertaking market studies.

Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo—Fonade: Bogotá; f. 1968; responsible for channelling loans towards economic development projects; administered by a committee under the head of the *Departamento Administrativo de Plancación* and made up of technicians and officials of planning organizations and the Banco de la República.

Instituto de Aprovechamiento de Aguas y Fomento Eléctrico—Electraguas: Bogotá; semi-official undertaking operating on a nation-wide scale through 14 subsidiary companies; concerned in the generation and distribution of electric power.

Instituto de Fomento Algonodero: Bogotá; official government cotton and oil development office.

Instituto de Fomento Electrico y Aprovechamiento de Aguas (Electraguas): Bogotá; total investment (1969) 3,000m. pesos, chiefly in Bogotá and Medellín areas.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial: Bogotá; government-sponsored industrial development agency; Dir. MIGUEL FADUL.

Instituto de Fomento Tabacalero (IFT): Apdo. Aéreo No. 6420, Bogotá f. 1954; tobacco development association; Man. Dr. AURELIO MARTÍNEZ CANABAL.

Instituto de Reforma Agraria: Bogotá; f. 1962; aims to improve farm productivity by constructing irrigation and drainage facilities, encourage crop diversification and provide technical assistance and loans; in 1966 42,000 families were granted a total of 1.5m. hectares of land.

EMPLOYERS' AND PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Colombiana Popular de Industriales (ACOPI): Kra 6 11-87, Bogotá; f. 1951; association of small industrialists; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO PRECIADO G.; Exec. Sec. Dr. LUIS B. CARVAJAL C.; publ. *Colombia Industrial.*

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar—Asocaña: Apdo. Aéreo 44-48, Cali; f. 1959; sugar planters' association; Pres. JAIME LOZANO.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (*National Assen. of Manufacturers*): Edificio La Ceiba, 12th Floor, Apdo. Aéreo 997, Medellín; f. 1944; 560 mems.; Pres. Dr. LUCIANO ELEJALDE; 7 brs.; publs. *Boletín Andi, Boletín Bibliográfico, Carta Mensual, Revista Trimestral.*

Compañía Distribuidora de Azúcares: Bogotá; f. 1963; Pres. RAFAEL DELGADO BARRENECHE.

Confederación Colombiana de Ganaderos: Carrera 8, No. 13-61, piso 8°, Bogotá; Apdo. 9709; f. 1963; cattle raisers' association; about 20,000 affiliates; Exec. Dirs. MIGUEL SANTAMARÍA DÁVILA; DEMETRIO PARRA; JUAN ANTONIO PARDO; EDUARDO MATUK; publs. *Boletín Fedegán* (weekly), *Revista Nacional de Ganadería, Carta Mensual de Ganadería.*

Federación de Cultivadores de Cacao: Bogotá; cocoa farmers' association.

Federación Nacional de Algodoneras: Bogotá; federation of cotton raisers; Man. LEONIDAS LONDOÑO Y LONDOÑO.

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (*National Federation of Coffee Growers*): Av. Jiménez de Quesada 7-65, Bogotá; f. 1927; 120,000 mems.; Man. ARTURO GÓMEZ JARAMILLO; publs. *Boletín, Revista* (bi-annual)

Federación Nacional de Comerciantes (FENALCO) (*National Federation of Tradesmen*): Apdo Aéreo No 4405, Bogotá; f. 1945; Pres. JOSÉ RAIMUNDO SOJO ZAMBRANO; publ. *Boletín "Fenalco".*

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

Universidad de Antioquia: Apdo. Postal 229, Medellín; 570 teachers, 4,467 students.

Universidad del Atlántico: Carrera 43, No. 50-53, Apdo. Aéreo 1890, Barranquilla; 145 teachers, 2,057 students.

Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana: Calle 50, No. 55-50, Apdo. Aéreo 3455, Medellín; 170 teachers, 1,200 students.

Universidad de Caldas: Apdo. Aéreo 275, Manizales; 192 teachers, 1,360 students.

Universidad de Cartagena: Apdo. Postal 195, Cartagena; 1,642 students.

Universidad del Cauca: Popayán; 800 teachers, 1,540 students.

Fundación Universidad Central: Calle 21, No. 9-18, Apdo. Aéreo 5896, Bogotá.

Universidad Nacional de Colombia: Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá; 1,959 teachers, 13,038 students.

Universidad de Córdoba: Apdo. Aéreo 354, Montería.

Universidad Distrital "Francisco José de Caldas": Carrera 8, No. 40-78, Bogotá; 105 teachers; 750 students.

Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Femenina: Calle 72, No. 11-60, Bogotá; 63 teachers, 927 students.

Universidad Femenina de Santander: Bucaramanga.

Universidad Industrial de Santander: Apdo. Aéreo 678, Bucaramanga; 231 teachers, 2,199 students.

Universidad de Nariño Carrera 22, No. 18-109, Pasto, Nariño; 136 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universidad del Quindío: Carrera 16, No. 20-15, Armenia.

Universidad del Tolima: Apdo. Aéreo 546, Ibagué; 145 teachers, 1,151 students.

Universidad del Valle: Carrera 12 Sur con Calle Sur, Apdo. Aéreo 2188, Cali; 450 professors, 3,318 students.

Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia: Tunja, Boyacá; 162 teachers, 2,553 students.

Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira: Carrera 13, No. 18-56, Apdo. Aéreo 97, Pereira; 90 teachers, 1,000 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Fundación Universidad de América: Calle 10, No. 6-44, Casa de los Derechos, Bogotá; 261 teachers, 1,920 students.

Fundación Universidad de Bogotá "Jorge Tadeo Lozano": Carrera 7, No. 23-08, Bogotá; 150 teachers, 1,200 students.

Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana: Apdo. Nacional 109, Medellín; 517 teachers, 8,058 students.

Universidad Externado de Colombia: Carrera 16, No. 24-45, Bogotá; 6 teachers, 500 students.

Universidad de la Gran Colombia: Carrera 6, No. 13-92, Bogotá.

Pontificia Universidad Javeriana: Carrera 7A, No. 40-62, Apdo. Aéreo 5315, Bogotá; 618 teachers, 6,263 students.

Universidad Libre: Carrera 6, 8-06, Bogotá; 220 teachers, 1,850 students.

Universidad de los Andes: Calle 18-A, Carrera 1-E, Apdo. Aéreo 4976, Bogotá; 250 teachers, 2,633 students.

Universidad de Medellín: Calle 31, No. 83-B-150, Medellín; 150 teachers, 1,846 students.

Universidad Santiago de Cali: Apdo. Aéreo 4102, Cali.

Universidad de Santo Tomás de Aquino: Carrera 9a, No. 51-23, Bogotá.

Universidad Social Católica de La Salle: Calle 43, No. 8-39, Bogotá.

Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario: Calle 14, Nos. 6-25, Bogotá.

Universidad Tecnológica del Magdalena: Carrera 2A, No. 16-44, Santa Marta.

Universidad Libre Seccional del Atlántico: Carrera 46, No. 64-53, Barranquilla.

Colegio Mayor de San Buenaventura: Calle 72, No. 10-88, Apdo. Nacional 7942, Chapinero, Bogotá; 45 teachers, 350 students.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO—CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Congo (Brazzaville) runs north from the Atlantic to Cameroon and the Central African Republic. Across the Congo River to the east is the Congo Democratic Republic. Gabon lies to the west. The climate is tropical with temperatures averaging 70°F–80°F (21°C–27°C) throughout the year with an annual rainfall of about 48 inches. The official language is French. Just over half the people follow traditional beliefs, with Roman Catholic, Protestant and Muslim minorities. The flag has two triangles of red and green separated by a yellow diagonal stripe. The capital is Brazzaville.

Recent History

Formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, the Republic of Congo became autonomous within the French Community in 1958 and fully independent in August 1960. Fulbert Youlou and Alphonse Massamba-Debat were the first two Presidents of the Republic. A period of unrest and attempted coups began in mid-1966 and culminated in August 1968 in the dissolution of the National Assembly, the creation of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR), headed by Capt. Ngouabi, and the abrogation of the 1963 Constitution. In September, after more unrest, President Massamba-Debat resigned and in December the C.N.R. became the supreme political authority and its president, Major Ngouabi, head of state. During 1969 there were several security trials, and ex-President Massamba-Debat was arrested. Attempted coups in November 1969 and March 1970 resulted in a new deterioration of relations with Congo (Kinshasa), which had been improving since the break in diplomatic relations in October 1968.

At the end of December the Republic's sole party approved a radical reorganization of the country's system of government, and the state and the party took their present titles.

The People's Republic is a member of the Conférence des Chefs d'Etat de l'Afrique Equatoriale, OCAM, the French Community, UDEAC, the OAU and the UN.

Government

The Congolese Workers' Party (*Parti Congolais du Travail—P.C.T.*) is the ultimate source of political authority in the state. Through district councils and regional assemblies the wishes of the people are transmitted up to the Central Committee and Political Bureau. The Chairman of the Political Bureau, who is also First Secretary of the Central Committee, heads the Council of State, which is the council of Ministers. The Second Secretary of the Central Committee chairs meetings of the Council and proposes ministerial appointments to it.

Defence

The army, police and civil defence forces were amalgamated into a national gendarmerie in August 1968. This was in turn replaced by a popular militia in March 1970. The 1969 Budget included 1,832 million Francs CFA for defence.

Economic Affairs

Congo's economy depends on the export of primary goods, mainly hardwoods, diamonds, palm oil and sugar, output of which exceeds that of the other OCAM countries. There is little industry except the processing of foodstuffs. Apart from diamonds the only other mineral of importance is potash. Most trade is with France from whom the Congo receives grants, loans and technical aid. The European Economic Community also assists. In recent years French aid has amounted to over 1,000 million Francs CFA per annum.

Transport and Communications

The River Congo and its tributary the Oubangui are the principal means of transportation and Brazzaville is an important port on the River Congo. There are two railway lines, one from Pointe Noire on the Atlantic to Brazzaville with a branch to the iron ore mines at Franceville in Gabon. Road mileages are low. Work began in 1963 on a road to link Comilog railway in Gabon with the forest area of Mossendjo-Nyanga, helped by a grant from the European Economic Community. This will raise forestry production by one third. Congo has its own internal air service and is a member of Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

In January 1963 a pension scheme was started by the National Social Security Board, which is also responsible for family allowances and workmen's compensation schemes. The Government also runs hospitals and health centres.

Education

There are not enough primary schools but there is a relatively high literacy rate—education will soon be compulsory from 6 to 16. In 1965 all private schools were taken over by the State. 2,459 million Francs CFA was devoted to education in the 1969 budget. A number of students go to France for technical instruction, while the Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur, which forms the nucleus of the Université de Brazzaville, founded in 1966, caters for about 1,000 students.

Tourism

There are no special facilities for tourism.

Visas: Citizens of all states, with the exception of France, require visas to visit the People's Republic of the Congo.

Sport

Football, volleyball, basketball and athletics are the principal sports and Congo competes with neighbouring states and within the French Community. The first African Games were held in Brazzaville in July 1965.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1, August 15 (Independence Day), December 25.

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Franc of the French Community in Africa (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
277 Francs CFA = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 342,000 sq. kms.

Population (1964 estimates): 1 million; Brazzaville 133,000; Pointe-Noire 79,000. Tribes: Kongo, Baluk, Bakongo 350,000; Bakétés 150,000; M'Bochi 95,000.

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL PRODUCE
(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Shelled Groundnuts	1,920.0	2,662.8	3,170.4
Unshelled Groundnuts	4,693.2	3,064.8	2,636.4
Cacao	910.8	1,137.6	1,533.6
Coffee	1,921.2	1,639.2	1,867.2
Maize	603.6	348.0	267.6
Paddy	560.4	463.2	1,719.6
Palm Fruits	2,856.0	1,946.4	226.8
Tobacco	346.8	196.8	598.8
Palm Nuts	3,198.0	3,382.8	3,372.0

Livestock: Cattle 28,000, Sheep and Goats 50,000, Pigs 17,000.

PRODUCTION

		1965	1966	1967
Fisheries:				
Various Fish	metric tons	10,051	10,205	9,655
Tunny	,, ,,	6,634	8,996	7,544
Forestry:				
Unbarked Wood	'000 cu. m.	611.8	691.2	n.a.
Sawn Wood	,, ,,	33.6	31.7	n.a.
Mining:				
Gold	kg.	115,680	126,914	157,622
Lead and Zinc	metric tons	19,740	17,650	7,776
Copper	,, ,,	169	910	3,295.5
Tin	,, ,,	59,609	60,193	71,849
Crude Oil	,, ,,	70,987	61,992	50,011
Industry:				
Palm Oil	,, ,,	1,950	1,675.5	2,328
Sugar Cane	,, ,,	16,582.2	14,127.8	16,059.9
Beer	hectolitres	40,401	43,342	57,480
Soap	metric tons	1,955.7	2,740.2	1,542.9
Tobacco	,, ,,	623.6	665.4	628.7

FINANCE

Currency: 1,000 Francs C.F.A.=£1 10s. 0d. sterling=U.S.$3.60.

Budget (1970): Balanced at 18,100m. Francs C.F.A.

Development Plans: The Kouilou dam, to produce electricity (gross power 961,500 kW) for electro-metallurgy (aluminium chiefly, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon), electro-chemistry (silicon carbide, magnesium, phosphide) and other industries (chiefly paper pulp); a railway and cableway to transport manganese ore produced in Gabon to the port of Pointe-Noire.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Francs C.F.A.)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports	17,188	20,239	20,610
Exports	10,659	11,729	12,190

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Machinery and Apparatus	3,172	3,742
Cars and Vehicles	1,500	1,319
Cotton Cloth	757	1,027
Petroleum Products	904	1,003
Iron and Steel	1,700	2,338
Dried, Salted and Smoked Fish	548	554
Paper and Paper Products	489	653
Wine	357	379

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Wood	5,521	4,959
Unpolished Diamonds	3,745	3,944
Crude Petroleum	213	89
Palmettoes	145	159
Palm Oil	30	23

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
France	10,535	10,935
Other EEC Countries	2,640	4,325
Others	4,014	4,979

EXPORTS	1966	1967
France	1,104	1,736
German Federal Republic	2,499	2,163
Belgium and Luxembourg	397	466
Netherlands	2,292	2,409
U.K.	1,971	1,926

TRANSPORT

		1965	1966	1967
Railways:				
Passengers	'000	1,083	1,090	1,130
Baggage	'000 metric tons	4.0	3.5	3.6
Goods	,, ,, ,,	1,027	1,067	1,229
Number of Vehicles		18,976	n.a.	n.a.
of which:				
Private Cars	number	9,028	n.a.	n.a.
Vans and Lorries	,,	6,830	n.a.	n.a.
Motorcycles	,,	1,738	n.a.	n.a.
Sea Transport:				
Ships entered	number	994	1,037	1,090
Freight	'000 tons	2,208	2,268	2,463
Passengers	number	4,629	5,012	3,989
River Transport:				
Freight loaded	'000 tons	139	98	120
Freight unloaded	,, ,,	97	152	182
Air Transport:				
Passengers:				
Embarked	number	27,879	19,128	32,493
Disembarked	,,	27,552	19,719	32,155
Freight:				
Loaded	tons	2,465	2,519	2,739
Unloaded	,,	3,298	1,603	3,269

EDUCATION

(1966–67)

	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
Primary	859	194,968
Secondary	52	15,939
Technical	33	2,931

Source: Direction du Service National de la Statistique, B.P. 2031, Brazzaville.

THE CONSTITUTION

In August 1968, during President Massamba-Debat's term of office, the National Assembly was dissolved and a National Council of Revolution (*Conseil National de la Révolution—C.N.R.*) created, with Capt. Marien Ngouabi, the Army Commander-in-Chief, as head. Later in the month the 1963 Constitution was replaced by the *Acte Fondamental*, under which the C.N.R. was given responsibility for the maintenance of the state. In September the C.N.R. accepted the resignation of President Massamba-Debat, and in December the *Acte Fondamental* was amended so that the C.N.R. became the supreme political authority in the state and its president automatically head of state.

At the congress of the country's sole party, the National Movement of the Revolution (*Mouvement National de la Révolution—MNR*), held at the end of December 1969, the system of government was completely reorganized, to ensure, it was said, the supremacy of the party in the state. The Republic was renamed the People's Republic of the Congo (*République Populaire du Congo*) and the party the Congolese Workers' Party (*Parti Congolais du Travail—PCT*). All the functions of the National Assembly are now the responsibility of the Party's Central Committee, which is informed by regional assemblies and district councils composed of Party activists. The Central Committee has 30 full and 11 alternate members. There is also a Political Bureau of eight members. The Council of State is the council of ministers and is headed by the Chairman of the Political Bureau, who is also First Secretary of the Central Committee. Meetings of the Council are chaired by the Second Secretary of the Central Committee, who in addition proposes ministerial appointments.

THE GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CONGOLESE WORKERS' PARTY (PARTI CONGOLAIS DU TRAVAIL—P.C.T.)

Chairman: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

Members: Major ALFRED RAOUL, AMBROISE NOUMAZALAY and five others.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE P.C.T.

First Secretary: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

Second Secretary: Major ALFRED RAOUL.

Members: PIERRE NZE, HENRI LOPEZ, AUXENCE IKONGA, CHARLES ASSEMEKANG, CHARLES SIANARD, BONIFACE MATINGOU and 33 others, including 22 full members and 11 alternate members.

COUNCIL OF STATE

(*January* 1970)

Chairman: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

Vice-Chairman: Major ALFRED RAOUL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: AUXENCE IKONGA.

Minister of Finance in charge of Commerce: CHARLES SIANARD.

Minister of Finance in charge of the Budget: BONIFACE MATINGOU.

Minister of Information, Education and Culture: PIERRE NZE.

Minister of Justice: HENRI LOPEZ.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: JACQUES BOUITI.

Minister of National Defence: Capt. GOMA SYLVAIN.

Minister of Labour: ALOYSE MOUDILENO.

Minister of Public Works, Housing and Transport: STEPHEN BONGO-NOWARRA.

Minister of Territorial Administration: JEAN DE DIEU NITOU.

Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Tourism: GUINDO YAYES.

Minister of Sports: MATOUMPA MPOLLO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CONGO REPUBLIC

(Brazzaville unless otherwise indicated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: B.P. 2100 (E).

Belgium: B.P. 225 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ BAYOT (also accred. to Chad).

Bulgaria: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (E).

Canada: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (E).

Chad: B.P. 386 (L); *Minister:* THOMAS KEIRO (also accred. to Gabon).

China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* WANG TU TIEN.

Cuba: (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE SERGUERA.

Czechoslovakia: (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR ZIAK.

Ethiopia: (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB GUEBRE LIOULL.

France: rue Alfassa, B.P. 90 (E); *Ambassador:* GILLES CURIEN.

German Federal Republic: place de la Mairie, B.P. 2022 (E); *Ambassador:* JACK HASSLACHER.

Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* FILY SISSOKO (also accred. to United Arab Republic).

India: (E); *Ambassador:* VENKATA SIDDATHACHARRY.

Israel: B.P. 2023 (E); *Ambassador:* NAHUM GUERSHOME.

Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Japan: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* LI MAN SOK.

Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ALI HAMADE.

Mali: (E); *Ambassador:* HALIDOU TOURE.

Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador:* DENDEVYN SHARAV.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

Rwanda: (address not available) (L).

Senegal: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (E).

Sweden: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

U.S.S.R.: (E).

United Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* KAMAL EDDIN ZAKI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* MIDAHT MURADBEGOVIC.

The People's Republic of Congo also has diplomatic relations with Central African Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the United Kingdom and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved in August 1968 and its functions have now been assumed by the Central Committee of the P.C.T.

POLITICAL PARTY

Congolese Workers' Party (*Parti Congolais du Travail—P.C.T.*): in December 1969 replaced the *Mouvement National de la Révolution*, which was formed after the overthrow of the Youlou government in August 1963 and which had been the sole party since 1965. (For full details *see* The Constitution and The Government).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Revolutionary Court of Justice: created January 1969; competent in cases involving the security of the state; has nine judges selected from list of 50 by Central Committee of P.C.T.; Pres. NZARY NGOUONIMBA; Vice-Pres. CHRISTOPHE MOUKOUEKONE.

Supreme Court: Pres. CHARLES ASSEMEKANG.

There is also a court of appeal, a criminal court, courts of first and second instance, labour courts and customary courts, which are to be replaced by courts of first instance.

RELIGION

It is estimated that just over half of the population follow traditional Animist beliefs. Just under half are Christians (Roman Catholics 271,997, Protestants 134,650). Muslims number about 4,540.

Roman Catholic Church: One Archdiocese, two dioceses. Archdiocese of Brazzaville: P.B. 2301, Brazzaville; f. 1883; 157,650 mems.; 227 religious staff; 19 missions; Archbishop H.E. Mgr. THEOPHILE MBEMBA; publ. *La Semaine Africaine*.

Diocese of Pointe-Noire: B.P. 659, Pointe-Noire; f. 1883; 142,000 mems.; Bishop H.E. Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE FAURET.

Diocese of Fort-Rousset: Fort-Rousset; f. 1950; 76,000 mems.; 82 religious staff; 16 missions; Bishop H.E. Mgr. EMILE VERHILLE.

Protestant Missions: In all four Equatorial states (the Congo and Central African Republics, Chad and Gabon) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Evangélique du Congo: B.P. 77, Brazzaville; Sec.-Gen. G. KIMPOLO.

PRESS

A press censorship committee has been in operation since November 1968.

DAILIES

(Brazzaville unless stated)

Le Courrier d'Afrique: B.P. 2027; daily; circ. 45,000.

L'Eveil de Pointe-Noire: B.P. 660, Pointe-Noire; daily; Pres. M. PACI.

France Equateur Avenir: B.P. 264; daily.

Le Petit Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 2027; f. 1958; daily; Dir. M. ADAM.

PERIODICALS

(Brazzaville)

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce de Brazzaville: monthly.

Etumba: weekly journal of P.C.T.

Information-Jeunesse: B.P. 2066.

Journal Officiel de la République du Congo: B.P. 58; official publication.

Nouvelle Congolaise: weekly newspaper.

La Semaine: B.P. 2301; f. 1952; published by Archdiocese of Brazzaville; weekly; circulates in Congo, Gabon, Chad and the Central African Republic; circ. 1,500.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Congolaise d'Information (A.C.I.): B.P. 2144, Brazzaville; f. 1961; associated with A.F.P. and D.P.A.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 2042, Brazzaville.

Novosti (A.P.N.): B.P. 170, Brazzaville; Bureau Chief G. KUSHCHIN.

Tass is also represented in Brazzaville.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

La Voix de la Révolution Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; national broadcasting station; programmes in French and vernacular languages; Dir. M. MALONGA.

Radio Brazzaville: B.P. 108, Brazzaville; f. 1940, as of Free France; programmes in French, English and Portuguese; Dir. RENÉ BRANELLEC.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; f. 1962; 25 hours, including 8 hours of educational programmes, per week; Dir. C. E. NDALLA.

In 1968 there were 62,000 radio licences and 1,000 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m. = million)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: Brazzaville, B.P. 126.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale Congolaise: Ave. du 28 Août, B.P. 79, Brazzaville; Ave. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 760, Pointe-Noire; rue de la Mairie, B.P. 149, Dolisie; Gen. Man. A. FABRE.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo, La: B.P. 2085, Brazzaville; f. 1961; cap. 420m. Francs C.F.A.; Dir.-Gen. PH. TROUDE.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 96, Brazzaville.

Crédit Foncier de l'Ouest Africain: B.P. 116, Brazzaville.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Pointe-Noire, B.P. 695.

Banque Belge d'Afrique: Kinshasa, Congo; Brazzaville, B.P. 25, Pointe-Noire, B.P. 86.

Banque Internationale Pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Congo: Avenue du 28 Août 1940, Brazzaville, B.P. 147; Pointe-Noire, B.P. 661; Dolisie, B.P. 20.

Société Générale de Banques au Congo: Brazzaville, place de la Poste, B.P. 122; Pointe-Noire, Ave. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 55; Paris representation: 50 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1963; cap. 200m. Francs C.F.A.; deposits 1,534m. Francs C.F.A. (Dec. 1968); Pres. Dir.-Gen. ROGER DUCHEMIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Brazzaville: B.P. 92, Brazzaville; Pres. M. AUBRY.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Kouilou-Niari: B.P. 665, Pointe-Noire; branch in Dolisie; Pres. RIGOBERT MAKOSSO-TCHAPI.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Agricultural Produce Marketing Board: Brazzaville; Chair. BONIFACE MATINGOU.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Syndicale Congolaise: Brazzaville; f. 1964; dissolved in October 1969 by President Ngouabi.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan: Pointe-Noire, B.P. 651; 515 km. of track from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire. A 270 km. section of line serving the manganese mines at Moanda (in Gabon) was opened in 1962.

ROADS

There are 10,842 km. of roads usable throughout the year, of which 243 km. are bitumened. The main roads link Pointe-Noire with Brazzaville and on to Ouesso and Dolisie with Cameroun, via Gabon.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Brazzaville

Cie. Française du Haut et du Bas-Congo: B.P. 74.

Cie. Générale Sangha-Likouala: B.P. 29.

Comp. Générale de Transports en Afrique Equatoriale B.P. 76.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes: B.P. 284; Man. PIERRE ETIENNE.

Société Equatoriale de Navigation: B.P. 35; maintains traffic throughout the year on the Congo and Oubangui rivers.

Transit Congo Oubangui Tchad: B.P. 566; provides goods and passenger transport services.

SHIPPING

Pointe-Noire

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: B.P. 656; agents for Cie. Fabre S.G.T.M., Congona, Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Lines, Cie. Maritime Belge, Nautilus, Shell International Marine Ltd., Gaz Ocean, Nigerian Lines, Delta Lines, Navigen Co., Unicorn.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: B.P. 679.

SOAEM (Congo): B.P. 674; agents for Société Navale de l'Ouest, Lloyd Triestino, Lloyd Brasileiro, Dafra Line, Scandinavian West Africa Line, East Asiatic Co., General Steam Navigation Co., Compagnie Navale des Petroles, Texaco Inc., Compania Colonial de Navigacao, Compania National de Navigacao, Sociedade Geral de Comercio Industria e Transportes, Société Agret, Cobrecaf, Cie. française d'armement maritime, Gold Star Line, A. Halcoussis, Denis Frères, Purfina, Somara, Société Navale Caennaise, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Zim Cargo Line, Saga.

UMARCO: B.P. 723; agents for Farrell Line, Holland West Africa Line, Royal Interocean Lines, Scindia Line, Mobil Shipping Co., Sabline, Panatrans.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lina Congo (*Congolese National Airline Co.*): avenue du Colonel Colonna d'Ornano, B.P. 2203, Brazzaville; f. 1966; two-thirds government-owned; controls all domestic flights.

Air-Congo: Brazzaville, B.P. 2203; Head Office: avenue Raymond Poincaré, Pointe-Noire, B.P. 746; internal services.

The following lines also serve Brazzaville: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Cameroun, Air France, KLM, Sabena and UTA.

TOURISM

Office National Congolais du Tourisme: B.P. 456, Brazzaville; Dir. M. MAKOUBILY.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO—CONGO (KINSHASA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a vast territory in the heart of Central Africa bounded by the Congo Republic (Brazzaville) and the River Congo to the north-west, by the Central African Republic and the Sudan to the north, by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east and by Zambia and Angola to the south. There is a short coastline at the outlet of the Congo. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and an annual rainfall of 60 to 80 inches. French is the official language. Over 400 Sudanese and Bantu dialects are spoken, Swahili, Kiluba, Kikongo and Lingala being the most widespread. Native religions are animistic and fetishist, but Christian missions have long been active. There are small Muslim and Jewish minorities. The flag consists of a gold star next the staff on a pale blue ground, with a diagonal red stripe flanked by two narrow yellow stripes. The capital is Kinshasa.

Recent History

A period of unrest followed the Congo's regaining of independence from Belgium in June 1960. The first Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, was assassinated. The eastern provinces of the Republic attempted to secede and for some time Katanga was governed as a separate state under President Tshombe. In August 1960 United Nations troops (and civil technicians) were called in but not till 1963 was Katanga re-absorbed under the authority of the Central Government. In 1964 the United Nations military operation ended and a new government was set up with M. Tshombe as Premier. On November 25th, 1965, Lt.-Gen. Joseph Mobutu deposed President Kasavubu and assumed control of the state. Insurrection in the eastern provinces, led by white mercenaries, flared up again in 1967; later these forces withdrew into Rwanda, In March 1968 a new economic union was formed with the Central African Republic and Chad; the Central African Republic later withdrew from this union. Ministerial and Presidential meetings were held during 1969 between the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi to discuss closer co-operation, and three commissions were formed, each the responsibility of one country. The Congo is in charge of the Political and Juridical Commission.

Government

A new constitution, the second since independence, was adopted by an overwhelming majority in a referendum held in June 1967. It provides for a Presidential régime, with a single legislative chamber elected by universal suffrage, and wide powers for the head of state who will also head the government. There are eight Provinces. In 1966 the use of European names alongside Congolese names for some towns was abandoned: Léopoldville is Kinshasa, Elizabethville is Lubumbashi, Stanleyville is Kisangani, Albertville is Kalemie, Coquilhatville is Mbandaka, Paulis is Isiro and Banningville is Bandundu.

Defence

The Armed Forces, built up under Belgian rule as the Force Publique, are known as the Armée Nationale Congolaise and consist of troops, parachutists and air and sea forces. Military service is compulsory. Total armed forces: 30,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy has only recently begun to show signs of recovery from the troubled beginnings of the independent state, and substantial aid has been given by the United Nations, Belgium, the U.S.A. and other countries. By 1968 agreement had been reached with most countries covering the release of assets blocked since 1960, and tax-free repatriation of profits earned in the Congo. The country's chief riches lie in the Katanga copper mines. Manganese, zinc, uranium and other minerals are also mined and there are rich diamond deposits in Kasai. By 1968 the Government had taken over all Union Minière operations. Minerals form more than two-thirds of exports by value. Agricultural products, which have declined since 1960, include palm-oil, rubber, coffee, timber, manioc and bananas. Industry is still undeveloped but bricks, cement, clothing and cigarettes are manufactured. There are large reserves of hydro-electric power, notably in the Inga region at the mouth of the River Congo, where work started in 1968 on the first stage of an eventual 300 mW. power scheme, and in Katanga at Koni and N'zilo, which are also to be developed with foreign assistance. In December 1966 the Union Minière was nationalized by governmental decree, and the Société Générale Congolaise des Minerais (GECOMIN) was set up in 1967 and nationalized in 1968. In March 1968 oil deposits were found in Central Congo province. Refineries are operated at Matadi and Moanda.

Transport and Communications

Transport flows for the most part along the River Congo and its tributaries, Congolese rivers being navigable above the Inga rapids for more than 8,500 miles. The chief port is Matadi, which is the highest point on the Congo accessible from the sea. Parts of the railways were badly damaged during the period of unrest following independence, but the main rail link between Kinshasa and Katanga was reopened in 1963 and most mineral exports from Katanga use this route to Matadi. Most roads are in poor condition owing to inadequate maintenance.

Social Welfare

There is an Institut National de la Sécurité Sociale guaranteeing insurance coverage for sickness, pensions and family allowances under an obligatory scheme of national insurance. In 1969 there were 496 doctors working in the Congo.

Education

There are primary, secondary, technical and agricultural schools. In 1965 there were 2.9 million children in subsidized schools. There are three universities and eleven colleges, with over 4,000 students. Compulsory civilian service for a two-year period was introduced in 1966 in order to enlist young intellectuals as teachers.

Public Holidays

1970: May 7 (Ascension Day), May 25 (Whit Monday), June 30 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 17 (Army Day), November 24 (Anniversary of the new régime), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 4 (Commemoration of the Martyrs).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency is the Zaire, consisting of 100 Makuta.

Exchange rate: 1.2 zaire = £1 sterling.
50 makuta = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA†
(sq. km.)

TOTAL	KINSHASA	EQUATEUR	ORIENTALE	KIVU	KATANGA	KASAI
2,345,409	360,946	402,120	503,238	259,077	496,965	823,063

POPULATION†
(1959)

TOTAL (1965 est.)	KINSHASA	EQUATEUR	ORIENTALE	KIVU	KATANGA	KASAI
15,449,000	3,301,140	1,836,538	2,506,398	2,329,262	1,709,659	2,181,424

Chief towns (1967 est.): Kinshasa (capital) 1,500,000; Lubumbashi (Katanga) 700,000; Kisangani (Orientale) 400,000.

† Divided according to the original Provinces.

A full census was held in February 1970; a provisional census then estimated the total population at 20,564,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(Export figures only—metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Rice	n.a.	n.a.	50,000
Coffee	22,604	34,658	38,900
Cocoa	4,099	4,058	5,300
Rubber	21,118	29,660	32,300
Cotton Fibre	n.a.	n.a.	8,000
Palm Oil	65,718	78,090	178,900
Palmetto Almonds	n.a.	n.a.	4,100
Palmetto Oil	31,262	32,275	44,300
Groundnuts	n.a.	n.a.	28,000
Bananas	6,741	7,122	n.a.
Tea	3,678	5,550	3,100
Copal	714	762	n.a.

FORESTRY

(cubic metres)

	1965	1967
Lumber	94,244	151,700
Cut timber	36,540	117,600
Boards	26,583	n.a.

MINING

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968
Copper	metric tons	288,605	316,870	320,521	326,000
Tin (ore)	,, ,,	6,125	7,152	8,010	8,284
Manganese	,, ,,	176,121	119,383	113,957	187,180
Coal	,, ,,	113,660	110,400	132,680	70,921
Zinc Concentrate	,, ,,	117,400	113,437	121,547	88,103
Industrial Diamonds	'000 carats	12,490	12,418	13,154	11,353
Silver	kilograms	47,850	57,585	57,223	64,602
Gold	,,	2,063	4,971	4,758	5,287

Copper production amounted to 363,000 tons in 1969; cobalt production was 10,500 tons in both 1968 and 1969.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Cigarettes	millions	2,056	2,796	3,191
Beer	'000 hectolitres	1,877	2,017	2,240
Aerated drinks	'000 litres	274	324	n.a.
Sugar	metric tons	28,178	35,186	32,716
Margarine	,, ,,	2,069	2,202	2,072
Sulphuric Acid	,, ,,	107,000	116,000	124,000
Soda	,, ,,	2,197	2,329	1,944
Explosives	,, ,,	3,246	3,882	3,447
Fibro-cement	,, ,,	16,556	11,076	17,275
Cement	,, ,,	225,257	248,460	284,857
Bottles	'000	19,490	27,102	20,668
Plain Textiles	'000 sq. metres	66,048	69,119	73,708
Printed Textiles	,, ,, ,,	34,618	36,400	38,440
Blankets	'000	1,738	1,871	2,082
Electricity	million kWh	2,177	2,403	2,604

Electricity (1968): 2,860m. kWh.

FINANCE

1 Zaire=100 Makuta=10,000 Sengi=1,000 former Congolese francs.
1.2 Zaire=£1 sterling; 50 Makuta=U.S. $1.
100 Zaire=£83 6s. 8d. sterling=U.S. $200.
(The Zaire replaced the Congolese franc in June 1967.)

NATIONAL BUDGET

(1970 estimates)
Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 215m. Zaires.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 Zaires at current prices)

	1959	1964	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	59,495	194,784	254,351
of which:			
Subsistence Agriculture	7,000	25,400	29,200
Primary Production	17,220	38,174	41,834
Secondary Sector	11,092	34,315	49,478
Tertiary Sector	15,323	64,795	87,839
Administration and Defence	8,860	32,100	46,000
less Remittances Abroad	−7,560	n.a.	−16,245
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	51,935	n.a.	238,106
less Depreciation Allowances	−7,135	n.a.	−25,906
NET NATIONAL INCOME	44,800	n.a.	212,200
Indirect Taxation	5,565	26,526	46,094
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	50,365	n.a.	258,294
Depreciation Allowances	7,135	n.a.	25,906
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	57,500	n.a.	284,200

Source: Ministry of National Economy, Kinshasa.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(at year's end—Zaires '000)

	1966	1967	1968
Gold Reserves	521	2,054	6,259
Currency in Circulation	31,709	42,254	—

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Zaires)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Imports	142.2	159.6	170.3	132.7	152.7
Exports	171.7	168.1	232.4	220.0	284.1

COMMODITIES

(millions of Congolese francs at 150CF = U.S.$1)

IMPORTS	1965	1966
Meat and Meat Products	1,340	1,818
Fish and Fish Products	2,229	2,712
Cereals	3,031	3,934
Petroleum Products	2,389	2,855
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	1,331	1,357
Plastics and Artificial Resins	370	427
Rubber Articles	1,123	922
Plain Cotton Cloth	2,026	1,543
Printed Cotton Cloth	2,075	2,438
Clothing	611	611
Iron Bars and Moundings	532	661
Sheet Iron	624	950
Non-Electrical Machinery	6,590	6,724
Excavating Machinery	1,140	947
Electrical Machinery	2,277	2,335
Road Vehicles	6,236	5,050
TOTAL, including others	47,988	50,477

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Coffee	n.a.	3,804
Tea	398	n.a.
Cacao and Beans	178	384
Rubber	1,876	1,800
Palm Oils	3,882	4,560
Copper	40,030	38,874
Diamonds	3,841	3,531
Gold	486	n.a.
Cobalt	4,453	3,162
Cadmium	223	n.a.
Unrefined Zinc	2,105	2,265
Cassiterite	2,981	2,505
TOTAL, including others	69,993	65,232

COUNTRIES

(millions of Congolese francs at 150CF = U.S. $1)

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Belgium and Luxembourg	17,045	n.a.
United States	10,853	6,893
German Federal Republic	2,764	2,203
United Kingdom	1,231	1,761
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi	1,909	n.a.
South Africa	1,902	n.a.
France	2,027	2,277
Italy	1,638	3,256

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Belgium and Luxembourg	17,430	n.a.
United Kingdom	4,402	4,352
Italy	7,091	7,606
German Federal Republic	2,015	2,040
France	5,260	6,804
United States	1,274	1,309
South Africa	1,955	n.a.
Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	58	n.a.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(1966)

	C.F.M.K. Network	B.C.K. Network
Freight carried ('000 tons)	1,285	4,111
Freight ('000 ton-km.)	376,713	1,495,318
Passengers ('000)	930	1,355
Passenger-km. ('000)	104,292	353,039

SHIPPING

(1966)

	MATADI	BOMA
Number of ships entering	442	239
Number of ships departing	442	239
Freight entering ('000 tons)	853	15
Freight departing ('000 tons)	407	94

	KINSHASA
Freight entering from Congo Basin (tons)	187,341
Freight leaving for Congo Basin (tons)	125,325
Freight entering from Kasai Basin (tons)	326,447
Freight leaving for Kasai Basin (tons)	272,134

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	SCHOOLS*	TEACHERS*	PUPILS
Primary	6,973	43,499	2,500,000
Secondary	486	4,706	150,000
Vocational	101	n.a.	n.a.
Higher	13	250	9,000

* 1964–65

Sources: Office Nationale de la Recherche et du Développement, Section Générale de la Statistique, B.P. 20, Kinshasa.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was adopted by national referendum in June 1967.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is defined as a united, democratic and social state, composed of eight administrative provinces and the city of Kinshasa.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is elected for a seven-year term by direct universal suffrage. Candidates must be Congolese by birth and aged over 40. Presidential elections will be held in 1970. Under the Constitution, the Head of State is also the Head of Government and acts as the chief executive, controls foreign policy and is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and the police.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The programme and decisions of the Government are determined by the President and carried out by the Ministers who are heads of their departments. The Government is dissolved at the end of each Presidential term, though it continues to function until a new Government is formed. The members of the Government are appointed or dismissed by the President.

LEGISLATURE

Parliament will consist of a single Chamber, the National Assembly, elected for five years by direct, universal suffrage with a secret ballot. Elections are due to be held in 1970. The National Assembly will consist of the President, two Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. The members of the Government have the right, and if required, the obligation to assist at the meetings of the National Assembly. It will meet twice yearly, from April to July, and from October to January.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties have full democratic rights provided that they respect the laws of the Republic. However, a maximum of two political parties may be formed.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

The governors of the eight provinces are appointed and dismissed by the President.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court consists of nine counsellors, three named by the President, three proposed by the National Assembly, and three proposed by the Supreme Court of Magistrates. The counsellors have the right to judge all matters of dispute concerning the present Constitution.

JUDICIARY

The judiciary is wholly independent of the legislature and the executive. It is responsible to the Courts and Tribunals which apply statute and common law. The chief organs of justice are the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, Military Courts and Tribunals.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of social class, religion, tribe, sex, birth or residence. Every person shall enjoy the rights of personal respect, protection of life and inviolability of person. No person may be arrested or detained except within the prescribed form of the law. All citizens are entitled to freedom of expression, conscience and religion. Military service is obligatory, but can be replaced by alternative forms of public service under the conditions fixed by law. All Congolese have the right and duty to work, and can defend their rights by trade union action. The right to strike is recognized and is exercised according to laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: General JOSEPH-DÉSIRÉ MOBUTU.

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE

Chief Counsellor on Economic, Commercial and Financial Affairs: JAQUES DANIEL BONGOMA.

Chief Counsellor on Legal and Administrative Affairs: FERDINAND KAYUKWA.

Chief Counsellor in charge of Mines, Energy, Transport and Telecommunications: M. B. BISENGEMANA.

Chief Counsellor on Cultural and Social Affairs: S. KASHAMA N'KOY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

MINISTERS OF STATE

Home Affairs: JOSEPH N'SINGA.
Foreign Affairs and External Trade: JUSTIN MARIE BOMBOKO.
Justice: THOMAS LOANGO.
Social Affairs and Labour: Mme SOPHIE LIHAU-KANZA.

MINISTERS

Planning, Scientific Research and Territorial Organization: ETIENNE TSHISEKEDI.
Finance: VICTOR NENDAKA.
Information: JEAN-JACQUES KANDE.
Economy: LOUIS NAMWEZI.
Civil Service: VICTOR N'DJOLI.
Transport and Communications: FAUSTIN NZERA.
Posts and Telecommunications: ALPHONSE ZAMUNDU.
National Education: MARIO CARDOSO.
Agriculture: JEAN-JOSEPH LITHO.
Health: FERDINAND TUMBA.
Tourism and Culture: PAUL MUSHIETE.
Youth and Sports: PAUL MUHONA.
Public Works: ALPHONSE ILUNGA.
Lands, Mines: JEAN-DÉSIRÉ OKUKA.
Energy: ANDRE TSHIBANGU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN KINSHASA

Belgium: Bldg. Le Cinquantenaire, Place Braconnier, B.P. 899; *Ambassador:* PAUL BIHIN.
Bulgaria: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUBEN DAMIANOV.
Burundi: ave. Goffin; *Ambassador:* M. KISUKURUME.
Canada: ave. de la 8ème Armée; *Ambassador:* MARC BAUDOUIN.
Central African Republic: B.P. 3511; *Ambassador:* ALBERT MADIABOLA.
China Republic (Taiwan): 660 ave. Martin Rutten, B.P. 8939; *Ambassador:* DING MOU-SHIH.
Czechoslovakia: B.P. 8242.
Dahomey: 11 Cpt. Joubert, B.P. 3215; *Ambassador:* P. FABO.
Denmark: B.P. 1446; *Ambassador:* HENNING HALK.
Ethiopia: 33 Djelo Binza; *Ambassador:* Col. W. H. LEGHESSE.
France: ave. Moulaert, B.P. 7385; *Ambassador:* TANGUY DE COURSON DE LA VILLENEUVE.
Gabon: (E) (agreement on the exchange of ambassadors was reached in January 1970).
German Federal Republic: 201 ave. Astrid, B.P. 8400; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH FRANZ NEUMANN.
Ghana: 14A Djelo Binza; *Ambassador:* JOHN QUASHIE.
Greece: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MILTRADE DIAMANTOPOULOS.
India: 84 blvd. du 30 juin; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAN LAL TRIVEDI.
Israel: B.P. 8624; *Ambassador:* CHAIM YAARI.
Italy: 8 ave. Costermans, B.P. 1000; *Ambassador:* ETTORE BAISTROCCHI.
Ivory Coast: 68 ave. Valcke, B.P. 8935; *Ambassador:* GASTON FIANKAN.
Japan: B.P. 1810; *Ambassador:* YASSU YANO (also accred. to Burundi, Chad, Congo B. and Gabon).
Kenya: (address not available); *Ambassador:* FARID MBARAK HINAWY.
Korea, Republic: Paris, France (E).
Liberia: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* TURNER W. STEWART.
Mali: B.P. 941; *Ambassador:* ABDOUL THIERNO DIALLO (also accred. to Gabon).
Morocco: (address not available); *Ambassador:* Col. HASSAN HATIMI
Netherlands: 11 ave. Pouthier, B.P. 3106, Kalina; *Ambassador:* M. VAN BAARDA.
Nigeria: B.P. 1700; *Ambassador:* Alhaji B. MOHAMMOUD.
Poland: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* WACLAW KLIMAS.
Romania: Memling Appt. 605; *Ambassador:* A. TUJON.
Rwanda: (address not available); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS NGARUKIYINTWALI.
Senegal: B.P. 7686; *Ambassador:* MADEMBA SY.
Somalia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Spain: B.P. 8036; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO SEBASTIAN DE ERICE.
Sudan: B.P. 7347; *Ambassador:* FADL OBEID (also accred. to Gabon).
Sweden: (address not available); *Ambassador:* OLAF BJURSTROM (also accred. to Congo B.).
Switzerland: B.P. 8724; *Ambassador:* TH. CURCHOD (also accred. to U.A.R., Congo B. and Gabon).
Tanzania: 90 ave. Lippens; *Ambassador:* AHMED DIRIA HASSAN.
Tunisia: B.P. 1498; *Ambassador:* LASMAR BOUZAYANE.
Uganda: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOHN MOLI.
U.S.S.R.: (address not available); *Ambassador:* IGOR OUSSATCHEV.
United Arab Republic: (address not available); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED IBRAHIM KAMEL.
United Kingdom: 9 ave. Beernaert, B.P. 8049; *Ambassador:* PAUL WRIGHT.
U.S.A.: 310 ave. des Aviateurs, B.P. 697; *Ambassador:* SHELDON B. VANCE.
Vatican: 81 rue Martin Rutter; *Nuncio:* Mgr. JEAN-MARIE MAURY.
Vietnam, Republic: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Yugoslavia: Djelo Binza P.O.B. 619; *Ambassador:* VELIMIR MIJOVIT.
Zambia: 56 ave. de l'Ecole; *Ambassador:* T. J. KANKASA.

The Congo Democratic Republic also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Norway and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

132 nominated members.

President: SYLVESTRE MUNDIGAYI.

Vice-President: JOSEPH MOLÉKÉ.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

President: YVON KIMPIOMBI.

ELECTIONS, 1965

Elections were held over a six-week period in March and April of 1965. After accusations of irregular procedure further elections were held in a number of Provinces. Final figures were not released, but Mr. Tshombe's CONAKO alliance gained the majority of seats. There are 174 elected representatives.

New elections will be held in December 1970, when the only party presenting candidates will be the MPR.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Under the Loi Fondamentale there were 6 provinces in the Republic. This number was changed to 21 by a law promulgated in August 1962, and finally reduced to 8 by presidential decree from January 1967. In 1968 the Minister of the Interior announced the administrative grouping of the provinces into four regions. Provincial government is in the hands of a Governor and 6 Ministers.

PROVINCE	GOVERNOR	PROVINCE	GOVERNOR
Katanga	LÉON ENGULU	Central Congo	BRUNO NDALA
Kivu	HENRI DÉSIRÉ TAKIZALA	Equator	DENIS PALUKU
Oriental	JONAS MUKAMBA	Eastern Kasai	BERNARD NDEBO
Bandundu	PAUL TONNY MUHONA	Western Kasai	ANDRÉ NTIKALA

Governor of Kinshasa: ALPHONSE BANGALA (responsible directly to the Ministry of the Interior).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR): Kinshasa; f. 1967; stands for national unity, opposition to tribalism and African socialism; political bureau of 39 members; Leader President MOBUTU; Sec. ETIENNE TSHISEKEDI.

The Constitution allows for a second party, but so far none has been formed and the only party presenting candidates at the legislative elections in December 1970 will be the MPR.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under the terms of the 1967 Constitution there is a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal, Military Courts, and Tribunals.

SUPREME COURT

First President: MARCEL LIHAU.

Second President: GUY BOUCHOMS.

Prosecutor-General: LÉON LOBITSH.

Advocate-General: VALENTIN PHANZU.

Secretary: JUSTIN-MARIE MBEMBA, B.P. 7016, Kinshasa-Kalina.

APPEAL COURTS

Kinshasa: Pres. TRIDON LUBAMBA.

Kisangani: Pres. ANDRÉ MOISE.

Lubumbashi: Pres. EVARISTE KALALA-ILUNGA.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

About half the population follow traditional beliefs, which are mostly animistic.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARCHBISHOPS

Bukavu: Rt. Rev. LOUIS MULINDWA.
Kinshasa: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MALULA.
Kisangani: Rt. Rev. NICOLAS KINSCH.
Lubumbashi: Rt. Rev. EUGÈNE KABANGA.
Luluabourg: Rt. Rev. BERNARD MELS.
Mbandaka: Rt. Rev. PIERRE WIJNANTS.

Mission Stations	669
Missionary Corps	5,904
Native Clergy	1,532
Baptised and Catechumens	5,323,570
Seminaries	91
Students	3,411

CONGO PROTESTANT COUNCIL

Conseil Protestant du Congo: B.P. 3094, Kalina, Kinshasa; f. 1902; Sec.-Gen. Rev. P. SHAUMBA, D.D.

Mission Stations	345
Missionary Corps	2,608
Native Clergy	21,253
Baptised and Catechumens	3,467,730
Seminaries	32
Students	401,120

OTHER RELIGIONS

Muslims	115,500
Jews	1,520

There are 143 Baha'i centres of worship in the Congo.

THE PRESS

(French language, unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

Le Courrier d'Afrique: 276 ave. Baron Jacques, Kinshasa; f. 1930; Dir. GABRIEL MAKOSSO.

L'Echo du Katanga: Lubumbashi.

L'Etoile du Congo: P.O.B. 2022, Kinshasa; f. 1963; independent; Editor PASCAL KAPELLA; circ. 25,000.

Essor du Katanga: 490 avenue Mobutu, Lubumbashi, B.P. 525; f. 1927; independent; Editor JAQUES TSHILEMBE.

Le Progrès: avenue de L'Hôtel 121, B.P. 2198, Kinshasa; pro-governmental.

Le Renouveau: B.P. 982, Kisangani; f. 1969; Editor FRÉDÉRIC-MARTIN MONZEMU; circ. 5,000.

WEEKLIES

Actualités Africaines: avenue de l'Hôtel, B.P. 2198, Kinshasa; Editor GASTON N'SENGI BIEMBE.

Afrique Chrétienne: B.P. 7653, Kinshasa; French; Publisher Soc. Miss. St. Paul; Editor CYRILLE MOMOTE (*banned January* 1969).

Actualités du Kivu: B.P. 475, Bukavu.

Alerte: B.P. 1005, Mbandaka.

M'Bandaka: P.O.B. 349, Mbandaka; f. 1947; French and Lingala.

Présence Congolaise: avenue de Lisala 88, B.P. 8205, Kinshasa; Editor-in-Chief BAUDOUIN KAYEMBE (*arrested February* 1970).

La Semaine: rue de Luvungi 87, Kinshasa; Editor EMILE SOLET.

Uhaki-Verité: P.O.B. 1454, Lubumbashi; f. 1946; Swahili and French; Editor JULIUS KANSO MULENGA; circ. 6,000.

Voix du Katanga: 373 avenue Mahenge, B.P. 4425, Lubumbashi; f. 1959; Editor PASCAL HAMICI; circ. 12,000.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Afrique Réelle: Building Léopold II No. 36, Kinshasa; Editor PASCAL KAPELLA.

Congo Magazine: P.O.B. 8246, Kinshasa; f. 1960; official publication formerly published under the title *La Voix du Congolais:* also replaces *Nos Images:* illustrated; publ. in French-Lingala, French-Kikongo, French-Kiswahili, French-Tshiluba; circ. 10,000.

Hodi: B.P. 7653, Kinshasa; f. 1940; Kiswahili; fortnightly; Editor R. P. GRIPEKOVEN; published by Soc. Miss. St. Paul.

Kongo ya Sika: B.P. 7653, Kinshasa; f. 1951; Lingala; fortnightly; published by Soc. Miss. St. Paul; Editor GERARD DE VOOGHT.

Nature, Parcs et Jardins: P.O.B. 3220, Kinshasa; Kalina; f. 1938; journal of the Société Congolaise des Sciences Naturelles.

PERIODICALS

Aequatoria: B.P. 276, Mbandaka; f. 1937; scientific native questions; Editor G. HULSTAERT, M.S.C.

Afrique et l'Europe: rue d'Itanga 81, Kinshasa.

Aliazo: B.P. 8085, Kinshasa; Editor ANDRÉ MASSAKI.

Asco: B.P. 8037, Kinshasa; Editor NSIALA ZINDUKA.

L'Aurore du Congo: rue Lufuku, Kinshasa; Editor ANTOINE SUNGU.

Les Bantous et la Culture: 20 rue Balari, Kinshasa-Bandalungwa; Editor SEBASTIEN NANGI.

Le Bon Berger: rue de Bosobolo 47, Kinshasa; Editor M. BAVELEDY.

Centre Afrique: Direction de l'Imprimerie Nationale Congolaise, Kinshasa.

Chambre du Commerce et d'Industrie: Bukavu.

Congo Afrique: B.P. 3375, Kinshasa; monthly; economic and cultural; organ of Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale; Editors RENE BEECKMANS, FRANCIS KIKASSA.

Congo News Letter: American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, B.P. 4728, Kinshasa II; f. 1910; English; Editor Mrs. PHILIP J. UHLINGER.

Conscience: rue Bakongo 17, Kinshasa; Editor TSHIALA MWANA.

Le Drapeau Congolais: B.P. 235, Kinshasa XI; Editor D. B. KATHALAY.

Les Droits de l'Homme: Africaine Import-Export, B.P. 991, Kinshasa, Editor JEAN-MARIE MALENGE.

Echo de Lovanium: Lovanium, Kinshasa; Editor LEON BOMBOKEO.

Echos du Bas-Congo: Avenue Kabambare No. 23, Kinshasa; Editor RAYMOND BIKEBI.

Equateur Mabenga: B. P. 243, ave. de Budja No. 45, Mbandaka; Editor JOSEPH BESEMBE.

Espoir: B.P. 903, Kinshasa; Editor SAKOU MAMBA.

Etudes Congolaises: c/o Institut National d'Etudes Politiques, B.P. 2307, Kinshasa; Editor LOUIS MANDALA.

Le Flambeau: ave. Mangembo 106, Kinshasa; Editor CAMILLE LOBOYA.

Flash: B.P. 7969, Kinshasa; Editor JOSEPH FRANSSEN.

Le Grand Combat: B.P. 1129, Kinshasa; Editor PASCAL MVUEMBA.

Indépendance: B.P. 8201, Kinshasa; Editor ANTOINE KIWEWA.

Kibanguisme: 56 ave. d'Opala, Kinshasa; Editor P. LOSOLO.

Kin Malebo: B.P. 768, Kinshasa; Editor FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND DIATAKO.

Kongo ya Sika: 10 rue Limete, B.P. 7655, Kinshasa; Editor JEAN MOTINGIA.

Lokole Lokiso: B.P. 245, Mbandaka; Editor PAUL NGOI.

Le Matin: B.P. 1301, Kinshasa; Editor IGNACE BOLENGE.

Maro: B.P. 1466, Kinshasa.

Le Messager du Salut: 275 ave. du Plateau, Kinshasa; journal of the Salvation Army; monthly.

Misamu Gifumzi Gydu: B.P. 2186, Kinshasa; Editor NABOTHE NZAMBA.

Mission des Noirs: B.P. 8029, Kinshasa; Editor SIMON PIERRE M'PADI.

Monaco: ave. Borns 9, Wangata, Kinshasa; Editor PAUL EBAKA.

Mondo: B.P. 8085, Kinshasa; Editor EMMANUEL KOUNZIKA.

Mon Opinion: rue Van Eetevelde 15/A, Kinshasa; Editor CESAIRE KATEMBABISU.

Notre Combat: E.N.D.A., Kinshasa; Editor BONAVENTURE BIBOMBE.

Nsamu Mbote: Baptist Mid Mission, B.P. 18, Kikwit; Editor H. EICHER.

Le Peuple: B.P. 346, Mbandaka; Editor RENÉ ESSOLOMWA.

Présence Universitaire: Lovanium, Kinshasa; Editor FELIX MALU.

Le Progrès: B.P. 7074, Kinshasa; Editor ADRIEN MOKESE.

Réalités: Institut Enseignement Médical, Kinshasa; Editor MICHEL NGOMA NGIMBI.

La Revue Juridique du Congo: Société d'Etudes Juridiques du Katanga; B.P. 510, Lubumbashi.

Solidarité Africaine: ave. Mgr. Kimbondo 488, Kinshasa, Bandalungwa; Editor F. KIMWAY.

Le Travailleur de l'Angola: Quartier Mongo 35/E, Kinshasa; Editor FERDINAND MAVUNZA.

Tribune Congolaise: Luluabourg; Editor MEDARD OLONGO.

Tribune du Travailleur: U.N.T.C., Kinshasa; Editor VALENTIN MUTHOMBO.

Unidade Angolana: ave. Tombeur de Tabora 51, Kinshasa; Editor MARIO DE ANDRADE.

Voici l'Heure: ave. Kaviakere 3144, Kinshasa; Editor ROGER KASSONGO.

Voir et Savoir: 16 ave. Bangala, Kinshasa; Editor (vacant).

La Voix de la Liberté: ave. Prince Eugène, Kinshasa; Editor EUGÈNE MUKASA.

La Voix de la Nation Angolaise: rue d'Itanga No. 56, Kinshasa; Editor ROBERTO HOLDEN.

La Voix de l'Orphelin: rue Tshuapa 58, Kinshasa; Editor JULES PANDAMARE.

La Voix du Kwilu: Kikwit; Editor VALÈRE NZANBA.

Le Vrai Visage: 43 ave. des Colons, Kinshasa; Editor FRANÇOIS KUPA.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Congolaise de Presse: B.P. 1595, Kinshasa; f. 1957; official agency.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Associated Press: 1H Galeries Moulaert, Kinshasa; Correspondent MICHAEL CODEL.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Reuters also have offices in Kinshasa.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1968 there were 60,000 radio licences and 7,000 television licences.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Congolaise (RTNC): B.P. 3171, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1940; regional stations at Kinshasa, Kisangani, Bukavu, Luluabourg, Mbandaka, Bakwanga and Lubumbashi. Broadcasts in French and African languages; Dir. A. KIBONGUE.

International Service: B.P. 7699; Kinshasa broadcasts in French, English, Spanish, German and Portuguese; Chief A. KONGO.

Radio Collège: B.P. 7074, Collège S. François de Sales, 1700 avenue Wangermée, Lubumbashi; f. 1947; religious, educational; services in French, Swahili, Kibemba; radio services suspended 1968 but television service continues in collaboration with RTNC; Dir.-Gen. M. SALESIENS.

Radio Léo: B.P. 3165, Kinshasa; f. 1937; religious, educational; owned and operated by Collège Albert; services in French; Dir.-Gen. P. WART.

Radiodiffusion Ufac: B.P. 97, Lubumbashi; services in French, English, Kiswahili.

La Voix de la Fraternité Africaine: Lubumbashi; f. 1965.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposit; m.=million; res.=reserves; Fr. Cong.=Congo Francs)

1,000 Congo Francs=1 Zaire.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Congo: B.P. 2967, Kinshasa; f. 1961; cap. 500,000 Zaires, res. 2.7m. Zaires; Pres. ALBERT NDELE; Dir.-Gen. Dr. DOMENICO PAOLILLO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque du Congo S.C.R.L.: 8-10 Avenue Paul Hauzeur, Kinshasa; f. 1909; cap. Fr. C. 500 m.; 21 brs.; Man. Dirs. E. BONVOISIN, J. VERDICKT, M. H. DELVOIE.

Banque Belge d'Afrique S.C.R.L.: P.O.B. 197, 19 avenue Ministre Rubbens, Kinshasa; f. 1929; cap. Zaires 800,000; dep. Zaires 6.9m.; Chair. PAUL VAN ZEELAND; Senior Gen. Mans. GUY MOUTON, GEORGES LECLERCQ; Dir. and Man. GÉRARD GODEFROID.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Caisse d'Epargne de la Republique du Congo: Avenue Prince Charles, Kalina-Kinshasa, B.P. 8147; f. 1950; Dir.-Gen. Adjoint LÉONARD JULES BADJOKO.

Compagnie Immobilière du Congo "Immocongo": P.O.B. 332, Kinshasa; f. 1962; cap. 150 m. Fr. Cong.; Chair A. S. GERARD; Man. Dir. HERALY.

Congolese Development Bank: Kinshasa; f. 1966; Gov. M. MUSHIETTE.

Crédit Commerciel Africain.

Credit Congolais S.C.A.R.L.: Head Office: 191 ave. Beernaert (P.O.B. 1299), Kinshasa; f. 1951; subsidiary of Barclays Bank D.C.O.; cap. Zaires 40,000, dep. Zaires 1,408,610 (Dec. 1967); Chair. Vicomte OBERT DE THIEUSIES; Man. Dir. J. M. LAWSON.

Crédit Foncier de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1198, Kinshasa. f. 1961; cap. 40 m. Fr. Cong.

Crédit Foncier du Nord Est: Bukavu; f. 1961; cap. 10m; Fr. Cong.

Crédit Hypothécaire d'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1198, Kinshasa; f. 1961; cap. 20m. Fr. Cong.

Crédit Hypothécaire du Nord Est: Bukavu; f. 1961; cap. 15m. Fr. Cong.

Société Congolaise de Banque S.C.R.L. (SOCOBANQUE): blvd. 30 juin, B.P. 400, Kinshasa; cap. 0.6m. Zaires; Man. Dir. J.-P. DE CUYPER.

Société de Crédit aux Classes Moyennes et à l'Industrie: P.O.B. 3105, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1947; cap. 500 m. Fr. Cong.

Société de Crédit Foncier: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

Société de Crédit Hypothécaire: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANY

Compagnie Nationale d'Assurances du Congo S.A.R.L., Compagnie d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 1221 Ave. Tombeur de Tabora, B.P. 8700, Kinshasa; f. 1953; Man. Dir. J.-N. VANGU.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

All foreign insurance companies were closed by presidential decree from December 31st, 1966.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de Boma: Boma.

Chambre du Commerce de l'Equateur: B.P. 127, Mbandaka; f. 1926; 64 mem. societies; Pres. J. BOSEKOTA.

Chambre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture de l'Ituri: Bunia; f. 1932; Pres. LOUIS BEAUTHIER; Sec. HENRI GROVEN; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de la Province du Kasaï à Luluabourg: P.O. Box 194, Luluabourg; f. 1946; publ. monthly bulletin.

Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Katanga: B.P. 972, Lubumbashi; f. 1910; Pres. S. MAWAWA; Sec. A. HISETTE; 225 mems.; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bukavu: P.O. Box 321, Bukavu; f. 1931; Chair. PH. MOREL DE WESTGAVER; Sec. R. BASTIN; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Kinshasa: P.O.B. 7247, 10 avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa; f. 1921; Pres. H. T. TUMBA; Sec. H. A. HANKENNE; 400 members; publ. bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce de Matadi: B.P. 145, Matadi; f. 1959; Chair. CH. VAN GOETHEM; Vice-Pres. A. WYNANT-VERPEUT; Sec. H. WAGEMANS; 103 members; publ. monthly *Bulletin*.

Chambre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: P.O.B. 358, Kisangani; f. 1939; Pres. G. AUTRIQUE; 250 members; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Tanganyika: B.P. 228, Kamina; 43 mems.; Pres. G. HOSLI; Sec. O. MUKALA.

DEVELOPMENT

MINERALS

Société Générale Congolaise des Minerais—GECOMIN: Kinshasa; f. 1967; fully nationalized 1968; took over assets in the Congo of Union Minière du Haut Katanga; production (1969): 362,000 metric tons of copper; Dir. Gen. M. CAIRON.

PETROLEUM

Société Congo-Italienne de Raffinage—SOCIR: Matadi; f. 1963 by agreement between Congolese Government and Italian ANIC; refinery with initial capacity of 640,000 tons of crude oil per annum.

POWER

Società Italo-Congolese Attività Industriali—SICAI: Kinshasa; f. 1963 to advise the Congolese Government on development of the power potential of the Inga rapids; ownership: IRI (Italian state) 60 per cent, Astaldi Estero Contracting Co. 40 per cent; first contract awarded 1968 to Astaldi Estero Contracting Co. for creation of a dam on the Van Deuren tributary to produce power through two 58 MW. stations by 1972; four more generators will be added later to total 300 MW. output; SICAI is now studying the development of an industrial area related to the project.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Association des Entrepreneurs du Congo (ADEC): B.P. 2361, Kinshasa.

Association Belgo-Congolaise du Textile (ABCT): B.P. 3097, Kinshasa.

Fédération des Entreprises du Congo (F.E.C.): B.P. 8634, Kinshasa; Pres. MARCEL MAYNE; Gen. Rep. in Kinshasa JEAN JONCKHEERE.

MEMBERS

Association des Entreprises de l'Equateur (ADEQUA) B.P. 1052, Mbandaka.

Association des Entreprises de l'Est du Congo (A.E.E.C.) B.P. 2467, Bukavu; Pres. M. FLAMENT.

Association des Entreprises de l' Ouest du Congo (A.E.O.C.): B.P. 84, Kinshasa; 163 mems.

Association des Entreprises du Kasai (A.E.Kas.): B.P. 649; Luluabourg; Pres. M. SERNEELS.

Association des Entreprises du Katanga (ASSEKAT): B.P. 2056, Batiment Immokat, ave. H. du Kasai, Lubumbashi; 104 mems.; Dir. B. GUILLAUME.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs Congolais (U.T.C.): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1967 as the sole syndical organization; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ BO-BOLIKO; publs. *Notre Droit, Formation*.

Principal Affiliated Unions:

Alliance des Prolétaires Indépendants du Congo (APIC): 2 avenue de la Kéthule, B.P. 8721, Kinshasa; f. 1946; 6,400 mems.; Sec. JOSEPH KIMPIATU.

Centrale des Enseignants Congolais (CEC): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1957; 18,000 mems.; Sec. FERDINAND TOTO-ZITA; Publ. *Pedagogia*.

Centrale des Mines et Métallurgie: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1965; 24,000 mems.; Sec. SEBASTIEN KALAIA.

Centrale des Plantations et Alimentation: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1962; 24,000 mems.; Sec. DONAT MUTUMBO..

Centrale des Services Publics: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1957, 12,000 mems.; Sec. CAMILLE IFELO.

Centrale des Travailleurs du Transport: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1959; 38,000 mems.; Sec. JEAN LUYEYE.

Fédération Nationale des Agents sous Contrat de l'Etat (FNACE): B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1964; 20,000 mems.; Pres. A. LINGULU; Sec. M. MONTINGIA.

Fédération Nationale des Employés Commerciaux et Cadres (FNECC): B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. FRANÇOIS TOKO.

Fédération des Ouvriers des Mines du Congo (FOMICO): Kisangani; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. THOMAS KALOMBO.

Syndicat du Bâtiment du Congo (SYBACO): Ngiri-Ngiri, Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. JOSEPH MULOWAYE; Sec. ALPHONSE KADIMA.

Syndicat National des Travailluers Congolais (S.N.T.C.): 398 avenue van Eetveld, B.P. 2077, Kinshasa; f. 1959; 2,000 mems.; Pres. ALPHONSE KITHIMA.

TRADE FAIR

Kinshasa International Trade Fair: Kinshasa; held annually in July.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Total length of railways: 5,174 km., including 500 km. of electrified rail. Some sections are still damaged and the lines closed, but the *Voie nationale* linking Katanga and Kinshasa was re-opened in 1963. A 560-mile link between Luluabourg on the Zambian border and Matadi is planned.

Nouvelle Cie du Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga (B.C.K.): Regd. Office: P.O.B. 297, Lubumbashi, Katanga; length of track, 2,556 km.; administers the Sakania–Lubumbashi–Tenke–Port Francqui, Tenke–Dilolo and Kamina–Kasongo lines.

Soc. Congolaise des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (formerly *C.F.L.*): B.P. 230, Kamina, Katanga; f. 1965; administers the Kisangani-Ponthierville, Kindu–Kamina and Kabalo–Kasongo lines; rail services, 850 km.; river and Lake Tanganyika services; Pres. A. NYOMBO; Man. J. ABEL.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Congo (OTRACO): Regd. Office: blvd. du 30 juin, Kinshasa; operates the Kinshasa–Matadi rail link; Pres. P. KABASUBABO.

Chemin de Fer de Matadi-Kinshasa (C.F.M.K.): length of track, 366 km.

Chemin de Fer du Mayumbe (C.F.M.): Administrative offices in Boma; length of track, 140 km.

Soc. des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux au Congo (VICICONGO): 5 rue de la Science, Brussels, Belgium; Congo office: Aketi; length of track, 839 km.

Benguela Railway Co.: Rua do Ataide 7, Lisbon 2, Portugal; Lubumbashi: 781 ave. du Kasai, B.P. 1047; 562 miles to Angola border, 1,300 miles to Lobito on Angolan coast.

ROADS

There are approximately 145,213 km. of motor roads in the Congo (approx. 67,000 cars and lorries in 1962). In general, road conditions are poor, owing to inadequate maintenance since 1958.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Chief companies are:

Soc. Congolaise des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (*see* Railways above): Road services between Cisumbura and Kigali and from Samba to Tongoni.

OTRACO: regular service between Kalundu (Uvira) and Bukavu (140 km.), Boma and Tshela (140 km.).

Vicicongo: 5 rue de la Science, Brussels; Road Management: Isiro, Orientale Province; passenger and goods service in the Orientale and Kivu provinces; network of 9,300 miles.

INLAND WATERWAYS

For over 1,000 miles the River Congo is navigable. Above the Stanley Falls the Congo changes its name to Lualaba, and is used for shipping on a 600-mile stretch from Ponthierville to Kindu and Kongolo to Bukama. (There is a railway from Matadi, the principal port on the lower Congo, to Kinshasa.) The total length of inland waterways is 8,390 miles.

Soc. Congolaise des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (*see* Railways above): River Lualaba services, Ponthierville–Kindu and Kongolo–Malemba N'kula; Lake Tanganyika services, Kamina – Kigoma – Kalundu – Moba–Mpulungu.

Congo Network: services on the Luapula and Lake Mweru.

East African Railways and Harbours: services on Lake Albert.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Congo (OTRACO): River Communications Office: boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa; passenger, mail and cargo services over 12,000 km.

SHIPPING

The principal seaports are Matadi, Banana and Boma on the lower Congo. Matadi is linked by rail with Kinshasa. Much of the mineral trade is shipped from Lobito in Angola, however, and does not pass through Congolese ports.

Compagnie Maritime Belge: B.P. 264, Matadi, and P.O.B. 33, Boma; weekly service Antwerp to Matadi and Boma, monthly service New York and Gulf ports to Matadi and Boma.

Compagnie Maritime Congolaise: Matadi; f. 1967; services to Douala and Antwerp; Pres. GASTON DIOMI.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Congo (OTRACO): blvd. du 30 juin, Kinshasa; administers the port of Matadi.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kamina.

Air Congo, S.A.R.L.: 4 ave. du Port, B.P. 8552, Kinshasa; f. 1960; national airline; Pres. LOUIS LUMUMBA; Vice-Pres. A. KISHIBA.

Cogeair, S.C.A.R.L.: Kinshasa; charter and regular services; Dir.-Gen. R. LINARD; Sec.-Gen. J.-J. MAROTE.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., K.L.M., Nigeria Airways, P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair and U.T.A. provide services to Kinshasa.

TOURISM

Bureau International du Tourisme et des Echanges pour les Jeunes (BITEJ): Kinsako, Kinshasa; f. 1967; travel organization for young people in the Congo and abroad.

Office National Congolaise du Tourisme: B.P. 2466, Bukavu; Dir. J. M. DE SPIRLET.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Centre Culturel du Congo: Balari No. 20, Bandalungwa, Kinshasa; aims to promote Bantu culture; publ. *Academie des Arts et Metiers.*

UNIVERSITIES

Université Lovanium de Kinshasa: B.P. 127, Kinshasa XI; 229 teachers, 1,600 students.

Université Officielle du Congo: B.P. 1825, Lubumbashi; 65 teachers, 1,250 students.

Université Libre du Congo: B.P. 649, Kinshasa I; 75 teachers, 500 students.

COSTA RICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Costa Rica forms a part of the Central American isthmus with the Caribbean to the east and a longer Pacific coast line to the west. The climate is warm and damp in the lowlands—average temperature 81°F (27°C)—and cooler on the Central Plateau—average temperature 72°F (22°C). The language is Spanish. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The flag consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, red, white and blue, the red band being twice the width of the others. The capital is San José.

Recent History

During President Mario Echandi Jiménez' regime (1958–62) Costa Rica achieved much progress both economically and socially, which was maintained by his successors Presidents Orlich and Trejos. The state is one of the few in Latin America which maintains a democratic form of government. In February 1970, Sr. José Figueres Ferrer, the National Liberation Party candidate, was elected President, to take office in May. He was formerly President in 1948–49 and from 1954 to 1958, and it was under his Government that the Armed Forces were abolished. Costa Rica is a member of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of Central American States.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1949 executive power is vested in the President assisted by two Vice-Presidents and a Cabinet. The President is elected for a four-year term and must receive 40 per cent of the votes. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly of 57 members elected for four years. Parliamentary and presidential elections are held by compulsory adult suffrage.

Defence

There have been no Armed Forces since 1948.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends mainly on agriculture. Coffee is the most important product, accounting for about half the exports. Bananas, cocoa, honey, cattle and, more recently, sugar are the other important exports. The first sugar refinery began production in June 1968. Rice, corn and beans are produced mainly for home consumption. Forests cover large areas of the country. Mineral deposits are chiefly of limestone and a little gold. Substantial sulphur deposits were discovered in 1966. Industry is on a small scale, the main products being textiles, chemicals, leather goods and furniture. Hydro-electric power is being developed in the highlands. Trade is principally with the U.S.A., though Costa Rica is playing an increasingly important role in the Central American Common Market. In 1969 the World Bank granted two loans totalling $18.5 million to Costa Rica for the expansion of electric power and telecommunications facilities. Costa Rica enjoys the highest per capita income of Central America.

Transport and Communications

There are some 3,000 miles of all-weather roads, including 410 miles of the Inter-American Highway. Three railway companies operate 437 miles of track. The main ports handling external trade are Limón on the Caribbean coast and Puntarenas and Golfito on the Pacific coast, and there are local shipping services to Panama. The main towns are connected by internal air services and international air transport is provided by the national airline Lineas Aéreas Costarricenses and three foreign companies.

Social Welfare

A Labour Code provides benefits for employees and there are insurance schemes covering sickness, old age and death. There is no centralized health service, but there are various independent organizations, some of them state-subsidized, governing hospitals, clinics and all medical services.

Education

All education is free and elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and twelve. Official secondary education is free and consists of two stages: a three-year basic course followed by a more highly specialized course of two years. Escuelas Normales and Escuelas Normales Superiores provide training courses for primary and secondary school teachers respectively. Costa Rica has the highest literacy rate in Central America. In 1968 28.3 per cent of the budget was spent on education. There are about 3,000 primary schools and more than 100 secondary schools, with a total of nearly 400,000 pupils. There is a university at San José.

Tourism

The main tourist features are the Irazú and Poas volcanoes, the Orosi waterfalls and relics of Spanish colonial civilization. Tourists also visit San José, the capital, and the Pacific beaches of Puntarenas.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

Football is the national sport and basketball, boxing, baseball, golf, tennis and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Anniversary of the Second Battle of Rivas and Labour Day), May 28 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 25 (Anniversary of the Annexation of Guanacaste Province), August 2 (Feast of Our Lady of the Angels), August 15 (Feast of the Assumption and Mother's Day), September 15 (Independence Day),, October 12 (Columbus Day), December 8 (Feast of the Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 28–31 (Bank Holidays).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 19 (Feast of St. Joseph), April 9–11 (Easter), April 11 (Anniversary of the Battle of Rivas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force, but old Spanish weights are sometimes used in country districts:

1 libra=1.014 lb.
1 arroba=25.35 lb.
1 quintal=101.4 lb.
1 fanega=11 Imperial bushels.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Colon of 100 Centavos

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos; 1, 2 Colones.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Colones.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Costa Rica has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. $) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Exchange rate: 15.92 Colones = £1 sterling.
6.62 Colones = U.S. $1 = C.A. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population (1967)				
	Total	San José (capital)	Births, Marriages, Deaths (rate per '000—Dec. 31st 1966)		
			Births	Marriages	Deaths
50,900	1,615,480	196,720	39.0	5.6	7.1

PROVINCES, CAPITALS AND POPULATIONS (1967)

Province	Population	Capital	Population
Alajuela	291,275	Alajuela	27,882
Cartago	187,898	Cartago	21,432
Guanacaste	177,982	Liberia	8,484
Heredia	100,388	Heredia	22,908
Limón	81,908	Limón	22,555
Puntarenas	196,402	Puntarenas	23,064
San José	579,527	San José	196,720

AGRICULTURE

(1967)

Coffee (fanegas of 88 gals.)	1,550,000
Cotton (quintals)	114,400
Sugar Cane (tons)	124,031
Cocoa (quintals)	209,271
Bananas (bunches of 56 lbs.)	19,540,391

LIVESTOCK

(1967)

Cattle	1,393,103
Pigs	242,873
Horses, Mules and Asses	107,533*

* 1963 figure.

Forestry: Annual output of over 100 million board feet from about 200 sawmills.

Fishing: Tuna, lobster, shrimps are caught in quantity.

Mining: Lime and limestone, gold, calcium carbonate and diatonite are mined, in that order of importance.

Industry: Manufacturing output is estimated at 250 million colones, chief products being furniture, footwear leather, canned food, textiles and chemicals.

FINANCE

1 colon = 100 centimos.
15.92 colones = £1 sterling; 6.62 colones = U.S. $1.
100 colones = £6 5s. 7d. sterling = U.S. $15.02 = C.A. $15.02.

BUDGET
(million colones)

	1967	1968
REVENUE:		
Direct Taxes	136.2	153.8
Indirect Taxes	349.5	403.4
Non-tributary	52.9	60.2
Transfers	2.5	4.4
Extraordinary Revenue	154.3	186.5
TOTAL	695.4	808.3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	747.6	785.7

Authorized budgets: (1969) *Revenue* 1,075.2 million colones, *Expenditure* 1,075.2 million colones; (1970) 809.7 million colones.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million Central American Pesos)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Goods	143.3	173.7	−30.4	170.1	193.7	−23.6
Services	30.5	59.2	−28.7	37.9	65.9	−28.0
Total	173.8	232.9	−59.1	208.0	259.6	−51.6
Transfer Payments	9.7	0.9	8.8	11.5	2.9	8.6
Capital Operations	125.6	73.3	52.3	118.8	66.3	52.5
Changes in Reserves			2.1			− 9.6

RESERVES AND CURRENCY
(million Central American Pesos)

	1966	1967	1968
Gross International Reserves	21,634	25,716	29,988
of which Gold in Banco Central	2,106	2,107	2,106
Currency in Circulation (December)	38,168	41,199	46,204

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 U.S. $)

Imports: (1966): 178,453; (1967): 190,698; (1968) 213,942.
Exports: (1966): 135,509; (1967): 143,780; (1968): 170,821.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Manufactures and Machinery	111,607	116,118
Chemicals	29,065	36,958
Foodstuffs	18,359	21,921
Fuel	8,756	9,762
Other items	22,911	29,183
TOTAL	190,698	213,942

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Coffee	54,841	55,264
Bananas	30,928	42,778
Cocoa	3,146	5,615
Cattle and Meat	9,596	12,464
Other items	45,269	54,700
TOTAL	143,780	170,821

COSTA RICA—(Statistical Survey)

COUNTRIES
('000 U.S.$)

	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
El Salvador	7,653	12,343	16,014	6,092	6,101	8,631
German Federal Republic	17,706	14,842	16,378	15,945	11,179	10,518
Guatemala	9,103	11,323	15,817	4,741	5,595	8,018
Japan	15,749	16,382	14,874	1,276	1,454	2,007
Netherlands	3,272	2,673	3,053	7,034	5,275	7,309
United Kingdom	8,541	12,427	8,855	658	543	418
United States	69,736	73,796	80,716	56,838	65,249	79,157

PRINCIPAL COFFEE EXPORTS (1968)

	Kilos '000	U.S. $ '000
Bahrain	2,934.6	2,091.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,586.2	2,280.1
Canada	1,699.9	1,406.8
Finland	3,361.0	3,112.4
France	2,000.3	1,725.2
German Federal Republic	10,866.4	10,006.4
Italy	1,330.0	1,193.5
Jordan	6,517.7	4,167.3
Netherlands	7,840.7	6,654.3
Sweden	4,825.2	3,904.1
U.S.A.	16,246.0	12,909.5
U.S.S.R.	2,397.7	1,705.3

TOURISM

Year	Number of Visitors	Estimated Revenue
1967	111,116	U.S. $13,353,417

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Year	Passengers	Freight (tons)
1965	n.a.	922,290
1966	1,728,330	1,298,858
1967	1,904,990	1,368,574

SHIPPING
(1967)

Passengers Carried	Freight (tons)
283,000	1,383,246

ROADS

Motor Vehicles	1966	1967	1968
Cars	16,526	18,271	20,226
Lorries	12,287	13,678	15,504
Buses	2,058	2,215	2,400
Others	10,628	11,501	12,434

CIVIL AVIATION

	Passengers		Freight (tons)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Loaded	Unloaded
1965	60,113	61,928	617	2,813
1966	67,662	70,103	429	3,392
1967	76,027	78,555	1,437	7,644

EDUCATION

	Schools		Teachers		Pupils	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Primary	2,379	2,363	9,446	11,610	297,670	330,810
Secondary	99	97	n.a.	3,267	53,697	55,732
Technical and Vocational	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Higher	1	1	n.a.	584	7,189	9,265

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, San José.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE present Constitution of Costa Rica was promulgated in November 1949; the present government has submitted three draft resolutions concerning further presidential terms, the banking system and the system of autonomous state agencies. A committee of lawyers was set up in mid-1967 to study the possibility of reforming the Constitution.

The government is unitary: provincial and local bodies derive their authority from the national government. The country is divided into seven provinces administered by a governor who is appointed by the President. The provinces are divided into cantons, and each canton into districts. There is an elected municipal council in the chief city of each canton, the number of its members being related to the population of the canton. The municipal council supervises the affairs of the canton. Municipal government is closely regulated by national law, particularly in matters of finance.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which meets in regular session twice a year—from May 1st to July 31st, and from September 1st to November 30th. Special sessions may be convoked by the President to consider specified business. The Assembly is composed of 57 deputies elected for four years. The chief powers of the Assembly are to enact laws, levy taxes, authorise declarations of war and, by a two-thirds vote, suspend, in cases of civil disorder, certain civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution.

Bills may be initiated by the Assembly or by the Executive and must have three readings, in at least two different legislative periods, before they become law. The Assembly may override the presidential vote by a two-thirds vote.

The Executive branch is headed by the President, who is assisted by his Cabinet. The President may not serve two successive periods of office, but may be re-elected after eight years. If he should resign or be incapacitated, the executive power is entrusted to the First Vice-President, and from him to the Second Vice-President, and finally to the President of the Legislative Assembly.

The President sees that the laws and the provisions of the Constitution are carried out, and maintains order. He has power to appoint and remove his ministers and diplomatic representatives; and to negotiate treaties with foreign nations (which are, however, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly). He is assisted in his duties by a Cabinet, each member of which is head of an executive department.

A novel feature of the Costa Rican Constitution is the clause outlawing a national army. Only by a continental convention or for the purpose of national defence may a military force be organised.

Suffrage is universal, compulsory and secret for persons over the age of 20; or, if they are completely independent, for persons over 18 years of age.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER.

Vice-Presidents: JORGE ROSSI, MANUEL AGUILAR BONILLA.

THE CABINET

(To take office in May 1970 with the new President)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. GONZALO FACIO.

Minister of Transport: Ing. MARIO QUIRÓS.

Minister of the Interior: FERNANDO VALVERDE VEGA.

Minister of Agriculture: Ing. FERNANDO BATALLA.

Minister of Industry: CLAUDIO ALPÍZAR.

Minister of Culture: Lic. ALBERTO CAÑAS.

Minister of Education: Prof. ULADISLAO GÁMEZ.

Minister without Portfolio: Lic. CARLOS MANUEL COTO ALBÁN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN SAN JOSÉ

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Belgium: Avenida 2, Calle 3, 4° piso (E) (also accred. to Panama).

Bolivia: Avenida 7, Calles 7/9 (L).

Brazil: Los Yoses, 5° entrada (E).

Canada: Avenida 2, Calle 3, Banco Anglo Costarricense (E) (also accred. to Nicaragua and Panama).

Chile: Avenida 7, Calle 25 (E).

China, Republic of: Avenida Central Calle 9 (L).

Colombia: Calle 5, Avenida 5 (E).

Ecuador: Avenida 6, Calle 19 (E).

El Salvador: Avenida 8, Calle 9 (E).

France: 25 vrs. Sur 5° entrada, Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* YVES DEBROISE.

Guatemala: Barrío Escalante 2-5, este del Liceo Alfaro 2550 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE LUIS ARRIOLA.

Honduras: Avenidas 3/7, Calle 33 (E).

Israel: Paseo Colón, entre Calles 36 y 38; *Ambassador:* I. SHANY (also accred. to Nicaragua).

Italy: Paseo Colón, Calle 38 (L).

Mexico: Avenida 7, Calles 11/15 (E).

Netherlands: Paseo Colón, Esquina Calle 40 (L) (also accred. to Nicaragua and Panama).

Nicaragua: Avenida Central, Calle 25 (E).

Panama: Avenida 1, Calle 11 (E).

Spain: Paseo Colón, Calle 38 (E).

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

United Arab Republic: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

United Kingdom: 3202 Paseo Colón (E); *Ambassador:* F. F. GARNER, C.M.G.

United States of America: Avenida 3, Calle A. Volio y 3 (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND L. TELLES, Jr.

Uruguay: 200 vrs. Sur y 100 este de Farmacia Modelo, San Pedro (L).

Vatican City: Apostolic Nunciature.

Venezuela: 50 vrs. Sur 1° entrada, Los Yoses (L).

PRESIDENT

JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER (elected February 1970 for four years); candidate of the Partido de Liberación Nacional.

CONGRESS

President of Congress: JOSÉ LUIS MOLINA.

ELECTIONS

(February 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberación Nacional (*National Liberation*)	32
Unificación Nacional	22
Acción Sociolista	2
Demócrata Cristiano	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN): P.O. Box 2244; advocates national and social reform. Leader José FIGUERES FERRER; Sec.-Gen. LUIS ALBERTO MONGE.

Frente Nacional de Democracia Cristiana: Formed from *Partido de Unificación Nacional* (PUN) and other opposition groups; Pres. OTILIO ULATE.

Partido de Unión Cívico-Revolucionaria: An individualist party; Leader FRANK MARSHALL JIMÉNEZ.

Partido Republicano Nacional (PRN): A moderate radical party. Leader Dr. RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERÓN GUARDIA.

Acción Democrática Popular (ACP): f. 1961; leftist; anti-communist; Leader ENRIQUE OBREGÓN.

Partido Independente (PI): Formed from dissidents of the National Liberation Party. Leader Señor JORGE ROSSI.

Partido Alianza Nacional: f. 1961; conservative; Chairman RICARDO CASTRO BEECHE.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): f. 1963; affiliated with European and Latin American Christian Democratic Parties; Leaders Prof. LUIS BARAHONA, FERNANDO QUIRÓS.

Partido Democrático de Avanzada Femenina: f. 1963; emphasizes social welfare and children's needs; Leaders Sra. CLOTILDE CORDERO DE CARVAJAL, Sra. ANGELA ACUÑA DE CHACÓN, Sra. OLGA DE ECHANDI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Ultimate judicial power is invested in the Supreme Court, the seventeen justices of which are elected by the Assembly for a term of eight years, and are automatically re-elected for an equal period, unless the Assembly decides to the contrary by a two-thirds vote. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the Supreme Court in plenary session. The Supreme Court may also meet as:

Corte Plena, with power to declare laws and decrees unconstitutional.

Court of Appeals (*Sala de Casación*).

Civil Court (*Sala Civil*).

Criminal Court (*Sala Penal*).

President of the Supreme Court: FERNANDO BAUDRIT SOLERA.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, but under the Constitution all forms of worship are tolerated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San José: Mgr. Dr. CARLOS HUMBERTO RODRÍGUEZ QUIRÓS, Archbishop of Costa Rica.

Suffragan Sees:

Alajuela: (vacant).

San Isidro del General: Mgr. DELFÍN QUESADA CASTRO.

Tilaran: Mgr. ROMÁN ARRIETA VILLALOBOS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

San José

La Gaceta: Imprenta Nacional, Apdo. 5024; f. 1844; Official Gazette; Dir. ABEL CASTILLO SOLANO; circ. 5,000.

Boletín Judicial: Avda. 3, Calle 4/6; f. 1904; journal of the Judiciary; published by Imprenta Nacional; circ. 3,000.

La Nación: Calle 3, Av. Central/1; f. 1946; conservative; Dir. GUIDO FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 59,286.

La Prensa Libre: Calle 4, Av. 4/6, Apdo. 10121; f. 1889; independent; evening; Editor ANDRÉS BORRASÉ; circ. 25,000.

La República: Calle 5, Avda. 1/3, Apdo. 2130; f. 1950, reorganized 1967; independent; Dir. RODRIGO MADRIGAL-NIETO; Chief Editor ARMANDO VARGAS-ARAYA; circ. 35,000.

The Daily Press: P.O. Box 2113; f. 1948; the only daily English newspaper in Costa Rica; Liberal; circ. approx. 1,000.

PERIODICALS

San José

El Acta Médica: three-monthly; Editor RODOLFO CÉSPEDES.

Ariel: literary monthly; Editor F. TURCIOS.

Brecha: Apdo. 1157; literary monthly; Sec. ARTURO ECHEVERRÍA LORÍA.

Diario Nacional: Av. 4, Calle 4; Monday only; independent; circ. 13,000.

Eco Católico: Calle 1, Avda. 2-4, Apdo. 1064; f. 1931; Catholic weekly; Editor JAVIER SOLÍS; circ. 15,000.

La Epoca Católica: Catholic news; Editor GUILLERMO ANGULO MARÍN.

Fatima: monthly; edited by the Dominican Order.

Izquierda: f. 1963; monthly; organ of ACP.

La Semana Cómica: Calle 3, Avdas. 5-7, Casa 569; f. 1935; weekly; Democratic-Liberal; Dir. JULIO C. SUÑOL; circ. 10,000.

Mujer y Hogar: Apdo. 89; f. 1943; Women's journal; weekly; Editor and Gen. Man. CARMEN CORNEJO; circ. 14,600.

Noticiero del Café: P.O.B. 37; f. 1964; coffee journal; monthly; owned by the Oficina del Café.

Revista Costarricense: Catholic weekly; Editors SARA CASAL, VIUDA DE QUIRÓS.

Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas: P.O.B. 101; f. 1953; a review of genealogical, heraldic and historical studies; Sec. JORGE A. LINES.

Revista de Agricultura: Apdo. 783; f. 1929; agricultural monthly; Dir. LUIS CRUZ BOLAÑOS.

Revista del Archivo Nacional de Costa Rica: Calle 7, Avenida 4; f. 1936; twice yearly; historical and cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS COTO CONDE; circ. 2,100.

Revista Médica de Costa Rica: Apdo. 978; f. 1933; bi-monthly medical journal; Dir. Dr. MANUEL ZELEDÓN.

Surco: f. 1940; monthly; organ of the National Liberation Party.

Temas Sociales: Apdo. 2041; f. 1954; published by the Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social; quarterly.

Tribuna Libre: weekly.

PRESS AGENCY

Tass is the only press agency in Costa Rica.

PUBLISHERS

San José

Editora Aurora Social Ltda.: Apdo. 884; f. 1934; educational textbooks, history and freemasonry; Dir. GERARDO VEGO B.

Editorial Costa Rica: Edificio Trejos, Montealegri, San José; Dir. LILIA RAMOS.

Editorial Victoria Ltda.: Calle 8, Avda. 8/5; arts, history, children's books, philosophy, law, fiction.

Escuela Superior de Administración Pública Americana Central: Esapa, Apartado 25; politics, law, sociology, economics.

Imprenta Borrasé: Calle 4, Avda. 4/6.

Imprenta Etna: Calle 9, Avda. 8/10.

Imprenta y Librería Soley y Valverde: Calle 1, Av. F.G., Apdo. 314; this includes the Librería e Imprenta "La Española", Calle 1, Avda. Central; f. 1884.

Imprenta y Litografía Casa Gráfica: Calle 11, Avda. F.G./1.

Imprenta Muñoz e Hijos: Calles 4/6, Av. 3; Dir. J. S. MUÑOZ.

Imprenta Nacional: Calles 4/6, Avda. 3; Government publisher; Dir. A. CASTILLO SOLANO; also publishes *La Gaceta* (Official Gazette), *Boletín Judicial.*

Imprenta y Librería Tormo, S.A.: Calle 4, Avda. 4.

Imprenta Vargas: Calles 1/3, Avda. 7; Dir. MARCO TULIO VARGAS G.

Librería Imprenta y Fotolitografía Universal (Carlos Federspiel & Co., S.A.): Calles A.V./1, Avda. F.G., Apdo. 1532; f. 1926; 4 mems.; Man. HUBERT FEDERSPIEL.

Trejos S.A.: Avda. F.G., Calles 13 y 136, Apdo. 1313; f. 1912; general and reference; Man. R. BAUDRIT T.

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, Apartado 3862; education, physics, mathematics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Control Nacional de Radio: San José, Apdo. 3483; governmental supervisory department; Dir. L. H. ANDRÉS.

RADIO

NON-COMMERCIAL

Faro del Caribe: San José, Apdo. 2710; f. 1948; Call letters TIFC; religious programmes in Spanish and English; Man. F. CABEZAS B.

Radio Fides: San José, Apdo. 1933; Roman Catholic station; Dir. GONZALO JIMÉNEZ.

Radio Universitaria: San Pedro; classical music; Dir. C. SALAZAR.

Radio Turrialba: Turrialba; cultural; Dir. H. SABORIO B.

COMMERCIAL

Voz de la Victor: San José, Apdo. 1079; commercial station; Dir. SANTIAGO MARCH P.

Radio Popular: Apdo. 341, San José; Dir. R. BARAGONA.

There are 36 other commercial stations.

In 1969 there were 106,000 radio sets.

RADIO ASSOCIATION

Empresarios Radiodifusores Asociados (ERA): Apdo. 111, San José; Pres. R. BARAGONA GÓMEZ.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Televisora de Costa Rica, S.A.: San José, Apdo. 3876; programmes began in May 1960; Pres. OLGA DE PICADO; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO CARBALLO.

Corporación Costarricense de Televisión: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. MARIO SOTELA P.

R. Television Tic-Tac: Apdo. 4666, San José; Gen. Administrator MANUEL VALLESPI P.

Telesistema Nacional: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. M. SOTELA P.; Gen. Man. JOSÉ J. ORTIZ.

In 1969 there were 100,000 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in June 1948.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Costa Rica: San José, Casilla W; f. 1950; cap. 5m., dep. 150m.; Pres. Lic. JUAN RAFAEL ARIAS; Gen. Man. OMAR DENGO OBREGÓN.

Banco Anglo-Costarricense: Apdo. 2038, San José; f. 1863; cap. 18m., dep. 146m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. RODOLFO DOBLES VALORIA; Gen. Man. C. A. VOLIO GUARDIA.

Banco de Costa Rica: Avda. Fernández Güell y Calle 4, Apdo. C, San José; f. 1877; cap. 40m., dep. 330m.; Pres. MANUEL A. QUESADA; Gen. Man. BORIS MÉNDEZ P.

Banco Lyon, S.A.: Casilla 184, Calle 2, 32 N., San José; f. 1871; private company, working solely on capital; Chair. GEORGE A. LYON; Gen. Man. H. WILLFRED BROWN.

Banco Nacional de Costa Rica: San José, Cs. 2-4 Avenida 1a, San José; f. 1914; cap. 40m., res. 39m. (Dec. 1968); Gen. Man. ELÍAS QUIRÓS S.

Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago: Cartago, Apdos. 293, 297; f. 1918; cap. 10m., dep. 32m. (Oct. 1968); Pres. EFRAÍN RAMÍREZ M.; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO MASÍS D.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito—Fedecrédito: mems. 73 co-operatives, with 11,600 mems.; combined cap. 6.1m.

INSURANCE

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: San José, Apdo. Z; f. 1924; administers the state monopoly of insurance; services of foreign insurance companies may be used only by authorization of the Ministry of Economy and after the Instituto has certified it will not accept the risk; cap. $15m.; Man. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ PACHECO.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Café: Calle 2, 8, San José.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

San José

Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica: Calles 1/3, Avda. Fernández Güell, P.O.B. 1114; f. 1915; 405 mems.; Pres. SIGURD KOBERG; Sec. ALDO TANZI C.; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Cámara de Agricultura: Calle 1, Avda. F.G./1; Sec. Lic. JOSÉ ANTONIO FREER JIMÉNEZ.

Cámara de Azucareros: Calle 3, Avda. F.G./1.

Cámara de Ganaderos Asociados de Costa Rica: Calle 2, Avda. 2.

Cámara de Ganaderos de Guanacaste: Calle 2, Avda. 2.

Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica: Calle 3, Avda. F.G./1.

Cámara Nacional de Cafetaleros: Avda. 1 Calles Central y Primera, Apdo. 1310, San José; f. 1948; 275 mems.; Dir. Lic. ARNOLDO LÓPEZ ECHANDI.

Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes Detallistas: C/10/12, Avda. 6.

Cámara Nacional de Transportes: Calle 16, Avda. 1/3, Apdo. 2958; 500 mems.; Pres. ARNOLDO ACOSTA.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Calle 16, Avda. 1/3.

Cámara Productores de Caña del Pacífico y del Atlántico: Apdo. 5315.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Departamento de Promoción y Fomento: Ministerio de Industrias y Comercio, Apdo. 5418, San José; Dir. José G. ROTHSCHILD, Jr.

Oficina Nacional de Planificación de la Presidencia: Calle 15, Avda. 3, San José; f. 1963, to encourage economic and social development in Costa Rica.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in all some 50 employers' associations and organizations in the Republic.

Asociación Sindical de Comerciantes Importadores y Mayoristas (*Importers' and Traders' Association*): P.O.B. 1114, San José; 59 mems.; Pres. José BATALLA U.; Sec. EDWIN MÉNDEZ M.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Costarricense de Trabajadores Democráticos: (formerly Confederación Costarricense del Trabajo "Rerum Novarum"); Avda. 5–7, Calle Central, Apdo. 2167, San José; f. 1943; 10,000 mems.; admitted to ICFTU and ORIT; Sec. Gen. CARLOS MANUEL ACUÑA CASTRO.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Costarricenses—CGTC (*General Confederation of Workers of Costa Rica*): Calles 10–12, Avda. 20, no. 1039, San José; admitted to WFTU/CTAL; 10,000 mems.; 3 federated and 32 non-federated unions in affiliation; Sec.-Gen. Lic. ALVARO MONTERO VEGA.

Confederación de Obreros y Campesinos Cristianos (COCC): Calle 6, Avda. 4–6; Sec. Gen. CLAUDIO GAMBOA VALVERDE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 703 km. of railways.

United Fruit Company: 30 miles of two 3-ft. gauge railways mainly in Panama.

Northern Railway Company (*of Costa Rica*): Calle 23, Avenida 3/5, San José; f. 1884; approximately 350 miles of track (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); main line runs from Puerto Limón to Alajuela (116.7 miles), via San José; Chair. Col. Sir ROBERT ADEANE; Man. Dir. T. C. B. WILLIAMS (London); Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD Z. VAN HART (San José).

Ferrocarril Eléctrico al Pacífico (*Pacific Electric Railroad*): Apdo. 543, San José; f. 1897; 77 miles of track open; main line, San José to Puntarenas; branches, Ciruelas to Alajuela; electric (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); Man. GUILLERMO LARA B.; Sec. JULIETA CASAL B.

ROADS

There are about 3,000 miles of all-weather roads, 1,300 miles of them national and regional roads; 410 miles form part of the Inter-American Highway. There are also some 7,000 miles of dry-weather roads.

SHIPPING

Local services operate between the Costa Rican ports of Puntarenas and Limón and those of Colón and Cristóbal in Panama.

Services with America and Europe are:

Limón: Tica Line, Interlines, Buccaneer Line, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana (to U.S.A.); Hamburg Amerika Linie, Horn Linie, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (to Europe).

Puntarenas: Hamburg Amerika Linie, French Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., K Line (to Europe); Chilean Lines, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana, Mamenic Line (to Europe and South America).

CIVIL AVIATION

A new airport designed to accommodate large jet aircraft and to be an alternative to the airport of El Coco, San José, is under construction at Puntarenas.

Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses, S.A.—LACSA (*Costa Rican Airlines*): Apdo. 1531, San José; f. 1945; operates internal services and services to North America, Mexico, Salvador, Panama and British West Indies; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO PEÑA CH.; Gen. Man. Cap. OTTO ESCALANTE W.

There are a number of small private airlines.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Costa Rica: C.O.P.A., Pan American and T.A.C.A. International Airlines.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Instituto Costarricense de Turismo: Apdo. 777, San José; autonomous state institution; Pres. STANLEY MUÑOZ; Man. R. CASTRO CAÑAS.

Asociación Costarricense de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. GUIDO CASTRO, Apdo. 1864, San José.

CULTURE

Departamento de Extensión Cultural: Ministerio de Educación Pública, San José.

Teatro Nacional: Apdo. 5015, San José; f. 1897; dependent on Ministry of Education; Exec. Dir. MANUEL RODÓ PARÉS; Pres. Doña LOTTIE DE GONZÁLEZ LAHMANN; Sec. Lic. ALBERTO RAVEN.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Apdo. 5015, San José; f. 1938; Dir. CARLOS ENRIQUE VARGAS MENDEZ; Pres. Lic. CARLOS MANUEL BRENES MENDEZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: San José; Pres. Dr. OTTO JIMÉNEZ Q.; Sec. Ing. HERNÁN FONSECA Z.

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; atomic research in medicine, microbiology, pharmacy, agronomy and engineering.

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA: San José; Tropical Research and Graduate Training Centre at Turrialba; Dir.-Gen. Ing. ARMANDO SAMPER; Dir. of Research and Training Dr. JOSÉ MARULL; publs. *Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Agrícolas, Revista Interamericana de Extensión Agrícola.*

UNIVERSITY

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; 530 teachers, 7,030 students.

CUBA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean, lying 90 miles south of Florida, U.S.A. Its other neighbours are Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 77°F (25°C) and hurricanes are frequent. The language is Spanish. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. The flag has five horizontal bands, alternating blue, white, blue, white, blue, with a red triangle close to the staff, charged with a silver star. Havana (La Habana) is the capital.

Recent History

In 1959 the dictatorship of General Batista was overthrown by invading forces led by Dr. Fidel Castro who gradually established an authoritarian system of government. In 1961, Cuban exiles with some American support, attempted unsuccessfully to invade the island. The U.S.S.R. aids the Castro regime, economically and militarily, but the installation of rockets by the U.S.S.R. precipitated a crisis with the U.S.A. and late in 1962 the U.S.S.R. dismantled and withdrew the rockets. The country has been under an economic blockade by the U.S.A. since 1962. In 1965 Dr. Castro gave permission to leave Cuba to those who wished to do so. Since the revolution an estimated 500,000 people have left Cuba.

Government

Since the 1959 Revolution, Government has been administered under the Fundamental Law of the Republic. A President is appointed by the Prime Minister, who governs the country with the help of twenty Ministers. The country is divided into six provinces. There have been no elections since the Revolution.

Defence

Cuba receives considerable aid from communist countries. There is a national army and air force and a small navy. Most fit men and women belong to the Militia. Defence is the third largest item in the budget. Conscription was introduced at the end of 1963. Service is for a three-year period at 17 years of age. Conscripts work on the land in addition to their military duties.

Economic Affairs

Cuba's economy is basically agricultural and is closely organized by the state. In 1968 retailing and other forms of private business were nationalized. There has been some progress in building up local industries. Food rationing has been in force since March 1962, and clothes rationing was introduced in February 1963. The island depends to a large extent on economic aid from the U.S.S.R. and China and most of Cuba's trade is with the communist bloc, though relations with China deteriorated in 1965. Sugar production occupies half the cultivated land in Cuba and accounts for about 10 per cent of world production. Since 1964 Cuba has aimed to produce 10 million tons of sugar annually by 1970. 1969, however, produced the lowest crop since 1966, several million tons short of the target. After the postponement of Christmas and other public holidays to continue the 1970 harvest uninterrupted, the crop by January had reached 2 million tons. Sugar accounts for approximately 85 per cent of Cuban exports. Tobacco is the second largest crop. The recent development of the cattle, poultry and fishing industries has led to claimed annual increases of 20 per cent in milk output and 50 per cent in egg production, while the average annual fish landing is 100,000 tons. The production of meat is also important. Cuba is rich in nickel deposits and there is also copper, chromite and manganese.

Transport and Communications

Railways and roads connect towns and important villages and further roads are being built. There are 3,000 miles of railways, and 5,000 km. of highways were completed by 1969 to reach a national total of 40,000 km. Geographically Cuba is a focal point for shipping and air services, but latterly traffic has been much reduced. A new airport was opened in 1966 at Holguín, and another is nearly completed at Bayano. Following numerous hijacking incidents which have forced aircraft to land at Havana, severe laws to deal with hijackers were introduced in September 1969.

Social Welfare

A social security system provides for the unemployed and gives pensions to the old. Hospitals are free. Health care is the second largest item in the budget. Sick pay and retirement pensions equivalent to the full rate of earnings were introduced for selected categories of workers in 1968.

Education

Education is a very large item in the budget and in recent years illiteracy has been greatly reduced. Education is universal and free up to university level. At the primary stage, between the ages of six and twelve, it is compulsory. "Pre-school" national schools are run by the State for children of five years of age, and day nurseries are available for all children after their forty-fifth day. University students rely on the national scholarship plans, and those with family responsibilities are assisted by the Students Loans Plan. Workers undergoing university courses receive a state subsidy to provide for their dependants. Barracks and large residential houses have been converted to supply the urgent need for new school buildings, but the acute shortage of teachers is probably the major problem. Courses at Intermediate and Higher levels are created in accordance with the needs of the country, with emphasis on technology, agriculture and teacher training. Adult education centres have given basic education to over 350,000 people since 1962.

Tourism

Cuba has much to attract the tourist—forests, mountains, and a coastline with many bays and inlets and excellent bathing. There are the relics of the Spanish colonial days. There have been fewer tourists since the change of regime.

Sport

Sports and recreations are organized at national level by the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER). The national sport is baseball and other favourite sports are boxing, basketball, athletics, cycling and swimming. Chess is also a national pastime.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), July 26 (Revolution Day), December 7 (Day of National Mourning), December 24–25 (legal holiday).

1971: January 1 (Liberation Day), January 2 (Victory Day).

Weights and Measures

Officially the Metric System is in force but the U.S. system is widely used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the peso, which is officially worth $1 U.S.; 100 centavos equal 1 peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 centavos, 1 peso.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rate: 2.40 pesos = £1 sterling
1 peso = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area	Population 1968				
sq. km.	Total	Havana (capital)	Births*	Marriages*	Deaths*
110,921	8,074,100	2,117,500	232,027	51,918	50,442

* 1967 figures.

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

Crop	1965	1966
Sugar Cane	50,695	36,846
Root Vegetables	281	431
Fruit	388	388
Tobacco	43	51
Tomatoes	120	133

Fishing: (1964) Fish 23,050 tons landed, Shellfish 13,244 tons; (1965) All types 40,282 tons; (1966) All types 43,215 tons; (1967) All types 62,881 tons.

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1967
Cattle	3,380,000	7,172,000
Pigs	467,100	331,400
Horses	n.a.	697,700
Sheep	52,500	331,300
Goats	n.a.	468,100

MINING

(Exports—metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Nickel and Cobalt Sulphur	9,544	11,932	11,472
Nickel and Cobalt Oxide*	9,633	7,918	10,891
Manganese	2,309	1,881	539
Manganese Nodules	78,281	81,633	59,775

* Short tons.

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT		1965	1966
Raw Sugar	('000 tons)	6,051	4,455
Refined Sugar	(,,)	1,022	748
Ethyl Alcohol	('000 hl.)	2,257	2,095
Beverages	(,,)	212	193
Cigars	(millions)	657	623
Cigarettes	(,,)	16,462	18,455
Matches	(million boxes)	278	323

Raw sugar production (1967) 6,236,000 tons (1968) 5,315,197 tons.

PRODUCT		1965	1966
Sulphuric Acid Base	('000 tons)	202	230
Fertilizers	(,,)	473	514
Asbestos and Cement	('000 m^2)	2,461	2,778

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.

2.40 pesos = £1 sterling; 1 peso = U.S. $1.*

100 pesos = £41 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. $100.00*

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(1966—million pesos)

Education	272
Health and Welfare	400
Culture, Scientific Research	89
Sport and Recreation	28
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,718

* Officially the peso is quoted as at par with the dollar.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million pesos)

	1963	1964	1965	1966*	1967*
Imports	866.2	1,014.7	866.0	1,230	1,170
Exports	542.9	713.7	685.5	925	875

* Estimates.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(percentage distribution)

	1966		1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Bulgaria	3.0	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.9	3.8
Canada	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
People's Republic of China	9.3	14.7	7.3	11.1	7.0	9.3
Czechoslovakia	3.9	7.8	3.6	5.8	3.5	6.3
France	1.4	1.7	4.1	2.2	6.2	2.3
German Democratic Republic	3.9	5.2	5.0	5.1	3.5	5.5
Hungary	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
Japan	0.5	1.7	0.9	2.2	0.3	3.8
Poland	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1
Spain	8.1	5.5	2.9	6.6	1.8	6.3
U.S.S.R.	56.3	46.2	58.3	52.1	60.9	44.3
United Kingdom	2.7	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.7	2.0
Others	8.4	8.9	11.1	9.4	10.2	14.1

SUGAR EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	1966	1967	1968
Albania	10,490	4,235	17,098
Algeria	618	42,713	43,494
Bulgaria	158,051	194,671	186,431
Czechoslovakia	262,098	214,884	193,490
German Democratic Republic	207,192	249,623	243,656
Japan	359,961	542,127	555,422
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	21,335	83,346	74,910
Spain	145,343	158,581	175,678
Sweden	44,741	22,223	40,893
U.S.S.R.	1,814,930	2,473,305	1,831,727
Yugoslavia	97,912	64,678	75,685
TOTAL EXPORTS (incl. others)	4,434,639	5,682,872	4,612,923

TRANSPORT

Railways (1964): Passengers 12,035,700, Freight 8,821,000 metric tons. Between 1964 and 1967 the number of passengers carried rose by more than 50 per cent.

Roads (1964): Cars 162,011, Lorries and Trailers 67,828, Buses 4,840. The number of vehicles in Cuba is estimated to have dropped considerably in recent years.

Shipping (1967): Ocean Trade 521,500 metric tons, Coasting Trade 559,700 metric tons; *Shipping Fleet* (1969): 377,410 d.w.t.

Civil Aviation: In 1968 114,000 passengers travelled by air in Cuba.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	43,097	48,994	1,460,754
Secondary	574	15,444	254,411
Higher	3	4,500	35,490

THE CONSTITUTION

THE 1940 Constitution, which was suspended during the uprising against General Batista, was re-established in 1959 by the Government of Dr. Fidel Castro. This declares the country to be an independent sovereign state under a republican form of government exercised by three powers—legislative, executive and judicial. The following liberties are guaranteed: freedom of movement; the inviolability of the person, the home and correspondence; religious toleration; freedom of conscience; the right of assembly; and freedom of the press. The Constitution contains a number of social security provisions. It lays down regulations for hours, wages, and for thirty days' paid holiday a year for manual workers.

There is universal suffrage for all citizens over twenty years of age.

Suspension or Amendment of the Constitution

The Constitution may only be amended, in whole or in part, by a two-thirds majority vote of the Council of Ministers. In times of national emergency certain articles of the Constitution may be suspended by the President for a term not exceeding ninety days, renewable if necessary.

The President

Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by second-grade suffrage for a term of four years and is only eligible for re-election after a lapse of eight years from the end of his term of office. He must be a Cuban citizen, either by birth or by naturalisation.

The President appoints the Premier and the Council of Ministers.

The President sanctions, promulgates and puts into execution laws submitted by the Council of Ministers and convokes extraordinary sessions of the Council of Ministers. He conducts negotiations with foreign powers and contracts treaties subject to their approval by the Council of Ministers; he also appoints judicial officers and diplomatic and consular representatives; he may overrule unconstitutional decisions of provincial governors and local councils and, finally, he acts as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He may not leave the country without the authorisation of the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Power

Legislative power is exercised by the Council of Ministers.

Administration

The country is divided, for political and administrative purposes, into the following six provinces: Pinar del Río, Havana, Matanzas, Las Villas, Camagüey, and Oriente. These are further subdivided into 47 districts and 126 municipalities.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President and Minister of Economy: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister and President of National Institute of Agrarian Reform: Major FIDEL CASTRO RUZ.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Armed Forces: Major RAÚL CASTRO RUZ.

Minister of Justice: Dr. ALFREDO YABUR MALUF.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. HELIODORO MARTÍNEZ JUNCO.

Minister of Interior Commerce: MANUEL LUZARDO.

Minister of Foreign Trade: MARCELO FERNÁNDEZ FONT.

Minister of Public Works: RUBÉN DARIAS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL ROA GARCÍA.

Minister of Interior: Major SERGIO DEL VALLE.

Minister of the Presidency and Council of Ministers: CELIA SÁNCHEZ MANDULEY.

Minister of Education: JOSÉ LLANUSA GOBEL.

Minister of Transport: Major FAURE CHOMÓN.

Minister of Basic Industry: JOEL DOMENECH BENÍTEZ.

Minister of Light Industry: MANUEL ENRIQUE ESCALONA.

Minister of Mining and Metallurgy: PEDRO MIRET.

Minister of Communications: Major JESÚS MONTANÉ OROPESA.

Minister without Portfolio: CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Sugar Industry: MANUEL PADRÓN.

Minister of Food Industry: JOSÉ NARANJO MORALES.

Minister of Labour: Capt. JORGE RISQUET.

Minister of Construction: RAMÓN DARÍAS RODES.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO CUBA
(Havana unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Calle 13 No. 851 esq. a 4, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* SKENDER CUCI.

Algeria: Calle 13 No. 760 esq. a 2, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* AMINE ZIROUT.

Austria: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).

Belgium: Avda. 5 No. 2206, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE M. J. ELLIOTT.

Bulgaria: Calle B No. 252 esq. a 11, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* STEFAN PETROV.

Cambodia: New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. (E).

Canada: Calle 30 No. 518 esq. a Avda. 7, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* LEON MAYRAND.

Ceylon: Ottawa 2, Canada (E).

China, People's Republic: Calle 13 No. 551 entre C y D, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* WANG YU-PING.

Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Avda. 5 No. 1003, Miramar (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSEPH LOUBASSOU.

Czechoslovakia: Avda. Kohly No. 259 entre 41 y 43, Rpto. Nuevo Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. JAROSLAV PSCOLKA.

Denmark: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).

Finland: Calle 84 No. 904, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* KAI SOMERTO.

France: Calle 15 No. 607, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI BAYLE.

German Democratic Republic: Calle 13 No. 652 entre A y B, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* JOACHIM NAUMANN.

Guinea: Calle 20 No. 504 entre Avdas. 5 y 7, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* MAMI KOUYATE.

Hungary: Calle G No. 452 esq. a 19, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* LORINE SOÓS.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

India: Calle 21 No. 202 esq. a K, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* PERALA RATNAM.

Indonesia: Calle 13 No. 504 (bajos), entre D y E, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SUPRAPTO HADIPRAMUDJO.

Israel: Calle 30 No. 511 entre Avdas. 5 y 7, Miramar (L); *Minister:* SHLOMO LEVAV.

Italy: Paseo No. 606 (altos), Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO ALESSANDRO PAULUCCI.

Japan: Calle 17 No. 553, esq. a D, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* SAKITO SATO.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Calle 17 No. 752 esq. a Paseo, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG CHENG HUAN.

Lebanon: Calle 174 No. 1707 entre 17 y 17A, Rept. Siboney, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* EDMOND KHAYAT.

Mali: New York, U.S.A. (E).

Mexico: Avda. 47 No. 1413, Alturas de Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. MIGUEL COVIAN PEREZ.

Mongolia: Calle 15 No. 812 esq. a 4, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* BAT-OCHIRIIN GOTOV.

Morocco: Malecón esq. a J, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HASSAN M. DAOUD.

Netherlands: Calle 2 No. 411, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB VAN DER GAAG.

Norway: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Pakistan: Ottawa, Canada (E).

Poland: Avda. 5 No. 4405 e/44 y 46, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ STRAZALKOWSKI.

Portugal: Calle Capdevilla No. 101 esq. a Morro, Edificio Bolivar apt. 5-B (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. LUIZ GONZAGA-FERREIRA.

Romania: Calle 21 No. 514, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE MUSAT.

Spain: Calle Oficios No. 420 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ROMAN OYARZUN IÑARRA.

Sweden: Paseo de Marti No. 20, Apto. 4-C (E); *Ambassador:* TORD GORANSSON.

Switzerland: Avda. 5 No. 2005, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED FISCHLI.

Syria: Calle 17 No. 155, Apdo. 12, entre K y L (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SIRRI HAJ IBRAHIM.

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

U.A.R.: Avda. 5 No. 1801, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KAMEL AHMED.

U.S.S.R.: Calle 13 No. 651 entre A y B, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDR ALEXEEVICH SOLDATOV.

United Kingdom: Edificio Bolívar, 9° Piso, Capdevila Nos. 101 y 103 (E); *Ambassador:* R. M. K. SLATER, C.M.G.

Vatican: Calle 12 No. 514, Miramar (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. CESAR ZACCHI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Calle N No. 62 esq. a 15, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* NGO MAU.

Yugoslavia: Calle 42 No. 115, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* OREN RUZIĆ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Comunista: Havana; f. 1961 by Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI) from the fusion of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist), Fidel Castro's Movimiento 26 de Julio and Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo; renamed Partido Unido de la Revolución Socialista Cubana (United Party of the Cuban Socialist Revolution) 1963; present name 1965; 100-member Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and 5 Commissions; 6,000 local party organizations, 45,000 mems. and 5,000 candidate mems.

Political Bureau: mems. FIDEL CASTRO, RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, JUAN ALMEIDA, RAMIRO VALDÉS, ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS, GUILLERMO GARCÍA, SERGIO DEL VALLE.

Secretariat: FIDEL CASTRO (Gen. Sec.), RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, BLAS ROCA, FAURE CHOMÓN, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ, ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS (Sec. for Organization).

There are no other political parties. On May 1st, 1961, FIDEL CASTRO stated that there would be no further elections and that public opinion would be sought by mass rallies.

M.I.R.R. (*Revolutionary Insurrectional Recovery Movement*): in exile in Miami, U.S.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in Cuba is administered through an independent power called the Judicial Power, in which the Supreme Court acts as the ultimate legal body in the nation.

Supreme Court: is composed of nine members and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. They are elected by the Ministers' Council on recommendation of the President of the Republic.

Judges of the Supreme Court: ENRIQUE HART RAMÍREZ (*President*), JUAN B. MORÉ BENÍTEZ, JOSÉ F. FERNÁNDEZ PILOTO, JOSÉ A. GARCÍA ALVAREZ, ANTONIO M. VIERA MACHADO, RAFAEL CISNEROS PONTEAU, NICASIO HERNÁNDEZ ARMAS, LUIS M. BUCH RODRÍGUEZ, FERNANDO ALVAREZ TABÍO.

Audiencias: maximum legal body within each province.

There are also Judges of First Instance, Judges of Instruction, Judges of Correction and Municipal Judges. Magistrates of Audiencias and Judges are elected by the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

There is no established Church, and all religions are permitted, though Roman Catholicism predominates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:
San Cristóbal de la Habana; Mons. FRANCISCO OVES FERNÁNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:
Matanzas: JOSÉ MAXIMINO EUSEBIO DOMÍNGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ.
Pinar del Río: Mgr. MANUEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ROZAS.

Metropolitan See:
Santiago de Cuba: PEDRO MEURICE ESTIU.

Suffragan Sees:
Camagüey: Mgr. ADOLFO RODRÍGUEZ HERRERA.
Cienfuegos: Mgr. ALFREDO MÜLLER Y SAN MARTÍN.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

Convención Bautista de Cuba Oriental: P.O.B. 27, Cristo, Oriente; f. 1905; 6,565 mems.; Gen. Missionary Dr. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ; Pres. Rev. AUGUSTO ABELLA; Sec. Rev. MARIO CASANELLA; publ. *El Mensajero* (monthly).

Consejo de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Council of Evangelical Churches*): Neptuno 629, Havana; Sec. Rev. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

HAVANA

Granma: Avda. General Suárez y Calle Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución José Martí; f. 1965 to replace *Hoy* and *Revolución*; official Communist Party organ; morning and weekly (Aranguren 604, esq. a Masó) editions; also weekly editions in English, French and German; Editor JORGE ENRIQUE MENDOZA; circ. 327,000.

Juventud Rebelde: Prado y Teniente Rey; f. 1965; organ of Communist Youth; evening; Editor MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 68,000.

CAMAGÜEY

Adelante: f. 1959; morning, except Mondays; circ. 14,000.

HOLGUÍN

Ahora: circ. 5,000.
Surcos: daily.

MATANZAS

Girón: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 8,000.

LAS VILLAS

La Correspondencia: except Mondays.
Vanguardia: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 12,000.

ORIENTE

Sierra Maestra: f. 1959; Santiago de Cuba; except Mondays; circ. 23,000.

El Eco de Tunas: Joaquín de Agüero No. 20, Victoria de las Tunas; f. 1909; Dir. and Prop. RAFAEL ZAYAS GONZÁLEZ; 2,000 copies twice weekly.

Surco (*Organo de los Campesinos*): Santiago de Cuba.

PINAR DEL RIO

El Socialista: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 6,000.

PERIODICALS

HAVANA

ANAP: for small farmers; monthly.

Bohemia: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro, Apdo. 6000; weekly, illustrated; Dir. ENRIQUE DE LA OSA.

Boletín del Tribunal Supremo: San Rafael 3; f. 1966; bi-monthly law journal; Dirs. ENRIQUE HART, JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ PILOTO, ANTONIO VIERA.

Boletín Sumario: Chamber of Commerce; fortnightly.

Casa de las Américas: G y 3ra, Vedado; f. 1960; six times a year; Dir. HAYDÉE SANTAMARÍA; circ. 10,000.

Cine Cubano: Calle 23, No. 1155, Apdo. 55; f. 1961; monthly; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA.

Comercio Exterior: Ministry of Foreign Trade; monthly.

Con la Guardia en Alto: Carlos III no. 601, esq. Marquez González; Committee for Defence of the Revolution; f. 1961; monthly; Editor AURELIO ALVAREZ GONZÁLEZ; circ. 60,000.

Cuadernos de la Casa de Las Americas: f. 1967; politics; six times a year.

Cuba: Reina 352; f. 1962; monthly; Spanish and Russian; Editor LISANDRO OTERO; circ. 141,000.

Cuba-Comercio Exterior: Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Apdo. 2549; quarterly.

Cuba en la Unesco: Comisión Nacional Cubana de la Unesco, 32 y Avda. Kohly, Nuevo Vedado; f. 1960.

Cuba Socialista: Journal of P.C.C.; monthly.

Gaceta de Cuba: Union of Writers (UNEAC); literary; fortnightly.

Hastra la Victoria Siempre: Isla de Pinos; f. 1967.

Ingeniería Civil: Colegio de Ingenieros Civiles de Cuba, Calle 21 No. 759 esq. 2, Vedado; f. 1949; monthly.

Islas: Las Villas University; f. 1958; four times a year; Dirs. AIMÉE GONZÁLEZ, CARIDAD REGINA GARCÍA, FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ ALEMÁN, STHEL GARCÍA DOMÍNGUEZ.

Mella: students' weekly.

Militante Comunista: journal of the Revolutionary Orientation Commission of the Communist Party.

Mujeres: Infanta y Peñalver; government-controlled; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. HORTENSIA GÓMEZ.

Nueva Revista Cubana: Consejo Nacional de Cultura; literary.

Obra Revolucionaria: irregular; official speeches and documents.

Palante: Calle 23 No. 358; f. 1961; satirical weekly; Dir. RENÉ DE LA NUEZ; circ. 150,000.

Panorama Económico Latinamericano: Calle 23 No. 201, 5° piso (Prensa Latina), Vedado; f. 1960; monthly in Spanish, English and French editions; Editor M. FERNÁNDEZ COLINO; total circ. 15,100.

Política Internacional: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; f. 1962; quarterly.

Revista de Agricultura: Academy of Sciences; f. 1967.

Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí": Biblioteca Nacional, Plaza de la Revolución; f. 1909.

Revista Tecnológica: Ministry of Basic Industry, Avda. Carlos III No. 666, 7° Piso; f. 1962; bi-monthly; Editors Dr. F. LAURA FERDEZ, FRANKLIN GÓMEZ.

Revolución y Cultura: cultural monthly.

Romances: monthly.

Trabajo: fortnightly; illustrated.

Tribuna Médica: Calle 23, No. 201 esq. a N, Vedado; f. 1939; bi-annual.

Unión: UNEAC (*Writers' and Artists' Union*), 17 y H, Vedado; quarterly.

Universidad de la Habana: bi-monthly.

Universidad de Oriente: bi-monthly.

Vanguardia Obrera: weekly.

Verde Olivo: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro; Apto. 6000; weekly illustrated; organ of the armed forces; Dir. LUIS PAVÓN.

Vida Universitaria: monthly.

Vida Nueva: Journal of the Cuban Women's Federation (F.M.C.).

Visión: fortnightly.

Voluntad Hidráulica: Humboldt 106 esq. P, Vedado; f. 1963; journal of the I.N.R.H.; monthly.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Unión de Periodistas de Cuba: Calle 23, No. 452, esq. a I, Havana; f. 1963; Pres. ERNESTO VERA.

Union of Writers and Artists (UNEAC): Havana; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; publ. *Gaceta* (fortnightly).

NEWS AGENCIES

Prensa Latina (Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana, S.A.): Calle 23 No. 201, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; government-controlled; Dir. José M. ORTIZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Associated Press: Calle 21 entre N y O, numero 2-4, Edificio Cuervo Rubio, Havana 1; Correspondent ISAAC M. FLORES.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Apdo. 22E, Havana; Chief TODOR STOYANOV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (*Ceskoslovenská Tiskovd Kancelár*): Edificio Focsa 3A, Vedado, Havana.

Novosti Press Agency (A.P.N.): No. 158 (corner 9) St., 25th floor, Vedado, Havana; Correspondent I. PAPOROV.

U.P.I.: Prado 257, 4th floor.

Tass also has a bureau in Havana.

PUBLISHERS

Cuba's publishing houses have been completely reorganized since 1959. *Casa de las Américas* and the *Instituto del Libro* are Cuba's largest publishers.

HAVANA

Casa de las Américas: G y 3A, Vedado; f. 1960; Latin American literature; Dir. HAYDÉE SANTAMARÍA.

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: O'Reilly No. 126; art books, literary, periodicals, etc.; Pres. EDUARDO MUZIO.

Ediciones C.O.R.: Revolutionary Orientation Commission of the Communist Party; speeches and documentation.

Ediciones Revolución: Plaza Civica; art and cultural.

Ediciones Unión: 17 y H, Vedado; literary.

Editora del Consejo Nacional de Universidades: Bernaza No. 5, Havana.

Editora del Ministerio de Educación: Ciudad Libertad, Marianao.

Editora Científica: National Academy of Sciences, Capitolio Nacional, Havana.

Editora Juvenil: Manrique 166, Havana; f. 1962; Dir. ALEJO CARPENTIER.

Editora Política: Calle No. 452, Vedado, Havana.

Editorial EIR: Neptuno 634, Havana; educational books.

Editorial Nacional de Cuba: San Rafael 467, Havana.

Instituto del Libro: Calle 19, No. 1002, esq. 10, Vedado, Aptdo. 6540; f. 1967; Government publishing institution for works of all types, especially trade, technical and textbooks; 600 titles published in 1967; exports and imports publications; Dir. ROLANDO RODRÍGUEZ.

UNESCO: Ave. Kohly 151, esq. 32, Nuevo Vedado; f. 1948; novels; Pres. ELIAS ENTRALGO; Sec. MANUAL CORRALES.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Plaza de la Revolución "José Martí", Havana.

Instituto Cubano de Radiodifusión: Edif. Radiocentro, Calle 23, 258, Vedado, Havana; f. 1962; Dir.-Gen. Major JORGE SERGUERA.

RADIO

Radio Habana Cuba: Apdo. 7026, Havana; shortwave station; broadcasts in Arabic, Creole, English, French, Guaraní Quechua, Portuguese and Spanish; Foreign Dir. MARÍA MONTERO TRIANA. There are 17 other stations.

In 1969 there were 1,326,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional: Radiocentro, Havana; operates 13 stations throughout the country.

In 1969 the total number of television receivers was 250,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in October 1960.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Cuba (*National Bank of Cuba*): Cuba 402, esq. Lamparilla, Havana; f. 1948, reorganized 1961; Pres. ORLANDO PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ; 200 brs.

The National Bank of Cuba is the sole Bank of Cuba. It issues currency, arranges short and long-term credits, finances investments and operations with other countries, and acts as the clearing and payments centre.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección de Seguros del Ministerio de Hacienda: No. 258, Havana; Dir. AURELIO VÁSQUEZ CASTRO.

Empresa Nacional de Seguros: No. 258, Havana; Man. Dir. OSCAR CASTELLS RODRÍGUEZ.

Empresa de Seguros Internacionales de Cuba: 156 Amargura St., P.O.B. 1607, Havana; f. 1963; Man. Dir. ANDRÉS GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORT-EXPORT BOARDS

HAVANA

Alimport: Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 7006; controls import of foodstuffs and liquors.

Aviaimport: Calle 23 No. 74, Vedado; import of aircraft and components.

Cuba Industrial: Aguiar 361, Apdo. 6401; controls import of complete industrial plants.

Cubacontrol: 23 and P, Vedado, Apartado 35; supervisory work on imports and exports on behalf of foreign clients.

Consumimport: Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6427; controls import of consumer goods.

Cubatabaco: Aguiar 360, Apdo. 6557; f. 1962; controls export of leaf tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; Man. (Export Division) SERGIO N. RAVELO.

Cubazucar: Calle 23 no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6647; f. 1962; controls export of sugar, molasses and alcohol; Man. Dir. EMILIANO LEZCANO VIQUEIRA.

Cubaexport: Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; general exports.

Cubametales: Infanta no. 16, 4to piso, Vedado; Apartado 6917; controls import of metals.

Cubatex: Calle 23, no. 55; Apdo. 7115; controls import of fibres, textiles, hides and by-products.

Cuflet: Calle Infanta, no. 14, bajos, Vedado; Apdo. 6755; f. 1961; Cuban freight enterprise; Gen. Man. FERNÁNDO HERNÁNDEZ.

Distribuidora Internacional de Películas (I.C.A.I.C.): Calle 23, no. 1155, Vedado; enterprise for the export and import of films.

Expedicuba: Aguiar, no. 411; Apdo. 6053; enterprise for the dispatch of import and export goods.

Ferrimport: Calle 21, Vedado; import of ironware.

Intercomex: Calle 17, no. 1, Vedado; Apdo. 7024; acts as an intermediary in barter and compensation operations carried out by the Foreign Trade enterprises.

Maprimter: Oficios no. 152, Edificio Ferro; Apartado 2110; controls import of raw materials and intermediate products.

Maquimport: Calle 23 no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6052; controls import of machinery and equipment.

Medicuba: Central 26 ent. Tulipán y Conill; Apdo. 6772; enterprise for the export and import of medical and pharmaceutical products.

Quimimport: Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6088; controls import of chemical products.

Tractoimport: O'Reilly 412, Apdo. 7007; f. 1963 for the import of agricultural and building equipment.

Transimport: Edificio Bacardi, Monserrate y San Juan de Dios; Apdo. 6665; controls import of land vehicles and transportation equipment.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba: Calle 21, no. 661, Vedado, Apdo. 370, Havana; f. 1963; mems. include all Cuban foreign trade enterprises and the most important agricultural and industrial enterprises; Pres. AMADEO BLANCO VALDÉS-FAULY; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ M. DÍAZ MIRABAL; publs. *Cuba-Comercio Exterior* (Spanish and English), *Boletín Sumario* (Spanish), *Cuba Economic News* (Spanish and English), *Técnica Comercial* (Spanish).

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agency for Agricultural Development: Havana; f. 1968; undertaking extensive projects of irrigation and water conservation.

Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria—INRA (*National Institute for Agrarian Reform*): Havana; f. 1961; government organisation in charge of State lands, farms, granaries and rural co-operatives; Minister-Pres. FIDEL CASTRO; Vice-Pres. RAÚL CURBELO.

National Association of Small Farmers: Pres. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ CRUZ; Organizational Sec. ANTERO REGALADO.

Cubatabaco: Aguiar 360, Apdo. 6557; began to operate 1966; controls production and domestic distribution of leaf tobacco, cut tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and matches.

TRADE UNIONS

Central de Trabajadores de Cuba—CTC (*Workers' Central Union of Cuba*): Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Havana; f. 1939; 1,800,000 mems. (est.); affiliated to WFTU; withdrew from ICFTU and ORIT in 1959; 33 federated unions affiliated; 1st Sec. HECTOR RAMOS LATOUR; publ. *Vanguardia Obrera* (weekly).

In 1961 a new decree laid down that all employees were to become members of an industrial union, and that each industry would have its own national union.

Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Azucarera (S.N.T.-I.A.): Havana; the sugar workers' union.

The following industries also have their own unions: Agriculture, Arts and Entertainment, Aviation, Banks and Insurance, Catering, Commerce, Communications, Construction, Dockers, Education, Electric Power, Food, Health, Leather, Lumber, Metallurgy, Mining, Petrochemical, Printing, Public Administration, Railways, Tobacco, Textiles, Transport.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways in Cuba is 14,740 km., of which 9,528 km. were laid down by the sugar companies primarily to transport cane from the fields to the *centrales* or grinding mills. The remaining 5,212 km. are public service railways. All railways were nationalized in 1960.

Ferrocarriles de Cuba: Egido y Arsenal, P.O.B. 450, Havana; f. 1960 when all railways were nationalized by the Government; operates public services; Dir. Ing. CARLOS TEJERA PAZ. Divided into two Administrative Divisions: Eastern and Western.

Unidad Habana (*Havana Unit*): serves the western part of Las Villas Province, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Occidentales de Cuba, S.A.).

Unidad Camagüey (*Camagüey Unit*): serves the eastern

part of Las Villas Province, Camagüey and most of Oriente (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Consolidados de Cuba, Compañía del Ferrocarril del Cuba and Ferrocarriles del Norte de Cuba).

ROADS

The Central Highway runs from Pinar del Río in the west to Santiago in Oriente Province, for a length of 1,144 km. In addition to this paved highway, there are some 7,000 km. of secondary and "farm-to-market" roads. A small proportion of these secondary roads is paved, but the majority are unsurfaced earth roads. There are in addition many hundred kilometres of tracks and paths, some of which can be used by motor vehicles during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Empresa Consolidada del Petróleo: Edif. Raúl Cepero Bonilla, Valle 23 No. 105, entre O. y P., Vedado, Havana; owns three tankers; Dir. Ing. F. R. PADRÓN.

Empresa Naviera de Cuba, S.A.: San Pedro 262, Havana; f. 1916; owns four motor vessels each of 3,805 gross tons, built in 1945, and six steamers totalling 9,451 gross tons; regular service from Havana to other Cuban ports and also to U.S. ports, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico; Pres. EUSEBIO COTERILLO.

Empresa Consolidada de Navegación Mambisa: San Ignacio 104-108, Apdo. 543, Havana; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL DOMÍNGUEZ.

The fleet has three regular lines, one to the Mediterranean, one to Northern Europe and one to the Baltic. It also has a tramp service.

Cuba has a merchant fleet of 49 ships with 377,410 d.w.t.

The only scheduled service to Cuba is by D.S.R. Lines from the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Some of these cargo vessels carry passengers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviación: 23 y P, Vedado, Havana; f. 1961 in succession to Compañía Cubana de Aviación SA-Cubana; *International Services:* Havana to Prague, Mexico, Spain and chartered routes; *Internal Services:* Havana to Camagüey and Santiago, calling at 12 other cities; fleet: 1 DC-4, 6 AN-24, 4 BAC Britannia 318, 5 IL-18, 10 IL-14, 3 C-46, 3 DC-3; Dir. Capt. JOSÉ MELY.

Cuba is also served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, Č.S.A. (Czech Airlines) and Iberia.

TOURISM

Instituto Nacional de la Industria Turística (I.N.I.T.): Malecón y G, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; Dir. ARMANDO RIVA PATTERSON.

Tourism, once of great importance to the economy, declined very rapidly during and since the revolution; most tourists formerly came from the U.S.A., but from 1962 U.S. citizens were forbidden to visit Cuba without special permission from Washington. Many tourist facilities have fallen into disrepair or been converted for other purposes.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: Palacio del Segundo Cabo, Calles O'Reilly y Tacón, Plaza de Armas, Havana; a division of the Ministry of Education; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO MUZIO GUTIERREZ.

Cuban Institute of Cinema Art (ICAIC): Havana; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA.

Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba: Calle 17, No. 351, Vedado, La Habana; f. 1961; 605 mems.; contact of Cuban writers and artists with those of other countries; runs two annual literary competitions; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; Admin. Sec. BIENVENIDO SUÁREZ; publs. *La Gaceta de Cuba* (monthly), *Unión* (quarterly).

NATIONAL COMPANIES

National Drama Company.

National Symphony Orchestra.

National Ballet of Cuba: Calzada 510, Vedado, Havana; Artistic Dir. ALICIA ALONSO; Dir. FERNANDO ALONSO.

National Modern Dance Company: Dir. LORNA BURDSALL.

National Opera Company: Musical Dir. FÉLIX GUERRERO.

National Puppet Theatre: Casino Cubana, Rua San Basilio, Santiago; f. 1968; Gen. Dir. ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ; Puppet Artist HILDA CORREDOR LÓPEZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Energía Nuclear de Cuba: Academia de Ciencias, Apdo. 2471, Havana; Dir. Capt. FEDERICO BELL LLOCH.

Instituto de Oncología y Radiobiología: 29 y F, Vedado, Havana; f. 1930; Pres. Dr. ZOILO MARINELLO.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la Habana: San Lazaro y L, Vedado, Havana; 3,145 teachers, 23,996 students.

Universidad de Oriente: Avda. Patricio Lumumba S/N, Santiago de Cuba; 507 teachers, 5,707 students.

Universidad Central de las Villas: Carretera de Camajuani Km. 10, Santa Clara L.V.; 337 teachers, 3,457 students.

DAHOMEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Dahomey is a narrow stretch of territory in West Africa, flanked by Nigeria and Togo. The climate is tropical, with average temperatures of 68°–93°F (20°–34°C) and heavy rainfall. It is hotter and drier in the north. French is the official language but each tribe has its own tongue. The majority of the people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians, mainly Roman Catholics, make up 15 per cent of the population and Moslems 13 per cent. The flag has a broad green vertical stripe in the hoist and two horizontal bands of yellow and red in the fly. The capital is Porto-Novo.

Recent History

Formerly one of the provinces of French West Africa, Dahomey became a self-governing republic within the French Community in December 1958, and an independent state in August 1960. It is a member (with Ivory Coast, Togo, Niger, Upper Volta) of the Conseil de l'Entente, which seeks to unify political, economic and administrative practices. Dahomey continues to be closely allied with France, but is not a member of the French Community. During President Apithy's term of office, on December 22nd, 1965, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, General Christopher Soglo, assumed power. The National Assembly was dissolved and political parties were banned. Soglo was in turn deposed by a military coup which installed Lt.-Col. Alley, the Army Chief of Staff, as President in December 1967. In March 1968 the third constitution since independence was approved by referendum. After a large-scale boycott of the ensuing elections in May the military government refused to accept the results and in June announced the appointment (later confirmed by referendum) of Dr. Zinsou as President. In December 1969 power was again assumed by the army, led by the Chief of Staff, Lt.-Col. Maurice Kouandeté, who had himself escaped kidnapping and assassination earlier in the year. A Directory of three men was established to govern until a return to constitutional rule can be organized.

Government

Dahomey is a republic ruled by a Directory of three army officers, who jointly act as head of state and who share all ministerial responsibilities pending the return to government under the 1968 constitution. Presidential elections held in March 1970 were annulled and a national government is to be formed by the Directory.

Defence

Citizens of both sexes are liable for military service between the ages of eighteen and fifty-one years. The Army strength is 2,500 and a National Gendarmerie of 1,200 men. France provides technical assistance and equipment.

Economic Affairs

About 80 per cent of Dahomey's population work on the land, but farming is generally at subsistence level, and exportable surpluses are limited. The Five-Year Plan, 1966–70, concentrated on developing agriculture, particularly palm, groundnut and cotton production. Forestry and fisheries are also encouraged. France provides most of the capital for this plan, and also subsidizes the current budget. Dahomey is an Associate Member of the EEC and a member of the West African Monetary Union.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are few; three short sections of railway run inland from Cotonou, and the coast road links Togo in the west and Nigeria in the east. The new port at Cotonou was officially inaugurated in August 1965.

Education

Education is provided by both the Government and the Christian missions, but many more schools are needed. There is no higher education and students go either to France or Senegal.

Tourism

Dahomey is making great efforts under the Five-Year Plan to encourage tourism. Safaris can be arranged to visit the two National Parks, the "W" Park and the Park of Pendjari, and the numerous hunting reserves.

Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football is generally popular. Big game hunting in the reserves is possible for tourists.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension), May 18 (Whitsun), August 1 (National Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), April 12 (Easter Monday)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
277 Francs CFA = $1 U.S.

STATISTICS

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION									
	Total (1965 est.)	Fons	Adjas	Bariba	Yoruba	Aizos	Somba	Peuls	Coto-Coli	Dendi
112,000	2,306,800	850,000	220,000	160,000	150,000	92,000	85,000	68,000	45,000	30,000

1967 estimate: 2,462,000.

DÉPARTEMENT	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN (1967 est.)
Ouémé	Porto-Novo (capital)	74,000
Atlantique	Cotonou	111,000
Borgou	Parakou	16,000
Zou	Abomey	29,000
Atacora	Natitingou	n.a.
Mono	Lakossa	n.a.

Employment: Small farmers 750,000; Commerce 3,600; Public Works 6,000; Railways 2,850.

Agriculture: (1965—metric tons): Manioc 932,000, Maize 218,000, Cotton 7,690, Sorghum 58,000, Palm oil 39,600, Ground nuts 29,680, Beans 18,600, Coffee 850.

Livestock: Cattle 471,495, Sheep 421,500, Goats 518,100, Pigs 271,534.

Fishing: (1965): Sea: 4,500 metric tons; freshwater: 15,000 metric tons.

Industry (1965): Beer 113,456 hl.; Mineral waters and soft drinks 1,737,024 bottles; Jute sacks 600,000.

Currency: 1 Franc C.F.A.=.02 French Francs. 1,000 Francs C.F.A.=£1 10s. sterling=U.S. $3.60.

Budget (1969): Revenue amounted to 6,864m., Expenditure being 8,336m. Francs C.F.A.

Five-Year Plan (1966–70—m. Francs C.F.A.): Total investment 35,128 (Foreign Public Aid 20,500); Rural Development 12,065; Communications and Power 10,250; Industrial and Commercial Development 9,934; Social and Administrative Development 2,870.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Francs CFA)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Textiles and Clothing	1,453	1,527	1,171
Motor Vehicles	538	460	477
Machinery and Electrical Equipment	671	707	1,000
Iron, Steel and Alloys	375	314	301
Petroleum Products	466	366	353
Food and Beverages	1,016	981	841
Tobacco	428	418	278
TOTAL (incl. others)	8,069	7,882	8,000

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Palm Oil and Products	2,293	672	387
Cotton	155	272	206
Ground Nuts (shelled)	96	113	210
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,304	2,570	2,791

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
France	4,651	4,293	4,054	1,845	1,365	1,129
Rest of Franc Zone	938	440	874	215	335	296
United Kingdom	292	283	193	46	35	5
Nigeria	212	171	71	77	127	151
U.S.A.	207	395	353	92	242	318
German Federal Republic	280	281	322	306	119	211
Netherlands	384	434	227	376	51	403

TRANSPORT

Railways (1965): Passengers 1,440,000, Freight 125,800 tons.

Roads (1964): 5,738 private cars; 3,931 lorries and vans.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered 571, total tonnage 1,547,500. Goods loaded 104,000 tons, unloaded 265,000 tons; Passengers 8,484.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers 30,414, Freight 940 tons, Mail 190 tons.

EDUCATION

(1965–66)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	761	130,774
Secondary	50	11,295
Technical	11	232
Teacher Training	1	71

There were 3,188 teachers in Primary Schools in 1965–66

Source: Direction d'Information, Presse et Propagande, Cotonou.

THE CONSTITUTION

The third constitution since independence was approved by 846,521 votes to 71,695 in a referendum on March 31st, 1968. The first presidential election under the new constitution was declared void after a widespread boycott of voting and the army later appointed Dr. Emile Zinsou as President. His appointment was confirmed by referendum on July 28th, 1969, and his new government was announced on July 31st, when the Revolutionary Military Committee ceased to function.

The army assumed power again on December 10th, 1969, when the constitution was temporarily suspended. A Directory of Lt.-Col. Maurice Kouandeté, leader of the coup, Lt.-Col. de Souza and Lt.-Col. Benoit Sinzogan took over the functions of head of state and all ministerial responsibilities until a return to constitutional rule could be organized. It was announced on December 31st that presidential elections could not take place until a sole candidate had been chosen by responsible politicians, who had been urged to return to political life. However, four candidates, including three former presidents, eventually contested the elections during March 1970. At the beginning of April the Directory annulled the elections because of irregularities, and violent disturbances in the north-east of Dahomey. A national government is to be formed.

The Preamble of the Constitution emphasizes that "the realization of national unity is the indispensable precondition for the progress of the country" and condemns "tyranny, injustice, corruption, extortion, regionalism and nepotism". The citizen is guaranteed his fundamental human rights and has recourse to the Supreme Court for redress for unconstitutional laws and acts.

The President of the Republic has supreme executive power, determining state policy and appointing the members of the government, who are responsible to him. The President must be over 35 years of age. He is elected by two ballots, only the two candidates with the most votes on the first ballot going on to the second one. The President can stand for re-election.

Legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly, which is elected for five years. Approval for government proposals can only be given by a majority of at least two-thirds.

The Army "guarantees the existence of the government chosen by the people and participates in the task of national construction".

The Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislature.

There is one political party, created for five years "to work out the general policy of the country".

THE GOVERNMENT

Joint Heads of State: Lt.-Col. PAUL-EMILE DE SOUZA (President of the Directory), Lt.-Col. MAURICE KOUANDETÉ, Lt.-Col. BENOIT SINZOGAN (Members of the Directory).

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

(*March* 1970)

Minister of the Interior, Security, Defence, Information and Planning: Lt.-Col. PAUL-EMILE DE SOUZA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and National Education: Lt. Col. BENOIT SINZOGAN.

Minister of the Economy, Finance and Co-operation: Lt.-Col. MAURICE KOUANDETÉ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS
ACCREDITED TO DAHOMEY
(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Accra, Ghana (E).
elgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Bulgaria: Accra, Ghana (E).
Canada: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
China, Republic: Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* TCHEN HOU-JOU.
Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana (E).
Ethiopia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
France: B.P. 766, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS-FERNAND DELAMARE.
Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
German Federal Republic: blvd. de France, B.P. 504, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* UDO HORSTMANN.
Ghana: B.P. 488, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCK DAKE-AYIMEY.
Haiti: rue Bellamy, Porto-Novo (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Hungary: Accra, Ghana (E).
India: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Israel: B.P. 55, Cotonou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. TEVETH.
Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Mali: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Niger: Cotonou (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DODO BOUKARY.
Nigeria: Cotonou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* B. O. AWOKOYA.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Poland: Accra, Ghana (E).
Spain: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 881, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* M. KARETKINE.
United Kingdom: Lomé, Togo (E).
U.S.A.: B.P. 119, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* MATTHEW JAMES LOORAM Jr.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana (E).

Dahomey also has diplomatic relations with Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Republic) and Romania.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly was dissolved in December 1965 and a new one has not yet met.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union pour le Renouveau du Dahomey: f. May 1969 by President Zinsou; dissolved on coup d'état of December 10th, 1969.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT: Cotonou

President of the Supreme Court: IGNACIO PINTO.

The work of the Supreme Court is divided into Constitutional, Administrative, Judicial and Accountancy Chambers.

There is a Court of Appeal and Court of first Instance in Cotonou, and Departmental Tribunals in each of the six Departments.

RELIGION

According to the 1961 census 65 per cent of the population hold animist beliefs, 15 per cent are Christians (12 per cent Catholics, 3 per cent Protestants) and 13 per cent Muslims. There are 257 Protestant mission centres with a personnel of about 120. In the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cotonou, which extends over Dahomey and Niger, there are 470 mission centres with a total personnel of some 2,500.

Archbishop of Cotonou: Mgr. BERNARDIN GANTIN.

PRESS AND PUBLISHERS

L'Action Populaire: rue de Ouidah, Carra 405, B.P. 215, Cotonou; f. 1964; Mon., Wed., Fri.; Dir. JULIEN AZA.

L'Aube Nouvelle: B.P. 80, Porto Novo; weekly.

La Croix du Dahomey: B.P. 32, Cotonou; monthly.

Daho Matin: Carré 96, Cotonou; political; quarterly.

Dahomey—Information: B.P. 72, Cotonou; daily.

Le Démocrat: Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; daily.

L'Etendard: Pavilion 29, Akpapa, Cotonou; quarterly.

Journal Officiel de la République du Dahomey: Porto-Novo; published by the Government Information Service; fortnightly.

La Voix du Peuple: Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; daily.

Walloguede (Journal du Parti): Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; fortnightly.

Agence Dahoméenne de Presse: B.P. 72, Cotonou; f. 1961; national news agency; section of the Ministry of Information; Dir. M. DAMALA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Tass also have offices in Dahomey.

RADIO

Radio Dahomey: Cotonou, B.P. 366; Government station broadcasting in French, Fon, Yoruba, Bariba, Mina, Peuhl and Dendi; Dir.-Gen. N. SOSSOUVI-MENSAH.

There were 50,000 registered receivers in 1968. There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 325; Man. M. B. N'DIAYE.

Banque Dahoméenne de Développement: rue des Cheminots, Cotonou, B.P. 300; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. STANISLAS KPOGNON.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: ave. Giram, B.P. 103, Cotonou.

Société Dahoméenne de Banque: rue de Révérend Père Colineau, B.P. 85, Cotonou; f. 1962; successor to Crédit Lyonnais.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 47; f. 1961.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Cotonou, Avenue du Gouverneur-Général Clozel, B.P. 75; br. at Porto-Novo.

INSURANCE

Cotonou

Société Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain (S.C.O.A.): Cie. Générale d'Assurances, B.P. 6.

L'Union: B.P. 739.

L'Union-Vie: B.P. 80.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Dahomey: ave. Général de Gaulle, Cotonou, B.P. 31; Pres. PIERRE FOUR; Sec. MICHEL LABELLE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Dahomey (G.I.D.A.): B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. BASTIAN.

Syndicat des Commercants Importateurs et Exportateurs: B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. THOMAS.

Syndicat Interprofessionnel des Entreprises Industrielles et de Travaux Publics: Cotonou; Pres. M. BASTIAN.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Routiers du Dahomey: Cotonou; Pres. PASCAL ZENON.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Dahoméene des Travailleurs Croyants (C.D.T.C.): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1952; affiliated to IFCTU; 1,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GABRIEL AHOUE.

Confédération Nationale des Syndicats Libres (C.N.S.L.): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1964; 2,250 mems.; Gen. Sec. ETIENNE AHOUANGBE.

Union Générale des Syndicats du Dahomey (U.G.S.D.): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1964; 8,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. HONORAT OGOUBIYI-AKILOTAN.

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Dahomey (U.G.T.D.): B.P. 69, Cotonou; f. 1961; 10,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JACOB PADONOU; publ. *Le Patriote*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Dahomey-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports (O.C.D.N.): P.O.B. 16, Cotonou. The main line runs for 438 km. from Cotonou to Parakou in the interior; a branch runs westwards via Ouidah to Segboroué (37 km.). There is also a line of 107 km. from Cotonou via Porto-Novo to Pobé near the Nigerian border. Total length of railways: 579 km. There are 10 diesel locomotives, 11 shunting locomotives, 10 rail cars, 32 carriages, 485 wagons. Dir. M. HOUDET.

ROADS

The system is well developed. There are a total of 6,000 km. of classified roads and a further 1,200 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season. The roads along the coast and those from Cotonou to Allada and from Parakou to Malanville, a total of 660 km., are bitumen-surfaced.

SHIPPING

An extensive programme of expansion, involving one jetty 1,700 metres long and another 800 metres long was completed in 1964 and officially inaugurated in 1965.

SHIPPING LINES CALLING AT COTONOU

Barber West African Line.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Compagnie Fabre: c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie: c/o Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Elder Dempster: c/o Socopao-Dahomey, B.P. 253.

Farrell Lines.

Holland West Afrika Lijn: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 128.

Hugo Stinnes Transozean Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: c/o S.A.M.O.A., B.P. 694.

Lloyd Triestino, S.p.A., di Navigazione: c/o S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 74.

Nouvelle Cie. des Paquebots (N.C.P.): c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Palm Line Ltd.: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

Royal Interocean Lines.

Scandinavian West Africa Line.

Société Navale de L'Ouest: c/o S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 74.

Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux: ave. Mgr.-Steinmetz, B.P. 213.

Splošna Plovba: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

United West Africa Service: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Afrique: Cotonou, avenue du Gouverneur Ballot, B.P. 200; f. 1960 by agreement between Air France and U.A.T.

Nigeria Airways: Cotonou, B.P. 200.

Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.): Cotonou, ave. du Gouverneur Ballot, B.P. 200.

TOURISM

Direction du Tourisme: Ministry of Labour and Touris B.P. 89, Cotonou; Dir. P. PHAM DANG CAO.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominican Republic occupies (and shares with Haiti) the greater part of the island of Hispaniola between Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea. The climate is sub-tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C). The island lies in the path of tropical cyclones. The official language is Spanish. Over 60 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. There are small Protestant and Jewish communities. The flag is red and blue quartered by a white cross. The capital is Santo Domingo.

Recent History

The Dominican Republic was ruled from 1930 to 1961 by the dictatorial government of Rafael Trujillo. After Trujillo's assassination, a transitional government composed of a seven-man Council of State was set up. Elections were held in December 1962 and Juan Bosch of the Dominican Revolutionary Party was elected President. This administration was overthrown by a military *coup* in September 1963. Six right-wing parties endorsed the appointment of a civilian Triumvirate led by Emilio de los Santos. After a further *coup* in April 1965 forces of the Organization of American States were called in to restore order. Dr. Hector García Godoy became provisional President; elections were held in June 1966 and resulted in victory for Dr. Joaquín Balaguer. In March 1970 the United States Air-Attaché was kidnapped, and ransomed for 21 political prisoners. Presidential elections are due to be held in May 1970.

Government

Following the elections in June 1966, 27 senators and 74 representatives were elected for 4-year terms.

Defence

The Republic is a member of the Inter-American Defense Board. Armed Forces total about 17,000 men: Army 12,000, Air Force 3,000 and Navy 2,000.

Economic Affairs

Seventy per cent of the population live on the land and most exports are agricultural. The main cash crops are sugar, coffee, cocoa and tobacco. Only two-fifths of the cultivable land is in use and the Government is introducing irrigation projects and re-settlement schemes. Manufacturing on a small scale covers a wide range of consumer goods. Mineral resources are being developed, the most important product being bauxite. The country's first oil refinery, to be built at Nigua, is expected to be working in 1970, with a daily capacity of 30,000 barrels. A Public Works programme costing RD$40m. was launched in 1966, mainly covering agriculture and allied schemes; the main project is the Taveras dam, which will eventually cost RD$60m. In 1967, to halt the waste of forest resources, all saw-mills were closed down for a period of at least ten years and the destruction of trees now constitutes a crime. In 1967–68 severe drought led to a 40 per cent cut in sugar production.

Transport and Communications

Transport facilities are limited and about 80 per cent of the railways are used solely to carry sugar from the plantations. Roads are the main means of communication and the network includes some modern motorways. There is no inland waterway system and very little coastal shipping. A number of shipping lines link the island with the United States and other Caribbean islands. There are internal and international air services, the only international airport being at Punta Caucedo.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive system of state welfare but the Government provides some medical and health services.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory from the ages of seven to fourteen. In 1966–67 primary school enrolment totalled 584,522, and an estimated 78,000 students received secondary education. There are three universities.

Tourism

Efforts are now being made to develop the tourist industry. Hotels, casinos and seaside resorts are being built and tours have been organized to the old Spanish colonial settlements.

Visas are not required to visit the Dominican Republic by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. A tourist card is available for visits of up to 15 days.

Sport

The favourite sport is baseball but swimming and water sports are also popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension Day), May 28 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption), August 16 (Restoration Day), September 24 (Mercedes), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 21 (Altagracia), January 26 (Duarte), February 27 (Independence Day), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 8–9 (Maundy Thursday, Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force but the Imperial system is often used.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Dominican Republic Peso (RD$) of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos; 1 RD$.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 RD$.

Exchange rate: 2.4 RD$ = £1 sterling
1.00 RD$ = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1970 est.)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1967—per '000)		
	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths
48,442 sq. km.	4,324,760	35.0	3.9	7.6

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1967 est.)

Santo Domingo (capital)	577,371	Barahona	23,267
Santiago	103,008	Concepción de La Vega	22,638
San Francisco de Macorís	33,785	San Pedro de Macoris	22,105
San Juan	27,740	San Cristóbal	21,527
La Romana	27,570	San Felipe de Puerto Plata	21,353
Valverde	24,681	Baní	17,506

AGRICULTURE

		1964	1965	1966	1967
Rice	'000 tons	143.1	167.4	177.9	147.0
Maize	,, ,,	43.2	37.5	42.5	39.0
Sugar Cane	,, ,,	7,588.5	5,197.3	6,011.8	7,056.0
Coffee	,, ,,	103.9	86.1	89.1	76.0
Peanuts	,, ,,	49.6	45.4	50.8	45.0
Sweet Potatoes	,, ,,	77.4	76.6	77.4	75.0
Yucca	,, ,,	153.1	151.5	152.8	152.0
Sweet Oranges	million	166.9	168.3	169.9	171.6
Bitter Oranges	,,	100.5	100.5	102.7	104.8
Avocado Pears	,,	338.5	341.0	348.5	353.0
Mangos	,,	547.8	550.8	554.5	554.5
Bananas	,,	1,417.8	1,422.0	1,442.0	1,436.0
Palm Fruits	'000 tons	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.1

Livestock (1967 est.): Cattle 810,000, Pigs 508,000, Goats 109,000, Horses 201,000, Asses 85,000.

Fisheries: (1965) 4,152,892 kg.; (1966) 3,612,547 kg.; (1967) 3,612,547 kg.

Mining (1966): Bauxite 818,388 tons, salt 25,632 tons, gypsum 57,155 tons; (1967) bauxite 1,092,000 tons.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

('000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Sugar Cane	7,588.5	5,197.3	6,011.8
Refined Sugar	825.3	582.9	691.4
Exports	661.5	522.3	571.9
Local Consumption	110.4	101.7	113.2
Molasses ('000 American gals.)	55,969.2	39,665.9	46,169.0

Refined sugar: (1967) 819,000 tons; (1968) 907,400 tons, exports 888,800 tons.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

		1964	1965	1966
Husked Rice	'000 tons	85.4	97.6	103.7
Husked Coffee	,, ,,	52.0	43.1	44.5
Wheat Flour	,, ,,	46.0	32.6	41.2
Fertilizers	,, ,,	30.1	19.5	22.3
Cement	,, ,,	292.8	211.8	278.5
Beer	million litre	30.2	20.1	20.1
Spirits	,, ,,	15.5	14.8	16.7
Cigars	million	30.1	24.4	19.9
Cigarettes	,,	1,825.8	1,733.8	1,934.6
Cotton and Rayon Textiles	'000 metres	4,482.5	2,336.3	4,841.9
Electricity	million kWh	531.6	500.3	630.6
Cardboard Boxes	million units	19.6	19.9	26.2

1967: Wheat Flour 53,400 tons, Electricity 705 million kWh.

FINANCE

1 peso (RD$) = 100 centavos.

RD$2.4 = £1 sterling; 1 peso = U.S. $1.00.

RD$100.00 = £41 9s. 10d. sterling = U.S. $100.00.

BUDGET

(1967—RD$ million)

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Direct taxes	31.4	Presidency	22.1
Indirect taxes	119.9	Interior and Police	23.6
Consumption taxes	6.2	Armed Forces	31.1
Others	6.2	Education	29.2
Special Funds	14.5	Health	17.1
		Others	55.1
TOTAL	178.2	TOTAL	178.2

COST OF LIVING INDEX

SANTO DOMINGO

(Base: 1960 = 100)

	% RATING	1964	1965	1966
Food	39.02	114.6	113.3	111.5
Housing	26.44	95.4	95.4	95.4
Clothing	16.19	130.7	126.8	110.9
Fuel	2.37	154.6	150.0	160.6
Others	15.98	125.2	120.5	136.2
TOTAL	100	116.3	114.1	114.4

Cost of Living (1967): Total 115.8; (1968) Total 115.8; 1969 (Aug.): 119.6.

WAGES INDEX
(Base: 1941 = 100)

	1955	1960	1965	1966
Electricity Production	211	204	538	561
Foodstuffs	348	452	845	879
Textiles	320	352	524	636
Chemical Products	481	594	1,061	1,121
Forestry Products	314	499	409	520
Services	248	318	382	717
General Index	343	411	804	854

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million pesos)

	1965 (Dec.)	1966 (Dec.)	1967 (Dec.)	1968 (Dec.)
Net Reserves	33.8	25.7	18.8	20.0
of which gold	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total Currency in Circulation	155.1	144.9	141.7	163.7
of which notes and coin	76.2	65.2	60.0	65.9

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	952,757	838,739	907,360
Income paid abroad	−18,800	−17,000	−20,000
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	933,957	821,739	887,360
Less depreciation allowances	−56,000	−58,600	−62,200
NET NATIONAL INCOME	877,957	767,139	825,160
Indirect taxes less subsidies	132,520	77,280	108,628
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,010,477	844,419	933,788
Depreciation allowances	56,000	58,000	62,200
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,066,477	903,019	995,988
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services and borrowing	64,300	−42,600	n.a.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,130,777	860,419	n.a.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million pesos)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods, Services and Transfers:						
Merchandise	138.0	160.5	−22.5	156.6	172.1	−15.5
Tourism	5.0	23.0	−18.0	5.0	21.0	−16.0
Freight and insurance	5.0	25.1	−20.1	7.2	24.3	−17.1
Government and other services	12.4	7.5	4.9	12.8	9.6	3.2
Interest payments	1.0	21.0	−20.0	1.0	23.2	−22.2
Net private transfers	7.5	—	7.5	6.0	—	6.0
Net government transfers	10.4	—	10.4			
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	−57.8	—	—	−61.6
Monetary and Capital Movements:						
Private capital (net)	7.3	1.0	6.3	23.1	—	23.1
Government capital (net)	31.7	—	31.7	26.8	2.5	24.3
Monetary transactions (net)	34.2	9.7	24.5	14.2	—	14.2
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	62.5	—	—	61.6†
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	− 4.7	—	—	—

† Included in Private Capital Movements.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(in pesos)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	160,400,000	191,200,000	86,749,333	160,753,580	174,711,000	196,850,149
Exports	174,200,000	179,800,000	125,503,217	136,717,138	156,196,000	163,544,515

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 pesos)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cars and Other Vehicles (incl. Spares)	20,168	5,754	14,537	14,441
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	16,952	8,702	15,544	17,948
Cotton and Manufactures	11,628	3,695	9,677	8,618
Foodstuffs	38,971	21,143	33,413	34,261
Fuels	13,427	8,594	13,502	12,868
Iron and Steel and Manufactures (excl. Building Mats).	11,506	5,015	10,737	11,002
Machinery (incl. Spares)	23,030	10,789	16,352	23,879

(volume in '000 tons; value in '000 pesos)

EXPORTS	1965		1966		1967	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Coffee	24.5	21,081.0	25.4	20,949.8	22.2	17,000
Cocoa Beans	22.4	6,343.1	25.9	10,810.2	23.9	11,700
Chocolate	0.5	155.6	0.9	337.9	0.9	400
Sugar, (raw)	521.0	57,644.2	548.3	70,344.8	646.5	81,800
,, (refined)	—	—	—	0.5	—	n.a.
Tobacco Leaf	14.9	9,293.8	12.7	6,611.8	20.0	10,400
Molasses	184.5	2,692.2	192.6	3,274.7	n.a.	n.a.
Bauxite	1,139.4	11,677.8	1,001.3	10,346.4	1,243.3	12,800
Bananas	47.3	3,376.6	10.0	759.2	n.a.	n.a.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967
Belgium	3,936	3,912	3,885	2,191	2,312	2,423
France	2,033	1,511	1,632	620	1,467	995
German Federal Republic	10,137	10,507	13,390	2,676	1,120	1,856
Italy	4,350	4,536	4,807	1,791	1,510	1,353
Netherlands	5,700	6,148	6,248	4,258	2,178	1,718
Norway	2,640	2,032	2,065	255	1,193	1,389
Puerto Rico	4,423	6,044	6,659	2,043	1,241	2,670
Spain	2,903	2,604	2,992	3,131	2,320	3,900
United States	74,178	90,082	102,520	99,069	119,229	133,138

TRANSPORT

ROADS

NUMBER OF VEHICLES	1966	1967
Cars	25,394	26,888
Trucks and Lorries	11,226	12,403
Motorcycles	15,316	16,898

SHIPPING

1965	Number of Ships	TONNAGE	
		Gross	Net
Ships Entering	1,033	4,484,487	2,610,877
Ships Leaving	1,217	5,215,279	3,046,606

CIVIL AVIATION

1965	NO. OF FLIGHTS	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	TON/ KILOMETRES
Internal:			
Entering	68	1,153,755	n.a.
Leaving	52	991,078	40,568
International:			
Entering	3,374	4,507,115,630	75,404,346
Leaving	3,340	4,893,491,638	52,863,374

TOURISM

	TOURISTS	TOTAL VISITORS
1964	39,437	109,627
1965	16,937	87,607
1966	27,948	117,851
1967	45,486	147,682

EDUCATION

(1964–65)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary Schools	4,901	9,774	517,769
Intermediate and Secondary	395	2,099	52,998
Technical Schools and Night Schools	205	814	28,440
Teacher Training Colleges	5	50	432
Universities	2	417	4,088

In 1967–68 there were 649,126 children in primary schools, 65,732 in intermediate and secondary schools, and 7,760 students in universities.

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Santo Domingo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of the Dominican Republic was promulgated on November 28th, 1966. Its main points are:

The Dominican Republic is a sovereign, free, independent State; no organizations set up by the State can bring about any act which might cause direct or indirect intervention in the internal or foreign affairs of the State or which might threaten the integrity of the State. The Dominican Republic recognizes and applies the norms of general and American international law and is in favour of and will support any initiative towards economic integration for the countries of America. The civil, republican, democratic, representative Government is divided into three independent powers: legislative, executive and judicial.

The territory of the Dominican Republic is as laid down in the Frontier Treaty of 1929 and its Protocol of Revision of 1936.

The life and property of the individual citizen are inviolable; there can be no sentence of death, torture or any sentence which might cause physical harm to the individual. There is freedom of thought, of conscience, of religion, freedom to publish, freedom of unarmed association, provided that there is no subversion against public order, national security or decency. There is freedom of labour and trade unions; freedom to strike, except in the case of public services, according to the dispositions of the law.

The State will set about agrarian reform, dedicating the land to useful interests and gradually eliminating the latifundios. The State will do all in its power to support all aspects of family life. Primary education is compulsory and all education is free. Social security services will be developed. Every Dominican has the duty to give what civil and military service the State may require of him. Every legally entitled citizen must exercise his right to vote. Citizens are all persons over the age of eighteen and all who are or have been married even if they are not yet eighteen.

Legislative Power is exercised by Congress which is made up of Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected by direct vote. *Senators*, one for each province and one for the Distrito Nacional, are elected for four years; they must be Dominicans in full exercise of their citizen's rights, over 25. Their duties are to elect judges, the president and other members of the Electoral and Accounts Councils, approve the nomination of diplomats. *Deputies*, one for every 50,000 inhabitants or fraction over 25,000 in each province and the Distrito Nacional, are elected for four years and must fulfil the same conditions for election as Senators.

Decisions of Congress are taken by absolute majority of at least half the members of each house; urgent matters require a two-thirds majority. Both houses normally meet on February 27th and August 16th each year for sessions of 90 days, which can be extended for a further 60 days.

Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected by direct vote for a four-year term. He and the Vice-President must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, over 30 years of age and in full exercise of their citizen's rights; they must not have engaged in any active military or police service for at least a year prior to their election. They take office on August 16th following their election. The *President of the Republic* is Head of the Public Administration and Supreme Chief of the armed forces and police forces. His duties include nominating Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and other public officials, promulgating and publishing laws and resolutions of Congress and seeing to their faithful execution, watching over the collection and just investment of national income, nominating, with the approval of the Senate, members of the Diplomatic Corps, receiving foreign Heads of State, presiding at national functions, decreeing a State of Siege or Emergency or any other measures necessary during a public crisis. The President may not leave the country for more than 15 days without authorization from Congress. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President will assume power, or failing him the President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and the other Tribunals; no judicial official may hold another public office or employment, other than hononary or teaching. The Supreme Court is made up of at least nine judges, who must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, at least 35 years old, in full exercise of their citizen's rights, graduates in law and have practised professionally for at least 12 years. There are also five Courts of Appeal, a Lands Tribunal and a Court of the First Instance in each judicial district; in each Municipality and in the Distrito Nacional there are also Justices of the Peace.

Government in the Distrito Nacional and the Municipalities is in the hands of local councils, with members elected proportionally to the number of inhabitants, but numbering at least five. Each Province has a civil Governor, designated by the Executive.

All citizens must exercise their suffrage. Elections are directed by the Central Electoral Council. The Armed Forces are essentially obedient and apolitical, created for the defence of national independence and the maintenance of public order and the Constitution and Laws.

The artistic and historical riches of the country, whoever owns them, are part of the cultural heritage of the country and are under the safekeeping of the State. Mineral deposits belong to the State. There is freedom to form political parties, provided they conform to the principles laid down in the Constitution. Justice is administered without charge throughout the Republic.

This Constitution can be reformed if the proposal for reform is supported in Congress by one third of the members of either house or by the Executive. A special session of Congress must be called and any resolutions must have a two-thirds majority. There can be no reform of the method of government, which must always be civil, republican, democratic and representative.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.
Vice-President: Lic. FRANCISCO AUGUSTO LORA.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce: JOSÉ BREA PEÑA (P.R.D.).
Secretary of State for Finance: ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ FRANCISCO (P.R.D.).
Secretary of State for Public Health: Dr. MARIO FERNÁNDEZ MENA.
Secretary of State for the Interior and Police: Gen. GUILLERMO GUZMAN ACOSTA.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr. FERNANDO AMIAMA TIÓ.
Secretary of State for Agriculture: FERNANDO ALVAREZ.
Secretary of State for Education and Fine Arts: Dr. A. BAUTISTA DE SUAREZ.
Secretary of State for Public Works: Ing. MICHAEL LULO GITTE.
Secretary of State for Labour: Lic. POLIBIO DÍAZ.
Secretary of State for the Armed Forces: Gen. ENRIQUE PÉREZ Y PÉREZ.
Secretary of State without Portfolio: MÁXIMO SMESTER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN SANTO DOMINGO

Argentina: Máximo Gómez No. 10; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO L. M. RICCIARDI.
Brazil: Santiago No. 26; *Chargé d'Affairs:* ADOLPHO CORRÊA DE SÁ E BENEVIDES.
Canada: El Conde No. 79; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANDREW DONALD ROSS.
Chile: P. Henríquez Ureña 103; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL GARAY FIGUERDA.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Santiago No. 93; *Ambassador:* SUN PING-CHIEN.
Colombia: Hostos No. 38, Edificio Baquero 3er piso; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO TRIANA AYALA.
Costa Rica: Moises García esq. Galván; *Chargé d'Affaires:* EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ BESUTTI.
Ecuador: Proyecto 10, No. 24; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARIO ALEMÁN SALVADOR.
El Salvador: Mercedes 5, Apdo. 203; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO CASTILLO.
France: César Nicolás Penson No. 43; *Ambassador:* RENÉ FOURIER-RUELLE.
German Federal Republic: G. Washington; *Ambassador:* HANS PETER HOPPE.
Guatemala: Máximo Gómez 68; *Ambassador:* AGUSTÍN DONIS-KESTLER.
Haiti: E. de Marchena 13; *Ambassador:* CLÉMENT VINCENT.
Israel: Cd. Sarasota No. 38; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER DOTHAM.
Italy: Rodriguez Objio No. 4; *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO GORGA.
Japan: Bolívar No. 202; *Ambassador:* MASAHISA TAKIGAWA.
Mexico: César Nicolás Penson 157; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HUMBERTO RAMIREZ GRIS.
Netherlands: Calle 22 No. 11, Ensanche Piantini; *Ambassador:* GEORGE ELSHOVE.
Nicaragua: Bolívar 243; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO LOPEZ RAMIREZ.
Panama: Calle 12, No. 60, Ens. Piantini; *Ambassador:* GERMÁN A. MORENO.
Peru: Bolívar 110; *Ambassador:* CARLOS PÉREZ CÁNEPA.
Spain: Independencia No. 231; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL MARTINEZ DE MATA.
United Kingdom: Independencia No. 84, Apdo. 1352; *Ambassador:* LESLIE BOAS.
U.S.A.: César Nicolás Penson; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS E. MELOY.
Uruguay: Bolívar 230; *Ambassador:* EDMUNDO NOVOA GARCÍA.
Vatican: Máximo Gómez No. 37; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. Mgr. ANTONIO DEL GIUDICE.
Venezuela: Avda. Independencia No. 34; *Ambassador:* LUIS IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ TIRADO.

CONGRESS

President of Assembly: PEDRO VÁLDEZ.

Elections, June 1, 1966.

	SENATE	HOUSE
Partido Reformista	22	48
Partido Revolucionario Dominicano	5	26

Presidential Elections

(*June* 1, 1966)

	VOTES
Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER	754,409
JUAN BOSCH	517,784
RAFAEL BONELLY	45,073

Presidential and Congressional elections are due on May 15th, 1970.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Reformista: victorious in 1966 elections; Leader and Pres. cand. Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

Partido Revolucionario Dominicano: left-wing; Leader and Pres. cand. JUAN BOSCH.

Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano: left-wing; supported Bosch in 1966; Pres. MARIO READ VITTINI.

Movimiento de Integración Nacional: Pres. cand. RAFAEL BONELLY, who was also candidate for Partido Vanguardia Revolucionario.

There are also a number of smaller political parties.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial Power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunals of the First Instance, the municipal courts and the other judicial authorities provided by law. The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges and the Attorney-General and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. The Attorney-General of the Republic is the Chief of Judicial Police and of the Public Ministry which he represents before the Supreme Court of Justice. All judges are elected by the Senate.

President of the Supreme Court: MANUEL RAMÓN RUIZ TEJADA.

RELIGION

The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but freedom of worship exists for all denominations. There are approximately 30,000 Protestants and a small Jewish community.

SANTO DOMINGO

Metropolitan See: Mgr. OCTAVIO A. BERAS ROJAS.

Suffragan Sees:

La Vega: Mgr. JUAN ANTONIO FLORES SANTANA.

Nuestra Señora de la Altagracia en Higüey: Mgr. JUAN FÉLIX PEPÉN Y SOLIMÁN.

San Juan de la Maguana: Mgr. TOMÁS F. REILLY.

Santiago de los Caballeros: Mgr. ROQUE ADAMES RODRÍGUEZ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

SANTO DOMINGO

El Cáribe: El Conde 1, Apdo. de Correos 416; f. 1948; morning; Dir. GERMÁN ORNES; circ. 53,000.

Listin Diario: f. 1889; morning; Dir. RAFAEL HERRERA; circ. 35,000.

Prensa Libre: f. 1962; evening; circ. 5,000.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

La Información: f. 1915; morning; Editor LUIS E. FRANCO; circ. 10,000.

PUERTO PLATA

El Porvenir: *f. 1872;* the oldest national daily; Dir. ALONSO DE RODRÍGUEZ DEMORIZI.

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS

Diario de Macoris: f. 1922; daily; Dir. NÉSTOR FEBLES.

El Este: daily; Dir. Fco. J. MARTÍNEZ; circ. 5,000.

El Universal: daily.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

SANTO DOMINGO

Agricultura: organ of the State Secretariat of Agriculture and Colonisation; f. 1905; monthly: Dir. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ, Jnr.

Ahora: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1962; weekly; Dir. RAFAEL MOLINA MORILLO.

La Campiña: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. Ing. JUAN ULISES GARCÍA B.

Clio: review of Dominican Academy of History; published every three months.

Cuadernos Dominicanos de Cultura: review of cultural affairs.

Deportes: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. L. R. CORDERO; circ. 5,000.

Eva: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. SOCORRO DE PUMAROL.

Finanzas: financial review.

Mercurio: f. 1935; commercial monthly.

El Nacional: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1966; Dir. Dr. FREDDY GATÓN ARCE.

Patria Nueva: f. 1935; literary monthly; Dir. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

PUBLISHERS

The following is a list of some of the more important publishing houses in Santo Domingo.

Arte y Cine, C. por A.: Isabel la Católica 42.

Editora "El Cáribe", C. por A.: El Conde 1, Apdo. de Correos 416; Dir. FEDERICO A. MELLA VILLANUEVA.

Imprenta J. R. Vda. de García: El Conde 11.

Editorial Montalvo: José Reyes 44; Proprietor VIRGILIO MONTALVO.

Carlos F. de Moya: Mercedes Nos. 98-100.

La Nación, C. por A.: Avenida Mella 52.

Julio D. Postigo: Mercedes 45.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirrección General de Telecomunicaciones: Santo Domingo; Government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. L. PABLO DHIMES.

RADIO

There were 76 commercial stations and 160,000 radio receivers in 1969.

TELEVISION

Televisión Dominicana: Dr. Tejada Florentino 8, Santo Domingo; commercial station; two channels, two relay stations; Dir.-Gen. R. L. PERELLO.

Rahintel Televisión: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Santo Domingo; Gen. Man. P. P. BONILLA.

There were 100,000 television sets in 1969.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in pesos).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Dominicana: Avda. Dr. Pedro Henríquez Urena, Santo Domingo; f. 1947; cap. 0.7m.; notes issued 62m.; dep. 47m. (March 1968); Governor Dr. DIOGENES H. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Agrícola de la República Dominicana: P.O.B. 1057, Santo Domingo; f. 1945; government credit institution; 12 brs.; Gen. Man. MANUEL V. RAMOS.

Banco de Crédito y Ahorros, C. por A.: Santo Domingo, Mercedes 14; f. 1949; private institution; 3 brs.; cap, 350,000; Pres. and Man. Dr. ANTONIO IBARRA-FORT.

Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana: Santo Domingo, Isabel la Católica 71; f. 1941; cap. 20 m., res. 1,322,640 (Dec., 1967); Gen. Adm. JOSÉ A. PETIT F.

Banco Nacional, S.A.: Santo Domingo; private bank.

Banco Nacional de la Vivienda (BNV): Santo Domingo; housing development bank; 2,821 homes built in 1967.

Banco Popular Dominicano: Santo Domingo; f. 1963; 4 brs.; cap. 5m.

Compañía Financiera Dominicana, S.A.: Socorro Sánchez 11, Santo Domingo; f. 1968; 113 mems.; financial institution and investment bankers; Pres. TOMÁS A. PASTORIZA.

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda: Santo Domingo.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Santo Domingo office: Isabel la Católica 52.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; Santo Domingo Office: Isabel la Católica 65; Man. FRANK G. BRENNAN; br. in Santiago de los Caballeros.

First National City Bank: New York; 2 brs. in Santo Domingo, 1 br. in Santiago de los Caballeros.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Montreal, Canada; Santo Domingo office: Isabel la Católica 50-A; brs. Santiago de los Caballeros, Mao, Puerto Plata, San Francisco de Macoris, Azua, San Pedro de Macoris and La Romana.

INSURANCE

(Santo Domingo)

NATIONAL COMPANY

San Rafael, C. por A.: Calle Av. Tiradentes, Esq. Papito Sánchez, Ensanche Naco, C.P. 1018; f. 1932; Gen.-Man. Lic. MIGUEL A. RODRÍGUEZ PEREYRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Agricultura e Industria del Distrito Nacional: Arz. Nouel 52-altos, Santo Domingo; f. 1910; 600 active mems.; Pres. A. EMANUEL; publ. *Comercio y Producción* (monthly).

There are official Chambers of Commerce in the larger towns.

American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic: P.O. Box 343, Santo Domingo; f. 1923; 125 mems.; Pres. P. N. HUGHSON.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación de Detallistas de Provisiones, Inc.: Jacinto de la Concha 49, Santo Domingo.

Asociación de Distribuidores de Vehículos de Motor: M. Castillo 1, Santo Domingo.

Asociación Dominicana de Dueños de Farmacias: Santo Domingo.

Comisión de Fomento: Secretaría de Estado de Industria y Comercio, Santo Domingo; Consists of president, vice-president and 25 members appointed by the Executive; f. 1951 for the purpose of carrying out investigations into proposed schemes, developing new industries, and granting technical and financial aid to selected private enterprises; Pres. RAFAEL PAINO PICHARDO.

Confederación Patronal de la República Dominicana: Las Damas 19, Santo Domingo.

Consejo Estatal del Azúcar (CEA) (*State Sugar Council*): Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to replace Corporación Azucarera Dominicana; autonomous administration for each of the 12 state sugar mills.

Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Estatales (CORDE) (*Dominican State Enterprise Corporation*): Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to administer, direct and develop enterprises; auth. cap. RD$ 50m.; Dir. JOSÉ CIMADEVILLA VÁLDEZ.

Corporación de Fomento Industrial (C.F.I.): C.P. 1472, Santo Domingo; f. 1962 to promote industrial development; cap. and res. RD$ 5.15m.

Fondo de Inversión para el Desarrollo Económico (*Economic Development Investment Fund*): c/o Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Avda. Dr. Pedro Henriquez U., Santo Domingo; f. 1965; associated with A.I.D., I.A.D.B.; resources RD$ 10m.; to encourage economic development in productive sectors of economy, excluding sugar; will authorize complementary financing to private sector for establishing new industrial and agricultural enterprises and develop existing ones.

Fundación Dominicana de Desarrollo (*Dominican Development Foundation*): C.P. 857, Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to mobilize private resources for collaboration in financing small scale development programmes; 125 mems.; resources include US$ 500,000 from Panamerican Development Foundation; Pres. JOSÉ ARMENTEROS; publ. *Desarrollo*.

Instituto Azucarero: Sugar institute; f. 1965; Chair. Sec. of State for Finance.

Dominican Republic Settlement Association: Sosua, Puerto Plata.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores Dominicanos—CTD (*Confederation of Dominican Workers*): Caracas-José Martí, Benito González 81, Santo Domingo; f. 1920; mems.

188,000 (est.); 11 provincial federations totalling 150 unions were affiliated; Sec.-Gen. JUAN A. PARDILLA, Jr.; publ. *Boletín* (quarterly).

Frente Obrero Unido Pro Sindicatos Autónomos—FOUPSA (*United Workers' Front for Autonomous Trade Unions*): Santo Domingo; f. 1961; brought about the rapid termination of the single-union system which had been organized by the Trujillo regime and the Government; Pres. MIGUEL SOTO; Sec.-Gen. SANCHEZ CORDOVA.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are approximately 220 km. of State-owned railway lines and 1,600 km. of private railways used mainly for sugar transport.

Ferrocarriles Unidos Dominicanos: P.O.B. 386, Puerto Plata; Government railway.

Puerto Plata–Moca Section: 62 miles open, 2 ft. 6 in. gauge; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO GINEBRA.

Sánchez–La Vega Section: Sánchez; 75 miles open, 3ft. 6 in. gauge; Admin. Dir. LOWENSKI FELIZ ACOSTA.

ROADS

There are over 1,600 miles of first-class roads and 2,000 miles of second-class roads. There is a direct route from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince in Haiti. In 1966 an emergency plan was introduced to improve local roads at a cost of RD$ 4m. financed by A.I.D. funds.

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Flota Mercante Dominicana (*Merchant Fleet*): Isabel la Católica 70, Apdo. 204, Santo Domingo; privately owned; 7,630 g.r.t.; regular cargo and limited passenger services between New York, Philadelphia and the Dominican Republic.

Alcoa Steamship Company Inc.: P.O. Box 748, Santo Domingo; regular service Houston, New Orleans—Santo Domingo; Mobile—Santo Domingo; agents for Cia. Transatlántica Española S.A.

Several ships of the European lines call at Santo Domingo.

CIVIL AVIATION

CDA—Compañia Dominicana de Aviación: Head Office: Conde 83, Apdo 322, Santo Domingo; operates on international routes connecting Santo Domingo with San Juan (Puerto Rico), Miami, Port-au-Prince (Haiti), Curaçao and Caracas (Venezuela).

The Dominican Republic is also served by the following foreign airlines: Caribair, K.L.M., Pan Am, Air France, Varig and Viasa.

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Pasteur 48, Santo Domingo; Dir. ANGEL MIOLÁN.

Asociación Dominicana de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. MARIANO RAMÍREZ, Avda. Bolívar 7, Santo Domingo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes: Santo Domingo; responsible for :

Coro Nacional: f. 1955; Dir. JOSÉ E. DELMONTE PEGUERO.

Coro de Santiago.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1941.

Teatro de Bellas Artes.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo: Ciudad Universitaria, Santo Domingo; 385 teachers, 3,837 students.

Universidad Católica "Madre y Maestra": Santiago de los Caballeros; f. 1962; 135 teachers, 1,265 students.

Universidad Nacional "Pedro Henríquez Ureña": Santo Domingo; 209 teachers, 2,100 students.

ECUADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ecuador is a small equatorial country lying on the west coast of South America. Its neighbours are Colombia to the north and Peru to the east and south. The famed Galápagos Islands, 500 miles out in the Pacific, belong to Ecuador. The climate is temperate in the highlands with an average temperature of 55°F (13°C) and hot and humid in the lowlands. The official language is Spanish. About 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic and there are Protestant and Jewish minorities. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of yellow, blue and red, the yellow strip being twice the depth of the other two; in the centre is the national emblem. The capital is Quito.

Recent History

In 1961 labour groups, left-wing parties and the Armed Forces overthrew President Velasco who was forced into exile. Despite the declared policy of his successor, President Arosemena, to establish closer ties with Communist countries and Cuba, the Government voted to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba, Poland and Czechoslovakia in 1962. In July 1963, President Arosemena was deposed after an Army coup; a Military Junta was set up, headed by Rear-Admiral Ramón Castro Jijón, and martial law was proclaimed. This junta was forced to resign in March 1966, and Clemente Yerovi Indaburu was installed as Acting President. Following the elections of October 16th, 1966, Dr. Otto Arosemena Gómez became provisional President. Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra was elected as President in June 1968. Ecuador is a member of the UN, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Free Trade Association.

Government

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were dissolved by the Military Junta in July 1963, when the constitution was suspended; this was reinstated in March 1966 and elections for a National Assembly took place later in 1966. A special assembly was convened in November 1966 to discuss constitutional reform. The country is divided into 19 Provinces and the National Territory of the Galápagos Islands. Each Province has a Governor appointed by the President.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year at the age of twenty. Defence expenditure is the second largest item in the Budget. The Armed Forces consist of about 32,000 men: Army 20,000, Navy 7,000 and Air Force 5,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is dominated by three commodities: bananas, coffee and cocoa. Ecuador is the world's largest exporter of bananas. The extensive forests yield valuable hardwoods, including balsa, of which Ecuador is the world's largest producer. Minerals include gold, silver, lead and petroleum. The major industries are oil-refining, sugar-refining and cement. A Development Plan 1964–73 envisaging expenditure of $250m. p.a. was approved by the Alliance for Progress which is contributing $173m. A programme of border-zone economic integration with Colombia is under way; projects include improving transport facilities and social services. The 1967–76 electricity development programme provides for the installation of four plants with a total capacity of 500,000 kW; one of the projects is at Pisayambo, near Ambato, and will have a total installed capacity of 140,000 kW; total cost of the programme will be 6,200m. sucres, of which 3,500m. will be obtained from abroad. The Provinces of Oriente are being developed and tropical agriculture, including tea and pyrethrum, of which Ecuador is likely to become one of The world's main producers, is gaining in importance. Following the discovery of nine new oilfields in Ecuador, a pipeline is to be constructed by Texaco Inc. and Gulf Oil, running across the Andes to the port of Esmeraldas, and is scheduled for completion in mid-1972.

Transport and Communications

Communications are rendered difficult by mountains and forests. There are 615 miles of railway track, the main railway extending from the coast to Quito and beyond. The Pan-American Highway runs for 868 miles through the country with branch roads to the coast. Near the coast the lower reaches of the rivers Guayas, Mira and Esmeraldas are navigable for about 120 miles. There are a number of seaports of which Guayaquil and Manta are the most important. Four Ecuadorean companies and a number of foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory for certain groups of both public and private employees. Benefits are available for sickness, industrial accidents, disability, maternity, old age, widowhood and orphanhood. Hospitals and welfare institutions are run by Central Public Assistance Boards.

Education

Education is compulsory where school places are available. All public schools are free, and considerable co-operation exists between them and the private religious schools which continue to play a vital role in the educational system. Primary education covers the ages of six to twelve and secondary education twelve to eighteen. University courses extend for up to six years and include programmes for teacher training. About 50 per cent of primary school pupils proceed to secondary education, of which only 6 per cent reach university. As part of the current literacy campaign a number of adult schools and literary centres have been built. There are seven universities.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent mountain and forest scenery of the highlands, the tropical jungles of the Upper Amazon and the relics of Indian and Colonial Spanish cultures. There are a number of coastal resorts from which deep-sea fishing is possible. Scientific expeditions visit the Galápagos Islands.

Visas are not required to visit Ecuador by nationals of Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

Sport

Football and basketball are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 24 (Battle of Pichincha), July 24 (Birth of Simon Bolivar), August 10 (Independence Day), October 9 (Guayaquil Independence), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 3 (Cuenca Independence), December 25 (Christmas), December 31 (Bank Holiday).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 16, 17 (Carnival), April 9–11 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Sucre of 100 Centavos.
Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos; 1 Sucre.
Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Sucres.
Exchange rate: 51.50 Sucres = £1 sterling
(free market) 21.50 Sucres = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION	VITAL STATISTICS (1968 est.)		
Ecuador*	Galapagos Islands	Total (1968 est.)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
270,670	7,800	5,776,100	225,737	30,777	61,903

* Excludes eastern provinces, for which no figures are available.

POPULATION
PROVINCES

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Azuay	309,200	Cuenca	Los Ríos	328,004	Babahoy
Bolívar	169,618	Guaranda	Manabí	768,512	Portoviejo
Cañar	130,944	Azogues	Morona Santiago	36,537	Macas
Carchi	114,328	Tulcán	Napo	34,755	Tena
Cotopaxi	228,028	Latacunga	Pastaza	19,621	Puyo
Chimborazo	352,283	Riobamba	Pichincha	779,564	Quito
El Oro	218,663	Machala	Tungurahua	249,915	Ambato
Esmeraldas	163,585	Esmeraldas	Zamora Chinchipe	16,422	Zamora
Guayas	1,291,895	Guayaquil	Archipiélago de Colón (Galápagos)	3,300	Puerto Baquerizo (Isla San Cristóbal)
Imbabura	205,058	Ibarra			
Loja	355,868	Loja			

CHIEF TOWNS

Quito (capital)	483,847	Esmeraldas	51,573
Guayaquil	716,600	Riobamba	50,710
Cuenca	73,407	Machala	50,025
Ambato	69,766	Portoviejo	43,305

AGRICULTURE

(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Potatoes	395,531	351,205	438,446	399,057
Rice	137,463	111,966	122,383	161,393
Barley	92,984	77,808	89,562	67,619
Wheat	65,865	63,480	86,397	102,839
Maize	191,326	177,003	250,545	191,281
Cocoa	47,444	51,373	67,360	49,214
Coffee	66,196	74,411	72,881	57,543
Bananas ('000 bunches)	100,109	89,569	95,861	87,782
Cotton	18,471	17,855	17,344	19,966

Livestock (1965): Cattle 1,552,000, Sheep 1,718,000, Pigs 1,246,000, Poultry 5,325,000.

BANANA PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

	1966	1967	1968
Production ('000 bunches)	89,569	95,861	87,782
Exports ('000 metric tons)	1,265	1,263	1,251
Method of Export:			
'000 bunches	2,313	1,404	747
'000 cases	27,204	26,197	23,211
'000 boxes	55,626	59,719	65,604

DESTINATION OF BANANA EXPORTS

(million sucres)

	1966	1967	1968
Belgium	135.2	152.2	98.4
Chile	46.8	67.0	68.9
German Federal Republic	287.8	313.0	273.0
Japan	70.8	73.0	243.3
United States	588.5	578.3	478.2
Others	107.5	133.9	163.1
TOTAL	1,236.6	1,317.7	1,324.9

DESTINATION OF COFFEE EXPORTS

('000 U.S. $)

	1966	1967	1968
France	3,009	1,594	1,679
German Federal Republic	2,289	847	1,216
Hungary	956	447	640
Italy	1,385	748	1,117
Netherlands	1,196	368	337
Poland	—	2,712	995
South Africa	1,785	3,151	438
Spain	407	604	770
Sweden	826	335	152
U.S.A.	18,696	19,904	17,605
Others	1,595	9,123	9,291
TOTAL	32,144	39,833	34,240

DESTINATION OF COCOA EXPORTS

('000 U.S. $)

	1966	1967	1968
Belgium	812	1,004	436
Colombia	2,801	4,646	4,559
German Federal Republic	2,138	2,112	1,562
Italy	1,072	1,635	1,673
Japan	538	448	1,766
Netherlands	1,428	3,016	429
U.S.A.	7,439	10,397	9,791
U.S.S.R.	—	—	15,246
Others	978	1,594	3,312
TOTAL	17,206	24,852	38,774

MINING

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gold	troy ozs.	11,512	10,901	6,738	8,108
Silver	,,	69,966	76,710	79,657	138,204
Copper	kgs.	128,939	223,049	415,441	558,483
Lead	,,	114,424	69,622	n.a.	n.a.
Petroleum	'000 galls.	119,700	108,800	92,300	74,000

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968
Refined Petroleum	'000 galls.	242,300	243,200	256,000	309,000
Diesel Oil	,,	40,449	43,900	50,400	62,500
Kerosene	,,	18,722	20,000	20,400	23,900
Sugar	metric tons	195,000	178,000	191,000	210,000
Cement	,,	324,718	378,000	429,700	434,000
Beer	'000 bottles	73,583	74,332	73,638	83,412
Cigars	'000	696	621	601	414
Cigarettes	'000 packets	55,281	57,509	60,396	62,751

FINANCE

1 sucre = 100 centavos.

43.12–43.99 sucres = £1 sterling; 17.82–18.18 sucres = U.S. $1.00.

100 sucres = £2 5s. 11d. sterling = U.S. $5.55.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(million sucres)

1964: 1,482. 1965: 2,069. 1966: 1,507. 1967: 2,001. 1968: 1,950.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Education	404	338	356	480
Defence	350	363	335	370
Interior	135	113	120	131
Social Welfare	168	22	21	22
Public Debt Interest	215	247	252	298
State Offices and Pensions	84	54	56	74
Public Works	8	2	2	2

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(million sucres)

REVENUE	1967	1968
Taxation	570.1	868.3
Non-Tax Revenue	29.7	44.4
Foreign Loans	165.8	128.5
Internal Loans	241.0	846.9
Other Sources	21.3	5.5
TOTAL	1,027.9	1,585.3

EXPENDITURE	1967	1968
Education	195.6	329.9
Transport	395.3	404.5
Port Installations	21.6	19.5
Social Development	189.7	291.6
Other Contributions	198.6	519.4
Balance exceeding Capital	−226.4	−306.3
Public Debt (Amortization)	253.5	326.7
TOTAL	1,027.9	1,585.3

Development Budget: *Revenue* (1969): 2,037m.; *Expenditure* (1969): Public Works 449m., Agriculture 61m., Education 392m., Social Security 85m.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(provisional figures—million sucres)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	21,002	22,806	24,816
of which:			
Agriculture	7,227	7,556	7,850
Manufacturing industries	3,501	3,884	4,200
Trade, retail and wholesale	2,185	2,420	2,644
Other services, government, and rent	5,102	5,599	6,487
Net factor income from abroad	— 613	— 662	— 774
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	20,389	22,144	24,042
Less depreciation allowance	−1,113	−1,150	−1,255
NET NATIONAL INCOME	19,276	20,994	22,787
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	1,787	2,258	2,472
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	21,063	23,252	25,259
Depreciation allowance	1,113	1,150	1,255
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	22,176	24,402	26,514
Balance of exports and imports	— 122	168	728
Net factor income from abroad	613	662	774
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	22,667	25,232	28,016
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	16,534	18,434	n.a.
Government consumption expenditure	3,219	3,393	n.a.
Fixed capital formation	2,509	2,960	3,310
Increase in stocks	405	445	n.a.

COST OF LIVING INDICES

QUITO
(Base: 1965=100)

	1967	1968
Food and Drink	114.0	118.7
Housing	105.7	108.1
Clothing	102.9	105.6
Miscellaneous	106.9	111.8
GENERAL INDEX	108.1	112.7

Index based on low and medium income families.

GUAYAQUIL
(Base: 1967=100)

	1967	1968
Food	100.0	103.6
Housing	100.0	101.8
Clothing	100.0	100.4
Miscellaneous	100.0	99.5
GENERAL INDEX	100.0	102.1

Index based on a working class family.

CURRENCY AND RESERVES

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Total Currency in Circulation (million sucres) .	2,912.0	3,211.5	3,793.3	3,714.6
of which:				
Banknotes and coins	1,320.0	1,370.4	1,563.8	1,513.2
Monetary deposits	1,592.0	1,846.1	2,229.5	2,201.4
Total International Monetary Reserve (million U.S.$)	44.7	53.9	41.4	36.5
of which:				
Gold reserves	17.3	23.4	32.5	28.3
Currency reserves	27.4	30.5	8.9	8.2

* Figures for Jan.–Nov.

FOREIGN AID, INCLUDING PRIVATE LOANS
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1966	1967	1968
English Bond Holders	4,227.5	3,877.3	3,573.7
Eximbank	9,341.4	13,801.8	16,140.2
U.S. Government (AID)	54,322.3	63,097.1	67,035.9
International Bank (IBRD)	35,963.5	36,223.6	37,079.1
Interamerican Bank (IDB)	23,756.8	28,062.4	34,398.1
Chase Manhattan Bank	57.5	34.5	11.5
Gregg d'Europe	280.2	210.1	140.1
Marconi Wireless	—	—	—
Dutch Bank Consortium	1,301.7	790.9	280.1
Coffee Federation of Colombia . . .	335.6	314.4	269.4
Ciave	77.1	76.6	76.6
Telenorma	45.3	30.2	21.6
First National City Bank	400.0	200.0	200.0
Ericsson	4,753.2	5,670.3	7,545.3
Eteco	118.8	94.8	—
Pont-à-Mousson	1,836.4	2,075.3	2,194.6
Ferrostal	188.6	154.3	120.0
Miscellaneous Sources	3,706.7	9,032.3	27,593.2
TOTAL	140,712.6	163,745.9	196,679.4

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports . . .	168,904	171,934	202,685	244,451
Exports . . .	133,790	147,499	166,036	176,559

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Perishable Consumer Goods	19,340	18,454	21,449
Durable Consumer Goods	9,422	10,639	12,570
Fuels and Lubricants	9,235	14,367	15,648
Raw Materials and Agricultural Products	4,124	4,595	6,557
Raw Materials and Products for Industry	59,057	75,678	83,699
Building Materials	12,375	9,170	13,509
Capital Goods for Agriculture	4,371	5,008	7,253
Capital Goods for Industry	32,079	38,084	42,237
Transport Equipment	21,589	26,465	40,875
Miscellaneous	342	216	654

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Rice	2,970	—	—
Balsa	2,112	3,096	3,436
Bananas	68,701	73,142	73,429
Cocoa	17,206	24,853	38,774
Coffee	32,144	39,833	34,420
Oilseeds	1,247	1,331	1,256
Pharmaceutical Products	1,666	1,482	1,569
Straw Hats	513	595	805
Molasses	524	459	226
Sugar	6,508	7,547	7,920
Fish Products	4,232	5,553	4,966
Others	9,676	8,145	9,943
TOTAL	147,501	166,036	176,559

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 U.S. dollars)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Argentina	522	1,690	1,066	2,929	2,615	2,910
Brazil	291	405	219	19	277	525
Canada	2,967	5,508	7,515	33	78	291
Chile	1,702	1,966	2,413	3,725	4,398	4,769
Colombia	4,271	5,974	6,889	4,197	6,035	5,911
Mexico	879	1,256	1,922	603	876	548
Peru	552	829	1,483	941	565	288
United States	66,229	78,804	85,524	75,434	80,920	73,466
Uruguay	126	152	153	78	45	87
Venezuela	6,524	11,262	13,068	34	61	35
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,039	4,293	4,563	8,690	9,658	5,941
France	4,440	4,655	5,645	3,645	2,125	2,452
German Federal Republic	27,472	31,292	30,924	21,076	20,787	18,609
Italy	4,567	6,092	12,290	6,526	8,216	7,493
Netherlands	3,430	3,737	3,987	3,438	4,286	2,629
Spain	1,180	698	12,724	460	642	1,404
Sweden	4,390	5,926	7,250	876	413	188
Switzerland	n.a.	3,827	3,328	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	12,380	8,976	12,801	475	731	657
Japan	11,956	15,084	17,427	4,916	4,971	18,145

TOURISM

NUMBER OF VISITORS	
1965	39,633
1966	69,795
1967	41,117
1968	38,682

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	Passengers Carried	Passenger/ Kilometres	Freight/ Kilometres
1966	3,493,738	52,499,045	76,099,615
1967	3,800,196	53,388,364	65,958,184
1968	4,886,281	80,393,809	56,250,611

ROADS

Type of Vehicle	1965	1966	1967
Cars	14,416	16,515	18,343
Pick-ups	9,290	10,316	12,279
Buses	3,962	4,081	6,600
Trucks	7,248	7,473	6,472
Jeeps	2,683	2,916	3,504
Others	306	120	81

SHIPPING

	1964	1965
Tonnage Entered	801,892	683,985
Tonnage Cleared	1,476,758	1,186,951

CIVIL AVIATION

Passenger Movement	1967	1968
Internal	223,766	240,097
International	128,078	162,370

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

Type	Number of Establishments	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers
Kindergarten	141	13,306	406
Primary	7,002	897,539	23,673
Secondary	318	84,984	7,278
Technical	236	49,634	3,269
Teacher Training	41	16,584	886
Higher Institutions	5	310	65
Universities	14	19,600	1,969

Sources include: Banco Central del Ecuador.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE present Constitution of Ecuador was promulgated by the National Assembly on May 25th, 1967. Under it, legislative power is vested in Congress, which is composed of two chambers. They assemble twice a year for a period of sixty days. Members of the Senate are elected for a four-year term, and may be re-elected. There are two senators for each province and one for the Archipelago of Colón. In addition, fifteen "functional" senators are designated by bodies representative of educational institutions, learned societies, the Press, the armed forces; and by labour, industry, agriculture and commerce, in the *sierra* and in the *litoral*.

The Chamber of Deputies has seventy-two members elected for a two-year term. Members are eligible for re-election.

In addition to its law-making duties, Congress supervises the administration and expenditure of the national revenues; ratifies treaties; elects members of the Supreme and Superior Courts; and, from panels presented by the President, the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Banks. It is also able to overrule the President's amendment or rejection of a bill which it has submitted to him for his approval, and may grant or refuse the grant of extraordinary powers to the President.

The presidential term is four years. An ex-President may only be re-elected after four years have elapsed from the date of his terminating office. The President appoints his own cabinet, the governors of provinces, diplomatic representatives and certain administrative employees, and is responsible for the direction of international relations. In the event of foreign invasion or internal disturbance, extraordinary powers may be given him by Congress, or by the Council of State if Congress is not in session.

The Constitution also provides for a Legislative Committee, consisting of nine members, to draw up bills (with the exception of those dealing with economic questions), and codify and edit laws.

The new constitution is interesting in that it makes specific dispositions concerning Ecuador's possible participation in international associations; it also recognizes international law as the norm of conduct in its relations with associated nations.

As in other post-war Latin-American Constitutions, particular emphasis is laid on the functions and duties of the State, which is given wide responsibilities with regard to the protection of labour; assisting in the expansion of production; protecting the Indian and peasant communities; and organizing the distribution and development of uncultivated lands, by expropriation where necessary.

Every Ecuadorean citizen, male or female, who is literate and over 18 years of age, may vote. Voting is compulsory for all citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA VELASCO IBARRA (*elected June* 1968).
Vice-President: Dr. JORGE ZAVALA BAQUERIZO.

THE CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Minister of the Interior: GALO MARTÍNEZ MERCHÁN.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ROGELIO VALDIVIESO EGUIGUREN.
Minister of Education: Ing. PONS VIZCAINO.
Minister of Defence: JORGE ACOSTA VELASCO.
Minister of Public Works: Ing. JUVENAL SÁENZ GIL.
Ministry of Industry and Commerce: Dr. ALFREDO BARREIRO SOLÓRZANO.
Minister of Social Welfare: LUIS ROBLES.
Minister of Finance: Dr. LUIS GÓMEZ.
Minister of Agriculture: Ing. RUBÉN ESPINOSA ROMÁN.
Minister of Health: Dr. FRANCISCO PARRA GIL.
Secretary-General of Administration: Dr. MAURICIO GÁNDARA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN QUITO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. Colón 716 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SERGIO PATRÓN COSTAS URIBURU.
Austria: Bogotá, Colombia (E).
Belgium: La Gasca y Carvajal (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT MARIEN.
Bolivia: Avda. 12 de Octubre 186, 3er piso (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE SORUCO VILLANUEVA.
Brazil: Caamaño 130 (E); *Ambassadress:* BEATA VETTORI.
Canada: Calle Santa Prisca 120 y Avda. 10 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HARRISON CLEVELAND.
Chile: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 500, esq. Patria (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO JOACHAM SALDIAS.
China Republic: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 4580 (El Batán) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TANG WU.
Colombia: Clemente Ponce 109, Dpto. 1-A (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS C. ACOSTA SOLARTE.
Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia (E).
Dominican Republic: San Javier 418 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
El Salvador: San Ignacio 418 y Coruña; *Ambassador:* HECTOR PALOMO SALAZAR.
Finland: Lima, Peru (E).
France: Plaza 107, esq. Patria (E); *Ambassador:* RENE THIBAULT.
German Federal Republic: Avda. Patria y 9 de Octubre (E); *Ambassador:* Count GEORG DE PAPPENHEIM.
Greece: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).
Guatemala: Clemente Ponce 109, Dpto. 2-A (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE JUAREZ TOLEDO.
Israel: James Orton 257 (E); *Ambassador:* YEHUDA NASSIE.
Italy: Avda. 9 de Octubre 923 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SILVIO FALCHI.
Japan: Avda. Colón 1022 (E); *Ambassador:* SEÜCHI SHIMA.
Korean Republic: Santiago, Chile (E).
Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (L).
Mexico: Edif. Vasconez, Avda. América 1735, Dpto. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* PLUTARCO ALBARRÁN LÓPEZ.
Netherlands: Avda. 10 de Agosto 1855, 4° piso, Dpto. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer BURCHARD JAN ELIAS.
Nicaragua: Isabel la Católica 331 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JULIO CÉSAR ALEGRÍA.
Norway: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
Panama: Avda. Amazonas 250 y Washington (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Paraguay: Pasaje Urrutia 181 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PACÍFICO MONTERO DE VARGAS.
Peru: Avda. 9 de Octubre 185 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MIGUEL BÁKULA PATIÑO.
Portugal: Luis Cordero 152 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ANDRADE BRAGA CONDE.
Spain: Veintimilla 1052 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNACIO DE URQUIJO Y DE OLANO.
Sweden: Avda. 10 de Agosto 1865 (E); *Ambassador:* INGVAR ANDERS HARALD GRAUERS.
Switzerland: Río de Janeiro 130, 10 piso (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE SERRA.
Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
United Arab Republic: Avda. Orellana 380 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
United Kingdom: González Suárez 111 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MENNELL.
United States: Avda. Patria 120 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Uruguay: Avda. 12 de Octubre 186 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RIVERA DEVOTO.
Vaitcan: Avda. América 1830 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. GIOVANNI FERROFINO.
Venezuela: Plaza 1067 y Baquerizo (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO OCHOA BRICEÑO.
Yugoslavia: Caracas, Venezuela (L).

Ecuador also has diplomatic relations with Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Honduras, Malta and the U.S.S.R.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Federación Nacional Velasquista (FNV): the Independent Party which won the 1968 elections, led by President Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra.

Acción Revolucionaria Nacional Ecuatoriana (ARNE): Nationalist-Rightist Party, supports the Roman Catholic Church; Leader Jorge Crespo Toral.

Partido Radical Liberal: enjoyed uninterrupted tenure of office from 1895 to 1944 as the Liberal Party. Subsequently the Party was divided into various factions. The Liberal-Radical Party carries on the traditions of the old party.

Movimiento Social Cristiano: Conservative Party; Leader ex-President Dr. Camilo Ponce Enríquez.

Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano: Edif. Bolívar, Dpto. 103, Quito; f. 1933; 55,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. Gonzalo Oleas Zambrano.

Partido Conservador: Traditional Rightist party; Dir. Francisco Salazar-Alvarado.

Coalición Institucionalista Democrática: Founder and Pres. Dr. Otto Arosemena Gómez.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Quito; Pres. Dr. Benjamín Cevallos A.; 15 Judges and 2 Fiscals.

Higher or Divisional Courts: Ambato, Cuenca, Guayaquil, Ibarra, Loja, Portoviejo, Quito, Riobamba, El Oro, Latacunga and Esmeraldas; 44 judges.

Provincial Courts: in 15 towns; 35 Criminal, 42 Provincial, 87 Cantonal, 445 Parochial Judges.

Special Courts: for juveniles and for labour disputes.

RELIGION

There is no State religion. Roman Catholicism is accepted by the majority and strongly supported by the Conservative Party. The Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience in all its manifestations, and states that the law shall not make any discrimination for religious reasons.

Metropolitan Sees:

Quito: Cardinal Paulo Muñoz Vega.

Suffragan Sees: Riobamba, Ibarra, Ambato, Guaranda, Latacunga, Tulcan.

Guayaquil: Mgr. César Antonio Mosquera Corral.

Suffragan See: Portoviejo; *Prelature:* Los Ríos.

Cuenca: Mgr. Manuel Serrano Abad.

Suffragan See: Loja; *Prelature;* El Oro.

Vicariates Apostolic: Méndez, Napo, Zamora, Esmeraldas, Canelos.

Prefectures Apostolic: San Miguel de Sucumbíos, Aguarico, Galápagos.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Quito

El Comercio: Apdo. Postal 57; f. 1906; morning; commercial; independent; Dir. Jorge Mantilla Ortega; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; circ. 48,000.

Gaceta Judicial: f. 1895; organ of the Supreme Court of Justice; Dir. Arturo García.

Registro Oficial: Official Gazette; f. 1830; announcements of laws and decrees; Dir. (vacant).

El Tiempo: Calle Gareig Moreno 626; f. 1965; morning; Dir. Carlos de la Torre R.; circ. 25,000.

Ultimas Noticias: Apdo. Postal 57; f. 1937; evening; independent; commercial; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; Dir. Carlos Mantilla O.; circ. 32,000.

Guayaquil

La Prensa: Boyacá y 9 de Octubre, Apdo. Postal 78; f. 1923; evening; Liberal; commercial; Propr. and Editor Pompilio Ulloa R.; circ. 10,000.

La Razón: Apdo. 2832; evening; liberal; Dir. Jorge Pérez Concha.

El Telégrafo: Mejía 437; f. 1884; morning; liberal; commercial; Proprs. El Telégrafo C.A.; Dir. M. E. Castillo Castillo; circ. 25,000 (weekdays), 33,500 (Sundays).

El Universo: Bulevar 9 de Octubre y Escobedo; f. 1921; morning; independent; Dir. Sucre Pérez Castro; circ. 84,000, Sunday 89,000.

Ambato

El Heraldo: Propr. Obispado de Ambato; Dir. Isaac Aguilera.

Bahia de Caraquez

El Globo: Propr. Empresa El Globo; f. 1911; morning; general appeal; Dir. Dr. Alberto Palau J.; circ. 2,500 (weekdays), 3,500 (Sundays).

Cuenca

El Mercurio: Paguirre 161; f. 1924; morning; commercial, independent; Dr. Ing. Miguel Merchán; circ. 7,000 (weekdays), 9,000 (Sundays).

El Tiempo: Casilla 4909; f. 1956; Dir. Humberto Toral.

Machala

El Nacional: f. 1964; Dir. Rodolfo Veintimilla.

Manabi

Diario Manabita: f. 1934; morning; general appeal; Dir. Pedro E. Zambrano; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS

Quito

América: Casilla 75; f. 1925; Indo-American culture; quarterly; Dirs. Hugo Moncayo, Darío Guevara.

Boletín Cultural del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (*Bulletin of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*): f. 1945; monthly.

La Calle: weekly; Editor Alejandró Carrión.

El Ecuador Comercial: Bolívar 25; f. 1923; commerce, agriculture, industry, finance; monthly.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million, amounts in sucres.)

BANKING

Superintendent of Banks: Dr. JULIO MORENO E.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central del Ecuador: Avda. 10 de Agosto, Plaza Bolívar, Quito; f. 1927; cap. 30.9m., dep. 1,488m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. Lic. FERNANDO MANRIQUE M.; Gen. Man. JOAQUIN ZEVALLOS MENENDEZ.

Commercial Banks, Quito

Banco de Co-operativas de Latinoamérica: Quito; f. 1964; cap. 24m.

Banco de Préstamos, S.A.: Venezuela 659, Casilla 279; f. 1909; cap. 14.3 m.; dep. 107 m. (May 1967); Pres. Col. CARLOS FLORES GUERRA; Gen. Man. Dr. ALFREDO ALBORNOZ SÁNCHEZ.

Banco del Pichincha: Casilla 261; f. 1906; cap. and reserves 84m. (Jan. 1969); Pres. GONZALO MANTILLA; Gen. Man. ALBERTO ACOSTA SOBERÓN.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Avda. 10 de Agosto 360; f. 1944; Gen. Man. JAIME ASPIASU SEMINARIO; br. in each province.

Cuenca

Banco del Azuay, C.A.: Casilla 33; f. 1913; Man. HERNAN BORRERO V.

Guayaquil

Banco de Descuento: Apdo. 414; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 6m., dep. 663.5m. (December 1967); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ A. DE RUBIRA RAMOS; Gen. Man. GONZALO YCAZA CORNEJO.

Banco de Guayaquil: Apdo. 1300; f. 1923; cap. 14m., dep. 219m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. RAFAEL A. DILLON V.; Gen. Man. CARLOS BAQUERIZO SOTOMAYOR.

La Previsora Banco Nacional de Crédito: Apdo. 44; f. 1920; cap. and reserves 100m., dep. 820m. (Dec. 1968); Gen. Man. RODRIGO YCAZA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; Guayaquil: Calle Pichincha 108-110; Quito: Calle Chile esq. Guayaquil; Man. R. A. FAIRHURST.

First National City Bank: New York; Guayaquil: Pichincha 412, Apdo. 5885; Quito: Venezuela 1000 y Mejía, Apdo. 1393.

Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.: Amsterdam; Guayaquil office (Banco Holandés Unido): Casilla 5830; Quito office: Casilla de Correo 42; Man. J. J. LEDEBOER.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Ecuatoriana de Desarrollo S.A., COFIEC: Quito; f. 1965; authorized cap. 72m.; subscribed 45m. (Dec. 1968).

FINANCE CORPORATION

Corporación Financiera Ecuatoriana: private finance corporation; investments 1966–67 170m. sucres.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Instituto Nacional de Previsión: Estrada 132, Apdo. 2640, Quito; f. 1936; various forms of State insurance provided. The Institution directs the Ecuadorean Social Insurance through the Insurance Board (Caja Nacional del Seguro Social) and the Medical Department (Departamento Médico).

Anglo Ecuatoriana de Guayaquil C. Ltda.; Apdo. 57, Guayaquil; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 2m.

Anglo Equatoriana de Quito C. Ltda.: Apdo. 2, Quito; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 500,000; Pres. JOHN P. WYNNE; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO CORDOVEZ.

"Bolivar" Compañía de Seguros del Ecuador, S.A.: Edificio Sud America, Malecón Simón Bolívar 1401, Apdo. 1047, Guayaquil; f. 1958; Man. LUIS A. CARBO AROSEMENA.

Comercial Anglo-Ecuatoriana, S.A.: Apdo. 410, Guayaquil; f. 1916; cap. p.u. 15m. sucre; subsidiary of Balfour Williamson & Co.

Compañía de Seguros Ecuatoriana-Suiza, S.A.: Calle Fco. de P. Ycaza 203, Apdo. 397, Guayaquil; f. 1954; Apdo. 2318, Quito; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE SALAS; Sub-Man. FRITZ GFELLER.

Compañía Ecuatoriana de Seguros, S.A.: Pedro Carbo 632 y Aguirre, Apdo. 3660, Guayaquil; f. 1942; Man. ERNESTO AMADOR YCAZA.

Huancavilca, Compañía Nacional de Seguros: Avda. 9 de Octubre y Pichincha, Guayaquil; f. 1961; Mans. G. SANTOS ALCIVAR, C. DONOSO VARAS.

"La Nacional" Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Panamá 809 y V.M. Rendón, Guayaquil; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 3.3.m. sucre; Man. ENRIQUE NOVÁS ARGUDIN.

Panamericana Compañía de Seguros: Apdo. 214, Quito; Man. A. FABARA F.

Patria, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Calle Pichincha, Apdo. 1202, Guayaquil; f. 1952; Pres. J. E. ESTRADA.

Sucre, Compañía Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Pichincha 108, 2° piso, Apdo. 410, Guayaquil; Man. LUIS F. CORNEJO.

"La Unión" Compañía Nacional de Seguros: Calle Malecón y General Franco, Apdo. 1294, Guayaquil; Man. F. L. GOLDBAUM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

QUITO

Cámara de Comercio de Quito (*Quito Chamber of Commerce*): Guayaquil 1242, Apdo. Postal 202; f. 1923; 1,027 mems.; Pres. Dr. MANUEL CABEZA DE VACA; publ. *Comercio Ecuatoriano* (quarterly).

GUAYAQUIL

Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil (*Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce*): Avda. Olmedo 414, Casilla Correo Y; f. 1889; 2,900 mems.; Pres. LUIS VÉLEZ PONTÓN; First Vice-Pres. MARIO VERNAZA REQUENA; Second Vice-Pres. ANTONIO PINO YCAZA; Sec. Dr. JOHN DUNN BARREIRO; publ. *El Comerciante.*

Chambers of Commerce are also established in: Cuenca, Tulcán, Ibarra, Santa Rosa, Latacunga, Ambato, Guaranda, Riobamba, Azogues, Loja, Babahoyo, Machala, Zaruma, Portoviejo, Manta, Bahía de Caraquez, Jipijapa, Esmeraldas, Chone and Milagro.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores del Ecuador—CTE (*Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers*): Casa del Obrero, Plaza del Teatro, Manabi 267, Quito; f. 1944; admitted

to WFTU and CTAL; 55,000 mems. (est.) in 200 affiliated unions; Pres. LEONIDAS CÓRDOVA.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Cristianas—CEDOC (*Ecuadorean Confederation of Christian Workers*): Edif. CEDOC, Flores 846, Casilla B-23, Quito; f. 1938; affiliated to CMT and CLASC; 80,000 mems. (est.) organized in 15 area organizations; Pres. JACINTO FIGUEROA VERA.

Confederación Obrera del Guayas—COG (*Labour Confederation of Guayas*): Calle Quito 710, P.O.B. 5501, Guayaquil; f. 1904; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 1,000 mems. (est.) in 4 affiliated unions; Pres. LUÍS ENRIQUE PÉREZ JURADO; Sec.-Gen. COLÓN REGATO HURTADO.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (C.E.O.S.L.): Garcia Moreno 1244, Quito; f. 1962. affiliated with CIOSL and Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores; Pres. A. CONTRERAS ZÚÑIGA; Sec.-Gen. JAIME HIDALGO FLORES.

A number of trade unions are not affiliated to the above groups. These include the Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Marítimos y Portuarios del Ecuador—FNTMPE (*National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers of Ecuador*) and both railway trade unions.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Corporación de Fomento del Norte Ecuatoriano—CORFONOR: Bolívar 4-62, Ibarra; f. 1967; semi-state organization responsible for co-ordinating regional development plans with the General Social Development Plan and the Programmes of Frontier Integration with Colombia; 40 mems.; cap. 8.4 million sucres; Pres. and Gen. Man. Lic. RODRIGO SUÁREZ MORALES.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Electrificación: electricity development; f. 1961; Dir. Ing. FRANCISCO CISNEROS PIMENTEL.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Recursos Hidráulicos: undertakes irrigation and hydroelectric projects.

Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación: Quito; aims to formulate a general plan of economic and social development and see to its carrying out; also to integrate local plans into the national.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

All railways are Government-controlled. Extensive construction work is being undertaken.

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado Ecuatoriano: Carrera Bolívar No. 443, Quito. Total mileage 615.

Divisional Boards:

Guayaquil-Quito Railway: Quito; f. 1871, came into operation 1908; 281 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Pres. CARLOS M. HERDOÍZA.

Quito-San Lorenzo Railway: 150 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; administered by Junta Autónoma del Ferrocarril del Norte.

Sibambe-Cuenca Railway: 72 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Superintendent ARTURO CARPIO.

El Oro Railway: 62 miles open, 2 ft. 5½ in. and metre gauge; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE BERDAGUER.

ROADS

The Pan American Highway runs north from Ambato to Quito and to the Colombian border at Tulcan and south to Cuenca and Loja. Current Government road plans provide for the building of 4,900 km. of main, and 7,500 km. of secondary roads by 1973 at a cost of U.S. $63m. In 1966 highways in Ecuador totalled 18,345 km.

Fondo Nacional de Carreteras: Quito; f. 1964; Government agency to co-ordinate highway reconstruction.

SHIPPING

Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields Ltd.: Casilla 634, Quito; Chair. R. P. SMITH; Gen. Man. P. M. KELLY; tankers.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, S.A.: created 1946 as a joint venture in which Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador participated. On Venezuela's withdrawal in 1953, Ecuador's 10 per cent interest was increased to 20 per cent. The fleet now consists of 35 vessels (23 owned by it and 12 chartered) of a total gross tonnage of 200,000. It operates services from Colombia and Ecuador to European ports, U.S. Gulf ports and New York, Mexican Atlantic ports and East Canada. Main Ecuador office: Apdo. 3714, Guayaquil; Man. SIMÓN D. ZEVALLOS MENÉNDEZ; also Apdo. Aéreo 2285, Quito; offices in Cuenca, Bahía, Manta and Esmeraldas.

Flota Bananera Ecuatoriana, S.A.: Edif. Gran Pasaje, 6° piso, Of. 602, Apdo. 6883, Guayaquil; f. 1967; 2 vessels; owned by Government of Ecuador and private stockholders; Gen. Man. HÉCTOR ESPINEL; Sub.-Man. ROBERTO SERRANO.

Flota Bananera Franco-Ecuatoriana: f. 1966; purchases and ships bananas to Europe; 6 ships; cap. Swiss Conficomex 50 per cent, Federación de Bananeros 35 per cent, Government 15 per cent.

Small shipping firms in Ecuador operate coastal services to Panama and Peru.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aerovías Ecuatorianas C. Ltda. (AREA): Head Office: Avda. 10 de Agosto 2147 (Apdo. 2226), Quito; internal services between Quito and Guayaquil and other towns and international services to Bogotá, Miami, La Paz, Asunción, Montevideo; fleet includes 2 HS Comet 4C and 1 Hercules C-130 Jet-prop (cargo).

Ecuatoriana de Aviación: Head Office: Guayaquil 1228, Quito; internal and international services; fleet: 2 Electras, 2 DC-6, 3 Super C-54 Cargo; Pres. Dr. MARCO TULIO GONZÁLEZ.

Transportes Aéreos Militares Ecuatorianos—TAME: Avda. 10 de Agosto 239, Quito; br. in Guayaquil; f. 1962; Air Force line, also carries passengers and freight.

Aerolíneas Nacionales del Ecuador, S.A.—ANDES: Aeropuerto Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 4113, Guayaquil; regular cargo services Miami–Panama–Quito, Guayaquil.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Ecuador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, K.L.M., L.A.N., Lanica, Lufthansa and Varig.

TOURISM

Corporación Ecuatoriana de Turismo (Ceturis): Edif. Fundación Pérez Pallares, Piedrahita 359 y Ponce, Apdo. 2454, Quito; f. 1964; br. in Guayaquil: 9 de Octubre 219, Apdo. 593; Gen. Man. Lic. MIGUEL A. VASCO.

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Agencias de Viaje y Turismo—ASECUT: Pres. ARMANDO ESPINEL ELIZALDE, Apdo. 1210, Quito; Apdo. 510, Guayaquil.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Apdo. 67, Quito; permanent exhibitions; painting Biennal; Pres. Dr. LUIS VERDESOTO SALGADO; Sec. Gen. EDMUNDO RIBADENEIRA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Ecuatoriana de Energía Atómica: Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Apdo. 2759, Quito; Dir. Ing. J. RUBEN ORELLANA R.; research in nuclear physics, radio-isotopes, radio-biology, chemistry and medicine.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Central del Ecuador: Ciudadela Universitaria, Quito; 600 teachers, 9,000 students.

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador: Avda. 12 de Octubre 1076 y Carrión, Apdo. 2184, Quito; 150 teachers, 1,992 students.

Universidad de Cuenca: Apdo. 168, Cuenca; 122 teachers, 1,134 students.

Universidad de Guayaquil: Calle Chile 900, P.O.B. 471, Guayaquil; 447 teachers, 4,539 students.

Universidad Nacional de Loja: Casilla Letra "S", Loja; 115 teachers, 1,103 students.

Universidad da Santiago de Guayaquil: Casila 4671, Guayaquil; 200 teachers, 1,200 students.

Universidad Técnica de Manabi: Casilla 82, Portoviejo, Manabi; 63 teachers, 393 students.

Escuela Politécnica Nacional: Isabel la Católica y Veintimilla, Apdo. 2759, Quito; 64 teachers, 779 students.

Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral: Casilla 5863, Guayaquil; 48 teachers, 500 students.

EL SALVADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

El Salvador is a small country lying on the Pacific coast of the isthmus of Central America. It is bounded by Guatemala to the west and Honduras to the north and east. The climate varies from the tropical coastal plain to the temperate uplands. The language is Spanish. Eighty-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, blue, white and blue, the central stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is San Salvador.

Recent History

In 1960 President Lemus was deposed by a five-man Junta, the Junta itself being overthrown in 1961 by a Civil-Military Directorate. A new Constitution was introduced in 1962 following elections for the Legislative Assembly. In April 1962 Lt.-Col. Julio Adalberto Rivera, the only candidate, was elected President. Long-standing hostilities with Honduras came to a head in June 1969 when undeclared war broke out between the two countries, precipitated by a Salvadorean football victory over the Hondurans in San Salvador. A cease-fire was imposed through the intervention of the OAS, and on July 29th El Salvador agreed to withdraw troops from Honduras. Relations deteriorated again at the end of the year and there were fresh border incidents in early 1970. El Salvador is a member of the UN, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of Central American States.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected by popular vote for a five-year term, assisted by the Cabinet. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly consisting of 52 deputies elected by proportional representation. The country is divided into 14 departments.

Defence

A period of National Service is compulsory between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The total strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force is fixed annually by the Legislative Assembly and is never less than 3,000 men. In 1969 it totalled 6,600. El Salvador has a military bloc alliance with Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and about 60 per cent of the population work on the land. The principal crop is coffee, which furnishes half of exports. Other products are cotton, maize, rice and sugar. Commercial fisheries have been established in recent years, and fish and shellfish are the third biggest export earner. Industry is being developed and a steel works has been erected. Electric power has been substantially increased by building a dam across the Lempa river. El Salvador is associated with the other Central American states in the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

The transport network is well developed. Railways are operated by two companies and there are 450 miles of track. The Pan American Highway bisects the country and a parallel coastal highway with interconnecting roads is under construction. The chief port is Acajutla, where improvements costing 12m. colones are under way. La Union and La Libertad also provide good port facilities. Two domestic airlines and seven foreign ones provide international services from the airport at Ilopango, which is equipped for jet aircraft. The country is too small to require internal air transport.

Social Welfare

The social welfare system provides for medical services and benefits for industrial injuries, sickness, maternity and old age.

Education

There are about 3,500 public and private schools with over 400,000 pupils, a national university with some 4,000 students, and a recently established private university.

Tourism

El Salvador was one of the centres of the ancient Mayan civilization and the ruined temples and cities are of great interest. The volcanoes and lakes of the uplands provide magnificent scenery and there are fine beaches along the Pacific coast.

Visas are not required to visit El Salvador by nationals of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua or any West European country (except Italy and Portugal).

Sport

El Salvador has a number of stadiums for national and international fixtures. Football, basketball, baseball and athletics are the most popular sports, and numerous lakes and beaches are used for water sports.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 10 (Mother's Day), May 28 (Corpus Christi), August 3–7 (Festival), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 5 (First Call of Independence), December 24, 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–11 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Colon of 100 Centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, El Salvador has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. $) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 100 Colones.

Exchange rate: 5.98 Colones = £1 sterling
2.49 Colones = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (December 1968)			
sq. km.	TOTAL	SAN SALVADOR (capital)	BIRTHS (per '000)	DEATHS (per '000)
20,935	3,324,552	471,860	43.2	9.1

EMPLOYMENT

AGRICULTURE	SERVICES	MANUFACTURING
485,380	108,980	101,210
COMMERCE	TRANSPORT	MINING
50,400	16,750	750

AGRICULTURE

('000 quintals)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
Coffee	2,611	3,091	n.a.
Cotton	2,336	2,111	2,600
Maize	5,781	4,540	5,599
Beans	336	393	462
Rice	713	1,100	1,125
Sugar	2,722	2,937	2,485

* Estimate

Livestock: Cattle 1,000,950; pigs 307,800; horses 89,589; mules 36,614; goats 14,165; sheep 5,253.

INDUSTRY

('000 colones)

	1966	1967	1968*
Beer	16,115	15,891	16,884
Non-alcoholic drinks	10,266	10,540	10,050
Spirits	13,976	11,973	11,718
Vegetable Oils	29,455	28,811	22,995
Cigarettes	19,574	17,989	18,868
Yarns and Textiles	60,851	63,021	70,185
Asbestos and cement	14,900	17,572	16,411
Fertilizers	13,902	10,542	10,390

*Provisional Figures.

FINANCE

1 colon = 100 centavos

6.05 colones = £1 sterling; 2.50 colones = U.S. $1.00.

100 colones = £16 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. $40.00 = C.A. $40.00.

BUDGET

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

('000 colones)

	1968	1969
Presidency	5,016	5,147
Education	61,036	65,678
Public Works	22,941	26,490
Health	34,720	35,313
Defence	25,922	25,417
Agriculture	11,399	12,768
Others	56,303	54,215
TOTAL	218,337	225,029

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 colones)

	1966	1967	1968*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at market prices)	2,109,749	2,215,704	2,299,115
of which:			
Agriculture	573,892	599,869	610,425
Manufacturing industries	396,647	422,316	449,664
Finance and commerce	549,483	510,146	595,737
Public administration	155,160	167,450	174,447
Income paid abroad	—16,651	— 18,291	— 19,600
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (at market prices)	2,093,097	2,197,413	2,279,515
Less depreciation allowances	—104,061	—109,744	—115,000
NET NATIONAL INCOME (at market prices)	1,989,036	2,087,668	2,164,515
Indirect taxes less subsidies	—162,532	—164,312	—172,400
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at factor cost)	1,826,504	1,923,356	1,992,115
Depreciation allowances	104,061	109,744	115,000
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,930,565	2,033,100	2,107,115

* Provisional figures.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY
(million colones, at year end)

	1965	1966	1967
Gold and Foreign Currency Reserves	127.4	99.0	99.0
Notes in Circulation	116.1	119.5	125.6
Coins in Circulation	10.4	11.0	10.7

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
('000 colones)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	519,416	511,306	8,110	531,251	495,381	35,870
Non-monetary gold	—	1,604	— 1,604	—	1,597	— 1,597
Freight and insurance	—	47,467	—47,467	—	45,008	—45,008
Transport	5,461	10,779	— 5,317	5,182	12,355	— 7,173
International travel	20,772	35,206	—14,484	24,712	41,266	—16,554
Insurance (excl. merchandise)	4,672	8,146	— 3,474	5,817	10,017	— 4,200
International investment	5,279	26,561	—21,282	6,263	26,671	—20,408
Government operations n.i.e.	9,618	11,856	— 2,238	9,691	8,684	1,007
Other services	11,199	11,101	98	12,057	12,113	— 56
Total	576,367	664,026	—87,659	594,973	653,092	—58,119
Donations	36,377	6,825	29,552	27,433	6,498	20,935
Private Capital Transactions:						
Assets, long-term	27	1,459	— 1,432	—	1,369	— 1,369
Assets, short-term	—	1,004	— 1,004	—	287	— 287
Liabilities, long-term	47,008	1,417	45,591	44,789	12,319	32,470
Liabilities, short-term	2,164	2,726	— 562	3,122	662	2,460
Total	49,199	6,606	42,593	47,911	14,637	33,274
CURRENT BALANCE	661,943	677,457	—15,514	670,317	674,227	— 3,910
Government and Official Transactions:						
Assets, long-term	—	1,500	— 1,500	—	4,209	— 4,209
Liabilities, long-term	28,938	5,935	23,003	4,125	2,394	1,731
Total	28,938	7,435	21,503	4,125	6,603	— 2,478
Net Errors and Omissions	—	10,304	—10,304	4,864	—	4,864
Grand Total	690,881	695,196	— 4,315	679,306	680,830	— 1,524
Changes in Foreign Assets and Liabilities:						
Net international reserves	6,659	—	6,659	8,215	21,855	—13,640
Other foreign liabilities (net)	—	2,344	— 2,344	15,164	—	15,164
Total	6,659	2,344	4,315	23,379	21,855	1,524

EXTERNAL TRADE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

('000 colones)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1964	477,808	445,238
1965	501,396	471,771
1966	550,010	473,027
1967	558,774	517,677
1968	533,789	531,261

COMMODITIES

('000 colones)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Foodstuffs	74,745	68,260	75,948
Beverages and Tobacco	4,279	5,418	4,943
Raw Materials, inedible	40,677	40,204	17,084
Crude Petroleum	21,886	21,369	25,330
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	10,535	8,091	9,745
Chemical Products	93,108	103,814	106,099
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	22,349	21,628	23,013
Manufactured Fertilizers	17,661	20,774	20,456
Manufactured Goods	186,444	193,615	143,642
Machinery and Transport Equipment	140,187	139,346	100,473
Mining, Building and Industrial Machinery	40,621	46,332	27,274
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	34,381	29,311	26,895
Motor Vehicles	42,613	33,373	19,784
Live Animals, Special Transactions	36	26	38
TOTAL	550,010	558,774	533,789

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Foodstuffs	284,490	306,527	301,642
Coffee	224,913	246,467	—
Raw Materials, inedible	65,714	48,770	42,192
Cotton	60,881	42,343	—
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	4,178	4,273	4,383
Chemical Products	23,678	31,249	37,497
Miscellaneous Manufactures	78,464	103,205	77,461
Other Products (incl. Beverages and Tobacco, Fuels, Machinery)	16,503	23,653	15,018
TOTAL	473,027	517,677	531,261

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 colones)

	1966		1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Central American Common Market	130,080	146,519	136,188	197,985	164,280	214,155
Costa Rica	14,737	20,347	17,102	31,980	22,454	41,470
Guatemala	68,066	59,401	74,838	82,087	87,033	76,875
Honduras	33,357	42,018	30,886	49,996	37,071	58,626
Nicaragua	13,919	24,754	13,362	33,922	17,722	37,626
German Federal Republic	44,132	116,728	40,082	115,642	33,375	103,388
Japan	36,134	53,790	42,017	39,830	39,390	36,766
Netherlands	24,399	12,448	19,437	7,810	18,631	8,870
United Kingdom	20,213	524	33,833	785	13,629	753
United States	179,883	118,748	173,882	137,653	154,384	103,472

COFFEE EXPORTS

(1968–69—bags of 60 kilos)

Germany	817,677	Belgium	17,649
United States	521,504	Switzerland	3,461
Poland	13,280	Italy	605
Sudan	53,252	Norway	4,829
Hungary	87,370	Czechoslovakia	833
Netherlands	5,157	Sweden	9,105
Canada	20,676	France	1,105
Japan	3,137	Spain	515
South Africa	91,429	United Kingdom	291
Finland	20,964	U.S.S.R.	91,924

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Passengers Carried	1,801,215	1,743,799	1,500,349
Freight (tons)	658,266	493,661	447,377

ROADS

	1966	1967	1968
Cars and Jeeps	22,165	24,506	26,904
Trucks and Lorries	16,101	17,027	17,189
Buses	2,219	2,266	3,114

SHIPPING

('000)

	1967		1968	
	LOADED	UNLOADED	LOADED	UNLOADED
Tonnage	1,070	1,576	1,055	1,611
Freight (tons)	496	995	377	1,134

CIVIL AVIATION

(freight in tons)

	1967	1968
Freight (loaded)	1,165	1,554
(unloaded)	3,570	3,188
Passengers (entering)	58,672	71,183
(leaving)	67,964	74,090

EDUCATION

(1968)

	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NO. OF TEACHERS	NO. OF STUDENTS
Primary	2,534	13,406	479,826
Secondary	802	3,063	77,430
University	2	474	3,594

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.

THE CONSTITUTION

The new Constitution of January 1962 provides for a republican, democratic and representative form of government, composed of three Powers—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—which are to operate independently. Voting is a right and duty of all citizens over eighteen years of age. Presidential and congressional elections may not be held simultaneously.

The Constitution binds the country, as part of the Central American Nation, to favour the total or partial reconstruction of the Republic of Central America. The Executive may, with the approval of the Legislature, endeavour to bring this about in a federal or unitary form, without seeking the approval of a constituent assembly, provided that republican and democratic principles are respected and the basic rights of individuals and of groups fully guaranteed in the new State.

The Legislative Power is vested in a single Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, whose members are elected every two years and are eligible for re-election. The Assembly meets in ordinary session on June 1st and December 1st. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Executive or by the Permanent Commission. The Assembly's duties include the choosing of the President and Vice-President of the Republic from the two citizens who shall have gained the largest number of votes for each of these offices, if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the election. It also selects the members of the Supreme and subsidiary courts; of the Elections Council; and the Accounts Court of the Republic. It fixes taxes; gives power to the Executive to negotiate internal and external loans; sanctions the Budget; regulates the monetary system of the country; determines the conditions under which foreign currencies may circulate; and suspends and re-imposes constitutional guarantees. The right to initiate legislation may be exercised by the Assembly (as well as by the President through his ministers and by the Supreme Court). The Assembly may over-ride by a two-thirds majority the President's objections to a Bill which it has sent to him for approval.

The President is elected for five years, his term beginning and expiring on July 1st. The principle of alternation in the presidential office is established in the Constitution, which states the action to be taken should this principle be violated. The Executive is responsible for the preparation of the Budget and its presentation to the Assembly; the direction of foreign affairs; the organization of the armed and security forces; and the convening of extraordinary sessions of the Assembly. In the event of his death or incapacity, the Vice-President takes his place for the rest of the presidential term; and, in case of necessity, the Vice-President may be replaced by one of the three Designates elected by the Legislative Assembly for a period of two years.

The Judicial Power is exercised by a Supreme Court and by other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is composed of ten members elected by the Legislature. It alone is competent to decide whether laws, decrees and regulations are constitutional or not.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Col. FIDEL SÁNCHEZ HERNÁNDEZ (terms ends June 1972).
Vice-President: Dr. HUMBERTO GUILLERMO CUESTAS.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ GUERRERO.
Minister of the Interior: Dr. HUMBERTO GUILLERMO CUESTAS.
Minister of Justice: Dr. RAFAEL IGNACIO FUNES.
Minister of Finance: RICARDO ARBIZU BOSQUE.
Minister of Economy: Dr. ARMANDO INTERIANO.
Minister of Education: Dr. WALTER BÉNEKE.
Minister of Defence: Gen. FIDEL TORRES.
Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: Col. JOAQUÍN ZALDÍVAR.
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: ENRIQUE ALVAREZ CÓRDOBA.
Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr. SALVADOR INFANTE DÍAZ.
Minister of Public Works: Ing. ENRIQUE CUÉLLAR.
Secretary of Justice: PEDRO JOSÉ ROSALES.
Under-Secretary of Finance: Dr. ENRIQUE CEVALLOS CORDERO.
Under-Secretary of Economic Integration and International Commerce: Dr. RICARDO GONZALEZ CAMACHO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION IN SAN SALVADOR

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. España y 17A Calle Poniente 115 (E).

Bolivia: 3A Calle Poniente 40-57, Colonia Escalón (E).

Brazil: Edificio Central, 4° Piso (E).

Colombia: Prolongación Calle Arce 21-14, Colonia Flor Blanca.

Costa Rica: Calle Internacional (E).

Chile: 13A Avda. Sur, Edif. Magaña, 4° piso-Dpto. 46 (E).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Av. Roosevelt no. 17, Apdo. Postal no. 956 (L).

Ecuador: 2A Avda. Sur 329, 4° piso (E).

France: 27A Calle Poniente (E).

German Federal Republic: Calle La Reforma, Villa Fontanarosa, Colonia San Benito (E).

Guatemala: 6A Calle Poniente 117, Colonia Flor Blanca (E).

Israel: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Italy: Boulevard San Antonio Abad no. 10 (E) (also accred. to Jamaica).

Japan: 7A Avenida Norte (E) (also accred. to Honduras).

Malta: 1A Calle Poniente (E).

Mexico: Boulevard El Hippodromo, Casa La Loma (E).

Nicaragua: Av. Roosevelt no. 33 (E).

Panama: 29A Avenida Sur (E).

Paraguay: Edif. Regalado, 4° piso, Of. 42, Apdo. 1080 (E) (also accred. to Nicaragua).

Peru: 1A Calle Poniente (E).

Philippines: 10 Calle Arte (E).

Spain: 5 1A Avda. Norte 138, entre 1A Calle Poniente y Alameda Roosevelt (E).

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

United Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD ANWAR ZAKI (also accred. to Costa Rica and Honduras).

United Kingdom: 13A Avenida Norte, Colonia Dueñas (E) (also accred. to Honduras).

U.S.A.: 10-45 Calle Arte (E).

Uruguay: la Diagonal, entre 25 Avda. Norte y Pasaje No. 3 (E) (also accred. to Nicaragua and Panama).

Vatican: Edificio San Carlos, 5° Piso (E).

Venezuela: Edificio San Carlos, 5° Piso (E).

El Salvador also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Chairman: Dr. BENJAMIN ITERIANO.

ELECTION MARCH 1970

PARTY	SEATS
PCN . . .	37
PDC . . .	15

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN): the Party of the Government; Pres. cand. 1967: Col. FIDEL SÁNCHEZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Avenida España 602, San Salvador; f. 1960; 75,000 registered mems.; anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, pro self-determination of peoples; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERTO LARA VELADO; publ. *Revolución Cristiana.*

Partido Acción Renovadora (PAR): moderate Liberals; Pres. cand. 1967: Dr. FABIO CASTILLO FIGUEROA.

Partido Popular Salvadoreño (P.P.S.): Pres. cand. 1967: Maj. ALVARO ERNESTO MARTÍNEZ.

Partido Acción Democrática: not registered.

Partido Revolucionario de Abril y Mayo (PRAM): not registered.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: San Salvador: composed of ten Magistrates, one of whom is the President. The Court is divided into three chambers: Legal Aid, Civil Law, Penal Law.

President: Dr. ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ MORENO.

Chambers of 2nd Instance: composed of two Magistrates.

Courts of 1st Instance: in all chief towns and districts.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

San Salvador: Most Rev. LUIS CHÁVEZ Y GONZÁLEZ.

Suffragan Sees (Bishoprics):

San Miguel: Rt. Rev. LORENZO MICHELE GRAZIANO.

San Vicente: Rt. Rev. PEDRO ARNOLDO APARICIO Y QUINTANILLA.

Santiago de María: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CASTRO Y RAMÍREZ.

Santa Ana: Rt. Rev. BENJAMÍN BARRERA Y REYES.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

SAN SALVADOR

El Diario de Hoy: 8A Calle Poniente 215; f. 1936; Dir. N. VIERA ALTAMIRANO; Man. E. ALTAMIRANO MADRIZ; political tendency, independent; circ. 65,000 daily, 85,775 Sundays.

Diario Latino: 23A Avda. Sur 225; f. 1890; evening; Editor MIGUEL PINTO; circ. 17,000.

Diario Oficial: 4A, Calle Poniente No. 829; f. 1875; 23 mems.; Dir. RICARDO MARTELL CAMINOS; circ. 2,310.

Tribuna Libre: Primera Calle Oriente No. 127; f. 1933; general information; Dir. Editor MIGUEL A. CHACÓN; circ. 20,000.

La Prensa Gráfica: Apartado 202; f. 1915; general information; Conservative; Proprietors DUTRIZ HNOS; circ. 60,536 daily, 86,096 Sundays.

SAN MIGUEL

Diario de Oriente: Dir. CÉSAR A. OSEGUEDA.

SANTA ANA

Diario de Occidente: 4A Calle Oriente 5; f. 1910; Dir. ALFREDO PARADA; circ. 2,500.

SONSONATE

El Heraldo: daily; Proprietor FERNANDO GARZONA.

USULUTÁN

La Tribuna: daily.

PERIODICALS

Anaqueles: Review of the National Library; Editor ARTURO BENJAMÍN SÁNCHEZ.

Cultura: Ministerio de Educación, Pasaje Contreras 11, San Salvador; educational; quarterly.

El Economista: 11A Avenida Sur 25; San Salvador; finance and economics monthly.

Mundo: Edificio Darío, San Salvador; general interest; monthly.

Revista del Anteneo de El Salvador: San Salvador; official organ of Salvadorean Athenaeum; three numbers per annum.

Revolución Cristiana: PDC, Avenida España 602, San Salvador; organ of the Partido Demócrata Cristiano; weekly; circ. 10,000.

Revista Judicial: Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; organ of the Supreme Court; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL RAFAEL VRAVIA.

El Salvador Filatélico: Avda. España 207, Altos Vidrí, Panades, Apartado 266, San Salvador; f. 1940; publ. quarterly by the Philatelic Society of El Salvador.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Universitaria: Universidad Nacional, San Salvador; Dir. ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLO.

Imprenta Nacional: 4A Calle Poniente 829, San Salvador; f. 1898; Dir. FELIX ACOSTA.

Rodezno & Cia.: 4A Calle Delgado 2, San Salvador; f. 1927; publishers of *El Diario de Hoy*, *La Prensa*, and *Diario Latino*; Dirs. JOAQUÍN RODEZNO, Jr., ANA VILMA MUNGUÍA DE RODEZNO.

Librería Universal: 42 Avenida Sur, 18, San Salvador; brs. in San Miguel and Santa Ana.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Department: Ministerio del Interior, Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; Dir. Minister of the Interior.

Asociación Salvadoreña Empresarios Radiodifusión: Apdo. 210, San Salvador; commercial; Pres. A. RIVAS CAÑAS. There are 54 commercial stations of which 19 are in San Salvador.

Radiodifusora Nacional de El Salvador YSS "Alma Cuscatleca": 2a Avda. Sur No. 113, San Salvador; non-commercial cultural station; Dir.-Gen. Lic. ALFREDO PARADA H.

In 1969 there were 400,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

Teleradio Centroamérica S.A.—Canal 4: Apdo. 1375, San Salvador; Gen. Man. B. ESERSKI.

Canal Dos, S.A.: Apdo. 720, San Salvador; commercial; Gen. Man. B. ESERSKI.

In 1969 there were 75,000 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

San Salvador

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador: 1A Calle Poniente y 7A Avda. Norte; f. 1934; nationalized, April 1961; cap. p.u. 2.5m., dep. 174.7m. (July 1968); Chair. Dr. ALFONSO MOISES BEATRIZ; Gen. Man. CATALINO HERRERA.

Banco Agrícola Comercial de El Salvador: 5A Avenida Sur 124; f. 1955; cap. and reserves 5.1m., dep. 75.6m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Pres. LUIS ESCALANTE ARCE; Gen. Man. JUAN JOSÉ MIRANDA.

Banco Capitalizador: f. 1955; cap. 3m., dep. 57.7m. (Jan. 1969); Pres. ENRIQUE ALVAREZ D.; Gen. Man. MIGUEL CARRERO NINE.

Banco de Comercio de El Salvador: 4A Calle Oriente, Apdo. 237; f. 1949; Pres. MIGUEL DUEÑAS PALOMO; Gen. Man. ROBERTO IMBERTON.

Banco de Crédito Popular: 2A Calle Oriente No. 221; cap. 2m., dep. 15.2m. (June 1969); Pres. ROBERTO E. DAGLIO; Man. LUIS RAÚL MARROQUIN.

Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador: f. 1935; Pres. Dr. ALVARO MAGAÑA.

Banco Salvadoreño: 2A Avenida Norte 129; f. 1885; cap. p.u. 6m., dep. 77.6m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. CARLOS A. GUIROLA; Gen. Man. E. FIELD.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Ahorro y Vivienda, S.A.: Calle Rubén Darío 436; savings and housing association; Pres. ROBERTO FREUND.

Crédito Inmobiliario, S.A.: Calle Rubén Darío y 9A Avda. Sur 606; Pres. FRANK P. TOWNSON.

Financiera de Desarrollo e Inversión, S.A.: 4A Avda. Norte 210; f. 1965; cap. 2.5m.; long-term finance for development; Pres. FRANCISCO DE SOLA.

Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda (FNV): National Housing Finance Agency; f. 1963 to improve housing facilities through loan savings and investments; 2,430 houses under construction 1963-69.

Financiera de la Pequeña Empresa (*Small Business Finance Co.*): f. 1962; private finance organization.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal: P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; San Salvador, 2A Calle Oriente, 215; Man. M. ST. GEORGE JOHNSTON; Agencies in San Miguel, Santa Ana.

First National City Bank: New York; Apdo. Postal 1324, San Salvador; opened 1964; Man. J. M. MICHARLIS.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de El Salvador: San Salvador; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

San Salvador

La Centro Americana, S.A., Cía. Salvadoreña de Seguros: Calle Rubén Darío; Apdo. Postal 527; f. 1915; Gen. Man. F. A. MEJÍA.

Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Edificio General de Seguros, 2A Avda. Sur, No. 302; f. 1955; Gen. Man. JOSÉ DOMINGO MENÉNDEZ.

Seguros e Inversiones, S.A.: Edif. SISA, Calle a Santo Tecla; f. 1962; Pres. PRUDENCIO LLACH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador: Edificio Dueñas, San Salvador; f. 1927; membership 370; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO CELIS; Sec. NICOLÁS E. NASSER; publ. *Boletín* (2 a month).

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Compañía Salvadoreña de Café, S.A.: 6A Av. S. 133, San Salvador; f. 1942; 304 mems.; Pres. JULIO CÉSAR SALAVERRÍA; Man. Dr. RICARDO FALLA CÁCERES; Asst. Man. MIGUEL ÁNGEL AGUILAR, Jr.; publ. *Boletín Estadístico del Café* (annual).

Federación Cafetaiera de América (FEDECAME) (*Central American Coffee Growers' Federation*): Apartado 739, San Salvador; f. 1945; publishes daily and weekly bulletins on coffee production and marketing; number of mems.: 14 Latin American countries.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Industriales: 3A Calle Poniente 635, San Salvador; f. 1958; 220 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO FUNES HARTMAN; Sec. ABELARDO TORRES; publ. *Revista Industria.*

Co-operativa Algodonera Salvadoreña Ltda.: P.O.B. 616, 7A Av. Norte No. 418, San Salvador; f. 1940; 8,522 mems.; cotton growers' association; Man. ARMANDO JIMÉNEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Junto General de Caficultores, Ganaderos y Agricultores de la Zona Occidente: western area farmers' association.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Administración de Bienestar Campesino—ABC: San Salvador; rural welfare; includes agricultural development credit department with an initial cap. 28m. colones.

Consejo Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación: San Salvador; f. 1959, reorganized 1962; planning and co-ordination council; current two-year plan, investment 1968 132.7m., 1969 187.2m. colones.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Fomento Industrial (INSAFI): Calle Rubén Darío 628, San Salvador; f. 1955; 157 mems.; aims to promote the economic well-being and production of El Salvador; cap. and deposits 16,024,900 colones (1968); Pres. Ing. GABRIEL PONS; Gen. Man. Dr. ROBERTO E. HERNÁNDEZ SEGURA; publ. *Memoria Anual.*

Instituto de Colonización Rural: C.P. 119, Troncales, San Salvador; Government body to promote rural development; Dir. RENÉ DAVID ESCALANTE.

Instituto de Vivienda Urbana: Centro Urbano Libertad, San Salvador; Government housing agency; Dir. BALTASAR PERLA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General de Sindicatos—CGS (*General Confederation of Unions*): 5A Calle Poniente No. 145, San Salvador; f. 1958; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 27,000 mems. in 41 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ SARAVIA; publ. *El Sindicalista.*

Confederación General de Trabajadores Salvadoreños—CGTS (*General Confederation of Salvadorean Workers*): 14A Avda. Norte No. 229, San Salvador; f. 1957; 3,500 mems. from 10 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ALBERTO LÓPEZ; Asst. Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ; publ. *Voz Obrera.*

Asociación Nacional de Trabajadores—ANT (*National Workers' Association*): San Salvador; f. 1961.

There are also a number of small unions without a national centre.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are about 450 miles of railway track in the country. The International Railways of Central America run from Anguiatú on the El Salvador-Guatemala border to Cutuco on the Gulf of Fonseca, and connect the Republic of El Salvador with Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ferrocarriles Internacionales de Centro América (*International Railways of Central America*): Head Office 20 Exchange Place, New Jersey, N.J. 07302; 285 miles open—3ft. gauge (in El Salvador); Pres. LOUIS YAEGER.

Ferrocarril de El Salvador (*Salvador Railway Co. Ltd.*): San Salvador; f. 1899; nationalized 1963; operated by Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma; 160 miles open—3 ft. gauge; Pres. GUSTAVO CARTAGENA; Man. ROBERTO ZAMORA C.

ROADS

The country's highway system is well integrated with its railway services. There are some 8,394 km. (including 625 km. of the Pan-American Highway) of roads, classifiable as follows:

Paved highways . .	982 km.
Improved roads . .	3,197 ,,
Dry-weather roads . .	4,215 ,,

SHIPPING

Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma: f. 1961; operates the government owned ports of Acajutla and La Liberdad.

Acajutla has been extensively enlarged and since 1961 has become one of the most important ports of Central America. Other ports include Cutuco and La Libertad Services are provided by a number of foreign lines: Grace, United Fruit, Caribbean, Gran Colombiana, Hamburg-Amerika, Italian, Johnson, Mamenic, Royal Netherlands.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

AESA Aerolíneas de El Salvador, S.A.: 2A Avda. Norte 129, San Salvador, unscheduled cargo flights.

TACA International Airlines: Head Office: Edificio Vega, 3° piso, 6A Calle Oriente 11, San Salvador; fleet: 2 BAC One-Eleven, 3 Viscount 700, 2 DC-4; Gen. Man. W. B. DALY.

El Salvador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Lasca, Lanica, Pan Am, Sahsa and Tan Airlines.

TOURISM

Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo: Ministerio de Economía, Calle Rubén Darío 619, San Salvador; Dir. Ing. ORLANDO CALDERÓN.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. CARLOS GUILLERMO ABREGO, Apdo. 838, San Salvador.

Federación de Asociaciones de Agencias de Viajes de Centro América (FAAVCA): Pres. CARLOS GUILLERMO ABREGO, la C Oriente 424, San Salvador.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Salvadoreña de Energía Nuclear: Ministerio de Economía, San Salvador; Pres. Ing. EDUARDO SUÁREZ CONTRERAS; Sec. Dr. RICARDO ROMERO G.

Universidad de El Salvador: Ciudad Universitaria, Final 25A Avda. Norte, San Salvador; researches in Physiology, Radio-Isotopes and Nuclear Theory.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de El Salvador: Ciudad Universitaria, 7A Avda. Sur 15, San Salvador; 314 teachers, 3,900 students.

Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas": Jardines, de Gaudalupe, Apdo. 1989, San Salvador; 46 teachers, 1,012 students.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Equatorial Guinea, formerly Spanish Guinea, consists of the islands of Fernando Póo, Corisco, Great Elobey and Small Elobey, and Annobón, and the mainland territory of Rio Muni, on the west coast of Africa. Cameroon lies to the north and Gabon to the east and south of Rio Muni, while Fernando Póo lies offshore from Cameroon and Nigeria. The small island of Annobón lies far to the south, beyond the Portuguese possessions of Príncipe and São Tomé. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures over 80°F. (26°C.). The official language is Spanish. In Rio Muni the Fang language is spoken, as well as those of coastal tribes such as the Combe, Bujeba, etc., while in Fernando Póo the principal local language is Bubi, though Pidgin English and Ibo are also widely understood. The main religion is Catholicism, with reduced nuclei of Protestants in Santa Isabel and in Rio Muni. The flag has green, white and red horizontal bands with a blue triangle superimposed. The capital is Santa Isabel in Fernando Póo.

Recent History

After 190 years of Spanish rule, which had been nominal on Fernando Póo until 1858 and in Rio Muni until around the beginning of the twentieth century, independence was declared on October 12th, 1968, following a referendum among the whole population on the proposed constitution. In presidential elections held in September 1968 the Prime Minister of the autonomous government, Sr. Bonifacio Ondo Edu was defeated by Sr. Francisco Macías Nguema. Sr. Macías formed a coalition government from all the parties represented in the new National Assembly. Equatorial Guinea is a member of the OAU and United Nations. Relations with Spain became strained early in 1969 after a series of anti-white incidents, and an attempted coup d'état by the Foreign Minister, Atanasio Ndongo Miyone, who was killed. The President announced in March 1969 that a new constitution would be drafted to replace that "imposed" by Spain before independence.

Government

Under the independent constitution, Equatorial Guinea is a democratic republic with a presidential system of government. The executive is directly responsible to the President, while there is an elected legislature of 35 deputies. A Council of the Republic has the function of resolving conflicts between the executive and legislative bodies. Justice is independent of the executive; the highest court is the Supreme Tribunal. Each of the two Provinces has its own Provincial Council elected by universal suffrage.

Defence

There is a small army. Spain withdrew her forces following the crisis of March 1969.

Economy

The economy is almost entirely based on agriculture, the principal products being cocoa, coffee, palm-oil, bananas and okoumé timber. About 90 per cent of the total cocoa production comes from Fernando Póo, where there are 1,000 plantations (800 African-owned) covering more than 41,000 hectares. In Rio Muni 10,200 hectares are devoted to cocoa. Coffee and timber are mainly produced in Rio Muni, which is heavily forested. The main markets for timber exports are Spain and Federal Germany. Livestock is insignificant and fishing is still little developed, except off Fernando Póo, where a Spanish concern operates a fishing fleet. Industry is completely in Spanish hands, except for a few Fernandino entrepreneurs. Exploration for oil, both onshore and offshore, will begin during 1970 when Continental Oil of Equatorial Guinea is expected to start preliminary operations. Spain has covered the budget deficit with a subsidy of about 426 million pesetas in 1969–70, and she has also advanced the gold quota necessary for the admission of Equatorial Guinea to the IMF. In addition Spain has assisted in the creation of a national bank and has ensured the convertibility of the Guinean peseta. Spanish aid has been formalized by the conclusion of an agreement on economic co-operation.

The per capita annual income on Fernando Póo is about $330, while in Rio Muni, where the bulk of the population lives, it is about $130.

Transport and Communications

Main roads link the principal centres in the two provinces with about 160 km. of road on Fernando Póo and about 1,015 km. in Rio Muni. The principal communications between the provinces are by air. There are no railways.

Social Welfare

There is a fairly adequate health service with 5 hospitals and a leprosy centre. In 1966 there were 1,635 beds. With the exception of 5 or 6 Africans all the doctors were Spanish at independence, and their departure after the March 1969 crisis has created serious problems which are still unresolved, despite international assistance.

Education

Elementary schools provide compulsory education until the age of 12, and primary schools continue it until 14. Secondary education is provided by one centre in Santa Isabel, another at Bata and a third in the Rio Muni frontier outpost of Ebebiyin. Sixth formers sit for the Bachillerato General. Bata has a technical secondary school which prepares for the Bachillerato Laboral. Santa Isabel also has an Escuela Superior, which has educated all the older political and administrative personnel of the country. Bata and Santa Isabel each have a teacher-training school. There is no university and about 100 students study abroad, mainly in Spain.

Tourism

Tourism is hardly developed at all. Entry of Spanish nationals is subject to an authorization from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Santa Isabel.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 7th (Ascension), June 5 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption),

October 12 (Independence), November 1 (All Saints), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), January 6 (Epiphany), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Guinea peseta, divided into 100 centimos.

Notes: Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1.

Coins: Pesetas 100, 50, 25, 5, 2.50, 1; Centimos 50, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 166.25 pesetas=£1 sterling.
70 pesetas=U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 28,051 sq. km. (Rio Muni 26,000 sq. km.).

Population:

Main Ethnic Groups:

Rio Muni: (1) The Fang (Pamue in Spanish parlance) are the main group, divided by the Benito River into the Ntumo Fang and the Okak Fang. Their total is estimated at 80–90 per cent of the population of Rio Muni. (2) The coastal tribes—the Combe, Balengue, Bujeba, etc. (3) Hausa traders. (4) Ibo, Ibibio and Efik workers contracted from Nigeria for the timber industry.

Fernando Póo: (1) The Bubi, the oldest living tribe on the island, have decreased in numbers to about 15,000 now. (2) The Fernandinos, previously an aristocracy descended from former slaves freed by the British and immigrants from Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon, at present number a few thousand. (3) Continental Rio Munians (chiefly Fang), whose numbers have increased considerably since independence. (4) Nigerian contract workers and dependents on the cocoa plantations may make up half the population of the island, over 30,000. (5) Annobonians comprise about 1,500 fishermen and sailors.

Totals: (1960) Rio Muni 183,377 (2,864 Europeans), Fernando Póo 61,557 (4,170 Europeans), Annobón 1,403, Santa Isabel (capital, on Fernando Póo) 37,185, Bata (in Rio Muni) 27,024. (1968) Total estimated population 250,000.

The European population has decreased considerably since the March 1969 crisis, and there are now probably less than 100 Spaniards left in Rio Muni and about 1,000 on Fernando Póo.

Agriculture: Cocoa 1966–67, 38,207 tons; 1968, 33,192 tons. Coffee 1967, 8,065 tons; 1968, 8,450 tons.

Livestock (1964): 3,000 cattle, 24,100 sheep, 28,150 goats.

Fishing (1966): over 1,000 tons.

Forestry (1967): 337,438 tons of timber.

Electricity Production (1967): Fernando Póo 9,470,000 kWh, Rio Muni 5,700,000 kWh.

Budget (1969–70): Revenue 712,470,000 pesetas, Expenditure 1,139,045,701 pesetas.

External Trade (1966): (million pesetas) Imports 1,278; Exports 1,817.

Transport (1967): *Shipping:* ships entering 663, ships leaving 663; *Civil Aviation:* passengers arriving Santa Isabel 13,863, passengers leaving Santa Isabel 14,166; passengers arriving Bata 7,350, passengers leaving Bata 7,681.

Education: (1966) 147 elementary schools with 21,421 pupils, 32 primary schools with 1,565 pupils, and 271 teachers; (1966–67) 2,095 (310 white) secondary students; about 100 students study abroad, mostly in Spain.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of Equatorial Guinea was approved by referendum on August 15th, 1968, and came into force on October 12th, 1968.

The constitution recognizes the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and proclaims the democratic nature of the Republic. The system of government is presidential, and all governing bodies are elected by universal adult suffrage.

The executive body is a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President and responsible to him. The legislative arm is an elected Assembly of 35 deputies, who also exercise some control over the actions of Ministers. A Council of the Republic, with three members each from Fernando Póo and Rio Muni elected by the respective Province Councils, has the function of mediating in any dispute between the executive and legislature, and of resolving any conflict of authority between the central government and the Province Councils.

The two Province Councils have specified responsibilities under the constitution; the Councils are elected by universal adult suffrage.

The administration of justice is guaranteed by the Constitution according to principles of independence, security of office and responsibility. The Supreme Tribunal, situated in Santa Isabel, is the highest judicial authority.

Guinean nationals are defined for the purposes of elections as all persons of African origin born in Equatorial Guinea, and their children, provided in both cases that they possessed Spanish nationality before October 12th, 1968. There are four electoral districts: Rio Muni (19 deputies), Fernando Póo (12 deputies), Annobón (2 deputies) and the islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico (2 deputies). In the first two, representation is proportional, based on party lists; in the two smaller districts, there is a simple majority list system.

Representation in the Council of Ministers is also proportional; at least one third of the members must be drawn from Fernando Póo.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FRANCISCO MACÍAS NGUEMA (*elected September 29th, 1968*).

CABINET

(*March 1970*)

President, Minister of Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs: FRANCISCO MACÍAS NGUEMA (Rio Muni).

Vice-President, Minister of Trade: EDMUNDO BOSIO DIOCO (Fernando Póo).

Minister of Labour: ROMAN TOICHOA (Fernando Póo).

Minister of Industry and Mines: RICARDO MARTINES PELANO ERIMOLA-YEMA (Rio Muni).

Minister of Agriculture: AUGUSTIN DANIEL GRAGNE MOLAY (Rio Muni).

Minister of Education: JOSE NSUE EANGUE OSA (Rio Muni).

Minister of Health: Dr. PEDRO ECONG ANDEME (Fernando Póo).

Minister of the Interior: ANGEL MASIE NATUTUMDE (Rio Muni).

Minister of Public Works: JESUS ALFONSO OYONO (Rio Muni).

Minister of Finance: ANDRE IKUGU EBOMBE (Rio Muni).

Minister of Justice: JESUS OWORO NDONGO (Fernando Póo).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The following countries have established diplomatic relations with Equatorial Guinea: Cameroon, France (*Ambassador:* HENRI BERNARD), Gabon*, D.P.R. Korea, Nigeria (*Ambassador:* Brig. W. BASSEY), Spain, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom*, U.S.A.

* Ambassador resident in Cameroon.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELECTIONS, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1968

PARTY	SEATS
Monalige	10
Munge	10
I.P.G.E.	8
Bubi Union	7
TOTAL	35

POLITICAL PARTIES

The following pre-independence parties were reportedly merged in October 1968:

IPGE (Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea), Movimiento de Unión Nacional de la Guinea Ecuatorial—MUNGE (National Union Movement), Movimiento Nacional de Liberación de la Guinea Ecuatorial—MONALIGE (National Liberation Movement), Bubi Union.

Following the abortive coup of March 1969, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ATANASIO NDONGO MIYONE, who was killed, all parties were merged in November 1969 into a Partido Unico Nacional under the President of the Republic, who has assumed most of the powers of the former rival leaders.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

An independent and secure judiciary is guaranteed by the constitution. The Supreme Tribunal at Santa Isabel is the highest court of appeal.

RELIGION

Some Africans retain traditional forms of worship. There are Spanish Catholic and American Presbyterian and English Methodist missions. Europeans are nearly all Catholics.

Vicar Apostolic: Mgr. FRANCISCO GOMEZ MARIJUAN, Fernando Póo.

Rio Muni has a Fang bishop.

THE PRESS

Boletín Oficial: Santa Isabel; fortnightly legal review; circ. 1,300.

Ebano: Santa Isabel; daily; Spanish; circ. 1,000.

La Guinea Española: Catholic Mission, Santa Isabel; f. 1903; Spanish monthly; literary and scientific; circ. 1,050.

Hoja Parroquial: Santa Isabel; weekly news; circ. 1,500.

Potopoto: Bata; weekly; Spanish; general news; circ. 550.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are two radio stations, both operated by the Government.

Radio Ecuatorial: Apdo. 57, Bata, Provincia de Rio Muni; commercial station; Dir. E. E. NAVARRO MAÑEZ.

Emisora de Radiodifusión Santa Isabel: Apdo. de Correos 195, Santa Isabel, Fernando Póo; services in Spanish, Fang, Pamue, Bubi, Annobonés, Combe and English; Dir.-Gen. JIMÉNEZ MARHUENDA.

In 1968 there were an estimated 70,000 radio receivers; during that year the Spanish Government inaugurated a television transmitter above Santa Isabel in Fernando Póo.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banco Central de Guinea Equatorial: Santa Isabel; f. 1969; central bank.

Banco Español de Credito: Santa Isabel.

Banco Exterior de España: Léon 1, Apdo. 39, Santa Isabel; branch in San Carlos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Comité Sindical del Cacao: Fernando Póo; grouping of cocoa planters (mainly Spanish owners or leasers and some Portuguese) which buys, stocks and sells the product; used to have paramount role on Fernando Póo.

Camaras Oficiales Agricolas de Guinea: Fernando Póo and Rio Muni; buys cocoa and coffee from African planters, who are partially grouped in co-operatives.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

Fernando Póo: a semi-circular tarred road serves the northern part of the island from Santa Isabel down to Batete in the west and from Santa Isabel to Bacake Grande in the east, with a feeder road from San Carlos to Moka and Bahía de la Concepción; total length about 160 km.

Rio Muni: a tarred road links Bata with Rio Benito in the west; another road partly tarred, links Bata with the frontier post of Ebebiyin in the east and then continues into Gabon; other earth roads join Acurenam, Mongomo de Guadalupe and Nsork; total road network about 1,015 km.

SHIPPING

The main ports are Santa Isabel (general cargo), San Carlos (bananas), Bata (general cargo), Rio Benito and Puerto Iradier (timber).

Compañía Transmediterránea: serves Barcelona–Cadiz–Santa Isabel–San Carlos–Bata route and the Bilbao–Cadiz–Equatorial Guinea route, sailing alternately from Barcelona and Bilbao, usually once a month; in 1968 there were six ships for the transatlantic service and two more for internal traffic between Fernando Póo, Rio Muni and Annobón (via São Tomé).

Arrivals and repatriation of Nigerian workers takes place through the Santa Isabel–Calabar service.

Of the 663 ships entering and leaving Guinea in 1967 534 were Spanish, 31 German (of the Woermann Linie), 27 British and 10 Norwegian.

CIVIL AVIATION

Santa Isabel airport is of the international 'A' type.

Iberia Company: four flights a week linking Santa Isabel and Bata with Douala in Cameroon; Convair and DC-7C planes are used; flights subsidized by the Spanish government.

Lage: new subsidiary company of Iberia, created to take over the Bata–Santa Isabel service.

Air Gabon also links Bata with Libreville.

The whole chapter has been revised by René Pélissier.

ETHIOPIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Empire of Ethiopia extends inland from the Red Sea coast. It has a long frontier with Somalia near to the Horn of north-east Africa. The Sudan lies to the west and Kenya to the south. The climate is mainly temperate because of the high plateau terrain, with an average annual temperature of 55°F (13°C), abundant rainfall and low humidity. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot. The official language is Amharic but English is widely used, and Arabic is spoken in the Eritrea province. The Ethiopian Coptic Church has a wide following in the north and on the southern plateau. In much of the south and east there are Muslims and followers of animist beliefs. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, green, yellow and red. The capital is Addis Ababa.

Recent History

Since the liberation of Ethiopia from Italian occupation in May 1941, the Emperor Haile Selassie I has ruled the country, receiving initial aid from Britain. In 1952 Eritrea, formerly a UN Trust Territory administered by Italy, was federated to Ethiopia. It became a Governorate in 1962; a banned Eritrean separatist movement is still active. In 1960 an attempted *coup d'état* during the Emperor's absence was crushed by loyal forces. Ethiopian troops have taken part in UN actions in Korea and the ex-Belgian Congo. Ethiopia and Somalia dispute the south-eastern border and have rival claims to French-ruled Djibouti, but relations have recently improved. The aged Emperor continues to play a leading part in international diplomacy, most recently over the Nigerian civil war. Addis Ababa is the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Government

Government is vested in a Council of Ministers responsible to the Emperor, and a parliament consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senators are nominees of the Emperor; Deputies are elected by universal suffrage. Ethiopia is divided into 14 General Governorates and 82 Provinces.

Defence

Ethiopia maintains a Regular and a Territorial Army, an Air Force and a Navy. The United States operates a strategic military centre at Asmara, and also has a number of military advisers in the country.

Economic Affairs

Coffee is the most valuable crop and export. Grain crops, oilseeds and hides and skins are also exported. There is scope to develop forestry and industry, growth depending on better transport and the exploitation of hydro-electric power. Nearly 90 per cent of the population still works on the land and there is much poverty, per capita income being amongst the lowest in Africa. Rapid population growth has tended to cancel out recent gains in agricultural production.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti and a narrow-gauge track from Massawa to Akordat near the Sudan border. There are plans to extend the railway in the south to provide a service between Nazareth and Sidamo. There are 6,300 km. of all-weather roads and 20,000 km. of dry-weather roads. Bus services link provincial centres to the capital. There are 33 airfields. The port of Assab can handle up to a million tons of goods a year, and attracts some of the trade which formerly went to French-governed Djibouti.

Social Welfare

The scope of modern health services has been greatly extended since 1960, but they still reach only a small part of the population. With foreign assistance health centres and clinics are steadily expanding into the rural areas.

Education

Education in Ethiopia is free. However, only about 10 per cent of eligible children attend schools, of which there are few in rural areas and still fewer outside the Amharic areas. Thus little progress has been made in reducing the illiteracy rate of about 90 per cent, and the shortage of educated personnel is a serious brake on economic development. There are universities at Addis Ababa and Asmara.

Tourism

The chief tourist attractions are big game hunting, the early Christian monuments and churches, and the ancient capitals of Gondar and Axum.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

Football, athletics, cycling, basketball, swimming, boxing, horse-riding and tennis are all popular sports.

Public Holidays

1970: May 5 (Liberation Day), July 23 (Emperor's Birthday), August 22 (Assumption), September 11 (New Year's Day), September 27 (Feast of Maskal), November 2 (Coronation Day).

1971: January 7 (Christmas), January 19 (Feast of Timkat), January 20 (St. Michael), February 20 (Martyrs Day), March 2 (Battle of Aduwa), April 16–19 (Easter).

(*Note: Ethiopia uses its own solar calendar; the Ethiopian year* 1963 *begins on September 9th,* 1970.)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in use. There are many local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The Ethiopian Dollar, divided into 100 cents, is the unit of currency, based on 5.52 grains of fine gold.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.
Notes: $1, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500.
Exchange rate: $6.0 Eth. = £1 sterling
$2.5 Eth. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. kilometres)		POPULATION 1967 (estimates)	
TOTAL (incl. Eritrea)	Eritrea	Total	Addis Ababa (capital)
1,221,900	117,600	23,667,400	644,200

About 90 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture or stock raising.

GOVERNORATES

PROVINCE	CAPITAL	POPULATION ('000)	PROVINCE	CAPITAL	POPULATION ('000)
Arussi	Asella	1,110.8	Illubabor	Gore	663.2
Bale	Goba	1,348.4	Kaffa	Jimma	688.4
Begemder	Gondar	1,588.4	Shoa	Addis Ababa	3,747.0
Eritrea	Asmara	1,589.4	Sidamo	Yrgalem	1,521.4
Gemu-Goffa	Chenchia	840.0	Tigre	Makale	2,307.3
Gojjam	Debra Markos	1,576.1	Wollega	Lekemti	1,429.9
Hararge	Harar	3,341.7	Wollo	Dessié	3,119.7

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons: estimates)

	AREA* ('000 hectares)	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Teff	3,132.7	1,255.5	1,267.0	1,285.5
Wheat	1,008.4	692.9	721.7	738.9
Barley	1,672.8	1,347.9	1,371.7	1,398.9
Maize	820.2	788.4	812.1	826.6
Sorghum (Dhurra)	1,129.5	867.7	887.0	922.1
Musa fibre	187.1	13.0	12.2	12.4
Sugar cane	5.9	728.0	820.0	855.0
Neug seeds	375.0	214.8	227.9	232.5
Peas	130.0	114.9	117.8	119.6
Chickpeas	280.5	168.4	172.0	173.9
Potatoes	28.5	137.5	142.8	148.2
Fruit	5.6	62.4	67.0	70.0
Coffee Beans	n.a.	n.a.	140.0	155.0

* 1966–67.

COFFEE PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

PROVINCE	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Gemu-Goffa	959	1,546.4	1,905.6
Hararge	12,569	6,764.6	7,498.7
Illubabor	6,637	8,308.3	12,046.2
Kaffa	32,245	31,785.6	32,165.9
Shoa	1,960	2,943.9	1,733.8
Sidamo	25,047	26,214.5	n.a.
Wollega	13,491	21,658.8	18,406.4
TOTAL	92,908	99,225.5	94,225.5

Livestock (1966 estimates): Cattle 25,782,900; Sheep 12,150,900; Goats 11,095,900; Horses 1,360,700; Mules 1,360,400; Donkeys 3,790,300; Camels 963,800; Poultry 44,500,000.

INDUSTRY

CHIEF PRODUCTS	UNIT	1965*	1966*	1967*
Wheat flour	metric tons	40,358	42,030	58,952
Macaroni	,,	4,893	4,076	4,523
Vegetable oils	,,	5,633	5,343	8,146
Refined sugar	,,	61,698	68,861	76,868
Meat	,,	10,543	13,378	7,955
Salt, alimentary and industrial	,,	205,310	220,150	202,035
Cotton yarn	,,	5,620	7,459	9,221
Blankets	number	40,000	95,000	84,000
Cement	metric tons	72,899	88,930	137,649
Hydrated lime	,,	7,355	10,732	11,051
Cigarettes	'000 pieces	440,991	527,849	587,971
Leather shoes	pairs	627,828	648,000	609,000
Beer	hectolitres	157,395	184,600	215,500
Timber	cubic metres	13,000	14,506	15,700

* Year ending September 10th.

FINANCE

E$1 = 100 cents.
E$6 = £1 sterling; E$2.5 = U.S. $1.00.
E$100 = £16 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. $40.00.

IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN BUDGET
(1967–68 estimates, E$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs Duties	111.9	Defence	86.8
Other Indirect Taxes	125.4	Ministry of the Interior	69.6
Direct Taxes	76.6	Ministry of Education	50.8
Other Ordinary Revenue	185.4	Other Current Expenditure	141.4
		Capital Expenditure	104.4
TOTAL	499.3	TOTAL	453.0

Currency in Circulation (May 1969): Notes E$270,395,000, Coins E$48,734,000.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT FACTOR COST
(E$ million)

BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1964	1965	1966
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	1,901.0	2,170.1	2,228.9
Agriculture	1,812.4	2,079.8	2,135.6
Forestry	84.9	85.7	87.7
Hunting	1.0	1.3	1.6
Fishing	2.7	3.3	4.0
Mining and Quarrying	5.4	9.4	11.6
Manufacturing	76.1	94.9	108.2
Handicraft and Small-scale Industries	119.1	126.3	133.3
Building and Construction	76.6	84.5	104.4
Electricity	12.7	13.3	14.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	204.4	230.5	253.8
Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	28.1	33.7	39.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	96.8	111.4	120.4
Public Administration and Defence	125.8	162.4	172.4
Ownership of Dwellings	110.1	113.9	123.5
Educational Services	38.8	44.7	49.9
Medical and Other Health Services	19.2	21.0	22.3
Domestic Service	53.2	53.6	57.8
Other Services	40.0	48.0	57.6
TOTAL GDP AT CURRENT FACTOR COST	2,907.3	3,317.3	3,497.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(E$ million)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise and non-monetary gold	280.7	355.8	−75.1	257.1	314.7	−57.6
Transport, travel, freight, insurance	47.4	86.7	−39.3	53.2	78.0	−24.8
Investment income	10.9	23.6	−12.7	10.4	27.6	−17.2
Government, n.e.s.	38.6	25.4	13.2	37.8	27.8	10.0
Other services	31.2	28.7	2.5	28.0	34.2	− 6.2
Transfer Payments:						
Private	21.8	21.5	0.3	14.3	24.4	−10.1
Central government	32.5	3.1	29.4	27.8	2.0	25.8
CURRENT BALANCE	463.1	544.8	−81.7	428.8	508.7	−79.9
Capital Account:						
Private long-term investment	45.3	—	45.3	36.3	—	36.3
Private short-term transactions	—	10.3	−10.3	—	4.3	− 4.3
Government non-monetary transactions	58.5	21.9	36.6	36.4	26.4	10.0
Private monetary transactions	11.1	—	11.1	10.2	2.1	8.1
Government monetary transactions	7.8	11.0	− 3.2	35.7	—	35.7
CAPITAL BALANCE	122.7	43.2	79.5	118.6	32.8	85.8
Net Errors and Omissions	2.2	—	2.2	—	5.9	− 5.9

EXTERNAL TRADE

(E$ million)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Imports .	375·7	404·3	357·4	432·5	159·5
Exports .	289.8	277.0	252.7	265.1	163.9

* Jan.–June.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

(E$'000)

	1965	1966	1967
Wheat, including spelt	1,413	2,099	110
Meal and flour of wheat and meslin	2,390	5,771	20,890
Petroleum products	23,300	26,326	24,571
Medical, pharmaceutical products	8,100	8,743	9,399
Rubber articles	10,600	13,324	13,186
Yarns	10,900	10,542	10,510
Woven cotton fabric	13,800	8,198	n.a.
Other woven fabrics	12,300	12,089	1,349
Iron, steel sheets	n.a.	8,558	8,813
Farm machinery	8,700	10,828	7,970
Textile, leather machinery	8,800	7,521	6,789
Machinery for particular industries	16,300	9,790	13,517
Motor vehicles, parts	39,400	41,206	9,016
Clothing	17,300	15,038	14,406

EXPORTS

(E$'000)

	1965	1966	1967
Coffee	158,800	155,672	n.a.
Oilseeds	24,795	21,687	22,699
Hides and skins	23,663	35,737	29,836
Vegetables	16,294	23,688	22,087
Meat	5,015	4,590	1,926
Fresh fruits, nuts	4,498	5,199	6,112
Animal feeds	4,194	6,062	5,194
Meat preparations	1,975	2,308	4,006
Crude vegetable materials	3,280	3,684	4,408
TOTAL	289,832	269,104	n.a.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(E$ million)

IMPORTS	1966	1967
United States	33.2	33.6
Italy	77.6	67.6
Japan	52.3	48.8
German Federal Republic	44.5	50.0
United Kingdom	36.7	27.6
India	5.2	5.2
France	13.9	11.9
Netherlands	38.1	12.4

EXPORTS	1966	1967
United States	120.2	108.9
Italy	25.3	20.9
Southern Yemen (Aden)	6.3	6.4
United Kingdom	12.5	10.6
Saudi Arabia	13.6	13.9
German Federal Republic	14.4	13.6
Djibouti	9.3	7.7
Japan	11.7	10.9

COFFEE EXPORTS
(kilos)

	1966
United States	54,603,136
German Federal Republic	2,672,328
Italy	2,646,763
Djibouti	1,867,521
Saudi Arabia	1,739,220
Japan	1,723,431
France	1,353,133
Norway	1,224,525

Total coffee exports: (1967) 67,320,000 kilos; (1968) 73,080,000 kilos.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1963	1965/66	1966/67
ADDIS ABABA–DJIBOUTI			
Passenger-kilometres	67,000,000	79,000,000	81,866,299
Freight (tons)	397,600	397,000	373,919

ROADS
(1965)

Passenger cars (1968) 34,430, Buses 1,698, Trailers 1,437, Lorries 2,288, Lorries with trailers 1,661, Motor cycles 1,333, Total 32,971.

SHIPPING

	1965	1966	1967
MASSAWA			
Number of Ships Calling	781	858	881
Net Registered Tonnage	1,900,833	1,866,439	1,574,909
Cargo Loaded	180,625	184,625	201,570
Cargo Unloaded	272,560	275,676	273,765
ASSAB			
Number of Ships Calling	567	671	639
Net Registered Tonnage	1,484,163	1,786,711	1,774,866
Cargo Loaded	170,276	219,158	273,416
Cargo Unloaded	220,366	266,818	295,146

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966	1967
ADDIS ABABA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT			
Total aircraft movements.	13,165	13,335	14,367
Total passenger movements	104,658	152,544	175,043
YOHANNES IV AIRPORT, ASMARA			
Total aircraft movements.	22,808	22,000	18,175
Total passenger movements	86,004	100,138	105,934
Freight carried (tons) .	2,826	2,938	3,350
Mail carried (tons) . .	360	451	627

Tourism: (1965–66) 40,300 visitors; (1966–67) 27,859 visitors.

EDUCATION

(1966–67)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	1,647	9,431	409,710
Secondary	395	1,993	60,312
Special	63	559	6,674
Universities	2	469	3,096

Source: Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa.

THE CONSTITUTION

(SUMMARY)

The present constitution came into force in 1955 and under its terms divides political power between the Emperor and a bicameral parliament.

THE EMPEROR

The Emperor appoints Ministers, determines the powers of Ministries and controls officials. With the advice and consent of Parliament he may declare war. As Commander-in-Chief he appoints officers and may determine the size of the armed forces. He may declare a state of siege, martial law or national emergency. The Emperor directs Foreign Affairs. He alone has the right to settle disputes with foreign powers and to ratify treaties and other international agreements. All treaties requiring territorial adjustment or financial expenditure require the approval of both Houses of Parliament. The Emperor has the right to originate legislation and other resolutions in Parliament and to proclaim laws when they have been passed by Parliament. He convenes annual and extraordinary sessions of Parliament and has the right to dissolve the same by an order providing at the same time for the appointment of a new Senate and/or election of a new Chamber of Deputies, within four months from the date of the order. He appoints the members of the Senate but the members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected.

In April 1966 a Cabinet of Ministers selected by the Prime Minister was approved by the Emperor. This was the first occasion on which such a procedure was adopted.

MINISTERS

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Emperor to whom he submits the proposed Cabinet Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are collectively responsible for legislative proposals to the Emperor and to Parliament. The Prime Minister presents to Parliament proposals of legislation made by the Council of Ministers and approved by the Emperor and presents to the Emperor the proposals of legislation approved by Parliament and decrees proposed by the Council of Ministers. All Ministers have the right to attend any meeting of either Chamber of Parliament and to speak there. They may be obliged to attend, either in person or by deputy, in either Chamber on the request of a majority vote and to answer verbally or in writing questions concerning their office.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber has 210 members elected by universal adult suffrage every four years. The Senate is composed of a maximum of 105 members appointed by the Emperor for a term of six years with one-third of its members reaching the end of their term every two years. Senators may be reappointed for more than one term. The Chambers may meet in joint session or separately. The date of their regular sessions is fixed by the Constitution. Laws may be proposed to either or both Chambers either by the Emperor or by ten members of either Chamber. Proposals for legislation approved by both Chambers are sent to the Emperor who may return them for further consideration. In case of emergency during a Parliamentary recess decrees may be promulgated by the Emperor having the force of law but such decrees must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. No taxation may be imposed except by law and all financial legislation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

ERITREA

In 1950 a UN resolution provided for the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The new constitution came into force in September 1952.

Late in 1962 Eritrea was incorporated as a Governorate of Ethiopia and the separate Assembly was dissolved. (There are now fourteen Governorates in Ethiopia.)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Emperor of Ethiopia: His Imperial Majesty HAILE SELASSIE I.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Pen: H.E. Tsahafi Teezaz AKLILOU ABTE WOLD.

Minister of the Imperial Court: H.E. TAFARA WORQ KIDANE WOLD.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism: H.E. Ato YILMA DERESSA.

Minister of Agriculture: H.E. Ato ABEBE RETTA.

Minister of Finance: H.E. Ato MAMMO TADESSE.

Minister of Education and Fine Arts: H.E. Ato SEYFU MAHTEME-SELASSIE.

Minister of National Community Development: H.E. Ato GETAHOUN TESSEMA.

Minister of Posts and Communications: H.E. LIDJ ENDALKACHEW MAKONNEN.

Minister of Public Health: H.E. Dej. GIRMACHEW TEKLE-HAWARIAT.

Minister of Interior: H.E. Bitwoded ZEWDE GABRE-HEYWOT.

Minister of Justice: H.E. Ato AKALE WORK HABTEWOLD.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: H.E. Ato KETEMA YIFRU.

Minister of National Defence: Lt.-Gen. KEBEDE GABRE.

Minister of Mines: H.E. Ato AMANUEL ABRAHAM.

Acting Minister of Information: H.E. Ato GETACHEW MEKASHA.

Minister of Public Works: H.E. SALAH HINIT.

Minister of Land Reform and Administration: H.E. Fit. ABEBE GABRE.

Minister, Commissioner for Civil Service and Pensions: H.E. Ato TADESE YACOB.

Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister: H.E. Ato SEYOUM HAREGOT.

Minister of State, Commissioner of Planning, Prime Minister's Office: H.E. Ato BELAY ABAY.

Permanent Delegate to the United Nations: (Vacant).

Governorate of Eritrea

Governor-General: H.H. LEUL RAS AZRATE KASSA.

Deputy Governor: Dejazmatch TESFA YOHANNES BERHE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN ADDIS ABABA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Austria: Churchill Rd., P.O.B. 137 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFGANG JUNGWIRTH.

Belgium: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 1239 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD HUYBRECHT.

Bulgaria: P.O.B. 987, near Guenet Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* KRAYON VLADOV.

Burundi: Maj.-Gen. Abebe Damtew Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH BARAGENGANA.

Canada: Ethiopia Hotel, Box 1130 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES J. WOODWORTH.

Chad: (E); *Ambassador:* ABDURAHMAN MUSA.

Chile: Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, P.O.B. 1904 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HERNÁN SÁNCHEZ.

Colombia: (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARE HERRAN.

Congo, Democratic Republic: near Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KABEMBA.

Czechoslovakia: Churchill Rd., P.O.B. 3108 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VLADIMIR PAVLICEK.

Denmark: (E); *Ambassador:* S. SANDER JETTESON.

Ecuador: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Finland: near Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, P.O.B. 1017 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK BLOMSTEDT (also accred. to Kenya).

France: (Kabanna District) Omedla Rd., P.O.B. 1464 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERE BÉNARD.

German Federal Republic: P.O.B. 660 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT MUELLER.

Ghana: near Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, P.O.B. 3173 (E); *Ambassador:* H. R. AMONOO.

Greece: Asfaw Wossen St., P.O.B. 1168 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS COLUMBOS.

Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* BAYE CHIEK OMAR.

Haiti: Jimma Rd., P.O.B. 1443 (E).

Hungary: Sudan St., near Police Station No. 5, P.O.B. 1213 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JANOS PATAKI.

India: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 528 (E); *Ambassador:* NAGINDAS VARIA.

Indonesia: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1004 (E); *Ambassador:* EFFENDI NUR.

Iran: Ras Desta Damtew Ave., P.O.B. 1144 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED GHAVAN.

Israel: Near Tafari Makonnen School, P.O.B. 1075 (E); *Ambassador:* URI LUBRANI.

Italy: Kembebit District, P.O.B. 1105 (E); *Ambassador:* GIULIO PASCUCCI RIGHI.

Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3668 (E); *Ambassador:* GERVAIS ATTOUNGBRE (also accred. to Kenya and Tanzania).

Japan: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1499 (E); *Ambassador:* TAISAKU KOJIMA.

Kenya: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* P. ECHARIA.

Korea, Republic: P.O.B. 2047 (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG CHI RYONG.

Liberia: near Mexico Square, P.O.B. 3116 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN D. COX.

Malawi: Ras Desta Damtew Ave., P.O.B. 2316 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT GONDWE.

Malaysia: off Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 3656 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDULLAH BIN ALI.

Mali: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBACKAR KASSE.

Mauritania: (address not available) (E).

Mexico: Kera Sefer, P.O.B. 2962 (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUIN BERNAL (also accred. to Senegal).

Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* HARKETT ADRAHIM (also accred. to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda).

Netherlands: near Old Airport, P.O.B. 1241 (E); *Ambassador:* W. P. L. DE BOER.

Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* E. O. SANU.

Pakistan: (E); *Ambassador:* UTAUR RAHMAN.

Peru: (E); *Ambassador:* O. B. CONTI.

Poland: Ketchene District, P.O.B. 1123 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN KRZYWICKI.

Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* TITUS SINU.

Saudi Arabia: Mesfin Harar St., P.O.B. 1104 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI ALGUFAIDY.

Senegal: Africa Avenue (E); *Ambassador:* YOUSSOUF SYLLA.

Somalia: Abuare River's Quarter, P.O.B. 1006 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD YUSUF ADEN.

Spain: Asfaw Wossen St., P.O.B. 2312 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALVADOR PRUNEDA.

Sudan: near Mexico Square, P.O.B. 1110 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN ABDULLAH HAMID.

Sweden: Ras Tesemma Sefer, P.O.B. 1029 (E); *Ambassador:* ERLAND KLEEN.

Switzerland: Jimma Rd. near Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DURR.

Tanzania: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1077 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK RUTAKYAMIRA.

Thailand: Chamber of Commerce Building, 4th Floor, P.O.B. 2764 (E); *Ambassador:* C. KIATTINAT.

Trinidad and Tobago: Ras Tessema Sefer, P.O.B. 330 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE THEODORE DANIEL (also accred. to Senegal).

Tunisia: (E); *Ambassador:* SHAHEDDINE ABDELLA.

Turkey: Jimma Rd., (near Old Airport), P.O.B. 1506 (E); *Ambassador:* ZIYA TEPEDELEN (also accred. to Tanzania).

U.S.S.R.: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 1500 (E); *Ambassador:* LEONID F. TEPLOV.

United Arab Republic: Filwoha Meda, P.O.B. 1611 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN SIRI ESMAT.

United Kingdom: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 858 (E); *Ambassador:* A. H. CAMPBELL.

U.S.A.: Asfaw Wossen St. (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM O. HALL.

Vatican: P.O.B. 588; *Apostolic Nunciate:* Archbishop JOSEPH MOIOLE.

Yemen: Patriot St. (behind Garden Hotel), P.O.B. 664, (A); *Ambassador:* ABDU OTHMAN MUHAMMAD.

Yugoslavia: Oureal Quarter, P.O.B. 1341 (E); *Ambassador:* JOZE INGOLIA.

Zambia: Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MAKASA.

Ethiopia also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Gambia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Norway, Panama, Rwanda, Singapore and Venezuela.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: Lt.-Gen. ABBY ABEBE.

105 members appointed by H.I.M. The Emperor for a term of six years.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(*General Election, June-July* 1969)

President: (vacant).

250 members elected by universal adult suffrage every four years. There are no political parties, but a clandestine movement, the *Eritrean Liberation Front*, led by OSMAN SALEH SABBE has formed recently.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Imperial Court: Addis Ababa.

President: Afe Negus TESHOME HAILE MARIAM.

The President sits with two other judges. The Court has eight divisions each presided over by a Vice Afe Negus. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction only to hear appeals from the High Court. Appeals can go from the Supreme Imperial Court to the Emperor sitting in Chilot (*Court*) in accordance with Ethiopian custom.

The High Court: Addis Ababa; sits in 12 Divisions each of 3 Judges: 1. Appeals; 2. Criminal; 3. Civil; 4. Land; 5. Government.

Taqlai Ghizat High Courts (*General Governorate High Courts*): each Court has a presiding judge and two other judges. There are no foreign judges. The Governor-General of a province may sit as the presiding judge, criminal and civil.

Awraja Ghizat Courts (*Provincial Courts*): composed of three judges, criminal and civil.

Warada Ghizat Courts (*Regional Courts*): criminal cases and limited civil actions.

Meketel Warada Courts (*Sub-Regional Courts*): one judge sits alone with very limited jurisdiction, criminal only.

RELIGION

CHRISTIANS

Imperial Ethiopian Orthodox Union Church: official Church of the Emperor and State; founded in the fourth century A.D. There are about 19 million members.

His Holiness the Patriarch ABUNE BASILEOS, P.O.B. 1283, Patriarchate, King George VI St., Addis Ababa. Archbishop THEOPHILOS, Parliament Square, Addis Ababa.

Roman Catholic Church

Alexandrine-Ethiopian Rite:

Metropolitan See: Addis Ababa; Archbishop Mgr. ASRATE MARIAM YEMMERU, Archbishop's House, P.O. Box 1903, Addis Ababa; Eparchy of Adigrat, Adigrat; Eparchy of Asmara, Asmara.

Latin Rite:

Vicar Apostolic of Asmara: Mgr. ALBINO Z. TESTA, P.O.B. 224, Asmara; there are also Vicarates Apostolic at Harar and Jimma.

Greek Orthodox Church

Archbishop of Aksum: Most Rev. Dr. METHODIOS FOUYAS, P.O.B. 571, Addis Ababa.

Armenian Orthodox Church

Father ZAVEN ARMOUNIAN; St. George's Armenian Church, Addis Ababa.

Anglican Church

The Rev. PHILIP J. COUSINS; P.O.B. 109, Queen Elizabeth St., Addis Ababa; f. 1928; 330 mems; publ. *Roar* (fortnightly).

A number of Protestant, Anglican and Roman Catholic missions work in Ethiopia.

MUSLIMS

Approximately 35 per cent of the population are Muslims.

TRADITIONAL BELIEFS

It is estimated that between 5 and 15 per cent of the population follow traditional African rites and ceremonies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Addis Soir: Addis Ababa; evening; French.

Addis Zemen: Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; Amharic; Editor BERHANU ZERIHUN; circ. 10,000.

Ethiopian Herald: Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; English; circ. 3,500; Editor TEGEGNE YETESHA.

Giornale dell' Eritrea: Asmara; Italian; circ. 1,500.

Hebret: Asmara; official journal; circ. 2,800; Tigrigna and Arabic.

Quotidiano Eritrea: Asmara; Italian; official journal; circ. 4,500.

Voice of Ethiopia: National Patriotic Association, P.O.B. 1244, Addis Ababa; Amharic and English; Editor PERCY O. RICHARDS; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

Andnet: Weekly; Tigrigna, Amharic and Arabic; circ. 1,000.

Addis Reporter: Addis Ababa; weekly; English.

Bollettino: Ave. Ras Makonnen, Asmara; English, Arabic, Italian and Tigrigna; publ. bi-monthly by the Chamber of Commerce; circ. 700; Dir. E. DE PAOLI.

Elete Sembet: Weekly; Amharic; official journal; circ. 1,000.

Ethiopia: Weekly; Arabic and Tigrigna; issued by the Unionist Party; circ. 1,000.

Ethiopia Observer: f. 1936; quarterly; publ. in Ethiopia and Britain; P.O. Box 1896, Addis Ababa and 57 Carter Lane, London, E.C.4; English; RICHARD and RITA PANKHURST.

Ethiopia Zartu: Weekly; Amharic.

Ethiopian Mirror: Quarterly; P.O.B. 1364, Addis Ababa; English; general interest.

Ethiopian Trade Journal: Quarterly; P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; published by Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce; Editor GHION HAGOS; circ. 2,500.

Ethiopie d'Aujourd'hui: P.O. Box 1634; monthly; Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; French; circ. 6,500; Editor MICHAEL BORU.

Lunedi del Medio Oriente: Weekly; Asmara; Italian; circ. 2,200; Editor Signor ALBERTO FARINO DI SANTA CROCE.

Mattino del Lunedi: P.O.B. 500, Asmara; f. 1953; Italian; weekly; Editor ANGELO GRANARA; circ. 2,500.

Menen: Monthly; National Patriotic Association, P.O.B. 1364, Addis Ababa; English and Amharic; illustrated; Editor HOMER SMITH.

Monthly Bulletin: P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; published by Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce; monthly; English; review of economic affairs; Editor GHION HAGOS; circ. 3,000.

Negarit Gazeta: Ministry of the Pen, Addis Ababa; Official Gazette giving notice of laws and orders; English and Amharic.

Sandek Alamtchin: Weekly; Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; Amharic and Arabic; Editor BELATE WOLDE GHIORGIS WOLDE JOHANNES; circ. 10,000.

Wotaderna Alamoaus: Weekly; Military Journal; Amharic; Editor Lt. ASEFFA GEBRE MARYAM.

Wotaderna Guiziou: Weekly; Military Journal; Amharic Editor Ato DAMTE ASEMAHEIGN.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (A.N.S.A.): P.O.B 1001; Chief LUIGI LINO.

Tass and Agence France Presse also have bureaux in Ethiopia.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1020, Addis Ababa; f. 1941; Amharic, English, Franch, Arabic, Afar and Somali; listeners 5 million including listeners to public address systems in major towns; advertising is accepted; Gen. Man. A. N. HAPTEWOLD; Dir.-Gen. for Radio NEGASH GEBRE-MARIAM.

Radio Voice of the Gospel: P.O.B. 654, Addis Ababa; f. 1961; Lutheran World Federation Broadcasting Service; medium-wave local services; short-wave services in fifteen languages to Asia, the Middle East and Africa; Gen. Dir. Rev. Dr. SIGURD ASKE; Station Dir. Rev. PAUL M. VOLZ; publ. *RVOG News*.

Estimated number of radios (1968): 500,000.

TELEVISION

Ethiopian Television Service: P.O.B. 1020, Addis Ababa; Television services were inaugurated in 1964, under the management of Thomson Television International and operated by the government; advertising is accepted; Dir. A. N. HAPTEWOLD; Dir.-Gen. for TV SAMUEL FERENJI.

There are about 7,000 sets in Ethiopia. In Asmara, Eritrea, there is a closed circuit service for the American Armed Forces with about 1,000 receivers.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; E$=Ethiopian Dollar; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

STATE BANKS

In December 1963 the State Bank of Ethiopia was divided into the National Bank of Ethiopia and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (S.C.):

National Bank of Ethiopia: Haile Selassie I Square, P.O.B. 2048, Addis Ababa; total assets (May 1969) E$410m.; issuing bank; Gov. H.E. Ato MENASSE LEMMA; Vice-Gov. Ato YAWAND WOSSEN MANGASHA; publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

Addis Ababa Bank: P.O.B. 751, Addis Ababa; f. 1963; 40 per cent owned by National and Grindlays Bank; brs. in Addis Ababa, Agaro, Asmara and Jimma (12 in all).

Banco di Roma, Ethiopia (S.C.): Zerai, Derres Square, Asmara; f. 1967; brs. in Addis Ababa, Assab, Modjo and Massawa; cap. E$4m., dep. E$36.3m.; Pres. Bitwoded ASFIHA WOLDE MIKAEL; Dir.-Gen. ALDO CAFFA.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (S.C.): Haile Selassie I Square, P.O.B. 255, Addis Ababa; f. 1964; cap. p.u. E$30m., dep. E$250m. (Dec. 1969); state-owned bank for commercial business; Chair. TADESSE YACOB; Gen. Man. TAFFAR DAGUEFE; publ. *Annual Report*.

Development Bank of Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1900, Addis Ababa; f. 1951; lends money to industry and agriculture; cap. p.u. (1970) E$11m.; Man. Dir. H.E. Ato TEKALIGN GEDAMU.

Ethiopian Investment Corporation S.C.: P.O.B. 2004, Miazia 27 Square, Addis Ababa; f. 1969; cap. E$35m.; investment and development corporation; Chair. H.E. Ato MULATU DEBEBE; Gen. Man. H. B. B. OLIVER, C.B.E.

INSURANCE

(Addis Ababa, unless otherwise stated)

African Solidarity Insurance Co. Ltd.: Afsol House, Haile Selassie I Square, P.O.B. 1890; f. 1963; Gen. Man. D. G. SGOLOMBIS; Man. D. L. FLACK.

Blue Nile Insurance Corporation: P.O.B. 2192, Addis Ababa.

Imperial Insurance Co. of Ethiopia Ltd.: Velissariou Bldg., Cunningham Street, P.O. Box 380, Addis Ababa f. 1951; p.u. cap.E$500,000; Gen. Man. A. ZOGRAPHOS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Addis Ababa: P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; f. 1947; 564 mems.; Pres. TAFFARA DEGUEFE; publs. *Ethiopian Trade Journal, Monthly Trade Bulletin*, and various books and papers dealing with Ethiopian business, commerce and investment.

Camera di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura dell' Eritrea: Ave. Ras Makonnen, Asmara, P.O.B. 856; f. 1947; Pres. E. DE PAOLI.

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZATION

Federation of Employers of Ethiopia (FEE): Addis Ababa; f. 1964; 40 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions (CELU): CELU Bldg., P.O.B. 3653, Addis Ababa; f. 1962; 55,000 mems.; 118 affiliates; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. FISSEHA TSION TEKIE; publ. *Voice of Labour* (twice-weekly).

Ethiopian Railway Workers' Syndicate: Dire Dawa.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Franco-Ethiopian Railway: P.O.B. 1908, Addis Ababa; f. 1908; 781 km.; runs from Addis Ababa to Djibouti in French Somaliland; Pres. H.E. LIDJ ENDALKACHEW MAKONNEN; Dir.-Gen. B. PETIT.

Massawa-Agordat Railway: Eritrea; Massawa, 306 km.; runs from Massawa on the Red Sea through Asmara to Agordat.

With the help of French loans, a 310 km. railway is to be built from Nazareth to Dilla.

ROADS

Imperial Highway Authority: P.O.B. 1770, Addis Ababa; constructs and maintains roads and bridges throughout Ethiopia. Out of a total system of 23,000 km. of primary, secondary, feeder roads and trails, there are 7,304 km. of all-weather gravel and asphalt roads. 5,750 km. of roads are under construction or are to be initiated during the Third National Plan (1969–73). 9,946 km. of dry-weather roads are to be included in subsequent programmes.

General Ethiopian Transport S. Co.: P.O.B. 472, Addis Ababa; runs urban services in Addis Ababa; long distance services connecting all important provincial towns, and tourist services.

The number of motor vehicle registrations grew from 8,400 in 1953 to 31,700 in 1965.

SHIPPING

Irregular services by foreign vessels to Massawa and Assab (port for Addis Ababa). Since 1960 Assaba's facilities have been greatly extended and the port can now handle over a million tons of merchandise annually. It has a new refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons. Much trade goes through Djibouti (French Somaliland).

Aden Coasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 723, Addis Ababa.

A. Besse and Co. (Ethiopia) S.C.: P.O.B. 1897, Addis Ababa.

Flli. Biga and Co., S.A.: P.O.B. 450, Addis Ababa.

Cie. Maritime Auxiliaire d'Outre-Mer: P.O.B. 1230, Addis Ababa.

Ethiopian Shipping Lines (The): P.O.B. 2572, Addis Ababa; f. 1966; liner services.

Ethiopian Trans-Atlantic Line—(ETIOMAR): Addis Ababa; f. 1966; to trade between Assab and N. American ports.

French Somaliland Shipping Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 312, Addis Ababa.

Gellatly, Hankey and Co.: P.O.B. 906, Asmara; brs. at Addis Ababa, Massawa, Assab and Dire Dawa.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd.: P.O. Box 527, Addis Ababa; f. 1960; branches at Asmara, Massawa, etc.; Chair. J. K. DICK, F.C.A.; Man. L. T. CARLINE.

Savon and Riès (Ethiopian Shipping) Co.: General Wavell St., P.O.B. 22307, Addis Ababa.

Matteo De Marzo: P.O. Box 536, Asmara.

Flli. de Nadai: P.O. Box 731, Asmara.

S.A. Navigatana: P.O. Box 1161, Asmara.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ethiopian Air Lines S.C.: Haile Selassie I Airport, P.O.B. 1755, Addis Ababa; f. 1945; operates regular domestic and international services; fleet of 10 DC-3, 2 Boeing 720B, 2 Boeing 707, 3 DC-6B, 3 Cessna 180, 4 Piper Cub, 3 helicopters; Gen. Man. J. L. BRUMIT.

Air France, Air India, Alitalia, E.A.A.C., Ghana Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., Pan-American Airways, S.A.S., Sudan Airways, Swissair and United Arab Airways also serve Addis Ababa.

TOURISM

The two names by which Ethiopia is known—Land of the Queen of Sheba and Land of the Lion of Judah—indicate some of the richness of her historical and cultural background. The Land of Sheba was one of the wealthiest and most powerful kingdoms of ancient times and extended farther than the present boundaries of Ethiopia into what is now the Yemen. It was a centre of international trade. Axum was the original capital of the Queen of Sheba and still provides a relic of its former glory in the form of two obelisks carved from solid granite. A seventeenth-century cathedral, built on the site of a chapel of A.D. 340, is a shrine where the Emperors were crowned for many years; the Treasury contains a collection of ancient crowns and vestments. Other early monuments of Ethiopia's civilization are the rock-hewn churches at Lalibela, with intricate carvings and many paintings, which are in part of Axumite origin.

Christianity was introduced into Ethiopia early in the fourth century A.D. and the country soon became a stronghold of the Coptic branch. The strength of early Christian faith can be seen today in the monasteries on islands in Lake Tana and the fortress monastery at Debre Damo, which was never taken by force; it could only be reached by climbing a 60-ft. rope and is now the site for the Festival of Timkat. During the Middle Ages Ethiopia became isolated from the rest of the world (from this period there remains the walled city of Harar, at the top of a mountain pass), and was weakened by frequent Muslim incursions and internal problems, but it remained independent and in the mid-nineteenth century reunification took place and the building of modern Ethiopia was begun. Although the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were a period when Ethiopia was isolated and threatened by internal strife, they were also a time of flourishing building, particularly of a religious nature; of especial note are the churches and castles of Gondar, the capital of Ethiopia for more than 200 years.

Because of the rugged nature of its landscape and the moral strength of its inhabitants Ethiopia has remained relatively little influenced by outside forces, and traditions are very strong—the present monarch, Haile Selassie I, is the 225th in the Solomonic dynasty, established by Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Apart from many places of historical interest to be visited, Ethiopia also offers many different types of scenery and climate, including the source of the Blue Nile and the falls at Tiss Abbai, and a great variety of wild life and big game. Modern cities such as Addis Ababa and Asmara also contain much of historical interest.

Tourism has grown rapidly in recent years, rising from 9,340 tourists in 1962 to 27,859 in 1967, when income from visitors amounted to about E$16 million. All the main tourist centres are served by good hotels.

Ethiopian Tourist Board: P.O.B. 2183, Addis Ababa; f. 1961; Administrator HABTE SELASSIE TAFESSE.

Creative Arts Centre: Addis Ababa; f. 1963.

THEATRE

Haile Selassie I National Theatre: Addis Ababa; Dir. TSEGAYE GABRE-MEDHIN.

UNIVERSITIES

Haile Selassie I University: P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa; 600 teachers, 3,870 full-time students.

University of Asmara: P.O.B. 1220, Asmara; 93 teachers, 1,404 students.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

GUADELOUPE
FRENCH GUIANA
MARTINIQUE
RÉUNION

The Overseas Departments (Départements d'Outre-Mer) are integral parts of the French Republic, administered by a Prefect, with elected General Councils and with elected representatives in the French National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris. The administrative structure is the same as in other French Departments; however, each of the Overseas Departments has its own Court of Appeal. Educational services are attached to the Bordeaux educational district for the Caribbean Departments, and to the Marseilles district for Réunion.

Ministry of Overseas Departments and Territories: 27 rue Oudinot, Paris 7e.

Minister: HENRI REY.

Secretary-General: MICHEL GROLLEMUND.

GUADELOUPE

Guadeloupe is the most northerly of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean; Dominica lies to the south, and Antigua and Montserrat to the north-west. Guadeloupe is formed by two large islands, Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, separated by a narrow sea channel, with a smaller island, Marie-Galante, to the south-east. There are also a number of small dependencies. The capital is the town of Basse-Terre; the other main town and principal commercial centre is Pointe-à-Pitre on Grande-Terre.

Guadeloupe was first occupied by the French in 1635, and has been an integral part of the French Republic since 1815. She gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on sugar cane, which is mainly exported to France, together with its by-products molasses and rum, and smaller amounts of bananas, vanilla and cocoa. As in the other island departments, the population is rising quickly and there is considerable emigration; attempts are being made to create processing industries and to develop the tourist potential of the islands.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1967): *Area:* 1,780 sq. km. Dependencies (La Désirade, Petite-Terre, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Saint-Barthélémy, Saint Martin) 271 sq. km. *Population:* 313,000, Basse Terre (capital) 15,690 (1968), Pointe-à-Pitre 30,000 (1968).

Agriculture: Sugar, bananas, coffee and cocoa are the principal crops.

Livestock (1968): Cattle 70,000, Pigs 30,000, Goats 28,000, Horses 3,200.

Industry (1968 exports—metric tons): Sugar 161,800, Bananas 105,100, Molasses 35,000, Rum 8,000.

External Trade (1968): *Imports:* 504m. francs; *Exports:* 188m. francs. More than two-thirds of the trade is with France, most of the remainder being with the U.S.A.

Transport (1966): Cars 17,470, Buses 808, Lorries 3,933, Vans 3,889, Special Vehicles and Tractors 1,099.

Tourism: 700 hotel rooms (1968).

Education (1966–67); Number of pupils (primary) 72,284, (secondary) 6,700, (technical) 3,500.

THE GOVERNMENT

(*March* 1970)

Prefect: PIERRE BRUNON.

President of the General Council: HENRI RINALDO.

Representatives in the National Assembly: GASTON FEUILLARD, LÉOPOLD HÉLÈNE, PAUL LACAVE.

Representatives in the Senate: AMÉDÉ VALEAU, M. GARGAR.

Political Parties: the U.D.R. (Union pour la Défense de la République), the S.F.I.O. (Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière), the Progressives, the P.C.G. (Parti Communiste Guadeloupéen), and the left-wing Fédération de la Gauche démocratique et socialiste (F.G.D.S.) are active.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Basse-Terre (Pres. M. CHAPPERT); two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion: the majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Bishop of Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre Mgr. GÉRARD DE MILLEVILLE, B.P. 50, 97-1 Basse-Terre.

Press: *Le Ralliement:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *Clartés—Progrès Social:* Basse-Terre; *Match:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *L'Etincelle:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *France Antilles* (3 times a week; circ. 20,000): Pointe-à-Pitre.

Office de Radiodiffusion Télévision Française (O.R.T.F.): Région Antilles-Guyane: B.P. 402, Pointe-à-Pitre; 4 hours radio and 3 hours television broadcasts daily; Dir. MARCEL VILLENEUVE.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; frs. = French francs).

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique: 233 Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Pointe-à-Pitre, Faubourg Frébault, B.P. 196.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque des Antilles Françaises: 8 rue Magellan, Paris, France; Pointe-à-Pitre, square de la Banque; Basse Terre, cours Novilios; f. 1853; cap. 9.75m. frs., dep. 110m.; Pres. RENÉ ARNAUD; Man. YVES GOUYÉ.

Banque Antillaise: 21 rue Gambetta, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1915; brs. at Basse-Terre and Marie Galante; cap. 3.5m. frs.; Pres. F. CHERDIEU D'ALEXIS.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; 22 rue Boisneuf, Pointe-à-Pitre; 3 brs.

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Guadeloupe: Pointe-à-Pitre, 5 quai Gatine; Basse-Terre, rue de la République.

Crédit Guadeloupéen: Pointe-à-Pitre, angle rues Boisneuf et Nozières; f. 1926; cap. 5m. frs.; dep. 75m. frs.; br. in Basse-Terre; Pres. and Gen. Man. G. BEUZELIN.

Royal Bank of Canada: 30 rue Frébault, Pointe-à-Pitre.

INSURANCE

Pointe-à-Pitre

Compagnie Antillaise d'Assurances, Société d'Assurance à Forme Mutuelle: 21 rue Gambetta, B.P. 409; f. 1937/1963; Dir.-Gen. F. CHARDIEU D'ALEXIS.

Some thirty of the principal European insurance companies are represented in Pointe-à-Pitre, and another six companies have offices in Basse-Terre.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Pointe-à-Pitre. Pointe-à-Pitre, B.P. 64; Pres. M. JOSEPH BARBOTTEAU.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Basse-Terre: 45 rue du Docteur Cabre, B.P. 17, Basse-Terre; Pres. PIERRE RENAISON; Sec.-Gen. GERMAIN WILLIAM.

Syndicat des Producteurs-Exportateurs de Sucre et de Rhum de la Guadeloupe: 97-1 Baie-Mahault, B.P. 175, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; 7 mems.; Del.-Gen. MAX MARTIN.

Syndicat Professionnel des Planteurs-Exportateurs de Bananes de la Guadeloupe: Basse-Terre.

Union Départementale des Syndicats C.G.T.F.O.: Pointe-à-Pitre; about 800 mems.; Gen.-Sec. CLOTAIRE BERNOS.

Union Départementale de la Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens: Pointe-à-Pitre, 15 rue Victor Hugo; f. 1937; about 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. E. DEMOCRITE.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Pointe-à-Pitre; affiliated to WFTU; about 5,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS LUDGER.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways on Guadeloupe.

ROADS

There are 1,924 km. of roads in Guadeloupe of which 323 km. are Routes Nationales.

SHIPPING

Alcoa Steamship Co.: Pointe-à-Pitre, 6 quai de Lesseps.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: Pointe-à-Pitre; services to France, Martinique and New Caledonia.

Compagnie Fabre des Transports Maritimes: Point-à-Pitre and Basse-Terre.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: Pointe-à-Pitre, quai Lefèvre; ag. at Basse-Terre; services to France, British West Indies and Venezuela.

Régie Départementale du Service Maritime: Sous-Préfecture, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1951; Dir. EDOUARD M. E. BOTINO; services between Guadeloupe and Dependencies, Dominica and Martinique.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air-France: B.P. 372, blvd. Legitimus, Pointe-à-Pitre; agency at Basse-Terre; services to France, U.S.A., the Caribbean, Venezuela, Colombia, Portugal, Ecuador, Chile and Peru.

Air Antilles: Raizet International Airport; scheduled service between Guadeloupe and Dependencies; air charter to all the islands of the Caribbean.

Services are also provided by B.W.I.A., K.L.M., L.I.A.T. and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme: place de la Victoire, Pointe-à-Pitre; Man. ROGER FORTUNE.

Bureau du Developpement Touristique: Hôtel de la Préfecture, Basse-Terre; Man. MAX VINCENT.

Syndicats d'Initiative: de la Guadeloupe—quai Ferdinand de Lesseps, Pointe-à-Pitre; de la Basse-Terre—Mairie Basse Terre; de Saint-Martin—Marigot, Saint Martin, F.W.I.

FRENCH GUIANA

French Guiana lies on the coast of South America with Surinam to the west and Brazil to the south and east. Much the largest of the Overseas Departments, it is also the least densely populated. The climate is humid, with a season of heavy rains from April to July and another short rainy season in December and January. The population includes nomadic Indians, Creoles, Africans and Europeans. The capital and main centre of population is Cayenne.

French occupation commenced in the early seventeenth century, and after periods of Dutch and English rule Guiana reverted to France in 1816. She gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on forestry and agriculture; cassava, bananas, maize and other tropical crops are grown for local consumption, while sugar cane is the only cash crop of importance. There are vast timber reserves and important mineral sources, particularly of gold and bauxite. Extractive industries are being developed. France set up one of her principal space research stations at Kourou, following the closure of her Saharan station in Algeria in 1967.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1967): *Area* 90,000 sq. km.; *Population* 44,330, Cayenne (capital) 24,581.

Professional Employment (1966): Agriculture and Forestry 700, Industry and Commerce 3,418, Public Services 2,052.

Agriculture and Forestry (1966): Sugar Cane 5,000 metric tons, Rough Timber 71,388 cubic metres, Sawn Timber 11,662 cubic metres.

Industry (1968 exports—metric tons): Timber 9,589, Shrimps and Prawns 1,692, Rum 73.

Budget (1968): 57,972,896 French francs.

External Trade (1968): *Imports* 257m. frs. (Foodstuffs, Manufactures, Petroleum Products, Cement, Iron and Steel); *Exports:* 17m. frs. (Timber, Rum, Essences); most exports went to the U.S.A., but France supplied over two-thirds of the imports.

Transport (1967): *Shipping:* Freight unloaded 112,876 metric tons, loaded 22,831 metric tons. *Civil Aviation:* Freight carried 308 metric tons; Passengers 18,177. *Roads:* 6,706 vehicles.

Education (1967): Public Primary 219 teachers, 6,561 pupils; Private Primary 63 teachers, 2,191 pupils; Secondary 70 teachers, 1,582 pupils; Technical 40 teachers, 718 students.

GOVERNMENT

(*March* 1970)

Prefect: PAUL BOUTEILLER.

President of the General Council: JULES HARMOIS.

Representative to the National Assembly: H. RIVIEREZ.

Representative to the Senate: ROBERT VIGNON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cayenne

Parti Socialiste Guyanais: 34 rue Voltaire; f. 1956; Leader LÉOPOLD HÉDER.

Union pour la Nouvelle Guyane (U.N.G.): 78 rue Madame Payé; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES GUÉRIL.

Union pour la défense de la République (U.D.R.): 7 rue Franklin Roosevelt; f. 1946; Sec.-Gen. PAUL RULLIER; publ. *L'Union* (monthly).

Union du Peuple Guyanais (U.P.G.): rue René Barthélemy; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES PATIENT.

Mouvement Populaire Guyanais (M.P.G.): Angle rue du 14 Juillet; Sec.-Gen. Senator ROBERT VIGNON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A separate Chamber of the Cour d'Appel of Fort-de-France (Martinique) sits at Cayenne.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics: 80 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic; Bishop of Cayenne Mgr. ALFRED MARIE.

There are some Evangelists, Orthodox Protestants and Seventh Day Adventists.

PRESS AND RADIO

La Presse de Guyane: daily; circ. 1,520.

Office de Radiodiffusion Télévision Française (O.R.T.F.): Région Antilles-Guyane: rue du Dr. Devèze, Cayenne; *Radio-Guyane Inter:* nine hours broadcasting daily, fifteen hours on Sunday; *Téléguyane:* four hours daily.

In 1968 there were 4,000 radio and 2,500 television receivers.

BANKS

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Paris 7e; Cayenne, 8 rue Christophe Colomb; Dir. HENRI TOUSSAINT.

Banque de la Guyane: Cayenne, 2 Place Victor Schoelcher, B.P. 35; f. 1855; Man. PIERRE FRICKER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce de la Guyane: Cayenne; Pres. VICTOR TOUBI.

Jeune Chambre Economique: Cayenne; Pres. HENRI PARFAIT.

Syndicat des Commerçants Détaillants: Cayenne; Pres. M. THÉBIA.

TRADE UNION

Union Départementale des Syndicats C.G.T.: Cayenne; affiliated to WFTU; about 100 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TURENNE RADAMONTHE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in French Guiana.

ROADS

There are 350 km. of Routes Nationales (163 asphalt) and 150 km. of departmental roads (46 asphalt).

SHIPPING

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: 1 Place de Grenoble, B.P. 81, Cayenne.

Société Generale des Transports Maritimes: 1 Place de Grenoble, B.P. 81, Cayenne.

Société Maritime et Industrielle de la Guyane (SOMARIG): Cayenne; f. 1965; coastal and river services; Pres. HENRI CHARDON; Dir. GUY FERSTIN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air-France: three flights a week.

Cruzeiro do Sul: once a week to Brazil.

Transports Aériens Antillo-Guyane (T.A.A.G.): 12 avenue du Général de Gaulle, Cayenne; Dir. HUBERT RAINOUARD.

MARTINIQUE

Martinique is one of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean, with Dominica to the north and St. Lucia to the south. The island is dominated by the volcanic peak of Mont Pelée. The population is of mixed origin, including some descendants of immigrants from the former French Indo-China. The capital is Fort-de-France.

Martinique has been in French occupation since 1635, became an integral part of the Republic in 1790 and gained department status in 1946.

The economy is agricultural, based on sugar cane and tropical fruits. There is extensive emigration to France and to a lesser extent to French Guiana, but there are also many Frenchmen from the mainland in service as civil servants. A number of tax exemptions are designed to encourage industrial and commercial development.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1968): *Area* 1,110 sq. km.; *Population* 327,000, Fort-de-France (capital) 99,000.

Employment (1965): Agriculture 28,000, Fishing 3,000, Industry 11,000, Commerce and Services 22,500, Construction 9,000, Public Services 12,500, Others 9,000.

AGRICULTURE
(1968)

	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)
Sugar	7,800	37,000
Bananas	10,500	215,000
Pineapples, Fresh	1,050	4,500
Pineapple Jam and Juice	—	9,800

Livestock (1968 est.): Cattle 35,000, Pigs 30,000, Sheep 10,000.

Fishing (1968): 4,800 metric tons.

Budget (1968): 287m. French francs.

Aid from France (1968): 386m. French francs.

External Trade (1968): *Imports:* 538m. francs (Foodstuffs, Petroleum products, Fertilizers, Machinery, Cars and Electrical apparatus); *Exports:* 197m. francs (Bananas, Sugar, Rum, Pineapples); trade with France accounts for about 75 per cent of the total.

Roads (1968): Number of vehicles: Cars 28,200, Lorries 10,000, Buses 890, Motor cycles 3,600.

Shipping (1967): Freight entered 433,000 tons; Freight cleared 285,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers 134,000, Freight 2,300 metric tons.

Education (1967—number of pupils): Primary 90,000, First Cycle 19,500, Long-course Secondary 2,500, Short-course Secondary 500.

GOVERNMENT
(*March* 1970)

Prefect: Pierre Béziau.

President of the General Council: François Duval.

Representatives to the National Assembly: Aimé Césaire, Camille Petit, Victor Sable.

Representatives to the Senate: François Duval, Georges Marie-Anne.

Political Parties: Parti Socialiste; S.F.I.O.; U.N.R.; Parti Progressiste Martiniquais (PPM); Union Démocratique Martiniquaise.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Fort-de-France which is the highest court for Martinique and French Guiana (Pres. M. Malignon); one Tribunal de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion: the majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Archbishop of Fort-de-France and St. Pierre Mgr. Henri Marie Varin de la Brunelière; Bishop Mgr. Maurice Marie-Sainte.

PRESS AND RADIO

Fort-de-France

France-Antilles: Place Stalingrad; f. 1964; daily; Dir. Henri Pierre; circ. 25,000 (Martinique edition).

Le Combat: 25 rue de la République.

Le Courrier: 26 rue Victor-Hugo; Dirs. D. de Grandmaison, Auguste Joyau; weekly.

Justice: Carénage; Dir. L. Bissol; weekly.

Les Nouvelles des Antilles: 87 rue Blénac.

La Petite Patrie.

Le Progressiste: monthly.

Le Sportif.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Française: Région Antilles-Guyane: Paris; Martinique: La Clairière, Fort-de-France; transmissions three times a day; Representative M. Reiber (Fort-de-France).

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; frs.=French Francs.)

BANKS

Central Bank

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e, France.

Banque d'Aide Mutuelle: 69 rue Schoelcher, Fort-de-France.

Banque des Antilles Françaises: 8 rue Magellan, Paris, France; 34 rue Lamartine, Fort-de-France; f. 1853; cap. 9.75m. frs., dep. 110m. frs.; Pres. René Arnaud; Man. Yves Gouyé.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 72 ave Duparquet, Fort-de-France.

Banque Ouvriere: Fort-de-France, 30 rue F. Roosevelt.

Crédit Agricole Mutuelle de la Martinique: Fort-de-France, 106 boulevard Général de Gaulle; f. 1950; 9,500 mems.

Crédit Martiniquais: Fort-de-France, rue de la Liberté; cap. 6m. frs.; dep. 147.8m. frs.; Gen. Man. André Garcin.

Crédit Populaire: Fort-de-France, rue Gabriel Péri.

Royal Bank of Canada: 19–21 rue de la Liberté, Fort-de-France.

INSURANCE

Principal companies in Fort-de-France.

La Nationale: Rep. Marcel et Roger Boullanger, boulevard Général de Gaulle, B.P. 185.

La Protectrice: Rep. René Maximin, 51 Ernest Renan.

Le Secours: Rep. M. A. Frenaison, 69 rue Am.-de-Gueydon.

L'Union: Paris; R. de Reynal, rue de la République, B.P. 105.

L'Urbaine et La Seine S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents: Paris; Rep. Société Foncelac, 17 rue Victor Hugo.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Fort-de-France

Bureau de Promotion Industrielle: Prefecture, Fort-de-France.

Chambre de Commerce de Fort-de-France: 53 rue Victor-Hugo; f. 1907; 18 mems.; Pres. Yvon Saint-Yves; Sec.-Gen. C. F. Beauregard; publ. *Bulletin Trimestriel, Informations Flash.*

Chambre Départementale d'Agriculture: 55 rue Isambert, B.P. 432; Pres. Gérard Desportes.

Groupement de Producteurs d'Ananas de la Martinique: B.P. 12, Fort-de-France; f. 1967.

Sicabam Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole Bananière de la Martinique: 33 rue Lamartine; Pres. Marcel Fabre; Dir.-Gen. Pierre Leobon.

Syndicat des Distilleries Agricoles: rue Ernest-Deproge.

Syndicat des Planteurs et Manipulateurs de la Canne: 33, rue Lamartine; Pres. Guy de Pompignan.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum Agricole: Pres. A. Dorn.

Union Départementale des Coopératives agricoles de la Martinique: boulevard Chev.-Ste.-Marthe; Pres. M. Ursulet.

Union Départementale des Syndicats—F.O.: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to ICFTU; about 1,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Frantz Agasta.

Union Départementale des Syndicats Chrétiens: Palais de la Mutualité, La Levée, Martinique; Pres. R. Cecina.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to WFTU; about 4,000 mems.; Sec. Gen. Victor Lamon.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways on Martinique.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,500 km. of roads in Martinique.

Automobile-Club Martiniquais: Fort-de-France, 75 rue Ernest Renan; f. 1935; Pres. José Beuzelin.

SHIPPING

Fort-de-France

Alcoa Steamship Co., Alpine Line, Agdwa Line, Delta Line, Raymond Witcomb Co., Moore MacCormack, Eastern Steamship Co.: c/o Ets. René Cottrell, 48 rue Ernest-Deproge.

Compagnie Générale Transatlanique: P.O.B. 574, route du Lamentin; also represents other passenger and freight lines.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Surinam Navigation Co.: c/o Dormoy-Plissonneau et Cie., 40 rue Ernest-Deproge.

United States Lines, Cie. Navale Guyanaise, Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: c/o Société Martiniquaise de Commerce et de Représentation, 14 rue Ernest-Deproge.

CIVIL AVIATION

Fort-de-France

Air France: B.P. 569; regular services throughout the Caribbean.

Pan American Airways: 21 rue de la Liberté.

A.L.M. (Dutch Antilles Airline), Caribair and L.I.A.T. also serve Martinique.

TOURISM

Fort-de-France

Office du Tourisme: Pavillon du Tourisme, blvd. Alfassa, B.P. 520, 97-2 Fort-de-France.

Syndicat d'Initiative: B.P. 299, Pres. M. R. Rose-Rosette.

Touring-Club de France: route de la Dillon.

RÉUNION

Réunion is an island in the Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar. The population is of mixed origin, including some Muslims of Persian and Arab descent. The capital is Saint-Denis.

First occupied by France in 1642, Réunion gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on sugar cane and rum. Tropical fruits and essences are produced in small quantities.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,510 sq. km. **Population** (1968): 435,000, Saint-Denis (capital) 87,000.

Employment (1969): Agriculture 32,000, Industry 20,000, Commerce 14,700, Administration and services 22,800, Domestic Service 10,500.

Agriculture (1968–69): Sugar 252,737 metric tons, Potatoes 1,500 metric tons, Pure Alcohol 263,400 hl., Vanilla 27 metric tons.

Livestock: Cattle 41,000, Pigs 75,000, Goats 15,000, Sheep 2,600.

Currency: 1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs.

Budget: *Departmental Budget* (1969): 14,440m. CFA; *Aid from France* (central section of FIDOM 1969): 1,427m. CFA; (local section of FIDOM 1969): 462.5m. CFA.

External Trade (1968): *Imports:* 622 million French francs (Foodstuffs, Machinery, Fertilizers, Vehicles); *Exports:* 228 million French francs (Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Essences, Vanilla, Fruit). Three-quarters of trade is with France.

Shipping (1968): Vessels entered 385, Freight entered 491,700 metric tons, Freight cleared 352,100 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1968): Passengers entered 27,354, Passengers cleared 28,821; Freight entered 1,255 metric tons, Freight cleared 221 metric tons; Mail entered 218 metric tons, Mail cleared 74 metric tons.

Education (1968–69): *Primary:* Schools 440, Teachers 3,785, Pupils 119,180; *Secondary:* Schools 10, Teachers 455, Pupils 10,405. There is a teachers training college (500 students) and a university college (625 students).

THE GOVERNMENT

(*March* 1970)

Prefect: PAUL COUSSERAN.

President of the General Council: PIERRE LAGOURGUE.

Representatives to the National Assembly: MICHEL DEBRÉ, JEAN FONTAINE, MARCEL CERNEAU.

Representatives to the Senate: GEORGES REPIQUET, ALFRED ISAUTIER.

Political Parties: Almost all the French parties are represented.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Saint-Denis (Pres. M. DUPERTUYS); two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion: 400,000 of the population are Roman Catholics; Bishop of Saint-Denis S.E. Mgr. GEORGES GUIBERT, 42 rue de Paris, Saint Denis, B.P. 55.

PRESS AND RADIO

Saint-Denis

Croix-Sud: 2 rue de la Source, B.P. 382, Saint-Denis; f. 1924; weekly; Editor R. P. PAYET.

Journal de l'Ile de la Réunion: 42 rue A.-de-Villeneuve, B.P. 98; daily; Dir. HENRI CAZAL.

La Démocratie: 143 rue Maréchal-Leclerc; twice weekly; Dir. L. SALEZ.

La Gazette de l'Ile de la Réunion: weekly.

Le Cri du Peuple: daily.

Tribune: weekly.

Trident: weekly.

Témoignages: 76 rue Maréchal-Leclerc, B.P. 192; f. 1944; daily; Communist; Editor BRUNY PAYET; circ. 5,000.

Hebdo-Bourbon: weekly.

Saint-Pierre

Le Sudiste: rue Lislet Geoffrey; political; weekly.

Radio Réunion: place du Barachois, B.P. 309; Government station administered by Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française; Dir. M. COLONNE; daily services; in 1969 there were 54,000 radio and 14,400 television sets.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Saint-Denis.

Banque de la Réunion: Saint-Denis, 15 rue Jean-Chatel; cap. 200m. fr. C.F.A.; Pres. R. DE LA FORTELLE; Dir.-Gen. A. GOY.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris; Saint-Denis, rue Juliette Dodu.

Caisse d'Epargne et de Prévoyance: 77 rue de Paris, Saint-Denis.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Réunion: rue Maréchal-Leclerc, B.P. 84; f. 1949; Pres. HENRY ISAUTIER; Dir. JEAN DE CAMBIAIRE.

INSURANCE

More than twenty major European insurance companies are represented in Saint-Denis.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Saint-Denis

Bureau de Promotion Industrielle: rue de Nice.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion: B.P. 120; Pres. JACQUES CAILLE.

Jeune Chambre Economique: B.P. 120; f. 1963; 43 mems.; Pres. M. J. M. DUPUIS.

Société de Développement Economique: 22 rue de Paris.

Syndicat des Commerçants: 13 rue Edouard.

Syndicat des Fabricants de Sucre de l'Ile de la Réunion: 46 rue Labourdonnais.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum de l'Ile de la Réunion: 46 rue Labourdonnais.

Syndicat des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment: Résidence des Remparts, 26 rue Ste-Marie.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Rail services ceased in 1962.

ROADS

A Route Nationale runs all round the island, generally following the coast and linking all the main towns. Another Route Nationale crosses the island from south-west to north-east linking Saint-Pierre and Saint-Benoît. Routes Nationales 337 km., Departmental roads 521 km., other roads and tracks 1,850 km.

SHIPPING

Saint-Denis

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: Place de la Préfecture, B.P. 61.

Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire: Résidence du Barachois, P.O.B. 62, St.-Denis.

Scandinavian East Africa Line, Bank Line, Clan Line, Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., K.P.M. Amsterdam and **States Marine Lines:** c/o Sauger et Cie., B.P. 90.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air-France: Angle des Rues de la Victoire et du Mât de Pavillon.

TOURISM

Syndicat d'Initiative Office du Tourisme: rue Rontauny Saint-Denis; Pres. M. VAUTHIER.

Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien: Préfecture.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

COMORO ISLANDS NEW CALEDONIA FRENCH POLYNESIA
FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFAR AND ISSA PEOPLES—
FRENCH SOMALILAND (DJIBOUTI)
SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

The Overseas Territories (Territoires d'Outre-Mer) are integral parts of the French Republic administered by a Governor or Superior Administrator appointed by the French Government, who is the *ex-officio* President of the Council of Government. A Territorial Assembly elected by universal suffrage chooses the Vice-President of the Council. Members of the Council are nominated by the Governor after consultation with the Vice-President. Certain members of the Assembly sit in the National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris.

Director of Overseas Territories: PIERRE BRASSEUR.

COMORO ISLANDS

The Comoro Islands lie between North Madagascar and East Africa.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,236 sq. km. **Population** (1970 estimates): 280,000 (including 1,500 Europeans); Moroni (capital) 15,000.

Agriculture (1968—metric tons); Copra 4,200, Vanilla 140, Coffee 39, Cacao 73; also sisal, perfumes, peppers and spices.

Livestock (1968): Cattle 52,000, Goats 84,000, Sheep 5,600.

Fisheries: Annual catch: 3,000 metric tons approx.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.A.=0.02 French francs.

Budget (1969): 1,096,130 C.F.A.; (1970) 1,232,450 C.F.A.

Aid from France (local section of FIDES): (1969) 500m. CFA.

External Trade (1968): *Imports:* 1,760m. C.F.A. (Rice, Petroleum products, Vehicles); *Exports:* 1,000m. C.F.A. (Vanilla, Essences, Copra). Most trade is with France, U.S.A., Federal Germany and Madagascar.

Roads (1969): 700 km. of officially classified roads, 1,930 motor vehicles.

Education (1969): Primary 13,000 pupils, Secondary 9,000 pupils.

THE GOVERNMENT

(*March* 1970)

High Commissioner: JACQUES MOURADIAN.

Secretary-General: JEAN GRAZIANI.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President: SAÏD MOHAMMED CHEIKH.

Minister of the Interior, Information, Tourism and Muslim Justice: MOHAMMED DAHALANI.

Minister of Equipment: AFANE MOHAMMED.

Minister of the Civil Service and Labour: SALIM BEN ALI.

Minister of Social Affairs: MOHAMMED DJOHAR.

Secretary of State for the Presidency: ABDOU BAKAR NOMANE.

Secretary of State for Finance and Economy: MIKIDACHE ABDOU RAHIM.

Secretary of State for Production: ABDOURRAQUIB OUSSNE.

President of the Territorial Assembly: Prince SAÏD IBRAHIM.

Representatives to the National Assembly: SAÏD IBRAHIM ABDULLAH, MOHAMMED AHMED.

Representative to the Senate: AHMED ABDULLAH ABDERAMANE.

Judicial System: Superior Court of Appeal at Moroni; Courts of First Instance at Mamoutzou and Mutsamudu; also 16 Qadi Courts (Mohammedan law).

Religion: the majority of the population are Muslims.

Radio: Radio Moroni, B.P. 250, Ile Mayotte; 10,200 licences issued; Dir.-Gen. A. DAUMAS.

Finance: Banque de Madagascar et des Comores: 23 ave. Matignon, Paris; Moroni (Grande-Comore).

Trade: Chamber of Commerce at Moroni (Grande-Comore) (Pres. M. FAVETTO).

Transport: There are approximately 800 km. of roads serviceable throughout the year; shipping services run to Madagascar from Moroni.

Tourism: Alliance Touristique de l'Ocean Indian; Moroni; Pres. MOHAMMED DAHALANI.

NEW CALEDONIA

New Caledonia lies in the South Pacific east of Queensland, Australia.

STATISTICS

Area: 19,000 sq. km.; **Population** (March 1969): 100,590 (Melanesians 47,120, Europeans (mainly French) 38,120, Indonesians 4,530, Wallisians 5,980, Polynesians 3,350, Vietnamese 1,490); Nouméa (capital) 41,853.

Employment (1968): Commerce 3,659, Public and Semi-Public Sector (n.e.s.) 3,375, Metallurgy 2,952, Building 1,995, Mines 2,334, Transport (regularly employed) 1,417, Domestic Servants 1,557, Other Industries 1,708, Professions 938, Agriculture, Forestry and Stock-breeding 675 salaried employees and 259 employers.

Agriculture (1968—metric tons): Maize 900, Potatoes 1,200, Vegetables 2,200, Fruit 2,200, Copra 3,104, Coffee 870, Sweet Potatoes 2,500, Yams 10,000, Taro 2,500, Manioc 4,000, Bananas 3,000, Sunflower 20, Wheat 86, Sorghum 80, Citrus Fruits 3,000.

Livestock (1968): Cattle 112,172, Sheep and Goats 18,047, Pigs 21,953, Horses 10,434, Poultry 12,000.

Mining and Metallurgy (1968—metric tons): Nickel Ore 5,200,000, Iron Ore 172,046, Chrome Ore (Giobertite) 664, Jade 74 kgs., Nickel Matte 14,893, Ferro Nickel 22,455.

Currency: 1 C.F.P. (Colonial Pacific franc) = 0.055 French francs.

Budget (1970 est.): 4,750,000,000 C.F.P.

Aid from France: State Budget (1968) 2,834,170,000 C.F.P.; Local section of FIDES (1969) 163,600,000 C.F.P.; General section of FIDES (1969) 95,795,090 C.F.P.

External Trade (1968—million) C.F.P.): *Imports:* 8,350.4; *Exports:* 10,163.8 (Nickel 3,161.3, Iron 43.4, Nickel Castings 4,234.3, Nickel Matte 2,590.5, Others 56.7).

Roads (1967): Motor Vehicles 23,574, Motor Cycles 5,580, Tractors 398.

Shipping (1968): Vessels entered 550, Freight entered 956,246 metric tons, Freight cleared 2,593,460 metric tons, Passenger arrivals 1,854, Departures 1,535.

Civil Aviation (1968): Passenger arrivals 33,913, Departures 32,561, Freight entered 1,391.5 metric tons, Freight cleared 198.8 metric tons, Postal Traffic 165,045 kgs.

THE GOVERNMENT

(*March* 1970)

High Commissioner: Louis Verger.

Secretary-General: P. Lenquette.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President: Jean Risterucci.

Members: Arnold Daly, Pierre Gomez, Eugène Téninon Ayawa, François Kapéou Neoere, André Vache.

Representative to the National Assembly: Rock Pidjot.

Representative to the Senate: Henri Lafleur.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: Jean Guillard.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

President: A. Ohlen.

General Election
(1966)

Party	Seats
Union Calédonienne	22
Entente (U.N.R. and Rassemblement Calédonien)	10
Calédonie Nouvelle	2
Union des Patentés et propriétaires fonciers	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Calédonienne: Leader Rock Pidjot.

U.N.R. (*Union pour la Nouvelle République*): Leaders Georges Chatenay, René Henin.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Nouméa; First Pres. M. Herisson; Procureur Général M. Remmy.

Tribunal of First Instance: Nouméa; Pres. M. Trani; Procureur de la République M. Prost.

RELIGION

The population is Christian, Roman Catholics comprising some 63 per cent.

Roman Catholicism: In the Vicariate Apostolic of New Caledonia there are approximately 600 religious personnel. Archbishop of Nouméa, Mgr. Pierre Martin.

Protestantism: There are about 150 centres with a total personnel of some 200.

PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

L'Avenir Calédonien: Nouméa.

Bulletin du Commerce: B.P. 39, Nouméa; f. 1899; Dir. Gérard la Courrege.

Le Cagou: Nouméa.

Le Drapeau: Nouméa.

France-Australe: B.P. 25, Nouméa; f. 1889; daily; Dir.-Gen. Michel Gerard; circ. 5,500.

Horizons Calédoniens: Nouméa.

Journal Calédonien: 32 Rue Colnett, B.P. 831, Nouméa.

Semeur Calédonien: B.P. 170 Nouméa; f. 1954; weekly; circ. 3,000.

Sud Pacific: B.P. 25, Nouméa; f. 1958; daily, Dir.-Gen. Michel Gerard; circ. 3,300.

Radio Nouméa, Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française, B.P. 327, Nouméa; Government station; daily programmes in French; 15,000 listeners in 1967; Dir. R. le Leizour.

Télé Nouméa: O.R.T.F., B.P. 327, Nouméa; 6,500 television sets in 1969.

BANK

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 boulevard Haussmann, Paris; Rue de Verdun, B.P. 32, Nouméa; Central Bank.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce: B.P. 10, Nouméa; f. 1880; 12 members; Pres. JEAN CHALIER; Vice-Pres. ROGER LAROQUE; Sec. Treas. ERNEST BARRAU; publs. *Bulletin* (monthly); *Annuaire* (yearly).

Chambre d'Agriculture: B.P. 111, Nouméa; f. 1909; 12 mems.; Pres. M. BORDES.

TRADE UNIONS

Fédération Patronale de Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances: 16 rue d'Austerlitz, B.P. 466, Nouméa; f. 1936; groups the leading companies of New Caledonia for the defence of professional interests, co-ordination, documentation and research in socio-economic fields; Sec.-Gen. M. DEMENE.

Syndicat des Ouvriers et Employés de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. DRAYTON.

Union des Syndicats Autonomes: Sec.-Gen. M. FABRE.

Syndicat des Fonctionnaires, Agents et Ouvriers des Services Publics: Sec.-Gen. M. KOLHEN.

Fédération des Syndicats des Mines Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. BENETEAU.

Syndicat National des Cadres et Similaires de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. DARBON.

Syndicat des Travailleurs d'Outre-Mer: Sec.-Gen. M. BASTIEN.

TRANSPORT

Roads: there are a total of 4,671 km. of roads in New Caledonia, of which 296 are bitumen-surfaced, 1,882 stone-surfaced and 2,493 tracks.

Shipping: services are maintained by the *Pacific Island Transport Line* to Tahiti and San Francisco, *Messageries Maritimes* to Tahiti and thence to Europe by the Panama Canal, and to Australia and thence to Europe by the Red Sea and Suez Canal, *Ned Lloyd Lines* to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and *Daima Navigation* to Japan and the Pacific Islands.

Civil Aviation: *U.T.A.* maintains services to France, via Sydney, Singapore, Colombo, Athens; via Tahiti and Los Angeles; to Sydney; to Auckland; to Nandi, Fiji. *Qantas* maintains a service to Sydney from Nouméa. *Air New Zealand* maintains a service to Auckland. *Pan Am* maintains a service to the U.S.A. via Honolulu and to Australia. *Transpac* and *Air Caledonie* run internal flights.

EDUCATION

(1968)

Primary: 255 schools, 23,933 pupils; Secondary: 17 schools, 3,448 pupils; Technical: 4 schools. 1,180 pupils.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

Centre ORSTOM de Nouméa: B.P. 4, Nouméa; research in geology, pedology, hydrology, agronomy, botany, agricultural entomology, phytopathology, physical and biological oceanography, geophysics; Dir. JEAN PIERRE TONNIER.

Société des Etudes Mélanésiennes: Nouméa.

LIBRARIES

Bibliothèque Bernheim: B.P. 7, Nouméa; f. 1905; 24,000 vols.; Librarian PAUL IDOUX.

South Pacific Commission Library: South Pacific Commission H.Q., B.P. 9, Nouméa; reference library on health, and economic and social development in S. Pacific; 16,000 vols.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

An Overseas Territory since 1958, French Polynesia consists of the following South Pacific Islands: Iles du Vent (the chief of which is Tahiti), Iles Sous le Vent (which with the Iles du Vent constitute the Society Archipelago), Tuamotu-Gambier Archipelago, Austral Islands, Marquesas Archipelago. The islands cover a wide area lying about two-thirds of the way from the Panama Canal to New Zealand.

STATISTICS

Area: 3,750 sq. km. **Population** (1967): 98,315 (Native 70,000, Asiatic 8,000, European 2,000); Papeete (capital) 22,278.

Agriculture (principal crops 1966): Copra 21,103 metric tons, Coffee 172 metric tons, Vanilla 132 metric tons, Citrus Fruits 1,233 metric tons.

Livestock (1966 estimates): Cattle 10,000, Sheep and Goats 5,000, Horses 3,600, Pigs 15,500.

Fishing (1966): Lagoon 948 metric tons, Deep-sea 627 metric tons.

Mining (1966): Phosphates (exports) 318,620 metric tons. The mine closed in November 1966.

Industry (1966): Mother of Pearl 100 metric tons, Beer 64,000 hl.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.P. = 0.05 French francs.

Budget (1967): 2,332m. C.F.P.; (1968) 3,072m. C.F.P.

Aid from France (FIDES 1966–70): Local section 1,535 million francs C.F.P., General section 292 million francs C.F.P.

External Trade (1967): *Imports:* 10,229m. francs C.F.P. (Cereals, Petroleum Products, Metal Manufactures); *Exports:* 1,184m. francs C.F.P. (Copra, Vanilla, Mother of Pearl, Coffee, Citrus Fruits). Most trade is with France, New Zealand, U.S.A. and Japan.

Tourism: (1966) 16,200 visitors; expenditure 734m. francs C.F.P.; (1967) 23,574 visitors.

Shipping (1966): Vessels entered 218, Freight entered 360,371 metric tons, Freight cleared 37,138 metric tons. Passengers entered 1,586, Passengers cleared 1,814.

Civil Aviation (1966, International): Passengers 59,937, Freight entered 133.1 metric tons, cleared 166.0 metric tons.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: PIERRE ANGELI.

Secrétaire-Générale: ROBERT LANGLOIS.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

Elected by Territory Assembly.

President: The GOVERNOR.

Councillors: LÉON ASSAUD, ANDRÉ LORFÈVRE, JEAN JUVENTIN, JACQUES LAUREY, ROMUALD ALAIN.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

Elected every five years on the basis of universal suffrage.

President of the Territorial Assembly: JEAN MILLAUD.

ELECTIONS
(*September* 1967)

PARTY	SEATS
Te Ea Api	10
U.T.-U.N.R.	7
Pupu Here Aia	7
U.T.D.	3
Independents	3

Representative to the National Assembly: FRANCIS SANFORD.

Representative to the Senate: ALFRED POROI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Tahitienne-Union pour la Nouvelle République (U.T.-U.N.R.): Papeete, 103 Rue Bréa; f. 1958; Pres. RUDY BAMBRIDGE.

Union Tahitienne Démocratique (U.T.D.): 1 Avenue Clémenceau, Papeete, B.P. 616; f. 1956; Pres. ALFRED POROI.

Pupu Here Aia: Papeete; f. 1965; 7–8,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN TEARIKI.

Te Ea Api: Papeete; Leader FRANCIS SANFORD.

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, Tribunal de Première Instance, Juge de Paix at Papeete, Tribunal Mixte de Commerce, Tribunal du Travail; Section of the Tribunal de Première Instance at Uturoa; Procureur attached to the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel and Head of Judicial Service R. BONNEAU; Pres. Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel A. RELINGER.

Religion: 55 per cent of the population are Protestants, 30 per cent Roman Catholics, and there are small animist and Buddhist minorities. The Protestant missions comprise 79 societies and about 45,000 adherents (Pres. Conseil Supérieur des Eglises Tahitiennes Pastor RAAPOTO). Roman Catholics number about 25,000 (Archbishop of Tahiti Mgr. PAUL MAZÉ). There are also Sanito, Mormon and Adventist missions with about 4,000 adherents in all.

PRESS AND RADIO

Papeete

Le Journal de Tahiti: rue des Remparts, B.P. 600; f. 1962; daily; Dir. MICHEL LEFEVRE; largest circulation in French Polynesia.

Les Nouvelles: B.P. 629; f. 1956; daily; Dir. R. BRISSAUD.

La Dépêche de Tahiti: Société Polynésienne de Presse, B.P. 50; f. 1964; daily; Dir. PHILIPPE MAZELLIER.

Le Canard Tahitien: rue Clapier; satirical weekly; Dir. Mme LIENARDS.

Reef: B.P. 966; f. 1966; bi-monthly; English; general and tourist information; circ. 10,000; Editor BOB DIXON.

Sports Tahiti: rue des Ramparts, B.P. 600; f. 1969; twice weekly; Editor HENRY BOUQUET.

Tahiti Bulletin: rue des Ramparts; B.P. 600; daily; English; Editor JIM BOYACK.

Tahiti—Echoes of Polynesia: B.P. 83; monthly; English; Editor BUZZ MILLER.

Tahiti Soir: rue des Ramparts, B.P. 600; f. 1970; evening; Editor JEAN-CLAUDE CELHAY.

Radio-Tahiti: 410 rue Dumont d'Urville, Papeete; f. 1951; office of Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française; daily programmes in French and Tahitian; Dir. JEAN SUHAS.

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris; Papeete, rue Général de Gaulle; Central Bank.

Société de Crédit et de Développement de l'Océanie (SOCREDO): B.P. 130, Papeete; f. 1959; Pres. R. QUESNOT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Papeete

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Polynésie: B.P. 118; f. 1880; 18 mems.; Pres. ROBERT HERVÉ; Sec.-Gen. A. ARNOULD; publ. *Revue Mensuelle* (monthly.)

Chambre d'Agriculture et d'Elevage: B.P. 626, Papeete (Tahiti); f. 1886; 10 mems.; Pres. HUGH LAUHLIN.

Union Territoriale des Syndicats de la Confédération Générale du Travail "Force Ouvrière": Sec.-Gen. W. BREDIN.

Centrale des Travailleurs Chrétiens du Pacifique: B.P. 333; f. 1946; Pres. CHRISTIAN BODIN; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-BAPTISTE VERNIER.

Syndicat Autonome des Fonctionnaires Indépendants: f. 1948; Sec.-Gen. Mlle A. LAGARDE.

Syndicat des Eleveurs de Bovins: B.P. 1325; f. 1951; 80 mems.; Pres. SYLVAIN MILLAUD.

Syndicat des Armateurs: Pres. A. BLOUIN.

Union Patronale: B.P. 317; f. 1948.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 215 km. of bitumen-surfaced and 368 km. of stone-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

Papeete

Agence Tahiti Poroï: B.P. 83; telegraph: Poroï; f. 1958; commission agents, exporters and importers; Dir. ROBERT WAN.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: P.O.B. 96, Papeete-Tahiti; services to Marseilles via the Panama Canal and to New Caledonia and Australia and thence to Europe; agents for Cogedar Line, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Farrell Lines, Holland America Line, Lloyd Triestino, Norwegian America Line, Shaw Savill Line, Sitmar Line.

Matson Line: Pacific tours.

Pacific Islands Transport Line: Agents: Agence Maritime Internationale Tahiti, B.P. 274, Papeete-Tahiti; services every six weeks to Pago Pago, Apia, Suva, Nouméa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver.

New Zealand Shipping Co.

Nederland Line.

Norwegian American Lines.

Sitmar Line: represented by Cie. des Messageries Maritimes, P.O.B. 96, Papeete-Tahiti.

CIVIL AVIATION

Papeete

Air Polynesie-Réseau Aérien Interinsulaire (R.A.I.): Quai Bir-Hackeim, B.P. 314; inter-islands services; general agent for Canadian Pacific, Japan Air Lines, T.W.A. and Air France.

Four international airlines serve Tahiti: Air New Zealand, Pan American Airways Inc., Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., Union des Transports Aériens.

EDUCATION

(1969)

Primary: 158 schools, 24,984 pupils; Secondary: 15 schools, 5,645 pupils; Technical: 2 schools, 550 students

LEARNED SOCIETIES

Centre ORSTOM de Papeete: B.P. 529, Papeete: geophysics, climatological station, entomology, economics, sociology, geography, ethnology, muscology, linguistics; Dir. H. LAVONDES.

Société d'Etudes Océaniennes: Papeete, rue Bréa; museum; Pres. H. JAQUIER.

Institut de Recherches Medicales: Papeete, rue des Poilus Tahitiens; Dir. Dr. MASSAL.

Institut de Recherches Medicales Louis Malardé: Papeete, rue des Poilus Tahitiens; Dir. Dr. SAUGRAIN.

Institut de Recherches pour les Huiles et Oléagineux: Tuamotu.

MUSEUM

Musée Paul Gauguin: Tahiti; f. 1965; the museum includes the hut where Gauguin lived, reproductions of his works, and a library.

COLLEGE

College d'Enseignement Technique: Papeete; depts. of carpentry, general engineering, mechanical engineering, electricity and masonry.

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFAR AND ISSA PEOPLES—FRENCH SOMALILAND (DJIBOUTI)

French Somaliland is in East Africa at the head of the Gulf of Aden.

STATISTICS

Area: 23,000 sq. km. **Population** (1969 estimate): 125,000, Djibouti 41,000. Other main towns Tadjoura, Dikhil, Ali Sabieh, Obock.

Agriculture: There is little cultivated land. *Livestock* (estimates): 10,000 Cattle, 80,000 Sheep, 600,000 Goats, 6,000 Asses, 2,000 Camels.

Fishing: About 700 tons of sea fish annually.

Currency: 1 franc Djibouti=0.025 French francs; U.S. $1=214.392 francs Djibouti; £1 sterling=514 francs Djibouti. The Djibouti franc did not follow the French devaluation of August 1969.

Budget (1968): 2,177 million francs Djibouti, (1969) 2,445 million francs.

French Aid: This amounted to 28.8 million French francs in the 1961–68 period.

External Trade: (1967—million Djibouti francs): Exports 706 (593 to France); Imports 6,713 (France 2,830, other EEC countries 712, U.K. 523).

Shipping: Traffic has fallen heavily since the closing of the Suez Canal in June 1967.

Education (1968): Primary—4,778 pupils in 19 public schools and 7 private schools; Secondary—604 pupils in 3 schools; Technical—203 students in 2 colleges.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Territory is administered by a Governmental Council of from six to twelve Ministers, presided over by a Chairman who will be the Head of State. These Ministers are elected by the Territorial Assembly and have the right to pass legislation affecting the administration of the Territory. The Territorial Assembly consists of 32 members, elected by direct universal suffrage. One Deputy and one Senator are elected to the National Assembly and the Senate in Paris. The French High Commissioner has responsibility for foreign policy, defence, currency, credit, citizenship and law other than traditional civil law. The Territory is divided into four administrative areas: Djibouti, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh and Tadjoura (including the sub-district of Obock).

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: DOMINIQUE PONCHARDIER.
Secretary-General: JEAN MAURICE COMTE.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

(*March* 1970)

President, Minister of Public Works and the Port: ALI AREF BOURHAN.
Minister of Home Affairs: AHMED DINI AHMED.
Minister of Finance and Planning: LUCIEN VETILLARD.
Minister of Labour: ABDI DEMBIL EGUAL.
Minister of Public Offices: OMAR FARAH ILTIREH.
Minister of Education, Sport and Youth: OMAR MUHAMMAD KAMIL.
Minister of Economic Affairs: HASSAN MUHAMMAD MOYALE.
Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: CHELEM DAOUD CHEHEM.
Minister of Information and Tourism: DJIBRIL HASSAN REALEH.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(*Elections November* 1968)

Regroupement Démocratique Afar . . .	26 seats
Union des Peuples Africaines . . .	6 seats
	32 seats

President of the Territorial Assembly: M. CASTEL.

Representative to the National Assembly: ABDUL KADER MOUSSA ALI.
Representative to the Senate: HAMADOU BARKAT GOURAT;

POLITICAL PARTIES

Regroupement Démocratique Afar: Djibouti; ruling party; Pres. ALI AREF BOURHAN.
Union des Peuples Africaines: Djibouti; Pres. HASSAN GOULED.
Democratic Union Party: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; exiled Afar Party.
Djibouti Liberation Movement: Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Afar party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, a Tribunal de Première Instance and a Justice de Paix. Criminal cases come under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, which is the only criminal court. Civil matters come under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal de Première Instance and the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel in cases affecting Europeans and other French citizens. Cases involving native customary law are heard by a Qadi, who has conciliatory functions, and by Tribunals of the 1st and 2nd degree.

President of the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel: M. GESLIN.
President of the Tribunal de Première Instance: G. JEANSON
General Attorney: M. MACÉ.

RELIGION

Islam: almost the entire native population are Muslims; Qadi of Djibouti SAYED ALI ABOUBAKER ASSAKAF.

Roman Catholics: Secretariat of the Bishopric, B.P. 94. Djibouti; there are about 7,500 Roman Catholics; Bishop of Djibouti Mgr. BERNARDIN HENRI HOFFMANN.

Protestants: Église Évangelique Française à l'Extérieure: ave de la République, B.P. 416, Djibouti; f. 1957; 400 mems.; Pasteur ROGER MULLER; publ. *Echos Protestants de la Mer Rouge* (quarterly).

Orthodox: there are about 350 Greek Orthodox; Archimandrite STAVROS GEORGANAS.

PRESS AND RADIO

Carrefour Africain: Djibouti, B.P. 393; bi-monthly; published by the Roman Catholic mission; circ. 500.

Journal Officiel: B.P. 268; twice a month.

Le Réveil de Djibouti: Djibouti, B.P. 38; weekly; published by the Information Service, Ministry of the Interior; circ. 1,850–2,000; Dir. J. P. POINSOT.

Radio-Djibouti: B.P. 97, Djibouti; administered by Office de la Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française; daily programmes in French, Somali, Afar and Arabic; 21 hours radio, and 2½ hours television per day; Dir. J. FRANCO. There were 7,000 radio sets in 1970.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Trésorerie du Territoire Français des Issas: B.P. 19, place Albert Bernard, Djibouti.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 boulevard Haussmann, Paris; Djibouti, place Lagarde, B.P. 88.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): Head Office, 7 place Vendôme, Paris; Djibouti, place Lagarde, B.P. 99.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, S.C.: Addis Ababa; P.O. Box No. 187, Djibouti.

INSURANCE

Some ten European insurance companies maintain agencies in Djibouti.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 84, Djibouti; f. 1912; 14 mems.; Pres. SAID ALI COUBÈCHE; Sec. MOHAMMED DJAMA ELABE; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Djibouti.*

Union Syndicale Interprofessionelle des Entreprises de la Côte Française des Somalis: Pres. M. BALLARD.

Association Professionelle des Banques: Pres. M. JACQUES RININO.

Union des Syndicats Indépendants Autochtones: Sec. ABDULLAHI AMIR.

Syndicat Autonome des Cheminots: Sec. M. FOND.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopien: Addis Ababa, P.O.B. 1051; f. 1908; 781 km. of track, linking Djibouti with Addis Ababa; metre gauge; Pres. Lidj ENDALKACHEW MAKONNEN.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,875 km. of roads, of which 75 km. are bitumen-surfaced, including the 40-km. road from Djibouti to Arta. Of the remaining 1,800 km., 800 km. are serviceable throughout the year, the rest only during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Djibouti

Aden Coasters Ltd.: rue Marchand, B.P. 125; Gen. Man. I. FERMON.

Compagnie d'Armement Maritime: 1 rue de Paris.

Compagnie Maritime de l'Afrique Orientale: rue du Port, B.P. 89; agents for Achille Onorato, Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Ellerman Lines, Kerk Line, Netherlands Lloyd Line, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire, Rotterdamsche Lloyd, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Svenska Ostasiatiska Kt., Worms et Cie. and Zim Israel Navigation Co., Gen. Agent M. POUPEAU.

Cie. Maritime (Est Africaine) Ltd.: Agents for Hellenic Lines Ltd., A. Halcoussis & Co., International Navigotion, Heinrich C. Horn; Dir. G. EFTHIMIATOS.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: place Lagarde, B.P. 182; agents for Cie. Maritime Belge, Société Navale Caennaise, Cie. Auxiliaire de Navigation, Cie. Africaine d'Armement, Cie. Générale Transatlantique, Mitsui OSK Lines; also general agents for Air France and Air Madagascar; Manager B. DE MONTVALON.

Cowasjee, Dinshaw and Bros.: B.P. 102; f. 1855; agents for British Telegraph and United China Shipping Agencies; Administrator HATHADARU BHAVNAGRI.

French Somaliland Shipping Co.: boulevard de la République, B.P. 15; agents for Deutsche Ostafrika Linie, Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Immediate Transport Co. (Aden), Norddeutscher Lloyd and Società d'Armamento Gestioni Navali; Dir. M. COUNINIS.

Gellatly Hankey et Cie. (Djibouti) S.A.: rue de Genève, B.P. 81; agents for American President Line, Blue Funnel Line, Bibby Line, Hoegh Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. Henderson, Peninsular and Orient, Yugoslav Line, B.I. Steam Navigation, Maersk Lines, Waterman Lines, National Shipping Corpn.; Dir. G. W. JOHN.

J. J. Kothari & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 171, place Lagarde; agents for Fratelli d'Annico, Shipping Corporation of India, Mogul Line, United Arab Maritime, Sudan Shipping Line and several other lines; Dir. R. J. KOTHARI, S. J. KOTHARI, J. J. KOTHARI.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd.: blvd. de la République, B.P. 85; agents for Clan Line, Fearnley and Eger, Harrison Line, Iraqi Maritime Transport Co., and other shipping and trading companies; Dir. G. MARTIRE.

Société d'Armement et de Manutention de la Mer Rouge (SAMER): B.P. 10; agents for Pacific International Line, Cunard Brocklebank, Glen Line, Wilhelm Wilhelmsen Co., Pakistan Shipping Co., Halal Shipping Co., Aktiebolaget Svenska Östasiatiska Kompaniet, Adafar Yemenite Line and about 15 others; Chair A. E. BESSE; Man. H. SMERTNIK.

Société Maritime L. Savon et Riès: ave. St. Laurent du Var, B.P. 125; agents for Blue Star Line, Port Line, Svedel Line, Concordia Line, Lloyd Triestino, Louis Dreyfus, Polish Ocean Lines, Isthmian Lines and D.D.G. Hansa; Dir. H. A. JONES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Djibouti

Air Djibouti: B.P. 505; f. 1963; internal flights and services to Aden, Ethiopia and Yemen; agents for BASCO (Aden) and Yemen Airlines; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Cdt. B. ASTRAUD DE ROBIGLIO; Mans. M. J. BRAXMEYER, J. BONNEAU.

Air France and Ethiopian Airlines also serve Djibouti.

SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON

The islands of St.-Pierre et Miquelon lie close to the south coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

STATISTICS

Area: 242 sq. km. **Population:** (1969) 5,225; Saint-Pierre 4,362, Miquelon 628.

Agriculture: Vegetables are grown and some cattle, sheep and pigs are kept, both for local consumption.

Fishing: Annual catch about 9,000 tons. Fish processing is the only industry of consequence, and fish products are the main exports.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.A.=0.02 French francs.

Budget (1968): 629m. frs. C.F.A., (1969) 659m. frs. C.F.A.

French Aid: In the 1961–68 period this amounted to 22.6 million French francs.

External Trade: (1967 millions C.F.A.): *Imports:* 1,918 (Fuel, meat, clothing, electrical and other machinery); *Exports:* 335 (Fish, Marine Equipment). Most trade is with Canada, France and U.S.A.

Transport: There are about 500 motor vehicles, a small airfield and a boat service to Canada.

Education: (1968) Primary: 9 schools, 1,155 pupils; Secondary: 3 schools, 235 pupils; Technical: 6 schools, 142 pupils.

THE GOVERNMENT

(1969)

Governor: JEAN-JACQUES BUGGIA.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the service chiefs and 2 members appointed by the Minister of Overseas Territories.

President of the General Council: ALBERT PEN.

Vice-Presidents: MM. ANDRÉ TILLY and EUGENE COUEPEL.

The General Council is composed of 14 members, and the President and Vice-Presidents.

Representative to the National Assembly: JACQUES VENDROUX.

Representative to the Senate: ALBERT PEN.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: FERDINAND LOUIS LEGASSE.

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel at Saint-Pierre (Pres. M. GASTINEL); one Tribunal de Première Instance.

Religion: The population is Roman Catholic, with 40 religious personnel.

Press: *Journal Officiel* published by the Government Printer; f. 1886; fortnightly.

Radio: Radio Saint-Pierre, a Government station, broadcasts about 56 hours a week; Dir. C. BALLON.

Banks: Banque des Iles de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Saint-Pierre; cap. 25m. Francs, dep. 825m. Francs; Man. G. ROULET.

Crédit Saint-Pierrais: Man. J. BEME.

Insurance: *Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:* London; Rep. American House, Saint-Pierre; *Compagnie d'Assurances Générales:* Paris; Rep. G. Paturel, B.P. 87, Saint-Pierre.

Trade: Chambre de Commerce, Saint-Pierre; Pres. L. E. HARDY; Société de Pêche et de Congélation: St. Pierre; f. 1952.

Transport: *Shipping:* C.O.M.A.T. and La Compagnie Fabre. Packet boats run to Halifax, Sydney and Louisbourg in Canada. *Civil Aviation:* Air St.-Pierre connects the territory with Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Tourism: Syndicat d'Initiative; f. 1959.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

Situated in the South Pacific between Fiji and Western Samoa, 2,000 km. north-east of New Caledonia.

A French Protectorate since 1888, the Islands chose by referendum in December 1959 to become an Overseas Territory. In July 1961 they were granted this status.

Area (sq. km.): Wallis Island 95, Futuna Island and Alofi Island 115, total of all islands 274.

Population: 11,000: Wallis Island 7,000 (chief town Mata-Utu), Futuna Island 2,900; Alofi Island uninhabited; 5,000 Wallisians and Futunians live on New Caledonia and New Hebrides.

Agriculture: the principal export crop is copra. Yams, taros, bananas and arrowroot and other food crops are also cultivated.

Budget (1969): 50,081,763 C.F.P.

External Trade (1967): *Imports:* 47.4 million C.F.P.; *Exports:* 150 tons of copra.

Government: Senior Administrator: JACQUES BACH; President of Territorial Assembly: SOSEFO MAKAPE; Representative to National Assembly: BENJAMIN BRIAL; Representative to Senate: HENRY LOSTE.

Religion: The entire population is Catholic; Bishop of Wallis and Futuna Mgr. MICHEL DARMANCIER (Lano).

Aviation: *Union des Transports Aériens (U.T.A.):* Wallis Island; monthly service to Nouméa. *Air Pacific:* service to Fiji.

Shipping: Services to Nouméa, Suva, Port Vila, and Santo.

FRENCH AUSTRAL LANDS

The French Austral and Antarctic Lands (Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises) rank as an Overseas Territory but are administered under a special statute. Adélie Land is a narrow segment of the Antarctic mainland. The Kerguelen and Crozet Archipelagos, Saint-Paul and New Amsterdam lie in the Southern Indian Ocean.

Area (sq. km.): Kerguelen Archipelago 7,000, Crozet Archipelago 500, New Amsterdam Island 60, St. Paul Island 7, Adélie Land (Antarctica) 500,000.

Population (the population fluctuates according to season, being higher in the summer; the figures given are approximate): Kerguelen Archipelago, Port-aux-Français 80; New Amsterdam Island at La Roche-Godon 35; Adélie Land temporary bases at Dumont d'Urville 27; the Crozet Archipelago at Alfred-Faure 20; St. Paul Island is uninhabited.

Production: *New Amsterdam:* Société Anonyme de Pêche Malgache et Réunionnaise (SAP-MER): produces small quantities of lobster-tails for export.

Budget: Balanced at 20m. francs approx. annually.

External Trade (metric tons): *Imports:* 3,200 (including Food 400, Fuel 100, Technical Equipment 900, Scientific Equipment 500), 2,700 from France and 30 from Madagascar; Exports consist mainly of lobster and other fish going to France and Réunion.

Government: Superior Administrator PIERRE ROLLAND.

Consultative Council: composed of 7 members appointed by the Ministries of National Defence, the Community, Education, Air, Merchant Marine and two scientists. The President and Secretary are elected annually. There is a Central Administration in Paris.

Transport: *Shipping:* Charter vessels call at Kerguelen, New Amsterdam, Adélie Land and Crozet.

Research Stations: There are meteorological stations and geophysical research stations on Kerguelen, New Amsterdam, Adélie Land and Crozet.

GABON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Gabon is an equatorial country on the west coast of Africa with Cameroon to the north and the Congo (Brazzaville) to the south and east. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 79°F (26°C) and an annual rainfall of 98 inches. The official language is French but Bantu dialects are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Most of the others follow animist beliefs. The flag consists of horizontal green, gold and blue stripes. The capital is Libreville.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Gabon gained internal autonomy in 1957. In 1958 it joined the French Community and attained independence in August 1960. Gabon is a member of the Conference of Heads of State of Equatorial Africa. French intervention under a defence treaty assisted in suppressing a military coup against the Government in February 1964. A general election was held in mid-April 1964. The first President, Léon M'ba, died in November 1967 and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Albert Bongo.

Government

The Constitution of 1967 vests executive power in the President and a Council of Ministers appointed by him. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 47 Deputies elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. The country is divided into 9 administrative regions, each under a Prefect.

Defence

Cadres have been formed with a view to building up an Army, Navy and Air Force. A Treaty of Military Assistance is in force with France.

Economic Affairs

Although timber production has declined over the last five years forestry is still the main industry. Mineral production has been rising steadily. Crude oil production, already fifth highest in Africa, is expected to increase substantially in the future as the result of new discoveries. The manganese deposits at Moanda in the south form one of the world's richest sources. There have also been recent discoveries of major iron ore deposits at Mékambo in the north-east. Other minerals produced are uranium and gold, and an oil refinery for the five states of the UDEAC is being built at Port-Gentil. Agricultural products include palm oil, coffee, cocoa and rice. There is fishing in the lagoons, rivers and lakes. A Five-Year Plan, 1966–70, provided for the investment of about £37 million, mainly to develop natural resources. Gabon is an associate member of the European Economic Community (EEC), and a member of the Central African Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC), and the Afro-Malagasy Joint Organization (OCAM).

Transport and Communications

There is a 47-mile cableway and a 184-mile railroad linking the manganese mines at Moanda with the Congo (Brazzaville) port of Pointe-Noire. Another line is planned for the newly-discovered iron ore deposits at Mékambo. There are 1,000 miles of national roads and 1,500 miles of regional roads. The widespread forests make air transport very important and there is an airport capable of handling jets at Libreville. The two Atlantic ports are at Libreville and Port Gentil.

Social Welfare

There is a national Fund for State Insurance, and the aged and the sick are given assistance at several centres.

Education

Education is undertaken by state and mission schools. In 1966 there were 631 schools with 83,897 pupils, representing 90 per cent of children of school age. There is one higher education institute, and many students go to France for university and technical training.

Tourism

The main attraction is the world-famous hospital of the late Dr. Schweitzer at Lambaréné. Wild animals abound in the forests and there is excellent hunting. Fishing takes place in coastal and inland waters.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension), May 18 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption), August 17 (Independence Day), November 1 (All Saints), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Easter Monday.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in official use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

There is a customs union with the Congo (Brazzaville), Cameroon and the Central African Republic. The currency unit is the Franc CFA, which was devalued with the French franc in August 1969.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
277 Francs CFA = $1 U.S.

STATISTICS

Area: 267,000 sq. km. **Population** (1966 est.): total 630,000; Libreville (capital) 65,000, Port-Gentil 30,000, Lambaréné 7,000.

Employment: Agriculture 267,000, Mining and Industry 52,000, Merchants and Artisans 8,200, Civil Service 8,000, Other (incl. Military, Clergy, Students) 38,200.

Agriculture (principal crops—metric tons) (1968): Cocoa 4,342, Coffee 266, Palm Oil 1,375, Peanuts 242, Cabbage-tree 438, Manioc 170,000, Bananas 150,000, Taros 6,000, Maize 2,000.

Fishing (1965): 2,100 tons.

Forestry (1968—metric tons): Okoumé 842,000, Ozigo 45,000 cubic metres.

Livestock (1968): Cattle 3,500, Sheep 43,000, Goats 47,000, Pigs 5,000.

Mining (1968): Crude Oil 4,642,000 metric tons, Natural Gas 23,595,000 cubic metres, Gold 512 kg., Uranium 1,370 metric tons, Manganese 1,254,000 metric tons.

Industry (1967): Electricity 455.7m. kWh., Palm Oil 1,067 metric tons, Sawn Timber 40,000 cubic metres.

Currency: 1 Franc CFA=0.02 French francs; 1,000 Francs CFA=£1 10s. sterling=U.S. $3.60.

Budget (1968): Ordinary 12,100m. Francs CFA, Development 3,499m. Francs CFA.

Aid from France (FAC) (1969): 500m. Francs CFA.

Five-Year Plan (1966–70): Total investment 62,000 million Francs CFA. Principal projects include the Port-Gentil refinery, a hydro-electric dam at Kinguélé, a large cellulose factory, exploitation of iron ore deposits, and the enlargement of the road system. A deep-water port is to be built at Owengo.

External Trade (1967—m. Francs CFA): *Imports:* Consumer Goods, Oil, Machinery, Metals; Vehicles Suppliers: France 9,947, U.S.A. 1,677, German Fed. Rep. 1,222, UDEAC 16,648; *Exports:* France 10,663, U.S.A. 5,805, German Fed. Rep. 3,298, UDEAC 29,680. Gabon is a member of the Equatorial Customs Union.

Roads (1964): Cars 679, Vans and Lorries 588, Motor Cycles and Scooters 1,099.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered 1,625, Freight entered 226,400 metric tons, Freight cleared 3,718,000 metric tons, Passengers 4,668.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers 113,870, Freight 6,724 metric tons.

Education (1967–68): Primary Schools 647, pupils 93,000; Secondary Schools 33, pupils 6,400; Technical Colleges 17, pupils 1,300; Teacher Training Colleges 6, pupils 136; Higher Educational Institutes 1, pupils 160; over 660 in higher education abroad.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*Revised, February* 1967)

Preamble: Upholds the Rights of Man, liberty of conscience and of the person, religious freedom and freedom of education. Sovereignty is vested in the people, who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is direct, universal and secret suffrage.

Head of State: The President is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of State, of the administration and of the Armed Forces. The President may, after consultation with his Ministers and the leaders of the National Assembly, order a referendum to be held. There is a Vice-President elected by direct suffrage. He will replace the President in case of his disability for any reason.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers, who are appointed by the President and are responsible to him. The President presides over the Council.

Legislative Power: The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and normally holds two sessions a year. It may be dissolved or prorogued for up to 18 months by the President, after consultation with the Council of Ministers and the President of the Assembly. The President may return a Bill to the Assembly for a second reading when it must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members. If the President dissolves the Assembly, elections must take place within 40 days.

Judicial Power: The President guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and presides over the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature. There is a Supreme Court and a High Court of Justice. The High Court, which is composed of deputies of the National Assembly elected from among themselves, has power to try the President or members of the government.

French Community: Gabon signed Agreements with France to become an independent member of the Community in July 1960.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO.

Vice-President: LÉON MEBIAME.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

President of the Republic, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Information, Minister of Planning and of the Interior: ALBERT BONGO.

Vice-President of the Council, Minister of Justice and Minister of Co-ordination: LÉON MEBIAME.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JEAN-RÉMY AYOUNÉ.

Minister of State for Labour and Social Insurance: STANILAS MIGOLET.

Minister of Finance and the Budget: AUGUSTIN BOUMAH.

Minister of Veterans and War Victims: JEAN MBOUDY.

Minister of Public Health and Population: JEROME OKINDA.

Minister of Information and Tourism: PIERRE MEBALEY.

Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Co-operation: SAMUEL MINKO.

Minister of Mines, Water Resources and Power: FRANÇOIS NGUEMA NDONG.

Minister of Public Works: PAUL MALEKOU.

Minister of Youth, Sports, Culture and Arts: JEAN BAPTISTE OBIANG-EKOMIE.

Minister of Waterways and Forests: RIGOBERT LANDJI.

Minister of State and Ambassador to France: GEORGES RAWIRI.

Minister of Economic Affairs, Commerce, Industry and Development: EDOUARD ALEXIS MBOUY BOUTZIT.

Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: BENJAMIN NGOUBOU.

Minister of Housing and Town Planning: PAUL-MAURICE TOMO.

Minister of State for Agriculture: JEAN MARC EKOH.

Minister of Social Affairs and Rural Economy: JEAN FELIX NZE-ENGOURE.

Minister of State and Ambassador to Belgium and the EEC: EMILE KASSA-MAPSI.

Minister of Postal Services and Telecommunications: EMILE BIBALOU.

Secretary of State for the Interior: Capt. MAMIAKA.

Secretary of State to the Presidency for the Police: Capt. SIMON MENGOME ATOME.

Secretary of State for Health: Lt. JACQUES IGOH.

Secretary of State for Penitentiary Services: MARTIN BONGO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GABON

Belgium: Brazzaville, Congo (E).

Cameroon: Bangui, C.A.R. (E).

China, Republic: B.P. 625, Libreville; *Ambassador:* TIMOTHY T. M. HUANG.

France: B.P. 25, Libreville; *Ambassador:* MAURICE DELAUNAY.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 299, Libreville; *Ambassador:* HANS JOACHIM STEINBACH.

Israel: Brazzaville, Congo (E).

Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Korea, Republic: Paris (E).

Spain: Libreville; *Ambassador:* TEODOMIRO DE AGUILAR COLOMER.

Sudan: Kinshasa, Congo (E).

Sweden: Kinshasa, Congo (E).

Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

U.S.A.: B.P. 185, Libreville; *Ambassador:* RICHARD FUNKHOUSER.

Gabon also has diplomatic relations with Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Japan, Lebanon, Mali, Netherlands, Switzerland and Viet-Nam (Republic).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: GEORGES DAMAS.

ELECTION

(*February* 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Bloc Démocratique Gabonais . . .	47

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Démocratique Gabonais (P.D.G.): Libreville; f. 1968 in succession to the *Bloc Démocratique Gabonais* (*B.D.G.*); a united front grouping supporting links with France; made sole political party by presidential decree of March 12th, 1968, which stated that the Party would be the guarantee of national unity and of the abolition of ethnic discrimination; Leader ALBERT BONGO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Libreville; has four chambers; Pres. ADANDE RAPONTCHOMBO.

High Court of Justice: Libreville; members appointed by and from the deputies of the National Assembly.

Court of Appeal: Libreville.

RELIGION

Gabon is the most Christianized of the states of the French Community in Africa. Sixty-five per cent of the population are Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 42 per cent of the total population. Forty-two per cent are Animists and less than 1 per cent Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: Ste. Marie, Libreville, B.P. 1146.

There are 250,000 Roman Catholics with 36 Missions, 100 Priests, 57 Brothers, 130 Sisters and 251 schools with 37,494 pupils.

Archbishop of Libreville: Mgr. ANDRÉ FERNAND ANGUILÉ.

Bishop of Mouila: Mgr. RAYMOND DE LA MOUREYRE.

Bishop of Oyem: Mgr. FRANÇOIS NDONG.

Apostolic Delegate: Mgr. LUIGI POGGI (resident in Yaoundé).

Protestant Missions:

Eglise Evangélique du Gabon: B.P. 80, Libreville; f. 1842; the Church has 20 Pastors, 180 African teachers, 4 colleges, 66 primary schools and 2 hospitals making a Christian community of about 60,000; Pres. Pastor BASIL NDONG AMVAME.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: The Alliance devotes its activities to the south of the country. There is a total Christian community of 16,000, 7 Pastors, 29 Missionaries, 1 college and several primary schools with 20 teachers.

PRESS AND RADIO

Libreville

Actualités gabonaises: Gabon Embassy, Paris, France; monthly review.

Bulletin quotidien d'Information: daily; issued by Agence Gabonaise d'Information; circ. 500.

Gabon d'Aujourd 'hui: B.P. 750; weekly; published by the Ministry of Information.

Gabon Matin: L'Agence gabonaise de presse, B.P. 168, Libreville; daily.

Bulletin Evangélique d'Information et de Presse (BEIP): B.P. 80; monthly; religious.

Ezango-Zogango: monthly bulletin of the Ministry of Public Health; circ. 500.

Patrie gabonaise: B.P. 168, Libreville; monthly.

Le Patriote: B.P. 469.

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce du Gabon: B.P. 110; f. 1937.

Bulletin mensuel statistique de la Republique gabonaise: B.P. 179, Libreville; monthly bulletin of the National Service of Statistics.

Journal du Lycée de Libreville.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence Gabonaise d'Information: Libreville, B.P. 168.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Gabonaise: Libreville, B.P. 150; started transmission 1959; Government station; programmes in French and local languages; 50,000 receivers; Dir. PAUL KIKI.

Radio-Gabon: Libreville; national chain.

Radio-Moanda-Franceville: regional chain.

TELEVISION

Télévision Gabonaise: Libreville, B.P. 1029; started transmission 1963. There are about 1,200 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

(cap.=capital; amounts in Francs CFA)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 Rue du Colisée, Paris; Libreville, B.P. 112; cap. 250m.; Dir. M. MOULIN.

Banque Gabonaise de Développement: B.P. 5, Libreville; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. RÉNÉ COUSIGNÉ; Deputy Dir.-Gen. JEAN EMGONE.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; f. 1965.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Libreville, rue Schoelcher.

Union Gabonaise de Banque: Libreville, avenue Colonel-Parant, B.P. 315; cap. 300m.

INSURANCE

There are no national insurance companies, but some twenty foreign firms, notably the major French insurers, operate agencies in Gabon.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie et des Mines du Gabon: Libreville, B.P. 110; f. 1937; Pres. JEAN WACK.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS

Union Interprofessionnelle, Economique et Sociale de Gabon (UNIGABON): Libreville, B.P. 84; f. 1959; groups together the principal industrial, mining, public works, forestry and shipping concerns; Pres. F. MEZGHINI.

Office des Bois de l'Afrique Equatoriale (O.B.A.E.): Libreville.

Société Nationale Gabonaise pour l'Expansion Comerciale (GABECO): to improve production and distribution.

Syndicat Forestier du Gabon: B.P. 84, Libreville; Pres. F. MEZGHINI; Gen. Sec. J. KIEFFER.

Syndicat des Entreprises Minières du Gabon: Libreville, B.P. 578; Pres. M. JEANTET; Sec.-Gen. C. L. DURAND.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Gabonaise des Travailleurs Croyants: B.P. 361, Libreville; f. 1956; 8,000 mems.; 19 affiliates; affiliated with the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the Pan-African Union of Believing Workers; Sec.-Gen. WALKER ANGUILET.

Fédération Générale des Travailleurs du Gabon: B.P. 1046, Libreville; f. 1962; 6,800 mems.; 4 affiliates; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. LAURENT ESSONE-NDONG.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There is a 270-km. railway line from Franceville to Pointe-Noire, Congo (Brazzaville). The manganese mine at Moanda is connected with Pointe-Noire by a 47-mile cableway and a 184-mile railway, A 330-km. railway from Owendo to Belinga is planned.

ROADS

1,918 km. of Route Nationale, and 2,871 km. of Route Régionale. Total roads 4,789 km.

SHIPPING

The two principal ports are Port-Gentil (mainly for timber exports) and Libreville. A commercial port and a mining port are under construction at Owendo.

Compagnie Maritime de Chargeurs Réunis: B.P. 117, Libreville; agents for Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Line Ltd., Guinea Gulf Line, Nigerian National Line, Cie. Fabre, Nautilus, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Shell Tankers, Gazocean, Delta Line, Nouvelle Cie. des Paquebots.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: Libreville, B.P. 77 and Port Gentil, B.P. 522.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Gabon: Port Gentil, B.P. 240; f. 1956; Pres. PIERRE NICAISE; Man. YVES-RENÉ JONCOUR; the fleet comprises 2 Beechcraft 18, 1 Cessna 310, 2 Broussard Max Holst, 3 Islander Britten-Norman, 1 Cessna 185, 1 Piper Twin Comanche, 5 helicopters.

Transgabon: Libreville, B.P. 1206; f. 1947; internal services; Pres. PAUL OKUMBA; Asst. Dir.-Gen. P. COLLET.

Air Afrique, Air-Cameroon and U.T.A. also operate services to Libreville and Port Gentil.

TOURISM

Office National Gabonais du Tourisme: B.P. 403, Libreville; Dir. MOCKTAR ABDOULAYE MBINGT.

THE GAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Gambia is a narrow territory around the River Gambia in West Africa, surrounded on three sides by Senegal. The climate is tropical, and away from the river swamps most of the country is savanna bush. English is the official language; the principal vernacular languages are Mandinka and Woloff. The main religions are Islam and Christianity, with some adherents of Animism. The flag is of red, blue and green horizontal bands, with two white stripes bordering the centre blue band. Bathurst is the capital.

Recent History

The Gambia made continuous progress towards independence from 1888, when it became a Crown Colony. In May 1962 a new constitution came into effect, and after a general election, the leader of the People's Progressive Party, Dr. (later Sir) Dauda K. Jawara, took office as Premier. Full internal self-government followed in October 1963. In February 1965 Gambia became an independent country within the Commonwealth. Special agreements with Senegal cover defence, external affairs, and development of the Gambia River basin. In May 1965 Republican status for The Gambia was rejected by a referendum.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by Parliament; the House of Representatives is made up of an elected Speaker, the Attorney-General, 32 elected members, four elected Head Chiefs, and four nominated members. Executive authority is in the hands of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The Queen's representative is the Governor-General. The Supreme Court and the former protectorate High Court merged in 1965.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on peasant cultivation of groundnuts which account for over 90 per cent of The Gambia's exports. The acreage under rice is increasing, progress towards self-sufficiency being aided by the Republic of China (Taiwan). Textiles and clothing are significant items of The Gambia's imports. The Senegalese-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee has been meeting since 1961, and on February 7th, 1969 announced agreement in principle on a customs union. Budgetary aid from the U.K. continued until 1967. The Gambian pound was devalued with sterling in November 1967.

Transport and Communications

Roads in and near Bathurst are bitumenized and this has now been extended to the provinces, 330 miles of the 730 miles of roads being all-season, but in outlying parts they may be closed during the rains, from mid-July to early November. There are no railways. River transport is commonly by launch. The port of Bathurst receives about 250 ships annually, and there are intermittent sailings to and from North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Far East. There is an airport of international standard outside Bathurst at Yundum.

Social Welfare

There is a well-equipped modern hospital at Bathurst, a small hospital at Bansang in the middle river area, and a network of health centres and dispensaries throughout the country. In addition, there is a tuberculosis sanatorium and a leprosy settlement; treatment for leprosy is available also at fifty clinics. Maternity and child welfare clinics are found at 21 centres.

Education

In The Gambia there are over 100 schools with about 20,000 pupils, half of these being at Bathurst. Primary education is free but not compulsory. Gambia High School at Bathurst provides full secondary courses to University entrance, and the Catholic Mission runs separate secondary schools for boys and girls. Education is being expanded in rural areas. In 1968 the literacy rate was estimated at around 15 per cent in English and about 20 per cent in Arabic.

Tourism

The territory has potential as a winter tourist resort. The fort on James Island and the Stone Circles are sights of interest. As well as the traditional sport of wrestling, and sailing, shooting and fishing, Gambia offers a haven for bird watchers, over 400 species of birds having been recorded.

Visas are not required to visit the Gambia by nationals of: Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

Sport

Wrestling is the traditional national sport, as well as fishing, sailing, shooting, golf, cricket, and association football. Athletics, tennis, squash, badminton and volleyball are also available.

Public Holidays

1970: May 24 (Commonwealth Day), May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), August 15 (Assumption), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), February 6 (Id ul Kebir), February 18 (Independence Day), April 9–12 (Easter), April 21 (The Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used. Importers and traders also use the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Gambian pound, at par with the £ sterling.

Coins: 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 4s.

Notes: 10s., £1, £5.

£ Gambian = £ sterling.

£ Gambian = $2.40.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 4,003 square miles.

Population (mid-1968 est.): 360,000; Bathurst (1966 est.) 30,865. Nearly half the inhabitants belong to the Mandingo tribe.

Employment: Central and Local Government 5,306, Commercial and others 3,765.

Agriculture (Annual production—tons): Paddy 25,000, Millet and Sorghum 20,000, Maize 1,000, Beans and Legumes 2,000, Groundnuts 95,000, Palm Kernels 2,000. Groundnuts (1965–66): 118,500 tons; (1966–67): 135,000 tons.

Livestock (1967): Cattle 232,000, Goats 107,586, Sheep 76,089, Pigs 1,999, Poultry 239,195.

FINANCE

£100 Gambia=£100 sterling=U.S. $240.

BUDGET

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

	1965 (Jan.–June)	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Recurrent Revenue	1,461	2,687	3,075	2,328	3,943
Recurrent Expenditure	1,486	2,810	2,900	3,112	3,669

Development Programme (July 1st, 1967–June 30th, 1971): £6,000,000 (of which £3.2m. is 25-year loan from United Kingdom) to be concentrated on agriculture and communications.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (Year ending June 1966) £2,832,000; (Year ending June 1967) £7,125,000.

Exports: (Year ending June 1966) £4,305,000; (Year ending June 1967) £6,313,000.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967–68		1968–69	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (£'000)	Quantity (tons)	Value (£'000)
Rice	9,816	476	12,309	813
Wheat Flour	2,431	138	2,453	117
Kola Nuts	687	81	458	62
Sugar and Confectionery	7,541	283	7,845	298
Tobacco and Cigarettes	379	412	400	435
Other Food and Drink	191	252	—	627
Petroleum Products	2,452	106	—	281
Fabrics, Cotton and Synthetic	16,200*	1,251	—	2,527
Clothing	—	140	—	240
Footwear	620†	95	—	147
Bags and Sacks	1,688‡	195	—	108
Medicines and Drugs	—	152	—	199
Cement	14,648	140	17,380	140
Metal Sheets	—	269	503	54
Machinery (except Electrical)	—	363	—	325
Radio Sets	26,738§	124	—	279
Motor Cars and Lorries	526§	578	—	400
All Other Goods	—	1,463	—	2,279

* '000 sq. yds. † '000 pairs ‡ '000 § Number.

EXPORTS	1967–68		1968–69	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (£'000)	Quantity (tons)	Value (£'000)
Groundnuts, Shelled	28,098	1,576	52,170	4,065
Groundnut Meal	26,149	1,073	27,507	1,156
Groundnut Oil	24,725	2,400	10,506	1,721
Palm Kernels	1,941	137	2,448	165
Dried Fish	341	14	667	27
All Other Goods	—	—	—	35

TRANSPORT

Roads (1967): Cars and Commercial Vehicles 4,148.

Shipping (1968): Principal port Bathurst; Ships entered 281, Tonnage entered 666,163.

Civil Aviation (1968): 1,948 planes landed.

EDUCATION

(1968–69)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	94	604	16,230
Secondary	16	202	4,012
Vocational	1	10	120
Teacher Training	1	11	155

Sources: The Prime Minister's Office, Bathurst; *Year Book of the Commonwealth 1969*, H.M.S.O., London.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into effect on February 18th, 1965.

The Prime Minister is President of the Cabinet composed of not less than six Ministers drawn from the legislature.

The House of Representatives consist of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker (elected by the House) and 32 Members (elected by universal adult suffrage), 4 Chiefs (elected by the Chiefs in Assembly) and 4 nominated Members, including the Attorney-General. Parliaments have a five-year term. The leader of the Party commanding the support of a majority of Members of the House, is the Premier.

In August 1968 a Bill was passed by the House of Representatives increasing the number of members of the House nominated by the Government from 2 to 4 and making the office of Attorney-General, now one of the nominated Members, a ministerial position.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Alhaji Sir FARIMANG M. SINGHATEH, G.C.M.G.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister: Sir DAUDA JAWARA.

Minister of Finance, Trade and Development: S. M. DIBBA.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: H. O. SEMEGA-JANNEH.

Minister of Education, Labour and Social Welfare: Alhaji I. M. GARBA-JAHUMPA.

Minister of Health: (vacant).

Minister for Local Government, Lands and Mines: YAYA CEESAY.

Minister of Works and Communications: Alhaji K. SINGHATEH.

Minister of External Affairs: A. D. CAMARA.

Attorney-General: Alhaji M. L. SAHO.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Alhaji A. S. JACK.

Elected Members: 32.

Elected by Chiefs in Assembly: 4.

Nominated Members (without vote): J. MADI, A. C. ABLE-THOMAS, Mrs. LUCRETIA ST. CLAIR JOOF, the Attorney-General.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSION IN BATHURST

Nigeria: (HC); *Chargé d'Affaires:* V. A. TAYLOR.

Senegal: Bamako, Mali (E).

United Kingdom: Wellington St.; *High Commissioner* JAMES RAMAGE.

U.S.A.: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. L. LOUGHRAN.

The Gambia also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Republic of China (Taiwan), Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korean Republic, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and United Arab Republic.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Election May, 1966)

	SEATS
People's Progressive Party . .	24
United Party	8

Present party representation (Dec. 1969): P.P.P. 23 seats, U.P. 7 seats, P.P.A. 2 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Progressive Party (P.P.P.): f. 1958; Leader Sir D. K. JAWARA; advocates economic and cultural links with Senegal; merged with Gambia Congress Party 1968.

United Party (U.P.): P.O.B. 63, Buckle St., Bathurst; f. 1952; approx. 120,000 mems.; Leader P. S. N'JIE; Gen. Sec. Coun. I. A. S. BURANG-JONN.

People's Progressive Alliance (P.P.A.): Bathurst; f. 1968; formed by four former ministers expelled from P.P.P. in September 1968; Leader SHERIF SISAY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Gambia is based on English Common Law but includes subsidiary legislative instruments enacted locally, and a Muslim Law Recognition Ordinance by which a Muslim Court exercises jurisdiction in certain cases between, or exclusively affecting, Muslims.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice; has unlimited jurisdiction.

Chief Justice: P. R. BRIDGES, Q.C., C.M.G.

Registrar: R. R. C. JOINER (acting).

The Gambia Court of Appeal: Established in 1961 to succeed the Sierra Leone and the Gambia Court of Appeal. It is the Superior Court of Record and consists of a President, Justice of Appeal and the Judges of the superior courts of the Territories.

President: C. F. DOVE EDWIN (acting).

Justice of Appeal: J. B. MARCUS JONES.

The Bathurst Magistrates Court, the Court of Requests and the **Magistrates Court of the Kombo St. Mary Division:** the subordinate courts are all courts of summary jurisdiction presided over by the Colonial Magistrate or in his absence by two or more lay Justices of the Peace, who also have power to inquire into all cases punishable on information before the Court of Appeal.

The Muslim Courts have jurisdiction in matters between, or exclusively affecting, Muslim Gambians and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. The Courts administer Muslim Law. A Cadi, or a Cadi and two assessors, preside over and constitute a Muslim Court. Assessors of the Muslim Courts are Justices of the Peace of Muslim faith.

Group Tribunals are established by the Government under the Group Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. Group Tribunals may try criminal cases which can be adequately punished by 12 months' imprisonment or a fine of £25 or both, and civil cases up to a £50 suit value.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Iman of Bathurst: Alhaji MOMODU LAMIN BAH.

The vast majority of the people are Muslims.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

There are a few animists, mostly of the Jola tribe.

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most. Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, D.D., DIP.TH., Bishopscourt, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Bishop of the Gambia and the Rio Pongas: Rt. Rev. TIMOTHY O. OLUFOSOYE, O.O.N., S.TH., D.D., Bishopscourt, P.O.B. 51, Bathurst.

(For other sees in the Province of West Africa *see* under Nigeria, Religion.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Bathurst: Most Rev. MICHAEL MOLONEY, C.B.E., C.S.SP., D.D.

THE PRESS

Gambia Echo: 2 Russell St., Bathurst; weekly; circ. 400. Editor (vacant).

Gambia News Bulletin: Bathurst; Government newspaper issued thrice weekly; Editor the Dir. of Information and Broadcasting Services, Bathurst; circ. 2,000.

Gambia Onward: Bathurst; thrice weekly; duplicated; Editor R. ALLEN.

Progressive: Bathurst; thrice weekly; duplicated; Editor M'BAKE N'JIE.

The Nation: People's Press Printers, Bathurst; monthly; Editor W. DIXON-COLLEY.

The New Gambia: twice weekly; Editor B. M. TARAWALLEY.

RADIO

Radio Gambia: Bathurst; f. 1962; non-commercial government service of information, education and entertainment; English and local languages; 34,000 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 259–260, Bathurst; f. 1916; Bank of Issue; Head Office: 37 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3.

INSURANCE

Bathurst

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Maurel Frères S.A., P.O. Box 269.

Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale—C.F.A.O., S.A.: Marseille; Rep. P.O. Box 297.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. R. S. Madi Ltd., 11 Russell Street.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Maurel et Prom.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.: London; Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd., Buckle St.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. United Africa Co. of Gambia Ltd.

Royal Exchange Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd., Buckle St.

White Cross Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, P.O.B. 297.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gambia Chamber of Commerce: 1 Bedford Place, P.O.B. 333, Bathurst; f. 1961; affiliated to Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce, London; Pres. D. M. BRAY; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board: Marina Foreshore, Bathurst; Chair. S. G. BRUCE-OLIVER; Gen. Man. A. DRAPER.

Gambia Co-operative Banking and Marketing Union: 4 MacCarthy Square, Bathurst; Sec.-Man. M. M. JALLOW.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Gambia Employers' Association: 1 Bedford Place, P.O.B. 333, Bathurst; f. 1961; affiliated to the Overseas Employers' Federation, London; Chair. D. M. BRAY; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

TRADE UNIONS

Gambia Labour Union: 21 Clarkson St., P.O.B. 508, Bathurst; f. 1928; 6,000 mems.; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour (formerly ICFTU); Pres. B. B. KEBBEH; Gen. Sec. M. S. CEESAY.

Gambia Workers' Union: f. 1958; Sec. M. E. JALLOW.

Gambia Trades and Dealers' Union: f. 1960.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Gambia Central Co-operative Banking and Marketing Union Ltd.: Bathurst.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

At the beginning of 1965 there were 322 miles of all-season roads in Gambia, about 129 bitumenized and over 180 all-season laterite surface. There are about 470 miles of local roads available in the dry season (December–July) but closed during the rains. The South Bank trunk road, linking Bathurst with the Trans-Gambia highway, was completed during 1963 and is being extended to Basse. Improvements to the Trans-Gambian Ferry were discussed at the Senegalese-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting in February 1969.

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services to Bathurst are maintained by **Elder Dempster Lines** and **Palm Lines**. Other British and Scandinavian lines run occasional services. In 1968 221 ships entered Bathurst, with a cargo of 666,163 tons.

A river service is maintained between Bathurst and Basse at ten-day intervals.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gambia Airways: Bathurst; handling agency only; owns no aircraft.

1,948 aircraft landed in 1968.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Air Senegal: Bathurst.

British United Airways: P.O.B. 500, Bathurst.

Nigeria Airways: WAAC (Nigeria) Ltd., 11-12 Buckle St., P.O.B. 272, Bathurst.

GHANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ghana lies on the west coast of Africa between the Ivory Coast and Togo. The climate is tropical with temperatures of 70°–90°F (21°–32°C) and rainfall of 80 inches a year on the coast, decreasing inland. English is the official language, but there are eight major national languages. Many people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians make up 42 per cent of the population. The flag has three horizontal stripes of red, gold and green, the gold stripe being charged with a five-pointed black star. The capital is Accra.

Recent History

Formerly the British Crown Colony of the Gold Coast, Ghana became an independent state in March 1957. Ghana played a leading part in forming two African Groups, subsequently dissolved: the Union of African States and the Casablanca Group.

On February 24th, 1966, President Nkrumah was overthrown by a coup d'état and a National Liberation Council (NLC) of army and police personnel established to rule by decree. On August 22nd, 1969, the Constituent Assembly, set up by the N.L.C., promulgated the constitution of the Second Republic of Ghana, and, after general elections on August 29th, the return to civilian rule took place at the beginning of September when Dr. K. A. Busia and the Progress Party formed the first government under the new constitution.

Government

The Constitution provides for a President, elected by an electoral college, a Prime Minister appointed by the President from the majority party in the Assembly and a National Assembly, at present of 140 members. Safeguards against abuse of power, such as interference with elections, the judiciary, the press etc., are written into the constitution. As an interim measure a three-man Presidential Commission is at present performing the functions of President.

Defence

The defence forces consist of units of the Army 15,000, Air Force 1,000 and Navy 1,000. There is a police force of about 9,000. Ghanaian contingents served in the Congo under United Nations command. The headquarters of the Defence Commission of the Organization of African Unity is in Accra.

Economic Affairs

Ghana is primarily an agricultural country, and cocoa, of which she is the world's largest producer, is by far the largest export. Other cash crops include copra, palm oil and kernels, coffee and kola nuts. Over 100 farms are state run. Hardwoods, diamonds and gold are also important. Industrial development is mainly concerned with processing food and raw materials for export. A scheme has been launched—with international aid—to exploit the water power of the Volta River, and in January 1966 the main dam at Akosombo was inaugurated. Ghana opened an oil refinery in 1963, and at the end of 1968 signed agreements with two American companies for the exploration and exploitation of oil both inland and off-shore. An aluminium smelting plant being built as part of the Volta River project began production in 1967.

In 1968 the Government decreed that certain areas of trading, small-scale business and manufacturing operations should be reserved to Ghanaians.

Transport and Communications

The rail network forms a rough triangle linking Accra and Takoradi on the coast with the inland centre of Kumasi. Road traffic is of increasing importance, the Government operating cross-country bus services. Driving on the right-hand side of the road was adopted in 1965. Construction began in 1964 on a metalled road link to Ivory Coast. National air and shipping lines have been formed.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and medical care at nominal rates, and there is a Government pension scheme, but national insurance schemes have yet to be implemented. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare deals with both urban and rural problems including literacy, child welfare and factory legislation.

Education

Primary, secondary and technical education are free, and compulsory for children aged six to twelve in the primary schools and twelve to sixteen in the middle schools. The number of schools has greatly increased during the past decade. There are two universities with over 3,000 students and a new university college has been set up at Cape Coast.

Tourism

Ghana is seeking to develop her tourist trade. The attractions include fine beaches, game reserves, and the old British, Dutch and Portuguese trading forts and castles.

Visas are not required to visit Ghana by nationals of: Australia, Canada, Gambia, India, Ireland, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa (non-whites), United Kingdom and Colonies, or Zambia.

Sport

Ghana's national sport is football and she has three times won the West African Football Competition. Horse racing, tennis, boxing and athletics are popular. The Central Organization of Sports was established in 1960 to develop an active participation in sport and athletics.

Public Holidays

1970: August 4, December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 24 (Liberation Day), March 6 (Independence Day), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures
Length: 1 yard=3 feet=36 inches=0.9144 metres.
Area: 1 acre=0.40468 hectares.
Weight: 1 ton=20 cwt.=2,240 lb.=1,016 kilograms.
Capacity: 1 gallon=4 quarts=8 pints=4.5459 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates
The unit of currency is the New Cedi, equivalent to 100 New Pesewas.
Coins: ½, 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 New Pesewas.
Notes: 1, 5, 10 New Cedi.
Exchange rate: 2.45 cedi = £1 sterling
1.04 cedi = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1960)

Area (sq. miles)	Total Population	Western	Central	Accra C. D.	Eastern	Volta	Ashanti	Brong-Ahafo	Northern	Upper
92,100	6,726,815	626,155	751,392	491,817	1,094,196	777,285	1,109,133	587,920	531,573	757,344

Population (June 1968 estimate): 8,376,000.

Chief Tribal Groups (per cent): Akan 44, Mole-Dagbani 15.9, Ewe 13, Ga-Adangbe 8.3, Guan 3.7, Gurma 3.5.

CHIEF TOWNS

Population ('000)

Accra (capital)	337.8	Cape Coast	41.2
Kumasi	180.6	Takoradi	40.9
Sekondi	34.5	Tema	14.9
Tamala	40.4		

June 1968 Estimates: Accra (City Proper) 615,800, Kumasi (Ashanti) 281,600, Sekondi-Takoradi (Western) 128,200.

EMPLOYMENT

Persons Engaged in Wage-Earning Employment

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	56,077	49,243	43,659	47,536
Mining and Quarrying	26,738	25,548	26,299	26,236
Manufacturing	32,485	35,820	41,155	44,849
Construction	72,932	46,475	47,790	54,783
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	14,033	15,030	14,381	16,023
Commerce	33,957	35,482	35,628	36,913
Transport, Storage and Communications	30,436	31,537	29,962	36,374
Services	129,153	122,367	122,477	128,547
	395,811	361,502	361,351	391,261

AGRICULTURE

EXPORTS

(cwts.)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cocoa	10,717,360	7,991,669	6,592,808	6,599,680
Kola Nuts	53,677	116,527	93,461	45,887
Coffee	32,364	169,478	78,302	111,526
Palm Kernels	8,000	n.a.	12,010	2,101
Bananas and Plantain	39,554	11,787	11,839	17,378

LIVESTOCK

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cattle	511,242	527,596	551,943	580,283
Sheep	354,677	486,292	509,384	645,529
Goats	380,477	411,998	549,758	569,507
Pigs	50,903	80,511	82,906	112,488

FISHING
('000 tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Herring	13.3	42.7	12.2
Trawl Fish	31.5	31.2	23.2
Line Fish	1.6	2.4	5.3
Unsorted	18.3	8.7	25.2
Tuna	9.9	11.2	24.6
TOTAL	74.6	96.2	90.5

FORESTRY
(million cu. ft.)

	1966	1967	1968
Logs	49	47	49
Sawn	14	12	12

COCOA EXPORTS

	TOTAL		UNITED KINGDOM		REST OF STERLING AREA		UNITED STATES	
	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000
1965	493,989	68,238	28,110	3,809	15,230	2,236	117,099	14,469
1966	391,586	51,529	32,881	3,850	17,100	2,238	68,500	8,625
1967	329,640	65,335	38,988	7,928	13,775	2,728	73,225	14,482
1968	329,984	92,800	40,630	11,127	11,635	3,180	72,225	10,994

MINING

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gold ('000 fine oz. troy)	755	684	763	740
Diamonds ('000 carat) Total	2,273	2,819	2,538	2,447
African diggers	51	47	19	16
Companies	2,222	2,772	2,519	2,431
Manganese ('000 tons)	590	568	491	407
Bauxite ('000 tons)	304	347	345	280

INDUSTRY
(1967—over 10 employees)

	No. of Works	Employees
Food (except Milling and Bakery)	14	4,667
Bakery	28	838
Beverages, Tobacco	14	2,920
Textiles, Clothes	6	2,969
Wood (except furniture)	43	10,657
Furniture, Fixtures	16	817
Printing, Publishing	28	3,184
Leather	3	170
Chemicals	16	1,332
Non-metallic products	1	167
Metals, Machinery	15	3,044
Body Making, Car and Cycle repairs	39	3,848
Miscellaneous	12	718

FINANCE

1 cedi=100 pesewa.
2.45 cedi=£G1=£1 sterling.
100 cedi=£40 16s. sterling=U.S. $98.
(N.B. The figures given in this survey are at the rate 2.45 cedis=£1 sterling=U.S. $2.4.)

BUDGET
(1969–70 Estimates—cedis '000)

REVENUE	
Export Duty on Cocoa	126,950
Taxes, etc.	213,406
Other Items	35,324
TOTAL	375,680

EXPENDITURE	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT
Agriculture and Mining	19,109	17,223
Industry and Construction	11,947	44,217
Communications	8,101	6,013
Education	77,507	10,750
Health and Welfare	22,677	5,440
General Administration—N.L.C.	10,669	5,276
Economic Affairs	4,251	7,792
Interior	19,820	3,078
Fiscal Administration	21,201	10,077
Defence	40,088	9,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	346,083	122,563

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million new cedis)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
AVAILABLE RESOURCES:				
Private consumption expenditure	1,255	1,337	1,286	1,467
General government consumption expenditure	205	261	308	363
Gross domestic fixed capital formation, including stocks	272	261	219	234
Exports	252	219	265	368
	1,984	2,078	2,078	2,432
USES OF RESOURCES:				
Gross domestic product	1,608	1,793	1,778	2,074
Imports	376	285	300	358
	1,984	2,078	2,078	2,432

CURRENCY AND RESERVES

	1966	1967	1968
Currency in Circulation (cedis '000)	127,379	130,684	141,667
Gold Reserve Holdings (U.S. $'000)	3,503	5,592	5,592

Prior to 1967 the conversion rate was £G1=$2.80.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million cedis)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	183.1	229.1	—45.9	265.2	268.0	— 2.8
Non-monetary gold	17.1	—	17.1	25.0	—	25.0
Freight and Transportation	14.5	40.3	—25.8	18.3	52.7	—34.4
Travel	0.1	5.3	— 5.2	0.6	11.6	—11.0
Investment income	2.9	17.4	—14.4	3.3	28.0	—24.7
Other services	6.2	17.1	10.8	3.9	28.4	—24.5
Total	222.4	309.2	—86.7	316.3	388.7	—72.4
Transfer Payments	7.2	13.3	— 6.1	4.8	20.7	—15.9
CURRENT BALANCE	229.7	322.5	—92.8	321.2	419.4	—88.3
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sectors:						
Private long-term loans	42.6	0.8	41.8	38.8	0.9	37.9
Trade credits	—	—	—	—	3.5	— 3.5
Central government loans	39.0	9.3	29.7	27.0	27.9	— 0.9
Monetary Sectors:						
Private institutions; liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private institutions; assets	4.6	—	4.6	2.9	—	2.9
Central institutions; liabilities	36.0	—	36.0	55.5	—	55.5
Central institutions; assets	—	19.2	19.2	—	4.0	— 4.0
CAPITAL BALANCE	122.2	29.3	92.9	124.2	36.3	87.9
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	— 0.1	—	—	0.4

FOREIGN AID*
(million U.S. $)

SOURCE	1945–64	1945–67	1965	1966	1967	1968†
United States Grants	16.0	22.3	—	2.7‡	3.6‡	2.0
United States Credits	14.0	54.0	—	7.5	32.5	27.8
IBRD Loans	26.0	26.0	—	—	—	—
Other International Agency Aid	9.0	48.7	—	14.7	25.0	22.0
Other Western Aid	10.0	40.3	—	10.0	20.3	24.0
Soviet Aid	104.2	129.4	12.1	2.7	10.4	—
Chinese People's Republic	42.0	42.1	—	0.1	—	—
Czechoslovakia	14.0	34.6	4.0	12.4	4.2	—
Other Communist Aid	59.7	69.8	4.0	2.2	3.9	—

* Figures are Provisional. † Jan.–July. ‡ Financial Year Basis.

EXTERNAL TRADE

	('000 £G)			('000 new cedis)				
	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	116,745	130,387	121,592	243,184	320,051	251,209	261,523	314,032
Exports, incl. re-exports	115,049	108,809	114,640	229,280	226,882	191,394	245,122	338,782

COMMODITIES

(NC '000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food	39,288	43,210	51,013
Beverages and Tobacco	2,402	3,403	5,035
Crude Materials	2,327	3,672	6,277
Mineral Fuels	10,579	15,474	21,488
Oils and Fats	2,615	3,427	3,952
Chemicals	16,595	32,756	48,349
Manufactures	77,112	72,258	76,265
Machinery	82,193	70,424	85,968
Miscellaneous Items	15,161	15,350	13,950
Other Transactions	2,909	1,549	1,734

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Cocoa	103,057	130,670	185,600
Logs	10,884	12,695	16,258
Sawn Timber	9,977	9,663	12,296
Bauxite	1,487	1,593	1,493
Manganese Ore	9,799	9,233	10,546
Diamonds	10,843	12,636	17,430
Gold	17,054	20,966	25,792
Other Items	22,694	47,666	69,367

COUNTRIES

(NC '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	82,604	72,230	78,381	86,610
Canada	5,428	1,649	4,676	7,100
Hong Kong	3,168	2,230	2,787	2,586
Nigeria	3,989	2,362	2,173	1,495
Other Commonwealth	4,939	5,063	9,726	9,845
Federal Republic of Germany	31,363	18,578	24,877	36,034
Italy	10,808	8,424	6,234	7,210
France	8,214	10,867	7,593	6,312
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,883	2,510	1,422	883
Netherlands	16,209	12,798	13,032	13,455
U.S.A.	27,906	42,115	43,226	59,981
Japan	13,855	13,348	15,749	17,332
Communist Countries	70,459	33,599	21,835	24,148
Other Countries	38,100	24,778	28,552	39,491
Parcel Post	1,127	658	1,260	1,549
TOTAL	320,051	251,209	261,523	314,032

[*continued overleaf*

COUNTRIES—*continued*]

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	47,183	47,819	69,452	91,927
Canada	6,587	4,636	4,030	10,465
Hong Kong	3	1	286	838
Nigeria	2,073	1,566	1,145	1,461
Other Commonwealth	4,833	5,389	8,069	9,386
Federal Republic of Germany	22,412	14,032	17,204	33,717
Italy	9,277	6,108	5,524	9,944
France	1,311	1,415	2,389	1,956
Belgium/Luxemburg	6,977	7,559	5,464	5,026
Netherlands	23,117	12,946	18,366	37,622
U.S.A.	35,478	27,663	40,267	59,896
Japan	5,224	9,338	17,004	23,108
Communist Countries	43,503	37,376	37,057	31,650
Other Countries	18,906	15,457	18,864	21,764
Parcel Post	3	3	10	22
TOTAL	226,887	191,358	245,122	338,782

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT TONS CARRIED	PASSENGER-KILOMETRES	NET TON-KILOMETRES
1966	7,374,923	1,941,620	419,783,616	316,888,507
1967	7,079,369	1,704,848	404,414,574	286,245,898
1968	7,357,605	1,576,882	425,111,184	276,280,622

ROAD TRANSPORT

(licences current)

YEAR	TOTAL	CARS (incl. Taxis)	MOTOR CYCLES	PUBLIC CONVEYANCES	GOODS VEHICLES	TRAILERS AND CARAVANS	SPECIAL SERVICE VEHICLES	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES	TRACTORS AND MECHANISED EQUIPMENT
1965	52,601	27,382	3,635	2,960	13,818	370	2,873	200	1,363
1966	46,771	26,250	2,902	2,761	11,873	353	1,938	116	578
1967	52,155	27,551	2,846	3,460	14,872	567	2,048	79	732

SHIPPING

YEAR	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	TONNAGE ENTERED (net reg. tons)	TONNAGE CLEARED (net reg. tons)	CARGO LOADED (tons)	CARGO UNLOADED (tons)
1966	1,957	1,889	6,443,149	6,222,098	2,271,637	2,138,239
1967	1,953	1,954	6,365,310	6,363,637	2,210,637	1,960,856
1968	1,915	1,921	6,538,470	6,538 058	2,361,207	2,143,521

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966	1967
Arrivals	122,567	98,283	110,859
Departures	129,480	102,640	114,492
Freight set down (kg.)	1,702,374	1,302,258	1,361,992
Freight picked up (kg.)	694,337	1,023,615	1,312,704

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary Schools	1,072,523	38,023
Secondary Schools	43,889	2,541
Technical and Trade Establishments	3,145	282
Teacher Training Colleges	16,768	1,195
Higher Education Institutes	4,768	570

Source: Central Statistical Office, Accra.

THE CONSTITUTION

On August 21st, 1969, the day before the Constitution was promulgated by the Constituent Assembly, a motion was adopted in the Assembly providing for a three-man Presidential Commission to exercise the functions of the President for an interim period, not exceeding three years. The Commission comprises the ex-Chairman and ex-Deputy Chairman of the N.L.C. and the Chief of the Defence Staff.

The Constitution (Articles 1–3)

Supremacy, enforcement and defence of the Constitution.

3. Parliament shall have no power to pass a law establishing a one-party state. Any activity of a person, persons or group of persons which suppresses or seeks to suppress the lawful political activity of any other person or persons generally or any class of persons shall be an unlawful act.

The Territories of Ghana (Article 4)

Procedure for alterations to boundaries of Regions of Ghana.

Citizenship (Articles 5–11)

Liberty of the Individual (Articles 12–28)

12. Every person in Ghana shall be entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following, that is to say,

(*a*) life, liberty, security of the person, the protection of the law and unimpeded access to the Courts of law; and

(*b*) freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association; and

(*c*) protection for the privacy of his home, correspondence and other property, and from deprivation of property without compensation.

Emergency Powers

26. (1) The President may, acting in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet, by Proclamation published in the *Gazette*, declare that a state of public emergency exists in Ghana or in any part of Ghana for the purposes of the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, where a Proclamation is published pursuant to the provisions of the preceding clause, the President shall place immediately before the Council of State the facts and circumstances leading to the declaration of the state of public emergency and the Council of State shall, within seventy-two hours thereof, decide whether the Proclamation shall remain in force or shall be revoked; and the President shall act in accordance with the decisions of the Council of State made in that behalf.

(3) A declaration of a state of public emergency under the provisions of this article, if not sooner revoked, shall cease to have effect at the expiration of a period of seven days beginning with the date of publication of the declaration unless, before the expiration of that period, it is approved by a resolution passed in that behalf by a majority of all the members of the National Assembly.

(4) Subject to the provisions of clause (5) of this article, a declaration of a state of public emergency approved by a resolution of the National Assembly under the provisions of clause (3) of this article shall continue in force until the expiration of a period of three months beginning with the date of its being so approved or until such earlier date as may be specified in the resolution:

Provided that the National Assembly may, by resolu-

tion, extend its approval of the declaration for periods of not more than one month at a time.

27. Protection of persons detained under emergency laws.

28. Where any person alleges that any provision of articles 12 to 27 inclusive of this Constitution has been, or is being or is likely to be contravened in relation to him, then, without prejudice to any other action with respect to the same matter that is lawfully available, that person may apply to the High Court of Justice for redress.

Representation of the People (Articles 29–35)

29. Every citizen of Ghana being twenty-one years of age and of sound mind shall have the right to vote; and accordingly shall be entitled to be registered as a voter for the purposes of public elections.

30. (2) The Electoral Commissioner shall be appointed by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State.

35. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 23 of this Constitution, no organization having as one of its aims or objects, the return of any member of the organization at a public election,

(*a*) shall be formed, the membership and leadership of which is restricted to members of any particular tribal group or religious faith; or

(*b*) shall use any name, symbol or colour having any exclusive or particular significance or connotation to the members of any particular tribal group or religious faith; or

(*c*) shall be formed for the sole purpose of securing whether directly or indirectly the welfare, advancement or interests of the members of any particular community or religious faith.

(2) For the purposes of this article, the expression "organization" includes any association of persons by whatever name called and a local or an affiliated branch of any such association of persons.

The Government (Articles 36–68)

The President

36. (1) There shall be a President of Ghana who shall be the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of Ghana.

(6) Save as otherwise provided in article 47 of this Constitution and subject to the operation of the prerogative writs, the President shall not be answerable to the National Assembly or be liable to any proceedings in any Court, for the performance of his functions or for any act done, or omitted to be done or purporting to be done in the performance of his functions under this Constitution or any other law.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of the immediately preceding clause the President, while in office, shall not be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings whatsoever in any Court.

(8) Without prejudice to the provisions of the immediately preceding clause, and notwithstanding any provision in any law relating to the limitation of actions, it shall be lawful to institute proceedings whether civil or criminal in any Court in Ghana against the President within three years of his ceasing to hold office as President.

37. (1) The executive authority of Ghana shall vest in the President and shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

(2) The executive authority of Ghana shall extend to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution and to all matters with respect to which Parliament has for the time being power to make laws.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the function conferred upon the President by the provisions of clause (1) of this article may be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

(4) All executive acts of the Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

38. (1) In the performance of his functions under this Constitution, the President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet or a Minister acting under the general authority of the Cabinet, except in cases where he is required by this Constitution to act in accordance with the advice of any person or authority, other than the Cabinet, or to act in consultation with any other person or authority or in his own discretion or without the advice or consultation of any person or authority.

(2) The President shall not leave Ghana without the consent of the Cabinet.

(3) Whenever the President dies, resigns, is removed from office or is absent from Ghana or is by reason of illness unable to perform the functions of his office, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall perform those functions until the assumption of office of the President or the President is able to perform those functions.

(4) The Speaker of the National Assembly shall, before commencing to perform the functions of the President under the provisions of this article, take and subscribe the Oath in relation thereto set out in the Second Schedule to this Constitution.

40. No person shall be qualified for election as the President of Ghana unless

(*a*) he is, by birth, a citizen of Ghana, and does not in any way owe allegiance to any other country; and

(*b*) he has attained the age of forty years; and

(*c*) he is sufficiently educated to undertake and perform the functions of President of Ghana; and

(*d*) he is, at the time of his election, not a member of the presidential electoral college; and

(*e*) he is a person who is otherwise qualified to be elected a member of the National Assembly.

41. (3) The President shall be elected without debate by secret ballot by a presidential electoral college consisting of

(*a*) all the members of the National Assembly; and

(*b*) as many Chiefs as are elected by the Houses of Chiefs of the Regions, each House of Chiefs of the Region having power to elect only three Chiefs from among the Chiefs of each such House; and

(*c*) as many members as are elected by the District Councils in each Region, so however that all the District Councils in each Region shall have power to elect only fifteen members to the presidential electoral college.

(6) A person shall not be elected as President of Ghana unless at the presidential election the number of votes cast in his favour is not less than one-half of the number of the total membership of the presidential electoral college.

44. (1) A person elected as President shall hold office for a term of four years beginning with the date on which he is elected as President, or where another person holds office as the President on that date, his term of office shall begin with the date next following the date on which that office next becomes vacant.

(2) No person shall be elected to hold office as President of Ghana for a third term.

46. The President shall not, while he continues in office as President, hold any other office of profit or emolument whether private or public and either directly or indirectly.

47. (1) The President shall be removed from office if he is found, in accordance with the provisions of this article,

(*a*) to have acted in wilful violation of any provision of this Constitution; or

(*b*) to have conducted himself in a manner

(i) which brings or is likely to bring the high office of President into hatred, ridicule or contempt; or

(ii) prejudicial or inimical to the security of the State; or

(*c*) to be incapable of performing the functions of his office by reason of physical or mental incapacity.

48. The President shall have power, in consultation with the Council of State, to appoint, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution or any other law governing the same,

(*a*) the Auditor-General;

(*b*) a sole Commissioner or the chairman and the other members of any Commission established by this Constitution;

(*c*) the Ombudsman;

(*d*) the chairman and the other members of the governing body of any corporation established by an Act of Parliament, a statutory instrument, or out of public funds for wireless broadcasting, television, the press or other media for mass communication, or information.

49. The President shall, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister and in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution or any other law governing the same, appoint

(*a*) the Governor and the other members of the governing body of any bank, banking or financial institution, and

(*b*) the Chairman and other members of the Council for higher education, and

(*c*) save as otherwise provided in paragraph (*d*) of article 48 of this Constitution, the chairman and the other members of the governing body of any corporation, established by an Act of Parliament, a statutory instrument or out of public funds.

51. The President shall, by constitutional instrument, make Regulations for the registration of professional bodies.

The Council of State

53. There shall be a Council of State to aid and counsel the President which shall consist of the Prime Minister, Speaker of the National Assembly, Leader of the Opposition, President of the National House of Chiefs; not more than four persons who have previously held the position of President, Chief Justice, Speaker of the National Assembly or Prime Minister; and not more than eight other persons, two of whom should be women and not more than four chiefs, appointed by the President at his discretion.

National Security Council

54. There shall be established a National Security Council which shall consist of the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, the Interior and Finance, the Attorney-General and such other persons as the Prime Minister, who shall preside over the Council, may consider necessary.

The Cabinet

60. (1) There shall be a Prime Minister who shall be appointed by the President in accordance with the provisions of this article and who shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the Oath of the Prime Minister set out in the Second Schedule to this Constitution.

(2) The President shall, within seven days of his election or of the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Prime Minister or following a general election, appoint as Prime Minister the leader in the National Assembly of the party having a numerical strength which consists of a majority of all the members of the National Assembly.

(3) Where there is no party in the National Assembly having a numerical strength which consists of a majority of all the members of the Assembly the President shall propose for election as Prime Minister by the National Assembly without debate the member of the Assembly who appears to the President as the person most likely to command the support of the majority of the members of the National Assembly.

(4) Where the person proposed by the President under the provisions of the immediately preceding clause is not elected as Prime Minister the members of the National Assembly shall, within seven days of such failure to elect a Prime Minister, elect one of the members of the National Assembly as Prime Minister.

(6) Where a Prime Minister is not elected under the preceding provisions of this article, the President shall dissolve the National Assembly.

61. (1) There shall be a Cabinet which shall consist of the Prime Minister and not less than eight nor more than seventeen other Ministers of State as may be appointed by the President acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) The Cabinet shall determine the general policy of the Government and shall collectively be responsible to the National Assembly.

(4) A Minister of State or a Ministerial Secretary shall not, while he continues in office, hold any other office of profit or emolument whether private or public and either directly or indirectly.

(5) In addition to the Ministers referred to in the preceding provisions of this article the President may, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, appoint not more than ten other Ministers of State, not being members of the Cabinet, so however, that the total number of Ministers of State shall not at any time exceed twenty-one.

The Attorney-General

68. (1) There shall be an Attorney-General who shall be a Minister of State and the principal legal adviser to the Government.

The Legislature (Articles 69–99)

Composition of Parliament

69. (1) There shall be a Parliament of Ghana which shall consist of the President and a National Assembly.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the legislative power of Ghana shall vest in the Parliament of Ghana and shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

70. The National Assembly shall consist of not less than one hundred and forty and not more than one hundred and fifty elected members.

(2) No person shall be qualified to be a member of the Assembly who

(*a*) owes allegiance to a country other than Ghana; or

(*b*) has been adjudged or otherwise declared

(i) a bankrupt under any law in force in Ghana and has not been discharged; or

(ii) by the report of a Commission of Inquiry to be incompetent to hold public office or that while being a public officer he acquired assets unlawfully, or defrauded the State, or misused or abused his office or wilfully acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the State; or

(*c*) has been convicted

(i) for treason or for an offence involving the security of the State, fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude; or

(ii) for any other offence on indictment; or

(*d*) has had his property confiscated as the result of the findings of a Commission of Inquiry.

72. (1) There shall be a Speaker of the National Assembly who shall be elected by the members of the Assembly from among persons who are members of the Assembly or who are qualified to be elected as such.

73. (1) The leader in the National Assembly of the party having the largest numerical strength in the National Assembly, other than the party which has formed the Government, shall be the Leader of the Opposition.

(2) The Leader of the Opposition shall be paid a salary which shall be equivalent to two-thirds of the salary paid to the Prime Minister, and such other allowances as may be determined by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State.

74. (1) There shall be a Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly who shall be elected by the members of the Assembly from among the members of the National Assembly.

Summoning, Prorogation and Dissolution, etc.

87. (1) Each session of Parliament shall be held at such place within Ghana and shall commence at such time as the President may, by constitutional instrument, appoint.

(2) There shall be a session of Parliament at least once in every year so however that a period of twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of Parliament in one session and the first sitting thereof in the next session.

(3) Subject to the provisions of clause (5) of this article, whenever the National Assembly is dissolved a general election of the members of the National Assembly shall be held within sixty days of the date of the dissolution and a session of the National Assembly shall be appointed to commence within fourteen days of the general election.

88. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the President may, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, by constitutional instrument, at any time prorogue or dissolve the National Assembly.

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (3) of this article, the National Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date of its first sitting after any dissolution and shall then stand dissolved.

(3) At any time when Ghana is actually engaged in operations against an enemy or in actual hostilities, the National Assembly may from time to time by resolution passed in that behalf and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the members of the National Assembly, extend the period of five years specified in clause (2) of this article for not more than twelve months at a time, so however, that the life of the National Assembly shall not be extended under this clause for more than five years.

The Ombudsman (Articles 100–101)

100. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament shall, not later than one year from the coming into force of this Constitution, by an Act of Parliament provide for the appointment of a person to be known as the Ombudsman, who may investigate any action by, or on behalf of,

(*a*) any Department or Ministry of State,
(*b*) any member of the Armed Forces,
(*c*) any statutory corporation set up entirely or partly out of public funds or funds provided by Parliament, including institutions of higher education, or
(*d*) any member of the Public Services,

being an action taken in the exercise of the administrative functions of that Department, Ministry, corporation, authority or person.

The Judiciary (Articles 102–25)
The Laws of Ghana (Article 126)
Finance (Articles 127–137)
The Public Services Commission (Articles 138–41)
The Police Service (Articles 142–45)
The Prisons Service (Articles 146–48)

The Armed Forces of Ghana (Articles 149–52)

149. No person shall raise any armed force save by or under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

150. There shall be an Armed Forces Council which shall consist of

(*a*) the Prime Minister, who shall be chairman;
(*b*) the Minister of Defence;
(*c*) the Chief of Defence Staff;
(*d*) the Minister for Interior; and
(*e*) two other persons as the President shall, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, appoint.

Chieftaincy and Local Government (Articles 153–56)

153. The institution of chieftaincy together with its Traditional Councils as established by customary law and usage is hereby guaranteed.

154. (1) There shall be established a National House of Chiefs.

(2) The House of Chiefs of each Region shall elect as members of the National House of Chiefs five chiefs from the Region.

(3) The National House of Chiefs shall, subject to the provisions of clause (3) of article 105 of this Constitution

(*a*) have appellate jurisdiction in any matter relating to chieftaincy which has been determined by the House of Chiefs in a Region from which appellate jurisdiction there shall be an appeal, with the leave of the Supreme Court or of the National House of Chiefs to the Supreme Court; and
(*b*) advise any person or authority charged with any responsibility under this Constitution or any other law for any matter relating to or affecting chieftaincy.

(4) Subject to the provisions of clause (2) of article 126 of this Constitution, the National House of Chiefs

(*a*) shall undertake the progressive study, interpretation and codification of customary law with a view to evolving, in appropriate cases, a unified system of rules of customary law; and
(*b*) shall perform such other functions, not being inconsistent with any function performable by the House of Chiefs of a Region, as Parliament may, by or under an Act of Parliament, confer on it or otherwise refer to it.

155. (1) There shall be established in and for each Region a House of Chiefs.

156. (1) For the purposes of local government there shall be established Local Councils, District Councils and Regional Councils.

Lands (Articles 162–64)

Public Lands

162. (1) All public lands in Ghana shall be vested in the President on behalf of, and in trust for, the people of Ghana.

Lands Commission

163. (1) There shall be a Lands Commission which shall consist of a chairman and not less than five other members.

(5) The Lands Commission shall hold and manage, to the exclusion of any other person or authority, any land or minerals vested in the President by this Constitution or any other law, or vested in the Commission by any law, or acquired by the Government, and shall have such other functions in relation thereto as may be prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament.

Commissions of Inquiry (Articles 165–68)

165. (1) Save as otherwise provided in clause (2) of article 4 of this Constitution, the President shall, by constitutional instrument, appoint a Commission of Inquiry into any matter of public interest where

(*a*) the Prime Minister advises that it is in the public interest so to do; or

(*b*) the National Assembly by a resolution passed in that behalf require that a Commission be appointed to inquire into any matter specified in the resolution being a matter of public importance.

Amendments to the Constitution (Article 169)

169. Procedure for amending the Constitution, including safeguards against abuse of this procedure and restrictions on the clauses that can be amended.

THE GOVERNMENT

Presidential Commission: Brig. A. A. AFRIFA, J. W. K. HARLLEY, Maj.-Gen. A. K. OKRAN.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister: Dr. K. A. BUSIA.
Minister of Home Affairs: S. D. DOMBO.
Minister of Defence: J. KWESI-LAMPTEY.
Attorney-General: N. Y. B. ADADE.
Minister of External Affairs: VICTOR OWUSU.
Minister of Works: S. W. AWUKU DARKO.
Minister of Housing: Dr. W. BRUCE-KONUAH.
Minister of Transport and Communications: HARUNA ESSEKU.
Minister of Finanace & Economic Planning: J. H. MENSAH.
Minister of Social Development: A. A. MUNUFIE.
Minister of Trade, Industries & Tourism: R. A. QUARSHIE.
Minister of Information: T. D. BRODIE-MENDS.
Minister of Labour & Social Welfare: JATOE KALEO.
Minister of Agriculture: Dr. K. SAFO ADU.
Minister of Lands, Mineral Resources, National Forestry & National Wildlife Trust: R. R. AMPONSAH.
Minister of Health: G. D. AMPAW.
Minister of Education, Culture & Sports: WILLIAM OFORI-ATTA.
Minister of State in Charge of Parliamentary Affairs: B. K. ADAMA.
Minister of State Protocol: K. G. OSEI BONSU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN ACCRA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Off Cantonments Rd., X'borg, P.O.B. 2747 (E) *Ambassador:* A. E. ACUNA.
Argentina: Off Farrar Ave., P.O.B. 134 (E).
Austria: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Australia: Off McCulloch Ave., Airport Residential Estate, P.O.B. 2445 (HC); *High Commissioner:* RICHARD A. WOOLCOT.
Belgium: Watson Ave., Adabraka, P.O.B. 1669 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE BARTHELEMY.
Brazil: No. 6 Kanda Estate, P.O.B. 2918 (E); *Ambassador:* VIERA DE MELLO.
Bulgaria: Farrar Ave., Asylum Down, P.O.B. 3193 (E); *Ambassador:* ASEN TAKOV.
Canada: Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1639 (HC); *High Commissioner:* DOUGLAS B. HICKS.
Ceylon: Off Ring Rd., P.O.B. 0122, X'borg (HC); *Acting High Commissioner:* C. MAHENDRAN.
Czechoslovakia: Off Ring Rd., P.O.B. 2890 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEF ZABOKRTSKY.
Denmark: Off Farrar Ave., Adabraka, P.O.B. 3328 (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. NONNY WRIGHT.
Ethiopia: 13 Morocco Rd., Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1646 (E); *Ambassador:* LIDJ IMRU ZELLEKE.
France: 12th Rd., Off Liberation Ave., P.O.B. 187 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANTHONIOZ.
German Federal Republic: Kojo Thompson Rd., P.O.B. 1757 (E); *Ambassador:* HELMUT MULLER.
Hungary: Salem Rd., X'borg, P.O.B. 3027 (E); *Ambassador:* JANOS LORINCZ-NAGY.
India: Off New Town Rd., Accra New Town, P.O.B. 3040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* SHRI A. SINGH MEHTA.
Indonesia: Ring Road East, Near Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 103 (E).
Iraq: Off Farrar Ave., Adabraka, P.O.B. 2929 (E); *Ambassador:* SAADOUN Y. BADIE.
Israel: New Town Rd., Accra New Town, P.O.B. 3275 (E); *Ambassador:* AVRAHAM COHEN.

Italy: Cocoa House, Liberty Ave., P.O.B. 140 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUGI GASBARRI.

Ivory Coast: Ring Rd., P.O.B. 3445 (E); *Ambassador:* (not available).

Japan: Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 1637 (E); *Ambassador:* SCHICHIZO TSURUGA.

Lebanon: Rowe Road, P.O.B. 562 (E); *Ambassador:* SAID HIBRI.

Liberia: 4th Floor, Ghana House, P.O.B. 895 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE FLAMMA SHERMAN.

Mali: Crescent Rd., P.O.B. 1121 (E); *Ambassador:* ABOUBACRINE MAHAMAR.

Mexico: Watson Ave., P.O.B. 1984 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MADERO.

Morocco: Kuku Hill, X'borg, Off Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 3354 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A. EL ALAOUI.

Netherlands: Liberation Rd., Ring Rd. Roundabout, P.O.B. 3248 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. VAREKAMP.

Niger: New Town Rd., Accra New Town, P.O.B. 2685 (E); *Ambassador:* TIECOURA ALZOUMA.

Nigeria: Cocoa House, Liberty Ave., P.O.B. 1548 (HC); *High Commissioner:* VICTOR A. ADEGOROYE.

Norway: c/o Royal Norwegian Consulate-General, P.O.B. 330 (E).

Pakistan: Castle Rd. (near Independence Arch), P.O.B. 1114 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALI ARSHAD.

Phillipines: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Poland: Marina House, Farrar Ave., P.O.B. 3154 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEKSY DEBNICKI.

Romania: Farrar Ave., P.O.B. M.112 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODOR DITULESCU.

Saudi Arabia: Off Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 670 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ALI AL MUBARAH.

Senegal: Fifth Ave. Extension (Behind Rangoon Camp), P.O.B. 3208 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE COLBARY.

Sierra Leone: Off Farrar Ave., Asylum Down, P.O.B. 6706 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. C. W. PORTER.

Sudan: Ring Rd. East, P.O.B. M.27 (E); *Ambassador:* EL B. A. MUTAAL.

Sweden: Monrovia, Liberia (E).

Switeerland: Ghana House, P.O.B. 359 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH SCHNYDER.

Togo: Farrar Ave., Asylum Down, P.O.B. 4308 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MICHEL SIMTEKPEATH.

Turkey: Off Dempster Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 3104 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMUT DIKERDEN.

Uganda: Farrar Avenue, P.O.B. 4260 (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. E. C. AVUA.

United Arab Republic: Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 2508 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED F. ABDEL KADER.

United States of America: (Intersection of) Rowe Rd. Liberia Rd., P.O.B. 194 (E); *Ambassador:* T. W. MCELHINEY.

U.S.S.R.: Ring Rd. East, P.O.B. 1634 (E); *Ambassador:* V. S. SAFRONCHUK.

Upper Volta: Asylum Down, Off Farrar Ave., P.O.B. 651 (E); *Ambassador:* V. G. KABORE.

United Kingdom: Barclays Bank Building, High St., P.O.B. 296 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. K. MATTHEWS.

Yugoslavia: Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 1629 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MILUTIN TAPAVICKI.

Ghana also has diplomatic relations with Dahomey.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elected August 29th, 1969.

Speaker: N. A. OLLEMMU.

Leader of the Opposition: Dr. G. K. AGAMA.

PARTY	SEATS
Progress Party	105
National Alliance of Liberals	29
United Nationalist Party	2
People's Action Party	2
All Peoples' Republican Party	1
Independent	1
TOTAL	140

POLITICAL PARTIES

The ban imposed on political parties in February 1966 was lifted on May 1st, 1969.

Progress Party: Private Mail Bag, Accra; f. 1969; aims to achieve good government, probity in public life, social justice and all the freedoms essential to a happy and democratic life; 868,320 mems.; 105 seats in National Assembly; Leader Dr. Kofi A. Busia; Gen. Sec. BERNARD J. DA ROCHA; publ. *Star*, bi-weekly, circ. 30,000, Editor FRAZER OFORI-ATTAH.

National Alliance of Liberals: Accra; f. 1969; 29 seats in National Assembly; Leader (vacant); Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly Dr. G. K. AGAMA.

United Nationalist Party: Accra; f. July 1969 after merger of Ghana Democratic Party, Nationalist Party and the All Peoples' Congress; two seats in National Assembly; Gen. Sec. M. K. APALOO.

People's Action Party: Accra; f. 1969; two seats in National Assembly; Leader IMORU AYARNA.

All Peoples' Republican Party: Accra; f. July 1969 after merger of Republican Party and All Peoples' Party; one seat in National Assembly; Leader Dr. DE GRAFT JOHNSON; Chair. P. K. QUAIDOO.

People's Popular Party: originally banned as being Nkrumahist, but allowed to function again in November 1969.

Liberty Party: Accra; f. July 1969; Leader LAWRENCE OTENG-GHAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Civil law in force in Ghana is based on the Common Law, doctrines of equity and general statutes which were in force in England in 1874, as modified by subsequent Ordinances. Ghanaian customary law is however the basis of most personal, domestic and contractual relationships and the Supreme Court has power to enforce it. Criminal law is based on the Criminal Code, enacted at the end of the nineteenth century and dependent on English Criminal Law, and since amended at intervals.

The Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of Ghana was constituted on 1st July, 1960. It consists of the Chief Justice as President and five Judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of Ghana is the highest and final Appellate Court on both civil and criminal matters.

The High Court: The High Court of Ghana has an original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in Ghana and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960, provides that all trials on indictment shall be by a jury or with the aid of Assessors. Appeals from the High Court lie to the Supreme Court of Ghana.

The Circuit Court: Circuit Courts were created in 1960, and the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court consists of an original jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount involved does not exceed NC4,000. It has also jurisdiction with regard to the guardianship and custody of infants, and original jurisdiction in criminal matters in case of offences other than offences where the maximum punishment is death or life imprisonment. Finally it has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of any District Court situated within its circuit.

District Courts: District Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction throughout the country. In criminal cases Magistrates have jurisdiction to impose sentences of imprisonment up to one year and fines not exceeding NC500. They also hear civil suits in which the amount involved does not exceed NC1,000.

Juvenile Courts have been set up in Accra, Kumasi, Koforidua, Sekondi, Tamale, Sunyani and Ho. They consist either of three citizens selected from a panel of Juvenile Court Magistrates or of a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting with two of the panel. The public is excluded from proceedings of Juvenile Courts which are empowered to place a child in the care of a relative, Probation Officer or other suitable person, to negotiate with parents to secure the good behaviour of a child.

Local Courts: Local Courts now replace the former Native Courts. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. In civil cases they enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in cases where customary law is involved and in personal suits up to £100. They have limited criminal jurisdiction and cannot impose a fine exceeding £25 or a sentence of three months imprisonment. However, they have unlimited jurisdiction as to persons of all races living within their areas of jurisdiction. Control is exercised by the Judges of the Circuit and High Court by way of appeals and reviews in accordance with the Courts Act, 1960. Appeals lie either to the Circuit or High Court, depending on the nature of the suit and thence to the Supreme Court. Whilst in land causes a person aggrieved by any decision may appeal to the High Court, in succession causes he may appeal to the Circuit Court and thereafter to the Supreme Court if the value of the subject-matter exceeds £100.

Chief Justice: E. AKUFFO-ADDO.

Supreme Court Judges: S. AZU CRABBE; NII AMAA OLLENU; F. K. APALOO; G. S. LASSEY; I. AMISSAH.

High Court Judges: Mrs. ANNIE JIAGGE; J. KINGSLEY-NYINAH; E. N. P. SOWAH; P. E. N. K. ARCHER; R. J. HAYFRON-BENJAMIN; G. KORANTENG-ADDOW; SAMPSON BAIDOO; J. S. A. ANTERKYI; D. F. ANNAN; ENOCH EDUSEI; R. H. FRANCOIS; V. C. R. A. C. CRABBE; S. M. BOISON; E. K. WIREDU.

RELIGION

According to the 1960 census, the distribution of religious groups was:

	per cent
Christians	42.8
Traditional Religions	38.2
Muslims	12.0
No Religion	7.0

CHRISTIANITY

The Christian community in Ghana is divided principally into Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians.

ANGLICAN COMMUNITY

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, D.D., DIP.TH., Bishopscourt, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Bishop of Accra: Right Rev. ISHMAEL SAMUEL MILLS LEMAIRE, P.O.B. 8, Accra.

(For details of other sees in the Province of West Africa *see* under Nigeria, Religion.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: Most Rev. JOHN KODWO AMISSAH, P.O.B. 112, Cape Coast.

Bishops: Rt. Rev. GABRIEL CHAMPAGNE, Tamale; Rt. Rev. ANTHONY KONINGS, Keta; Rt. Rev. JOSEPH BOWERS; Accra; Rt. Rev. JOSEPH ESSUAH, Kumasi; Rt. Rev. PETER DERY, Wa; Rt. Rev. GERARD BERTRAND, Navrongo.

METHODIST CHURCH

President: Rev. T. WALLACE KOOMSON.

Secretary: Rev. I. K. A. THOMPSON, B.D.

Methodist Church of Ghana: Liberia Rd., P.O. Box 403, Accra; became fully autonomous July 1961; 224,774 mems.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian Church of Ghana: P.O.B. 1800, Accra; 244,405 mems.; Moderator Rt. Rev. G. K. SINTIM MISA.

OTHER CHURCHES

A.M.E. Zion Church: P.O.B. 239, Sekondi.

A.M.E. Zion Church (East): P.O.B. 2820, Accra.

A.M.E. Zion Church (West): A.M.E. Zion Church Educational Unit, P.M.B., Osu-Accra.

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church: P.O.B. 3906, Accra.

Evangelical-Lutheran Church: P.O.B. 3151, Kumasi.

Evangelical-Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 18, Ho.

Ghana Baptist Church: P.O.B. 400, Accra.

Mennonite Church: P.O.B. 341, Accra.

Salvation Army: P.O.B. 320, Accra.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

A large proportion of people practise various traditional beliefs, mainly forms of animism or ancestor worship.

ISLAM

There are a considerable number of Muslims in the Northern Region.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

The *New Ashanti Times*, a weekly published by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, ceased publication on January 31st, 1970.

DAILY

Daily Graphic: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; circ. 120,866; Editor HENRY OFORI (acting).

Evening Standard: Accra; supports National Alliance of Liberals; Editor KOFI BADU.

Ghanaian Times, The: P.O.B. 2638, Accra; f. 1958; circ. 57,000; Editor J. G. AMAMOO.

Pioneer: Box 325, Kumasi, Ashanti; f. 1939, suppressed 1962-66; Exec. Editor S. ARTHUR; Editor A. D. APPEA.

WEEKLIES

Business Weekly: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; Editor MARK BOTSIO; circ. 5,000.

Cape Coast Standard: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; official Roman Catholic paper; circ. 4,000.

Echo: Accra; Editor FRANCIS AMUKU; circ. 12,000.

Herald, The: Accra; f. 1969.

India News: P.O.B. 3040, Accra; publ. by Indian High Commission; Editor DEGRAFT ESSUMAN NUNDO.

Northern Review: P.O.B. 55, Tamale.

Press Week: Accra; f. 1968; government-owned; covers work of press.

Radio & TV Times: Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. 1633, Accra; Editor JOHN E. EDU; circ. 20,000.

Standard, The: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; f. 1938; National Catholic paper; Editor Rev. Father MARTIN T. PETERS; circ. 7,500.

Sunday Mirror: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1953; publ. Ghana Graphic Co. Ltd.; circ. 102,836; Editor NICHOLAS ALANDO.

Sunday Star: P.O.B. X16, James Town, Accra; f. 1966; Editor FRANCIS AWUKU.

Weekly Spectator: P.O.B. 2638, Guinea Press Ltd., Accra; f. 1963; Suns.; Editor AUGUSTUS BRUCE; circ. 14,000.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

FORTNIGHTLY

The Bureau of Ghana Languages, P.O.B. 1851, Accra, publishes the following works:

Akwansosem (Akuapem Twi) Editor K. S. ODAME.

Kakyevole (Nzema) Editor J. M. NGOAH; circ. 10,500.

Mansralo (Ga) Editor E. N. TETTEH.

Motabiala (Ewe) Editor W. A. K. DZAMEFE.

Nkwantabisa (Fante) Editor A. E. F. MENDS; (Asante-Twi) Editor D. Y. KYEI.

Ghana World: P.O. Box 2208, Accra; Publ. Ghana World Publications.

Legon Observer: c/o L.S.N.A., Legon; f. 1966; Editor YAW TWUMASI; circ. 11,000.

Northern Review: P.O.B. 55, Tamale.

MONTHLY

African Woman: P.O.B. 1496, B135/1 Ring Road West, Accra; f. 1961; Editor SOPHIA ORGLE.

Catholic Voice: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; publ. Archdiocese of Cape Coast; Editor Father MARTIN T. PETERS; circ. 3,600.

Christian Messenger: P.O.B. 3075, Accra; f. 1859; English, Twi and Ga editions; circ. 20,000; Editor Rev. G. A. ADOM.

Drum: P.O.B. 1197, Accra; f. 1953; circ. 42,701; Editor JOSEPH MENSAH.

Flamingo Magazine: P.O.B. 242, Accra; f. 1960; general family magazine; Editor GERALD MALMED; circ. 100,000.

Ghana Farmer: Ministry of Agriculture, Accra; publ. Publicity and Information Section.

Ghana Teachers' Journal: P.O.B. 46, Saltpond; f. 1928; publ. Ministry of Education; circ. 16,000.

Ghana Monthly Trade Journal: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; f. 1959; Editor MARK BOTSIO; circ. 6,000.

Kasem Labaare: P.O.B. 55, Tamale; f. 1951; Kasem language; Editor A. C. AZIIBA.

Lahabale Tsusu: P.O.B. 55, Tamale; f. 1951; Dagbani language; Editor T. T. SULEMANA.

New Ghana: Department of Information Services, P.O. Box 745, Accra.

What's on in Ghana: P.O.B. 2643, Accra; Editor A. ADUMUA-BOSSMAN.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Economic Bulletin of Ghana: Economic Society of Ghana, P.O. Box 22, Legon; Editor Dr. NASEEM AHMAD.

Ghana Journal of Science: Ghana Science Association, P.O. Box 7, Legon.

Ghana Teacher: Ghana Union of Teachers, P.O. Box 209.

Ghana Review: Ministry of Information, P.O.B. 745, Accra; f. 1961; quarterly review of economic, social and cultural affairs; circ. 10,000; Editor OLIVER BONSI.

West African Pharmacist: Kumasi University, Kumasi; . 1959; six a year.

NEWS AGENCY

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 2118, Accra; f. 1957; Chair. MATHIAS OFORI; Gen. Man. PAUL SOGBODJOR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 3055; Chief EDWARD ANKRAH.

Associated Press: P.O.B. 2017, Accra; Chief A. A. PATERSON.

Czechoslovak News Agency: P.O.B. 4209, Accra.

Reuters: P.O.B. 2860, Accra; Chief ALLAN REDITT.

The following agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Anowuo Educational Publications: P.O.B. 3918, Accra; educational books, novels and poetry in English and the nine main Ghanaian languages; about 30 titles annually; Publisher SAMUEL ASARE KONADU.

Board of African Affairs: P.O.B. 24, Accra.

Bureau of Ghana Languages: P.O.B. 1851, Accra.

Business Publications Ltd: P.O.B. 2351, Accra.

Ghana Universities Press: P.O.B. 4219, Accra; f. 1962; publishes academic works for all the universities and institutions of higher education in Ghana; Dir. F. RIBEIRO AYEH, B.A. (Lond.).

Methodist Book Depot: Commercial St., P.O.B. 100, Cape Coast.

Moxon Paperbacks Ltd.: P.O.B. M160, Accra; f. 1967; publishers of travel and guide books, handbooks, Africana, modern novels and poetry; Proprietor R. J. MOXON, O.B.E.

State Publishing Corporation (Publishing Division): P.O.B. 4348, Accra; f. 1965.

Waterwille Publishing House: P.O.B. 195, Accra.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ghana Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, P.O.B. 1633, Accra; f. 1964; Dir. Gen. W. F. COLEMAN, M.B.E.; Dirs. E. ADJORLOLO, J. K. ASARE, E. K. SENAYA.

RADIO

There is a national service with services in English and six Ghana languages; also an overseas service in English, French, Portuguese, Hausa, Bambara, Swahili and Arabic. There are 40 relay stations and approximately 50,000 subscribers. In 1968 there were an estimated 700,000 radio receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

The television service came into operation in 1965; stations at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi, with a relay station at Tamale.

In 1968 there were an estimated 10,000 television receivers in the country.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Ghana: P.O.B. 2674, Accra; f. 1957; cap. £1m.; Governor and Chair. J. H. FRIMPONG ANSAH.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank: P.O.B. 4191, Accra; f. 1965; cap. NC30m.; 51 per cent state-owned; credit facilities for agriculturists; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. N. AFFUL.

Ghana Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 134, Accra; f. 1953; state-owned; cap. p.u. NC5m., dep. NC152,522,231 (June 1968); Man. Dir. K. GYASI-TWUM; over 100 branches.

National Investment Bank: Liberty Avenue, P.O.B. 3726, Accra; f. 1963; p.u. cap. NC8.1m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. P. L. GYAMPOH.

Ghana Savings Bank: General Post Office, Accra.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Head Office in Ghana: High St., Accra, P.O.B. 2949; Ghana Dirs. G. D. HOLDER, Sir EDWARD OKYERE ASAFU-ADJAYE, R. MENSAH.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: Head Office: London, E.C.3; Head Office in Ghana: High St., P.O.B. 768, Accra.

INSURANCE

GHANAIAN COMPANIES

Ghana State Insurance Corporation: Accra; f. 1962 to undertake general insurance for the Government and Government bodies.

Ghana Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 2363, Accra.

Some 20 foreign insurance companies, notably the major British firms, are represented in Ghana.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

(Many of the industries nationalized by the Nkrumah government are now being sold back to private interests; most of the others are now managed by the new Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation.)

Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation: P.O.B. 1627, Accra; f. 1969; took over the management of the 19 state manufacturing enterprises, including the steel, paper, bricks, paint, sugar, textile and boat-building factories; aims to run these on a commercial basis; foreign investment in some of these interests is being encouraged; Man. Dir. I. ACKOM MENSAH.

Capital Investments Board: P.O.B. M193, Accra; central investment promotion agency of the Government; Chair. S. OHENE-NYAKO; Acting Sec. ENOCH A. AGBOZO.

Cocoa Marketing Company (Ghana) Ltd.: P.O.B. M108, Accra; London Office: 64–66 Oxford St., London W.1; New York Office; 565 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1961; markets Ghana's cocoa beans, as well as cocoa butter and cocoa cake produced by West African Mills, Takoradi; before establishment Ghana's cocoa was marketed in London by Ghana Cocoa Marketing Company, London, which went into liquidation in September, 1961; wholly-owned subsidiary of State Cocoa Marketing Board (*see* below).

Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board: P.O. Box 933, Accra; f. 1947; incorporated 1961 into Ghana Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, re-constituted 1963, re-constituted 1965; responsible for purchase and export of cocoa, coffee, palm kernels and palm kernel oil, copra, coconut, shea nuts, shea butter, groundnuts, bananas, kola nuts and other produce; Chair. Sir WILLIAM OFIN ATTA.

Ghana Food Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. 4245, Accra; f. 1965, to replace Food Marketing Board, which before May, 1963 was division of Ghana Agricultural Produce Board; buys, stores, preserves, distributes and sells foodstuffs throughout the country, and organizes exports of foodstuffs for which no local market is available; thus ensures increased production by provision of assured markets and guaranteed prices as well as an even flow of foodstuffs throughout the year; 8 regional centres for preservation, storage, distribution and sales: Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Ho, Sunyani, Tamale, Wa.

Ghana National Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 67, Accra; f. 1961; engages in trade in same way as other trade and commercial organizations and organizes exports and imports of commodities determined by the Corporation.

Ghana Shipping Corporation: Accra.

Ghana Timber Marketing Board: P.O. Box 515, Takoradi; f. 1960, incorporated 1961 into Ghana Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, re-constituted 1963; assists general development and controls exports of timber; 10 mems.; Chair. M. K. OWUSU, K. SEKYI-CANN.

Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation: P.O.B. M194, Accra.

Ghana Workers' Brigade: P.O. Box 1853, Accra; f. 1957; *c.* 7,500 mems.; voluntary organization to organize youth otherwise unemployed for large-scale agricultural and food production enterprises and other development projects of public value. Two-year term of service. Attached to Army for discipline and training, national organizer Col. ABABIO; publ. *The Workers' Brigade.*

Graphic Corporation: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1950 to publish the *Daily Graphic* and *Sunday Mirror*; also publishes *Ghana Year Book*; Chair. J. B. ODUNTON; Man. Dir. (vacant).

National Standards Board: c/o P.O.B. M32, Accra; f. 1967; establishes and promulgates standards to ensure high quality of goods produced in Ghana; promotes standardization, industrial efficiency and development and industrial welfare, health and safety.

State Diamond Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. M108, Accra; f. 1965 as successor to Diamond Marketing Board incorporated in 1962 to take over functions of Accra Diamond Market; charged with securing the most favourable terms for sale of diamonds produced in Ghana; controls and fixes prices paid to winners and producers; Chair. Dr. E. AYEH-KUMI; Man. Dir. D. T. ACKAH.

State Farms Corporation: Accra.

State Fishing Corporation: P.O.B. 211, Tema; f. 1961; Government sponsored deep-sea fishing, distribution and marketing (including exporting) organization; owns about 12 deep-sea fishing trawlers; about 1,000 staff employed; Chief Exec. Dr. K. E. ADJEI.

State Gold Mining Corporation: P.O.B. 109, Tarkwa; Accra Office, P.O.B. 3634; London Office, 2D Wimpole St., London, W.1; f. 1961; manages five gold mines bought by the Ghana Government in 1961: Tarkwa Goldfields (Amalgamated Banket Areas), Prestea Goldfields (Ariston), Bibiani Goldfields, Konongo Goldfields, Bremang Gold Dredging; Chair. J. K. LAMPTEY; Man. Dir. B. C. L. ODEI.

State Hotels Corporation: P.O.B. M154, Ministry Branch Post Office, Accra; f. 1965; responsible for all state-owned hotels, restaurants, etc.; charged with providing such establishments of a reasonable standard in all main cities and towns; Chair. E. K. DADSON; Man. Dir. M. D. QUIST.

State Housing Corporation: P.O.B. 2753, Accra; f. 1965; manages over 17,000 properties; Chair. C. B. K. ZWENNES; Man. Dir. ENOCK K. OKOH.

Tema Development Corporation: P.O.B. 46, Tema; f. 1952; responsible for administration, planning and development of Tema township.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, The: P.O.B. 2325, Accra; f. 1961; 584 mems.; Pres. F. OBENG-BENNE; Sec. ISAAC K. ATIOGBE.

Member Chambers:

Accra District Chamber: 352 mems.

Cape Coast District Chamber: 15 mems.

Ho District Chamber: 5 mems.

Keta District Chamber: 7 mems.

Koforidua District Chamber: P.O.B. 266, Koforidua; 34 mems.

Kumasi District Chamber: P.O.B. 528, Kumasi; 80 mems.

Sekondi/Takoradi District Chamber: P.O.B. 45, Takoradi; 56 mems.

Sunyani District Chamber: 5 mems.

Tamale District Chamber: 8 mems.

Tarkwa District Chamber: 10 mems.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Export Promotion Council: Accra; f. 1969; chair. and representatives appointed by Ghana Manufacturers' Association, Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, Ghana Timber Federation, Ghana Timber Producers' Association, Ghana Timber Marketing Board, Bank of Ghana, National Investment Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, Cocoa Marketing Company, Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board and the National Standards Board.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 2891, Accra; f. 1939; Sec. SADHWANI JAYDEE.

Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana), The: P.O.B. 4268, Accra; f. 1963; mems. 163; Pres. S. I. K. BOAKYE-AGYEMAN; Hon. Sec. J. K. FORSON.

Lebanese and Syrian Traders' Association: P.O.B. 1080, Accra; f. 1956; 38 mems.; Principal Officers E. S. NASSAR, E. BARBARA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Ghana Employers' Association: Kojo Thompson Rd., P.O.B. 2616, Accra; f. 1959; 276 mems.; Chair. C. C. K. BAAH; Vice Chair. A. W. R. WOOD; Chief Exec. O. P. PATRRDIGE; Deputy F. BANNERMAN-MENSON; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

AFFILIATED BODIES

Ghana Booksellers' Association: P.O.B. 899, Accra.

Ghana Chamber of Mines, The: P.O.B. 991, Accra; f. 1928; promotes mining interests in Ghana; Dir. and Sec. Col. L. H. BEAN, O.B.E.

Ghana Electrical Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 1858, Accra.

Ghana National Contractors' Association: P.O. Box 134, Accra.

Ghana Port Employers' Association, The: P.O. Box 2241, Accra.

Ghana Road Association: P.O. Box 1535, Accra.

Ghana Timber Federation, The: P.O.B. 246, Takoradi; f. 1952; aims to promote, protect and develop Timber Industry of Ghana; Dir.-Gen. J. H. YORSTON.

Ghana Timber Producers' Association: Accra.

TRADE UNIONS

Ghana Trades Union Congress: Hall of Trade Unions, P.O.B. 701, Accra; f. 1945; governed by an Executive Board comprising the Chairmen and Secretaries of each of the 16 national unions, the Secretary-General and the Chairman; 6 specialized departments; total membership 502,450 (1965); Chair. DAVID EYGIR; Sec.-Gen. B. A. BENTUM; publs. *Workers' Bulletin* (fortnightly).

The following unions are affiliated to the Congress:

Teachers' and Educational Workers' Union: 14,000 mems.

Public Services Workers' Union: 22,000 mems.

Ghana Motor Union: 45,000 mems.

Local Government Workers' Union: 22,000 mems.

Construction and Building Trades Union: 39,103 mems.

Maritime and Dockworkers' Union: 10,000 mems.

Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union: 4,400 mems.

Timber and Woodworkers' Union: 16,000 mems.

General Transport and Petroleum Workers' Union: 6,700 mems.

Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union: 85,000 mems.

General Agricultural Workers' Union: 28,000 mems.

Mineworkers' Union: 23,000 mems.

Health Services Workers' Union: 7,000 mems.

Railway Enginemen's Union: 900 mems.

National Union of Seamen: 3,030 mems.

Railway and Ports Workers' Union: 6,556 mems.

CO-OPERATIVES

Alliance of Ghana Co-ops Ltd.: P.O.B. 2068, Accra; f. 1951; co-ordinates activities of all co-operative societies; Pres. F. K. ABOAGYE; Sec. E. F. K. ATIEMO; Registrar E. F. ASIEDU.

The co-operative movement began in Ghana in 1928 among cocoa farmers, and grew into the largest farmers' organization in the country. It was dissolved by the govern-

ment in 1960, but re-established in 1966 after the *coup d'état* of February 24th. There are now 1,670 societies with a total membership of 55,895, capital of over £2.5m. and annual trade of £9.5m. The Alliance has 7 Apex affiliates:

The Ghana Co-operative Marketing Association: P.O.B. 832, Accra.

The Ghana Co-operative Transport Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 2068, Accra.

The Ghana Co-operative Distillers Association: P.O.B. 3640, Accra.

The Ghana Co-operative Fishing and Fish Marketing Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 149, Tema.

The Ghana Co-operative Poultry Farmers Association Ltd.: Box 6604, Accra.

Sekondi Takoradi Co-op Tailors Society Ltd.: Box 0338, Takoradi.

Assin-Abura Co-op Forest Produce Marketing Society: Box 75, Assin-Foso.

TRADE FAIR

Ghana International Trade Fair: Accra; Second Ghana International Trade Fair, February 3rd–16th, 1971; theme: "Africa Progresses"; object: to help open up new markets for products of developing countries, and for goods of industrially-developed countries in Africa; and also to enable foreign companies to investigate establishing new industries in Ghana and other emergent countries; Principal Commercial Officer J. D. AIKINS.

TRANSPORT AND POWER

RAILWAY AND PORTS DEVELOPMENT

Ghana Railway and Ports Authority: Box 251, Takoradi; is responsible for the operation of 592 miles of railway and the deep-water harbour at Takoradi and for the maintenance of 8 lighthouses and the new deep-water harbour at Tema, opened in January 1962; Gen. Man. P. O. AGGREY.

ROADS

There are 19,236 miles of roads, of which 4,420 miles (1,912 miles bitumen) are maintained by the Division of Public Construction. Regional Organizations maintain 3,896 miles, Local and Municipal Councils 5,920, and there are about 5,000 miles of private and Chiefs' roads. A motorway is to be constructed from Accra to Lomé (Togo) within the next three years.

Automobile Association of Ghana: Fanum Place, Boundary Road, P.O. Box 1985, Accra; f. 1961; mems. 3,000; Chair. E. A. METTLE-NUNOO; Exec. Dir. DELA SESHIE.

Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission: Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968.

SHIPPING

Black Star Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 2760, Accra; f. 1957, Government-owned line to provide Ghana with her own merchant marine. Operates passenger and cargo services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Canada and the eastern United States. Agents for Gold Star Line Ltd.; Zim West Africa Lines Ltd.; Seven Stars Africa Line; The Zim Navigation Company of Israel are the managing agents; co-operation agreement with Nigerian National Shipping Line; fleet of 15 freighters; Man. Dir. A. K. QUARSHIE.

American West African Line: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 180, Accra; and P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; fortnightly cargo service to U.S.A., limited passenger service.

Compagnie Fabre Marseille: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O.B. 180, Accra; twice monthly sailings to Mediterranean ports.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd.; P.O.B. 180, Accra; regular passenger service to Marseilles, and to Gabon, Congo and Angola.

Compagnie de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; coastal services, services to North Africa and Europe.

Delta Line: Mississippi Shipping Co. Inc., P.O. Box 230, Takoradi; services to U.S. Gulf Ports and West Coast of Africa, and Angolan ports.

Farrell Lines Inc.: Farrell Lines Inc., Private Mail Bag 1151, Apapa; services to North America, General Manager Capt. RAYMOND BALLARD.

Guinea Gulf Line, The: John Holt Shipping Services, Ltd., P.O. Box 112, Tema; P.O. Box 261, Takoradi; services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O.B. 269, Accra; P.O.B. 216, Tema; and P.O.B. 18, Takoradi; passenger and cargo services between N.W. European and West African ports of call.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd.; P.O. Box 180, Accra; P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; monthly sailings to Australia, New Zealand and Japan via Hong Kong, Singapore and South Africa.

Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd.: P.O.B. 66, Accra and at P.O.B. 210, Takoradi and Tema; services to United Kingdom, Europe, U.S.A., Canada and Italy; intermediate services between West African ports; freight services from India and Pakistan; Man. J. D. PRIFTI.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: formerly **Osaka Shosen Kaisha**, Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 180, Accra; P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; twice-monthly services to Japan via Hong Kong, Las Palmas, Mediterranean and South Africa.

Nautilus Line S.A.: Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O. Box 2013, Accra; services to Mediterranean ports, Portugal, Spain and West Africa.

Royal Interocean Lines: Agents Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V., P.O.B. 269, Accra; P.O.B. 216, Tema; and P.O.B. 18, Takoradi; passenger/cargo express service Japan, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, South and East Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Woermann-Linie: P.O.B. 3317, Accra; services to Europe.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Accra.

Ghana Airways Corporation: Ghana House, P.O.B. 1636, Accra; f. 1958; Government owned company operates international, regional and domestic services. Chair. HARONA ESSEKU; Man. Dir. C. OKAITEI-AKKO; fleet of 2 DC-3, 2 Viscounts, 1 VC-10.

Accra is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Alitalia, BOAC, BUA, Ethiopian, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, Nigeria Airways, PAA, Swissair, UAA, UTA, Air France.

POWER

Electricity Corporation of Ghana: f. 1966 as successor to Government Electricity Department; total maximum demand in 1966 was about 62,000 kW., with output of 320m. units used by 78,000 consumers.

The Volta River Authority: P.O.B. M77, Accra; operates the Volta hydro-electric power station at Akosombo; with four units installed, has an initial capacity of 512 MW; total capacity is 912 MW; electricity used for mining and the industries, smelting aluminium and domestic consumption; main contract awarded in April 1961; formal completion of the dam wall in February, 1965; formal inauguration of Project, January 1966; financing arrangements for 5th and 6th units finalized and tenders called on November 17th, 1969; agreement for the sale of power to neighbouring Togo and Dahomey signed August 22nd, 1969; Chief Exec. E. L. QUARTEY.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 1627, Accra; construction of a nuclear reactor at Kwabenya, near Accra, which was begun in 1964, was halted early in 1968 as an economy measure.

TOURISM

Ghana Tourist Company Ltd.: Fiase Lodge, Ring Road Central, P.O.B. 2923, Accra; affiliated to I.A.T.A. and International Union of Official Travel Organizations, Geneva; Chair. E. K. DADSON; Man. Dir. V. K. AKAKPO.

State Hotels Corporation: P.O.B. M154, Ministry Branch Post Office, Accra. (*See* Trade and Industry, Public Boards and Corporations.)

UNIVERSITIES

Ghana Medical School: P.O.B. 4236, Accra; part of University of Ghana; 62 teachers, 155 students.

University of Ghana: P.O.B. 25, Legon, near Accra; 300 teachers, 2,252 students.

University of Science and Technology: Kumasi; 250 teachers, 1,394 students.

University College of Cape Coast: Cape Coast; 190 teachers, 1,222 students.

GUATEMALA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Guatemala is one of the seven territories of the Central American isthmus and is bounded to the north and west by Mexico with Honduras and El Salvador to the east and south. It has a long Pacific coastline and a narrow outlet on to the Caribbean. The climate is tropical in the lowlands with an average temperature of 83°F (28°C) and more temperate in the central highland area with an average temperature of 68°F (20°C). The offical language is Spanish, but Indian dialects are widely spoken. Most of the people are Roman Catholics; there are a few Protestants. The flag consists of vertical stripes of blue, white and blue, the white stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is Guatemala City.

Recent History

In 1954 President Arbenz Guzmán was overthrown by a coup led by Castillo Armas with U.S. assistance. Armas was assassinated in 1957, and Ydigoras Fuentes ruled until he was deposed by a military coup in 1963. César Méndez Montenegro was elected President in 1966. Much terrorist activity broke out during his term: in 1968 the U.S. Ambassador was assassinated, and in March 1970 the Foreign Minister and an American diplomat were kidnapped and ransomed for political prisoners. In April the Federal German Ambassador was also kidnapped, but was later murdered after further ransom demands had been refused by the Government. Col. Carlos Araña Osorio was elected President in March, after a turbulent campaign. Guatemala claims sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize) and has no diplomatic relations with the U.K.

Government

Executive and legislative power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet of ten Ministers. A new Constitution was promulgated in September 1965.

Defence

A military bloc alliance exists with El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural and nearly one-third of the land is cultivable. Cotton, maize and coffee are the principal products, coffee accounting for about half the exports. The extensive forests provide timber and chicle. Mineral products include lead, zinc and chrome and there are commercial deposits of copper, uranium ore, sulphur and mercury. Sugar refining and beverages are the main industries and other light consumer goods are produced. Two oil refineries have been constructed. Foreign trade is largely with the United States. In 1960 a common market was established with El Salvador and Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica joining later to form the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

There are 539 miles of railways operated by one state-owned and one private company, and 7,000 miles of roads. The first road in the Petén region is now being built. The chief ports are Puerto Barrios, San José, and Santo Tomás de Castilla and a new commercial fishing port is to be built on the Pacific coast at an estimated cost of 15 million quetzales. Internal and international flights are provided by two Guatemalan and five foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Social security is compulsory, all employers with five or more workers being required to enrol with the State Institute of Social Security. Benefits are available to registered workers for industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, disability, widowhood and hospitalization. A seven-year programme of rural aid involving expenditure of 44 million quetzales was instituted in 1964.

Education

Elementary education is free and, in urban areas, compulsory. Primary education lasts for six years and secondary education for five years. An intensive programme to eradicate illiteracy was launched at the end of 1964. A secondary education project involving expenditure of U.S. $12.6 million was initiated in 1969. There are two state and two private universities.

Tourism

The main attractions lie in the mountain regions, with their volcanoes, lakes and mountain villages which remain much the same as in the days of the Maya Empire. The old capital, Antigua, retains the ruins of buildings wrecked in the great earthquake of 1773.

Sport

The main sports are football, baseball, swimming and basketball.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), July 1 (Bank Employees' Day), August 15 (Assumption Day), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 24, 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany, April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in official use, but Spanish weights and measures are used in local trade.

1 libra = 1.014 lb.	1 league = 3.46 miles
1 arroba = 25.35 lb.	1 vara = 32.5 in.
1 quintal = 101.4 lb.	1 quarta = 8.224 in.
1 tonelada = 18.10 cwt.	1 caballeria = 110 acres

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Quetzal of 100 Centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Guatemala has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. $) for transactions within the market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 Quetzales.

Exchange rate: 2.4 quetzales = £1 sterling

1 quetzal = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1968 estimates)			
	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths
108,889	4,863,520	201,816*	16,431*	70,907*

* 1967 estimates.

DEPARTMENTS
(1968 estimates)

Alta Verapaz	285,734	Jalapa	106,074
Baja Verapaz	106,421	Jutiapa	217,157
Chimaltenango	177,948	Quezaltenango	299,207
Chiquimula	162,427	Retalhuleu	142,590
El Petén	31,259	Sacatepéquez	87,113
El Progreso	73,088	San Marcos	366,799
El Quiché	275,639	Santa Rosa	172,974
Escuintla	329,210	Sololá	117,784
Guatemala	959,253	Suchitepéquez	207,249
Huehuetenango	316,755	Totonicapán	155,329
Izabal	140,654	Zacapa	104,704

CHIEF TOWNS

Guatemala City (capital)	680,357	Cobán	42,250
Escuintla	66,122	Puerto Barrios	39,430
Quezaltenango	63,322	Zacapa	32,933
Retalhuleu	42,859		

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	UNIT	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Cotton	'000 quintals	1,751.8	1,254.6	1,688.1
Maize	,, ,,	14,036.1	13,901.4	13,789.8
Rice	,, ,,	285.9	319.5	618.0
Beans	,, ,,	1,076.3	959.7	921.3
Wheat	,, ,,	590.5	644.4	687.4
Coffee	,, ,,	3,425.2	2,309.2	n.a.
Bananas	'000 stems	2,973.4	3,550.4	4,550.4

Livestock (1964–66): Cattle 1,327,637, Horses 312,591, Sheep 794,137, Pigs 542,880; (1966–67): Cattle 1,295,224, Pigs 814,227; (1967–68): Cattle 1,230,467, Pigs 639,206, Poultry 5,494,385.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	1966	1967	1968
Cement (Index: 1950=100)	479	475	464
Beer ('000 litres)	24,128	24,384	24,712
Other Alcoholic Beverages ('000 litres)	8,283	8,329	8,374
Sugar ('000 quintals)	3,481	3,972	n.a.
Electricity (million kWh)	347,691	333,017	285,995
Cigarettes (million)	2,408	2,784	2,572
Lead (tons)	757	1,160	779
Zinc (tons)	276	434	n.a.

FINANCE

1 quetzal = 100 centavos

2.4 quetzales=£1 sterling; 1 quetzal=U.S. $1.

100 quetzales = £41 9s. 10d. sterling = U.S. $100.00 = C.A. $100.00.

BUDGET

(1968—million quetzales)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	134.7	Communications and Public Works	33.9
Treasury Bills and Foreign Loans	43.4	Education	24.9
		Defence	14.4
		Health	15.1
		Finance and Public Credit	59.3
		Other items	30.5
TOTAL	178.1	TOTAL	178.1

Budget Estimates: (1969) 200m. quetzales; (1970) 211m. quetzales.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(August 1946 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Food	149.1	149.0	149.0	154.4
Fuel	107.3	109.1	109.6	114.8
Housing	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8
Clothing	129.0	134.2	131.9	115.4
Others	129.0	132.5	139.2	137.7
GENERAL	136.4	137.3	138.0	140.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 quetzales)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,204,906	1,229,456	1,301,008
Net factor income from abroad	17,425	17,499	26,530
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	1,187,481	1,211,957	1,274,478
Less depreciation allowance	54,621	58,924	63,541
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,132,860	1,153,033	1,210,937
Taxes	89,513	104,053	104,578
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,222,373	1,257,086	1,315,515
Depreciation allowance	54,621	58,924	63,541
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,276,994	1,316,010	1,379,056
Less balance of exports and imports	38,861	36,793	603
Less net factor income from abroad	17,425	17,499	26,530
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,333,280	1,370,302	1,404,983
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	1,077,074	1,090,549	1,126,463
Government consumption expenditure	89,621	104,209	105,022
Gross domestic fixed capital investment	159,382	167,340	172,221
Increase in stocks	7,203	8,204	1,277

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

('000 Central American pesos)

(C.A. $1=1 quetzal)

	1965	1966	1967
Gross International Reserves	72,553	64,627	72,037
of which gold in Banco de Guatemala	21,675	n.a.	n.a.
Currency in Circulation	165,494	179,870	178,039
of which coins and notes	76,401	80,777	82,065

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Central American pesos)

	1965			1966	1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:							
Merchandise	192.5	214.0	−21.5	29.8	226.5	203.9	22.6
Services	38.6	73.0	−34.4	−56.6	86.4	33.5	52.9
Total	231.1	287.0	−55.9	−26.8	312.9	237.4	75.5
Transfer Payments	7.7	1.6	6.1	9.7	2.0	11.1	− 9.1
CURRENT BALANCE	238.8	288.6	−49.8	−17.1	314.9	248.5	66.4
Capital Operations:							
Private capital			41.6	5.1	48.6	84.2	−35.6
Official and banking capital			25.0	6.1	43.6	71.9	−28.3
CAPITAL BALANCE	179.9	111.0	66.6	11.2	92.3	156.1	−63.9
Net Errors and Omissions	—	11.5	− 9.1	− 7.9	—	8.0	− 8.0
Changes in Reserves	—	7.5	− 7.5*	7.9	5.4	—	5.4

* Increase.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 quetzales)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1964	202,109	164,347
1965	228,728	185,794
1966	207,580	226,120
1967	247,921	197,940

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 quetzales)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Food, Drink, Tobacco	22,834	21,269	26,145
Fuels and Lubricants	15,872	11,033	9,414
Fertilizers	5,666	4,809	5,561
Textiles and Manufactures	21,318	20,797	26,226
Tractors and Lorries	7,724	4,006	4,220
Electrical Machinery	13,473	12,944	12,796
Other Machinery	44,625	41,727	73,364

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Bananas	2,307	4,649	3,252
Chicle	1,333	352	1,951
Coffee	92,206	101,815	68,359
Cotton	34,447	44,535	30,386
Essential Oils	2,189	1,673	2,058
Wood and Timber	1,392	1,151	2,058
Zinc, Lead, Chrome	110	216	388

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	1966		1967	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Costa Rica	4,269.7	7,256.4	5,275.1	9,153.7
El Salvador	23,521.3	28,481.5	29,330.4	28,730.5
German Federal Republic	17,721.5	30,272.7	24,775.4	23,722.0
Honduras	3,946.5	7,230.5	5,414.6	9,425.7
Italy	4,319.8	5,530.2	4,849.6	5,211.9
Japan	15,445.6	19,403.9	22,045.1	17,023.6
Netherlands	3,400.8	5,380.3	3,847.8	5,502.8
Nicaragua	2,100.1	7,857.9	2,135.1	10,635.1
United Kingdom	9,888.9	1,590.7	9,477.6	1,237.5
United States	86,571.4	70,094.2	100,190.5	61,098.8
Venezuela	7,336.7	4.5	5,450.0	10.2

Tourism: In 1966 there were 32,305 visitors; in 1967 39,422; in 1968 174,638.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED ('000)	GOODS FOR EXPORT ('000 tons)	IMPORTED GOODS ('000 tons)	LOCAL GOODS ('000 tons)
1963	1,786.4	312.2	321.0	208.9
1964	1,757.4	244.7	293.6	187.8
1965	1,601.3	178.6	262.3	185.6
1966	1,647.2	232.8	238.9	223.1

ROADS

	1966	1967
Four-wheel Vehicles	51,512	59,625
Two-wheel Vehicles	68,701	70,912

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
Passengers Carried	53,667	59,901
Cargo Carried (kilos)	3,646,739	4,477,414

EDUCATION

(1967)

CATEGORY	NUMBER	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary	4,735	474,919	12,594
Secondary	342	60,340	4,919
Technical	18	2,835	86
University	4	11,307	834

Source: Dirección General de Estadística, Guatemala City.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of Guatemala was decreed on September 15th, 1965. The main points are as follows:

Nation, State and Government

Guatemala is a free, sovereign, independent nation in which the inhabitants are guaranteed freedom, security and justice. It has a republican representative democratic system of government and power is exercised equally by the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Organisms. As a part of the Central American community Guatemala will maintain and cultivate relations of co-operation and solidarity with the other States of the Federation and will make every effort to take all just and peaceful measures to lead to the total or partial realization of Central American union. The official language is Spanish.

Suffrage is universal and secret, obligatory for those who can read and write and optional for those who are illiterate; electors are all Guatemalans in possession of their rights as citizens who are on the Electoral Roll. The State guarantees the free formation and growth of political parties whose aims are democratic; it is forbidden to form parties or groups with communist ideology or any which attack the sovereignty of the State or the democratic fundamentals of Guatemala. To register, parties must have at least 50,000 adherents, of which at least twenty per cent must be literate.

All elections must be completed in one day; elections for President and Vice-President, deputies and their substitutes and members of municipal corporation in the Central District and departmental leaders will be general.

Constitutional Guarantees

In Guatemala all men are free and have equal dignity and rights. The State guarantees life, bodily inviolability, dignity and the security of the person and its effects; there is no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinions. The death penalty may be enforced in certain circumstances, but not to women, minors, those over 70, political offenders or those who are liable to extradition.

Social Guarantees

The State will promulgate the laws and dispositions necessary to protect the family as a fundamental element of society; motherhood, childhood, old age and infirmity will be the object of special protection. One of the prime objects of the State is to encourage and promote all aspects of culture. Freedom of education is guaranteed; religious education is optional in official establishments. Primary education is obligatory between the ages laid down by law and State primary education is free. Literacy is a primary aim of State and people. The State protects all objects making up the cultural wealth of the country and is responsible for conserving the natural beauty of the country.

Labour is a social obligation and every person has a right to it. Vagrancy is punishable. The State will give protection to capital and private enterprise in order to develop sources of labour and stimulate creative activity. The State is particularly concerned with the conservation and development of agricultural and natural resources. The State will aid technical development of any programme of health and welfare, either by itself or in co-operation with international bodies.

Monopolies are forbidden and the State will limit any enterprise which might prejudice the development of the community. The right to social security is recognized and it shall be on a national, unitary, obligatory basis, with decentralized executive offices; State, employers and employees have the obligation to contribute to its financing and to achieve its progressive improvement.

The municipalities and decentralized bodies, both autonomous and semi-autonomous, act through delegation by the State. Autonomy in the majority of cases is granted by a two-thirds favourable majority in Congress.

Public Power

Public power is exercised subject to the dispositions of the constitution and the law, and the authorities have the obligation of maintaining full constitutional rights for all the inhabitants of the Republic. Constitutional guarantees may be suspended in certain circumstances for up to thirty days (unlimited in the case of war).

Legislative Power

Legislative power is in the hands of Congress, which is made up of deputies elected directly by the people through universal suffrage. Congress meets on June 15th each year and ordinary sessions last four months; extraordinary sessions can be called by the Permanent Commission or the Executive. All Congress decisions must be taken by absolute majority of the members, except in special cases laid down by law. Deputies must be Guatemalan citizens, over thirty, in full exercise of their citizen's rights. They are elected for four years; they may be re-elected after a lapse of one session, but only once. Congress elects its Management Committee each year.

Congress is responsible for all matters concerning the President and Vice-President and their execution of their offices; for all electoral matters; for all matters concerning the laws of the Republic; for approving the Budget, decreeing taxes; for declaring war; for conferring honours, both civil and military; for fixing the coinage and the system of weights and measures; for approving, by two-thirds majority, any international treaty or agreement affecting the law, sovereignty, financial status or security of the country.

Laws must first be debated at three separate sessions and must be approved by a two-thirds majority of Congress, with favourable ruling by the Council of State. When the sessions of Congress close, eight deputies are elected to form the Permanent Commission, presided over by the President of the Legislature, and this functions during recesses of Congress.

The Executive

Executive functions are exercised by the President of the Republic, who represents national unity and is Head of State, together with the Ministers.

The President is elected by universal suffrage, by absolute majority for a non-extendable period of four years. The President must be a Guatemalan citizen, over forty, in full exercise of his citizen's rights. Re-election or prolongation of the presidential term of office are punishable by law. The President must call general elections to be held on the first or second Sunday in March at the end of his term, giving four months' notice. The elected President will take office on July 1st following. The President is responsible for national defence and security, fulfilling the Constitution, leading the armed forces, taking any necessary steps in time of national emergency (and informing Congress thereof), passing and executing laws, international policy, nominating and removing ministers, officials and diplomats, co-ordinating the actions of Ministers of State.

The Vice-President is elected in the same way as the President and may not be re-elected, or elected President for the following term. His duties include presiding over Congress and taking part in the discussions of the Council of Ministers.

The Executive will have ministries, according to the law; each ministry is under a Minister of State, who is responsible for all matters concerning his Ministry and its officials. Ministers must be Guatemalan citizens, over thirty, in full exercise of their citizen's rights. The Minister of Defence is a special appointment of the Armed Forces and is not directly responsible to the President; during a state of siege matters of security are handled by the Ministry of Defence and not the Ministry of the Interior.

The *Council of State* is made up of the Vice-President of the Republic (Chairman), two councillors for each of the State organisms, designated by Congress, President and the Supreme Court of Justice respectively, one councillor designated by the recognized professional colleges of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala; one councillor named by the municipalities, one councillor for urban workers and one for agricultural workers; one councillor each for agriculture, industry, commerce and private banking. Councillors of State take office on August 1st following their selection and hold office for four years; they may only serve two terms, non-consecutively. Councillors must be over forty, and of recognized respectability and competence in State affairs and fulfil all the other qualities of a Minister of State. The functions of the Council are mainly advisory; it meets whenever necessary and decisions are taken by absolute majority.

The *Guatemalan Army* is intended to maintain national independence, sovereignty and honour, territorial integrity and peace within the Republic. It is an indivisible, apolitical, non-deliberating body and is made up of land, sea and air forces. The organization and functioning of militias other than the Guatemalan Army is a punishable offence. The President of the Republic is General Commander of the Army and gives his orders through the Minister of National Defence. The Army must co-operate in times of emergency or public disaster.

The functions of the *Public Ministry* are exercised by the Procurator-General, nominated by the President, and his agents. He represents the State and defends its rights and interests in both the judicial and extra-judicial spheres.

For the purposes of administration the territory of the Republic is divided into departments and these into municipalities, but this division can be modified by Congress to suit the interests and general development of the Nation without loss of municipal autonomy.

Municipal government will be exercised by municipal corporations presided over by mayors, in accordance with the law. Mayors and other corporation members will be elected by direct popular vote and cannot be re-elected for the immediately following period. Municipal autonomy is technical in nature and tends towards economic strengthening and administrative decentralization. Each year the Executive will divert a percentage of the ordinary budget revenue towards investment in fulfilling the needs of the municipalities, paying attention to requests from the municipalities; these arrangements in no way prejudice local or regional plans. The Executive is empowered to

undertake large-scale projects beyond the resources of the municipalities.

The Judiciary

Justice is carried out according to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic; it is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Court of Justice and other tribunals. Administration of Justice is obligatory, free and independent of the other functions of State. Judges and Magistrates should be Guatemalans, of recognized respectability and be in exercise of their citizen's rights; they should be qualified lawyers; municipal mayors may act as lesser judges in certain cases. The President of the Judiciary, judges and other officials are elected by Congress for four years.

The *Supreme Court of Justice* is made up of at least seven judges. The President of the Judiciary is also President of the Supreme Court, and his authority in matters of administration and discipline of Tribunals extends throughout the Republic. The Supreme Court nominates all other judges. Under the Supreme Court come the Court of Appeal, the Administrative Disputes Tribunal, the Tribunals of Second Instance of Accounts, Jurisdiction Conflicts, First Instance and Military, the Extraordinary Tribunal of Protection. There is a Court of Constitutionality presided over by the President of the Supreme Court.

Constitutional Reforms

Congress and the Council of State, meeting together, may draft, with a two-thirds majority of each, any reforms of the Constitution which may be necessary to enable Guatemala to be organized as part of the total or partial union of Central America. They may also pass any decrees to reincorporate Belize into the National Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

Constitutional President: Col. CARLOS ARAÑA OSORIO (*takes office July* 1970).
Vice-President: EDUARDO CÁCERES LENHOF.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALBERTO FUENTES MOHR.

Minister of Agriculture: FRANCISCO MONTENEGRO GIRÓN.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: Ing. GUILLERMO PAZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Economy: Ing. JOSÉ LUIS BOUSCAYROL SARTI.

Minister of Education: Dr. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ DURÁN.

Minister of the Interior: Coronel MANUEL FRANCISCO SOSA AVILA.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. DOROTEO REYES SANTA CRUZ.

Minister of the Treasury and Public Finance: Lic. EMILIO PERALTA PORTILLO.

Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance: Dr. RICARDO ASTURIAS VALENZUELA.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. JOSÉ LUIS DE LA ROCA SANTA CRUZ.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Lic. JOSÉ LUIS BOCALETTIO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN GUATEMALA CITY

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

(Guatemala City, unless otherwise stated.)

Argentina: 2A Avda. 11-22, Zone 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GABRIEL GÁLVEZ.

Austria: Mexico D.F. (E).

Belgium: 11 Calle 8-35, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE SEYNAVE (also accred. to Honduras and Nicaragua).

Brazil: 5A Avda. 8-24, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIGUEL DO RÍO BRANCO.

Canada: Edificio Etisa, 7° piso, Plazuela España, Zona 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* STUART GERALD TREGASKES.

Chile: Edificio Etisa, 5° piso, Plazuela España, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR LEÓN QUINTANA.

China, Republic of: 13 Calle 6-77, Zona 1, Edif. Panameri cano (E); *Ambassador:* FENG WANG.

Colombia: 5A Avda. 16-73, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO SERRANO GÓMEZ.

Costa Rica: 2A Avda. 12-51, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. EDWIN GÓNGORA ARROYO.

Denmark: Edificio "Anel" 3er. piso, Avda. La Reforma 3-48 Zona 10; *Charge d'Affaires:* SOREN STORGAARD.

Dominican Republic: 7A Avda. 3-17, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL E. GUERRERO POU.

Ecuador: 2A Calle 15-92, Zona 13 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO PESANTES GARCÍA.

El Salvador: 3A Calle 6-63, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR YANES URÍAS.

France: 11 Calle 9-33, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENE WERNERT.

German Federal Republic: 5A Avda. 11-70, Zona 1, Edif. Herrera (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Greece: Mexico D.F. (E).

Haiti: 2A Avda. 20-53, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LOUIS MARS.

Honduras: 15 Calle "A" 11-08, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. FEDERICO POUJOL FERNÁNDEZ.

Israel: 10A Calle 6-47, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE AARON TOV (also accred. to Honduras).

Italy: 8A Calle 2-40, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EMILIO SAVORGNAN.

Japan: 12 Calle 6-41, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HISAJIRO FUJITA.

Korean Republic: Mexico D.F. (E).

Lebanon: Mexico D.F. (E).

Malta: 7A Avda. 7-74, Zona 9 (L); *Minister:* PETER J. VÉLEZ DE SILVA.

Mexico: 4A Calle 6-55, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. DELFÍN SÁNCHEZ JUÁREZ.

Netherlands: Galerías España, 01, 73, Plaza España, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. LUCAS KRUYTBOSCH (also accred. to Honduras).

Nicaragua: Galerias España, Plazuela España, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL D'ESCOTO MUÑOZ.

Norway: Mexico D.F. (E).

Panama: 6A Avda. "A" 2-74, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL GAUDIANO RUIZ.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Peru: 14 Calle 9-30, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO VÉLEZ BRAVO.

Portugal: 7A Avda. 2-29, Zona 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. ARTUR DÍAS DA SILVA NOGUEIRA.

Spain: Galerías España, Plazuela España, 6° piso, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL SÁENZ DE HEREDIA.

Sweden: Edíf. La Continental, 7A Avda. 10-34, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HARALD EDELSTAM (also accred. to Nicaragua).

Switzerland: 12 Calle 6-51, Zona, 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. CHARLES MASSET (also accred. to Honduras and Nicaragua).

Turkey: Mexico D.F. (E).

United States: 8A Avda. 11-65, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* NATHANIEL DAVIS.

Uruguay: 14 Avda "A" 18-65, Zona 13 (E); *Ambassador:* ATILO ARRILLAGA.

Vatican: 10 Calle 4-47, Zona 9 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. GEROLAMO PRIGIONE.

Venezuela: 13 Calle 4-78, Zona 10, Interior 42 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERNÁN GONZÁLEZ VALE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(March 1st, 1970)

Col. CARLOS ARAÑA OSORIO (M.L.N.) . .	234,625
MARIO FUENTES PIERUCCINI (P.R.) . .	194,798
JORGE LUCAS CABALLEROS (D.C.G.) . .	116,865

Since no candidate achieved an overall majority, the final decision was made by Congress when it met in March 1970, and Col. Carlos Araña Osorio was elected by 37 votes to 17.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

President: ENRIQUE CLAVERIE D.

ELECTION, MARCH 1966

PARTY	SEATS
P.R.	30
M.L.N.	25
P.I.D.	

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Revolucionario (PR): 3A Avda. 3-64, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1957; democratic party; Leader JULIO CÉSAR MÉNDEZ MONTENEGRO; 97,000 mems.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): democratic party; Leader Lic. MARIO SANDOVAL ALARCÓN; 135,000 mems.

Partido Institucional Democratático (P.I.D.): democratic party.

Democracia Cristiana Guatemalteca: recovered legal status as a political party July 1968; Leader LUCAS CABALLEROS.

Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (F.A.R.): guerrilla organization; f. 1965.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: (vacant).

Civil Courts of Appeal: 9 courts, 4 in Guatemala City, 2 in Quezaltenango, 1 each in Jalapa, Zacapa and Antigua. The two Labour Courts of Appeal are in Guatemala City.

Judges of the First Instance: 6 civil and 6 penal in Guatemala City, 2 civil each in Quezaltenango, Escuintla, Jutiapa and San Marcos, 1 civil in each of the 18 remaining departments of the Republic.

RELIGION

The predominant religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:
Guatemala City: Most Rev. MARIO CASARIEGO.

Suffragan Sees:
Jalapa: Rt. Rev. EMILIO ABASCAL SALMERÓN.
Quezaltenango: Rt. Rev. LUIS L. MANRESA FORMOSA.
San Marcos: Rt. Rev. CELESTINO MIGUEL FERNÁNDEZ PÉREZ.
Solola: Rt. Rev. ANGELICO MELOTTO MAZZARDO.
Vera Paz: Rt. Rev. JUAN GERARDI CONEDERA.
Zacapa: Rt. Rev. CONSTANTINO CRISTIANO LUNA.

PROTESTANT

Presbyterian: 6A Avenida "A" 6-48, Zona 1.

Union: Plazuela España, Zona 9.

Episcopal: Av. Castellana 40-06, Zona 8.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: 12 Calle 3-37, Zona 9.

There are also Anglican and Lutheran Churches, and Jewish synagogues.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Guatemala City

Diario de Centro América: 9A Avenida 11-34, Zona 1; f. 1880; evening; official; Dir. BENJAMIN PANIAGUA SANTIZO; circ. 12,000.

El Gráfico: morning; Rep. JOSHUA B. POWERS; circ. 30,000.

El Guatemalteco: *official gazette; circ. 3,000.*

La Hora: 1A Avenida 9-18, Zona 1; f. 1920; evening; independent; Editor-Dir. CLEMENTE MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 12,000.

Impacto: 9A Calle "A" 1-56, Zona 1; f. 1959; morning; independent; Dir. OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 14,000.

El Imparcial: 3A Avda. Sur; f. 1921; evening; independent; Dir. RAMÓN BLANCO; Editor DAVID VELA; circ. 34,000.

Prensa Libre: 13 Calle 9-31, Zona 1; f. 1951; morning; independent; Dir. PEDRO JULIO GARCÍA; Man. MARIO SANDOVAL FIGUEROA; circ. 32,000.

Headlines: English.

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Guatemala City

AGA: 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1; agricultural monthly.

APG—Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (*Organ of the Guatemalan Journalists' Association*): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; f. 1949; quarterly; Dir. LUIS EDGARDO TEJEDA; circ. 1,000.

Boletín del Colegio de Abogados de Guatemala: Avda. Elena 14-45, Zona 1; f. 1952; every four months.

Boletín Económico: f. 1964; monthly; publ. by Ministerio de Economía, Palacio Nacional.

Guayacán: 20 Calle 19-44, Zona 10; agricultural monthly; f. 1962; circ. 5,000; Editor Ing. JOSÉ GUILLERMO PACHECO.

La Hora Dominical: 9A Calle A, 1-56, Zona 1; f. 1948; weekly; Editor OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 26,000.

Industria: 3A Avenida 11-24, Zona 1; monthly; official organ of the Chamber of Industry.

Revista Cafetalera: Edif. Etisa, Plazuela España; monthly; official organ of the National Coffee Association; circ. 4,000.

Revista de la Economía Nacional: f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Ministerio de Economía, Palacio Nacional.

Revista de la Federación Médica de Guatemala: f. 1947; monthly.

Revista Militar: Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Palacio Nacional; quarterly; military technics; publ. by the Army Staff; circ. 1,200.

Revista Oficial de la Cruz Roja Guatemalteca: 3A Calle 8-40, Zona 1; f. 1935; monthly; organ of the Guatemala Red Cross; Editor RODULFO FIGUERA GUILLÉN.

Verbum: weekly; Catholic.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (APG): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; Pres. MANUEL EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 4A Calle 14-22, Zona 13; Chief JOAQUIN MENDEZ.

ANSA: Ruta 1, 4-36, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Chief ALFONSO ANZUETO.

PUBLISHERS

Guatemala City

Sociedad Económica Financiera: 6 Avda. 14-33.

Editorial González Porto: 11 Calle 4-53; arts, science, fiction, education, textbooks.

Imprenta Iberia Gutenberg: 11 Calle 4-31; Propr. J. M. ORDÓÑEZ.

Hispania: 5A Avenida 14-46, Zona 1; reorganized 1967; textbooks; Pres. WILLIAM A. ROBINSON.

Tipografía Nacional: 18 Calle y 7A Avenida, Zona 1; Government Printers.

Sánchez y de Guise: 8A Avenida 12-58, Zona 1; Propr. RAUL DE LA ROSA Y COBAR.

Editorial Universitaria: 10A Calle 9-59, Zona 1; Dir. GUILLERMO PUTZEYS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión Nacional: Guatemala City, Edificio Tipografia Nacional, Calle 18 de Septiembre 6–72, Zona 1; f. 1931; Government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. C. A. MARROQUÍN G.

There are 5 government and 6 educational stations, including:

La Voz de Guatemala: Calle 18 de Septiembre 6-72, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Government station; Dir. MARIO MENDOZA HIDALGO.

Radio Cultural: 30 Calle No. 3-05, Zona 3, Guatemala City; Apdo. 601; religious and cultural station owned by Central American Mission, P.O.B. 28005, Dallas, Tex. 75228, U.S.A.; programmes in Spanish and English, Quiche and Cakchiquel; Dir. DONALD RUTLEDGE.

There are 66 commercial stations of which the most important are:

La Voz de las Américas: 2A Avenida 13-39, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. JOSÉ FLAMENCO Y COTERO.

Radio Cinco Sesenta: 30 Avenida 3-40, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. R. A. DIAZ.

Radio Continental: 13 Calle 12-26, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. R. VIZCAINO R.

Radio Fabulosa: Via 6, 3-74, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Propr. FRANCISCO MAZA C.

Radio Nuevo Mundo: 6A Avenida 10-45, Zona 1, Apdo. 281, Guatemala City; Man. H. GONZÁLEZ J.

Radio Panamericana: Km. 12, Carretera Roosevelt, Guatemala City; Dir. A. V. DE PANIAGUA.

Radio Super Radio: 6A Avenida 15-40, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. M. A. RODRIGUEZ.

In 1969 there were 216,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional: Guatemala City, Edificio Tipografia Nacional, Calle 18 de Septiembre 6–72, Zona 1; Government station; Dir.-Gen. C. T. Y MURGA.

Radio-Televisión Guatemala, S.A.: Guatemala City, 30a Avenida 3-40, Zona 11, Apdo. 1367; f. 1956; commercial station; Gen. Man. W. G. CAMPBELL.

Televicentro: 3A Calle 6-24, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1964; commercial station channel 7; Dir. Dr. J. VILLANUEVA P.

Tele Once: Calle 20, 5-02, Zona 10, Guatemala City; commercial; Dir. A. MOURRA.

In 1969 there were 71,500 T.V. receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up: dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in quetzales)

BANKING

Superintendent of Banks: TOMÁS VILLAMAR CONTRERAS.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Guatemala: 7A Avda. 22-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1946; guarantee fund 10.3m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. J. FRANCISCO FERNÁNDEZ RIVAS; Gen. Man. MARIO RENÉ GOMEZ VALENCIA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Guatemala City

Banco Agrícola Mercantil: Septima Avenida 9-11, Zona 1; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 22.2m. (June 1969); Man. Dir. MANUEL SOTO MARROQUÍN.

Banco del Agro S.A.: 9A Calle 5-39, Zona 1; f. 1956; cap. 3.2m., dep. 17.7m. (May 1967); Pres. RICARDO RODRÍGUEZ PAUL; Man. AUGUSTO CONTRERAS GODOY.

Banco de los Trabajadores: f. 1965, began operations 1966; cap. 1.3m.; government owned; deals with loans for establishing and improving small industries as well as normal banking business.

Banco Granai y Townson S.A.: 7A Avenida 1-86, Zona 4; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 1.5m.; dep. 20m.; 15 brs.; Pres. MARIO GRANAI ANDRINO; Gen. Man. MARIO ASTURIAS ARÉVALO.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: f. 1964, operations began June 1968; to promote industrial development; privately owned; cap. 25m.

Banco Inmobilario S.A.: 8A Avenida 10-57, Zona 1; f. 1958; cap. 1.1m., dep. 15.9m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. Lic. ADOLFO MOLINA ORANTES; Man. Dir. MARIO MORY.

Banco Nacional Agrario: Avda. de la Reforma y 3A Calle, Zona 9; f. 1953; government owned; Pres. and Man. Lic. MANUEL VILLACORTA ESCOBAR.

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avenida 10-35, Zona 1; f. 1930; government owned; cap. 3.2m., dep. 37.7m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CARLOS CLAVERIE M.; Man. CARLOS E. MANDUJANO.

Instituto de Fomento de la Producción: 9A Calle 9-47, Zona 1; f. 1948; cap. and res. 9,572.4m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ADOLFO GONZÁLEZ RODAS; Man. Lic. MANUEL VILLACORTA ESCOBAR. (*See also* under Trade and Industry.)

Quezaltenango

Banco de Occidente: 4A Calle 11-38, Zona 1; f. 1881; cap. and res. 2m., dep. 20.6m. (Jan. 1969); Man. HERCULANO AGUIRRE.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Financiera Industrial y Agropecuaria (FIASA): Av. La Reforma 10-00 Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1967; private development bank; medium and long term loans to private industrial enterprises in Central America; init. cap. $6.25m. (including $5m. Aid loan); Man. JULIO VIELMAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.; 5A Avda. y 11 Calle, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Man. ARTHUR GIRALDI.

Bank of London and Montreal: 8A Avda. 10-67, Zona 1, Guatemala City; cap. 2.2m., dep. 30m. (Oct. 1969); Man. O. G. CÁCERES; agencies: 3 in Guatemala City, 1 at Escuintla, 1 at Puerto Barrios.

ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de Guatemala: 5A Avda. 10-13, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1961; represents all state and private banks; Pres. Lic. GUSTAVO HERRERA ORELLANA; Sec. Señorita THELMA ZEBADÚA.

INSURANCE

Guatemala City

Afianzadora Guatemalteca, S.A.: 8A Avenida 10-64, Zona 1; f. 1946; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ERNESTO ANDRADE KELLER.

Aseguradora Quetzal, S.A.: 5A Calle 4-67, Zona 1; f. 1952; Man. J. BONILLA BARNOYA.

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avda. 22-77, Zona 1; f. 1930; fire and other forms of insurance; Pres. CARLOS CLAVERIE M.

Comercial Aseguradora Suizo-Americana, S.A.: 6A Avda. No. 1-72, Zona 4, C.P. 132; Gen. Man. I. B. QUINTANA.

Granai Townson, S.A.: 7A Avda. 1-82, Zona 4.

La Previsora Ltda.: 8A Calle 3-68, Zona 1; f. 1961; Gen. Man. RAMÓN GARCÍA FARGAS.

Seguros Cruz Azul de Guatemala, S.A.: 5A Avenida 8-30, Zona 1; f. 1951; life, marine, fire, auto; Man. Dir. WILLIAM PENNINGTON BUZZINI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Asociación General de Comerciantes Guatemaltecos: 11 Calle 4-81, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Cámara de Comercio de Guatemala: 10A, Calle 3-80, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1894; Pres. JULIO LOWENTHAL.

CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY

Cámara de Industria de Guatemala: 3A Avenida 12-22, Zona 1; Guatemala City; f. 1959; Pres. ENRIQUE MATHEU; Man. ADOLFO MONTES VILLAGRÁN.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Instituto de Fomento de la Producción: 9a Calle 9-47, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1948; to promote the national economy, with particular respect to industry and agriculture, by means of electrification and irrigation projects, guaranteed prices, experimental stations; cap. p.u. and res. 9,572.4m. quetzales; Pres. Lic. LUIS A. CARRILLO; Man. Lic. JULIO GÁNDARA; publs. *Memoria anual de labores, Carta Mensual.*

Empresa Nacional de Fomento y Desarrollo Económico de El Petén (FYDEP): Guatemala City; attached to the Ministry of Economy; economic development agency for the Department of El Petén; Dir. OLIVERIO CASASOLA.

Instituto de Fomento de Hipotecas Asegurados (FHA): Edificio La Continental, 4° piso, 7a Avenida 10-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1961; insured mortgage institution for the promotion of house construction; Pres. Dr. ARTURO CLASSON MAZARIEGOS; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE SANTA CRUZ.

Instituto Nacional de Administración para el Desarrollo (INAD): f. 1965; provides technical experts to assist all branches of the government in administrative reform programmes; provides in-service training for local and central government staff; has research programmes in administration, sociology, politics and economics; provides post-graduate education. Dir. Dr. F. JOSÉ MONSANTO.

Instituto Nacional de Transformación Agraria: f. 1962 to carry out agrarian reform; current programme includes development of Sebol and Chinaja projects.

Promotora de Mercados de Centro América—PROMERCA: P.O.B. 1352, Guatemala City; Central America market promoters; technical studies; export products; Pres. José GUILLERMO PACHECO.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación General de Agricultores (*Association of Agriculturalists*): 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación Guatemalteca de Productores de Algodón (*Cotton Producers' Association*): Ruta 2, 2-26, Zona 4, Guatemala City; f. 1954; 60 mems.; Pres. FERMÍN COLINA CAMPOLLO; Man. RAÚL GARCÍA GRANADOS; publ. *Boletín Algodonero.*

Asociación de Productores de Aceites Esenciales (*Essential Oils Producers' Association*): 10a Calle 2–56, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación de Azucareros de Guatemala (*Sugar Producers' Association*): 4a Avenida 14–53, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación Nacional del Café—Anacafé (*Coffee Planters' Association*): Edif. Etisa, Plazuela España, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1960.

Consejo Nacional del Algodón: Ruta 3, 2-16, Zona 4, Guatemala City; f. 1965; consultative body for cultivation and classification of cotton; mems.: 15 growers; Dir. Lic. ENRIQUE SECAIRA.

TRADE UNIONS

Frente Nacional Sindical—FNS (*National Trade Union Front*): Apdo. 959, Guatemala City; f. 1968, to achieve united action in labour matters; affiliated are two confederations and eleven federations, which represent 97 per cent of the country's trade unions and whose General Secretaries form the governing council of the FNS. The affiliated organizations are:

Confederación General de Sindicatos: 18 Calle 5-50, Zona 1, Apdo. 959, Guatemala City.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores: 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Consejo Sindical de Guatemala: 18c 5-50, Zona 1, Apdo. 959, Guatemala City f. 1955; admitted to CIOSL and ORIT; 30,000 mems. in 105 affiliated unions; Gen. Sec. JAIME V. MONGE DONIS.

Federación Sindical de Empleados Bancarios (*Bank Workers' Trade Union Federation*): Apdo. 959.

Federación de Trabajadores de Guatemala (*Guatemalan Workers' Federation*): 5A, Calle 4-33, Zona 1.

Federación Autónoma Sindical Guatemalteca: 2A Avda. 10-52, Zona 1.

Federación de Obreros Textiles (*Textile Workers' Federation*): Apdo. 959.

Federación Central de Trabajadores de Guatemala: 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1.

Federación Nacional de Obreros del Transporte (*National Federation of Transport Workers*): 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1.

Federación Campesina de Guatemala (*Guatemalan Rural Workers' Federation*): 7A Calle 0-50, Zona 1.

Federación Nacional Sindical Libre: Escuintla.

Federación Regional de Trabajadores: Morales, Izabal.

Federación Regional de Izabal: Izabal.

A number of unions exist without a national centre, including the Union of Chicle and Wood Workers and the Union of Workers of the Enterprise of the United Fruit Company.

Gremial de Ganaderos (*National Cattlemen's Guild*): Guatemala City; f. 1965, replacing former *Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos*; represents all beef and dairy cattlemen's interests.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles de Guatemala—FEGUA: Guatemala City; f. 1969; government owned; Guatemalan concession of U.S. owned International Railways of Central America cancelled 1968; six year modernization programme with estimated expenditure of U.S. $10m.; 484 miles open. The Railway extends from Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás de Castilla on the Atlantic Coast to Tecún Umán on the Mexican border, via Zacapa, Guatemala City and Santa María. Br. lines: Santa María–San José; Las Cruces–Champerico. From Zacapa another line branches southward to Anguiatú, on the border with El Salvador.

Verapaz Railway: Livingston, Izabal; 29 miles, Panzos–Pancajche; serves the coffee district. The Company, which is under Government management, owns river steamers connecting the Polochic River and Livingston via Lake Izabal and Río Dulce. Man. Col. MANUEL MALDONADO.

ROADS

There are 11,230 km. of roads. The Guatemala section of the Pan-American highway is 516 miles long, including 343 miles of paved roads. The 115 km. section of the Inter-American Highway between Barberena and San Cristobal on the Salvadorean frontier was completed in 1966; a 98km. road linking Río Hondo with Gualán, Esquipulas and the Honduran border was completed in 1968; work started in 1969 on a highway from Padre Miguel to Anguiatú designed to improve communications between Guatemala's Atlantic ports and El Salvador; total estimated cost U.S. $3.6m.

SHIPPING

Various port improvements are under way including a $6m. expansion project for the State Port of Matías de Gálvez. Guatemala's merchant fleet has a total tonnage of 3,629 g.r.t.

Flota Mercante Gran Centro-Americana, S.A.: 1A Calle 7-21, Zona 9, 5° piso, Guatemala City; f. 1959; services to Europe (in association with WITASS), Gulf of Mexico, U.S. Atlantic and East Coast Central American ports; Gen. Man. Lic. GILBERTO SECAIRA E.

CIVIL AVIATION

AVIATECA—Empresa Guatemalteca de Aviación: Avda. Hincapié, Aeropuerto "La Aurora", Guatemala City; f. 1944; operate internal services connecting almost all the principal towns with the capital; external services to Miami, New Orleans, Mexico City, San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa and San Salvador; fleet: four DC-6B, one DC-4; two C-46, four DC-3; Administrator ANTONIO BÁTRES BARREDA.

Atlantic Airlines: Guatemala City; DC-6 services to Panama, Miami, Houston; Pres. Col. ANTONIO BATRES.

The following foreign airlines also serve Guatemala: Pan Am, Sahsa, Taca, Sabena and Tan.

TOURISM

Consejo Nacional de Turismo: f. 1966; policy and planning council; mems. Dir. and Asst. Dir. of Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo, representatives from Ministries of Economy, Communications and Public Works, Foreign Affairs and Interior, and Guatemala Press, Tourist and Hotel Associations.

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT): 6A Avda. No. 5-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1967; executive body: Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO LÓPEZ URZÚA; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly).

Asociación Guatemalteca de Agencias de Viajes (AGAV): 6A Av. 15-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Pres. RONY E. LIANG L.

Federación de Asociaciones de Agencias de Viajes de Centro América (FAAVCA): 6A Av. 15-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Pres. RONY E. LIANG L.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes y de Extensión Cultural de Guatemala: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Guatemala City; seven branches covering all aspects of Fine Arts.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1944.

Ballet Guatemala: f. 1947.

Compañía Nacional de Teatro de Bellas Artes: 3A Avda. 7-40, Zona 1, Guatemala; f. 1964; state-aided; three seasons annually: classical, contemporary international, Guatemalan; Dir. HUGO CARILLO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

GUATEMALA CITY

Instituto Nacional de Energía Nuclear: Apdo. 1421; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO VIAV D.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala: Ciudad Universitaria, Guatemala City; 665 teachers, 9,388 students.

Universidad Rafael Landivar: 17 Calle 8-64, Zona 10, Guatemala City; f. 1962; 130 teachers, 1,310 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Doctor Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala: 1811, Guatemala; 24 teachers, 475 students.

Universidad del Valle Guatemala: Apdo. 82, Guatemala City; 15 teachers, 200 students.

GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa with Sierra Leone and Liberia to the south, Senegal to the north and Mali and the Ivory Coast inland to the east. The coastal strip is hot and moist with temperatures ranging from about 62°F (17°C) in the dry season to about 86°F (30°C) in the wet season. The interior is higher and cooler. The official languages are French and one of the eight national languages, pending the introduction of either Soussou or Manika as the official language. Most of the people are Muslims but some still adhere to traditional animist beliefs. There are a few thousand Roman Catholics. The flag consists of three vertical stripes—red, yellow and green. The capital is Conakry.

Recent History

Formerly a French Colony, Guinea became independent in October 1958. Given the choice between independence within the French Community and complete independence, Guinea voted to sever all ties with France, following which there was a brief period of union with Ghana. Under the leadership of President Sékou Touré (re-elected for a second seven-year term in 1968), the country has followed a policy of nationalization and state control of trade and industry. In May 1963 the country signed agreements of co-operation with France in finance, trade and cultural matters. Diplomatic relations with France have since worsened, however, and were broken off in November 1965. In March 1966 Guinea gave refuge to the deposed President of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah. In 1967 a "cultural revolution" was begun with the aim of achieving total literacy in at least one of the eight national languages and of eventually eliminating French and other remaining symbols of colonization.

Government

The Republic is governed by a president supported by a unicameral legislature. The president is elected by universal suffrage. There is only one political party, the *Parti Démocratique de Guinée* (*PDG*). Tribal chieftaincies have been abolished, and the government is highly centralised.

Defence

The army, police and Republican Guard number in all about 2,000 men, and are equipped with modern weapons. In January 1969 the General Staff of the Army was replaced by a Higher Defence Council, headed by the President.

Economic Affairs

Ninety-five per cent of the population are engaged in farming, the principal export crops being bananas, palm nuts, pineapples, and coffee. Iron ore, diamonds and bauxite are mined and exported, and there are important reserves of calcium carbide. Bauxite dominates the export trade and exploitation of the high-grade deposits at Boké, among the richest in the world, is going ahead as a result of the agreement in September, 1968, between the Guinea Government and an American company, Halco. In 1965 the Soviet Union agreed to finance a major hydro-electric dam and aluminium smelter at Konkouré. Foreign trade is controlled by the National Trade Office. The principal trading partners are the French Community and Eastern European countries. Guinea belongs to a West African Free Trade Area with Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone. A Seven-Year Economic Development Plan commenced in 1964. In November 1968 all foreigners were barred from conducting business in Guinea. In January 1969 the establishment of a civic service scheme for all Guineans, mainly directed at the development of agriculture, was announced. Very few economic statistics have been published in recent years.

Transport and Communications

The capital, Conakry, has a large harbour. There is a railway, 411 miles long, to Kankan, but this is in a bad state of repair and a new line to Bamako in Mali is being planned in conjunction with the Mali and Chinese governments. The airport at Conakry is used by Air Guinea and international airlines. There are about 10,000 miles of roads, mostly soft-surfaced. A cross-country road runs from Conakry to Bamako, the capital of Mali (589 miles) and an international road crosses Guinea connecting Dakar, capital of Senegal, with Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast.

Social Welfare

All workers must belong to the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is affiliated to the General Union of the Workers of Black Africa, both of which are led by President Sékou Touré. Wages are fixed according to the government Labour Code. The 48-hour week is in force for industrial workers.

Education

Education is free. There were over 200,000 children at school in 1965. There are three grades of schools—Primary, Superior Primary, and Secondary. There are also vocational training institutes. In 1966, about 1,000 Guinean students were studying abroad. The eight national languages have been taught since April 1968, though French remains in use for the time being, and since August 1968 "councils of the cultural revolution" have been established in the villages to assist this programme.

Tourism

Guinea is noted for the beauty of its scenery, especially in the mountains of the Futa Jallon. There is a National Theatre and the Keita Fodeba Ballet Company specialises in African dancing. The National Orchestra of Guinea is equipped with purely African instruments.

Visas are not required to visit Guinea by nationals of: Cameroon, Liberia, Morocco and Togo.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Prophet's Birthday), September 28 (Referendum Day), October 2 (Republic Day), November 1 (All Saints'), November 30 (End of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), April 12 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Guinean Franc. The Guinean Franc is not tied to any currency area, although it was equivalent to the Franc CFA until the Franc zone devaluation of August 1969, which Guinea did not follow.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 FG.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 FG.

Exchange rate: 586 FG = £1 sterling
244 FG = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1964)

Region	Area (sq. km.)	Population ('000)	Region	Area (sq. km.)	Population ('000)
Beyla	17,452	170	Kindia	8,828	152
Boffa	6,003	90	Kissidougou	8,872	133
Boke	11,053	105	Kouroussa	16,405	93
Conakry	308	172	Labe	7,616	283
Dabola	6,000	54	Macenta	8,710	123
Dalaba	5,750	105	Mali	8,800	152
Dinguiraye	11,000	67	Mamou	6,159	162
Dubreka	5,676	86	N'zerekore	10,183	195
Faranah	12,397	94	Pita	4,000	154
Forecariah	4,265	98	Siguiri	23,377	179
Fria	n.a.	27	Telemele	8,155	147
Gaoual	11,503	81	Tougue	6,200	75
Gueckedou	4,157	130	Youkounkoun	5,500	55
Kankan	27,488	176			
			Total	245,857	3,420

Mid-1966 Estimate: 3,608,000.

Principal Towns: Conakry (capital) 172,500, Kankan 176,000, Kindia 152,000.

Employment (1964 official estimate): 1.6 m. labour force.

AGRICULTURE

(1964 estimates—'000 tons)

Manioc	Rice	Funio	Maize	Sweet Potatoes	Ground-nuts	Coffee	Bananas (1967 total)
430	315	65	315	86	18	15	42

Livestock (1964): Cattle 1,750,000, Goats 500,000, Sheep 400,000.

Cocoa: (1966–67) 38,000 tons; (1967–68) 33,000 tons.

MINING

(Exports—'000 tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Bauxite	44	135	166.6	244
Iron Ore	720	558	841	683
Diamonds ('000 carats)	41.9	n.a.	42	n.a.
Alumina	n.a.	480	480	n.a.

Bauxite Production (gross weight): (1966) 1.58m. tons; (1967) 1.59m. tons.

FINANCE

1 Guinea franc=100 centimes.

586FG=£1 sterling; 244FG=U.S. $1.00.

1,000FG = £1 14s. 2d. sterling = U.S. $4.05.

BUDGET

(1968–69—million FG)

Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 23,476 (including capital investments under the Seven-Year Plan and local authority budgets.)

(1969–70—million FG)

Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 25,880.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million FG—1962)

Imports: 16,195. **Exports:** 11,087.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Imports		Exports	
Motor Cars and Parts	1,705	Fresh Bananas	1,120
Cotton Textiles	2,050	Raw Coffee	712
Machinery	1,195	Fresh Pineapple	167
Petroleum Products	1,188	Groundnuts	315
Iron and Steel	887	Palmetto	735
Metal Products	705	Iron Ore	665
Electrical Equipment	604	Aluminium Ore	23
Rice	1,546	Aluminium	6,663
Cement	420	Diamonds	498

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Imports		Exports	
France	2,381	France	2,036
Other Franc Zone	653	Other Franc Zone	1,680
German Federal Republic	1,252	Eastern Bloc	2,914
U.S.S.R.	3,269	Dollar Zone	1,462
United States	1,814	Netherlands	469

(million FG—1964)

Imports: 11,201. **Exports:** 16,100.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	
U.S.A.	2,478
U.S.S.R.	1,300
China, People's Republic . . .	1,100

EXPORTS	
France	2,500
U.S.A.	1,794
Cameroon	1,647
Poland	1,343

TRANSPORT

Railways: Passengers 591,000, Passenger-km. 43m., Freight 123,000 metric tons, Freight ton-km. 42m.

Roads: Cars 3,242, Buses 93, Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 6,045, Tractors 125, Other 133.

Shipping (1962): Vessels entered 709, Freight entered 614,163 metric tons, Freight cleared 1,314,154 metric tons, Passengers 8,008.

Civil Aviation (1961—*Air Guinea*): Passengers 16,242; Freight, ton-km. 120; Mail, ton-km. 7.

Education (1963–64): Primary: 1,459 schools, 188,717 pupils; Secondary: 41 schools, 10,143 pupils.

Source: Direction de la Statistique Générale et de la Mécanographie, Conakry.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*promulgated November 1958*)

Guinea is a free and sovereign state, constituted as a democratic, lay and social republic. The National Assembly is elected by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage for a period of five years and holds two ordinary sessions every year. The President of the Republic is Head of State, Head of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Agreements of association may be concluded with other African states with a view to realizing a united Africa. Judicial power is separated from both the executive and legislative powers. All discrimination on grounds of race, sex or religion is abjured. Freedom of speech, of the Press, of conscience and assembly is guaranteed, as are also the rights to work, to receive social assistance and education, to form trade unions and to strike. Proposals to revise the constitution may be initiated by the President or the Assembly, provided the republican form of government is not prejudiced.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: SÉKOU TOURÉ (*re-elected January* 1968 *by* 99.7 *per cent of electorate; sole candidate*).

CABINET

(October 1969)

Since January 1968 *there have been six senior Ministers assisted by Secretaries of State.*

The President: SEKOU TOURÉ.

- **Secretary of State for Scientific Research:** NENEKHALY CONDETTE CAMARA.
- **Secretary of State for the Army and Civic Services:** MAMADOU FOFANA.
- **Secretary of State for Ideological Training, Television, Education and Mass Education:** Prof. LOUIS BEHANZIN.
- **Secretary of State for the Co-ordination of the Services of the Presidency:** SALIFON TOURÉ.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: SAIFOULAYE DIALLO.

- **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:** DAMANTANG CAMERA.

Minister for Economic Affairs: Dr. LOUIS LANSANA BEAVOGUI.

- **Secretary of State for Industry, Mines, and Energy:** MOUSSA DIAKITE.
- **Secretary of State for Public Works and State Property:** EMILE CONDE.
- **Secretary of State for Rural Economy:** TIBOU TOUNKARA.
- **Secretary of State for Planning and Statistics:** ALASSANE DIOP.

Minister of Finance: ISMAEL TOURÉ.

- **Secretary of State for National and Local Budgets and Planning:** FODE MAMADOU TOURÉ.
- **Secretary of State in Charge of the Central Bank of Guinea:** LAMINE CONDE.
- **Secretary of State for Financial Control:** SAVAN MORY KANDIAN.

Minister of Social Welfare: M'FAMARA KEITA.

- **Secretary of State for Education:** KEITA MAMADY.
- **Secretary of State for Health:** SARAN DIALLO.
- **Secretary of State for Youth, Sports, and Popular Education:** ALPHA PORTHOS DIALLO.
- **Secretary of State for Public Service and Labour:** TOUMANI SANGARE.
- **Secretary of State for Social Welfare:** M'BEMBA BANGOURA.

Minister of the Interior: Gen. LANSANA DIANE.

- **Secretary of State for the Interior:** MARCEL MAKO.
- **Secretary of State for Justice:** KASSORY BANGOURA.
- **Secretary of State for Information:** ALPHA MAMADOU DIALLO.

Minister of Commerce: MAMOUNA TOURÉ.

- **Secretary of State for Transport:** KARIM BANGOURA.
- **Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications:** KABA MAMADY.
- **Secretary of State for Internal Trade:** SEKOU CAMARA.
- **Secretary of State for Foreign Trade:** HABIB BA.

Minister Delegate to Maritime Guinea: DAMANTANG CAMARA.

Minister Delegate to Middle Guinea: El Hadj MAGASSOUBA MORIBA.

Minister Delegate to the Forest Regions: El Hadj MORY KEITA.

Minister Delegate to Upper Guinea: BARRY SORRY.

PARTI DEMOCRATIQUE DE GUINEE (P.D.G.)

The Party is the ultimate source of authority in the country, possessing "sovereign and exclusive control of all sections of national life".

Secretary-General: President SÉKOU TOURÉ (*re-elected October 2nd,* 1967, *and designated "Supreme Head of the Revolution"* and *"Supreme Servant of the People"*).

Bureau Politique National: 25 members, including the Secretary-General and the six Ministers.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO GUINEA
Conakry, unless otherwise stated.
(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (CA) Chargé d'Affaires.

Algeria: B.P. 1004 (E); *Ambassador:* DJELLOUL MEMMICHE.

Belgium: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARCEL DE MOUDT.

Bulgaria: B.P. 629 (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS MILEV (also accred. to Congo Republic (Brazzaville)).

China, People's Republic: B.P. 714 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAI TSE-MIN.

Cuba: B.P. 71 (A); *Ambassador:* OSCAR ORAMAS.

Czechoslovakia: rue d l'Aviation, B.P. 1009 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOS VOJTA.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 540 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER HAAS.

Hungary: B.P. 1008 *bis* (E); *Ambassador:* GUSZTAV GOGOLYAK (also accred. to Mali and Mauritania).

India: (E); *Ambassador:* R. R. SINHA (also accred. to Mali).

Indonesia: B.P. 722 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ALI MOERSID.

Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO UNGARO.

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO HIROSE.

Korea, Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* KIM KWAN SEUP.

Liberia: (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIE W. DOE.

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* MAHFOUD EL KHATIB.

Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador:* TOUMBACHIN POUREVJAL (also accred. to Mali).

Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* L. J. DOSUNMU.

Poland: B.P. 1063 (E); *Ambassador:* WLODIMIERZ MIGON.

Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* NICULAI IAAN VANCEA (also accred to Mali.

Saudi Arabia: (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER GOUTH.

Senegal: *Ambassador:* BAFFA GAYE.

Sierra Leone: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MAHMOUD.

Spain: (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS MARTIN.

Syrian Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* NAIM KADAH.

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER STARTSEV.

United Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN ALY ASSAL.

United Kingdom: (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN CURLE.

U.S.A.: B.P. 603 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES LOEB.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: B.P. 551 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN-THUONG (also accred. to Congo Republic (Brazzaville)).

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* VRLJE CEDOMIL.

Guinea also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Cameroon, Canada, Ethiopia, Finland, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia and Turkey.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: LÉON MAKA.

Composition: All 75 Deputies are members of the Parti Démocratique de Guinée.

Elections: January 1968; the term is for five years.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti Démocratique de Guinée: Conakry; *Congrès National* meets every four years; in the intervals the plenary body of the Party is the *Conseil National de la Révolution* (*C.N.R.*); the chief executive body is the *Bureau Politique National* of 25, including the President and the six Ministers, and the other executive bodies are the *Comité Central* of 45 (15 elected by the *Congrès National*, plus the 30 secretaries of the local federal parties) and the *Comité Exécutif de la Révolution*, which corresponds to the local party organizations and which comprises the Secretary-General and six political commissars.

Other Party organizations: *Comité National des Femmes; Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Guinéens* (*C.N.T.G.*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court whose jurisdiction covers political cases. The Cour d'Appel, the Chambre des Mises en Accusation and the Tribunal Supérieur de Cassation are at Conakry.

Tribuneaux du Ier Degré exist at Conakry and Kankan and have jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases and also act as Industrial Courts. A Justice of the Peace sits at N'Zerekore.

Procurator-General: CAMARA SIKHÉ.

President, Cour d'Appel: FODÉ MAMADOU TOURÉ.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 62 per cent of the population are Muslims, about 35 per cent animists and 1.5 per cent Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

In May 1967, the President ordered that all priests should be Guinea nationals.

Roman Catholic Missions: L'Archevêché, B.P. 1006 *bis*; in the archdiocese of Conakry there are about 32 mission centres, with a personnel of 41; Archbishop of Conakry Mgr. RAYMOND TCHIDIMBO.

Protestant Missions: There are six mission centres, four run by British and two by American societies.

PRESS AND RADIO

Bulletin d'Information de la Presidence: Conakry; monthly.

Bulletin de l'Agence de Presse: B.P. 191; daily.

Horoya (*Dignity*): Guinea Press Service, Conakry, B.P. 191; three times a week; organ of the Parti Démocratique de Guinée.

Horoya Hebdomadaire: B.P. 191, Conakry; f. 1969; weekly.

Journal Officiel de Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 156; fortnightly government publication.

Travailleur de Guinée: Conakry; organ of the Confédération National des Travailleurs Guinéens.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Guinéen de Presse: B.P. 191, Conakry; f. 1960; Dir. ALPHA DIALLO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

APN—Novosti Press Agency: c/o U.S.S.R. Embassy, Conakry.

Tass are also represented.

Radiodiffusion Nationale de Guinée: B.P. 617, Conakry; programmes in French, English, Créole-English, Portuguese, Arabic and local languages; Dir. E. TOMPARA.

In 1968 there were about 85,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; G. fr.=Guinea franc).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée: 3ème Avenue, en face de la Cathédrale, B.P. 692, Conakry; f. 1960; cap. 500m. G. fr.; Gov. BALLA CAMARA.

Banque Guinéene du Commerce Extérieur: Conakry; cap. 150m. G. fr.

Banque Nationale de Dévéloppement Agricole: Conakry.

Crédit National pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Habitat: B.P. 137 Conakry; f. 1961; in 1962 it took over the Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale.

INSURANCE

Conakry

National Insurance Co.: B.P. 719; f. 1961; State company.

Société Guinéenne d'Assurances: B.P. 500.

Ten of the main French insurance companies maintain agencies in Conakry.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre Economique de Guinée: B.P. 609, Conakry; f. 1960; replaces the former Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Agriculture and Industry; Pres. BAIDI GUEYGE.

TRADE UNION

Confédération National des Travailleurs Guinéens: P.O.B. 237, Bourse du Travail, Conakry; Pres. MAMADI KABA; 100,000 mems.; 19 federations and national unions, 32 local administrative offices; integrated with P.D.G. (*see* Political Party); publ. *Le Travailleur de Guinée.*

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemins de Fer de Guinée: B.P. 581, Conakry; Dir. PIERRE DIANÉ; 662 km. of 1 metre gauge track from Conakry to Kankan in the east of the country, crossing the Niger at Kouroussa. A second line links Conakry and the aluminium works at Fria. A new line from Kankan to Bamako in Mali is being financed by China.

ROADS

There are some 18,000 km. of classified roads and 2,500 km. of seasonal tracks. The main roads are those running along the coast from Sierra Leone to Portuguese Guinea (via Conakry) and from Conakry into the interior, with branches to the frontiers of Senegal, Sudan and the Ivory Coast.

SHIPPING

Conakry's 2,450 metres of quays provide 9 alongside berths for ocean-going vessels.

E.N.T.R.A.T.: P.O.B. 315, Conakry; state stevedoring and forwarding firm; Dir.-Gen. A. AMADOU BA.

Société Navale Guinéenne: P.O.B. 522, Conakry; f. 1968; state shipping firm; agents for Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Cie. de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre, Delta Steamship Lines Inc., Elder Dempster Line, Hanseatic Africa Line, Leif Hoëgh and Co. A/S, Lloyd Triestino, Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots (N.C.P.), Palm Line Ltd., Scandinavian West Africa Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, United West Africa Service; Dir.-Gen. YAYA KEITA.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 12; f. 1960; internal and regional services.

Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air France, Air Mali, C.S.A. (Czechoslovakia), Ghana Airways, Interflug, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Pan-American Airways and U.T.A. also serve Conakry.

GUYANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Guyana lies on the north coast of South America between Venezuela to the west and Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) to the east, with Brazil to the south. The narrow coastal belt which supports most of the population has a moderate climate with a wet season from April to August and a dry season from September to November; inland there are tropical forests and savannah and the dry season extends into February. The average temperature is 80°F (27°C). English is the official language but Indian dialects are also spoken. The principal religions are Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. The flag consists of a yellow V outlined in white, enclosing a red V outlined in black on a green background. The capital is Georgetown.

Recent History

Formerly the British colony of British Guiana, Guyana achieved its independence on May 26th, 1966. A bi-cameral legislature was introduced in 1953, and the present Constitution was established in 1961, with subsequent modifications. A coalition of the People's National Congress and the United Force led the country to independence under Mr. Forbes Burnham. The People's National Congress won the general elections held in December 1968; Mr. Forbes Burnham continues as Prime Minister. An extensive area in the west of the country is claimed by Venezuela, and the Venezuelan claim has been laid before a mixed commission which will report in 1970. Guyana's frontier is also disputed with Surinam, but a pact was signed in April 1970. In February 1970 Guyana became a Republic, and Arthur Chung was elected President in March.

Government

After the 1970 amendment of the Constitution, the President is Head of State. The executive body is the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, and is responsible to Parliament. This consists of the 53-man National Assembly, elected by proportional representation for four years. There are independent Commissions for the judicial, police and public services. The country is divided into nine administrative districts.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, chiefly sugar and rice; bananas are increasingly being exported, coconuts are now the third most important agricultural crop and citrus production is increasing. Forestry, potentially an important source of income, is limited by insufficient transport facilities. There are important deposits of bauxite, gold, and diamonds; commercially viable deposits of copper and molybdenum have also been discovered. A seven-year Development Programme (1966–72), with an estimated expenditure of $300 million, was launched in 1966 and aims to increase economic growth to 5 or 6 per cent per annum by 1972; research and surveys are being carried out into hydro-electric possibilities and that of smelting aluminium in order to relieve the country's dependence on sugar, rice and bauxite, by diversification. Guyana is a founder member of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA).

Transport and Communication

The coastal strip has a well developed road system and two state-owned railways with 80 miles of track. There are about 239 miles of hard-surfaced road out of a total of 1,100 miles. A new bituminous road to link Georgetown and Mackenzie, the centre for bauxite mining, was opened in 1968. Communication with the interior is still chiefly by river, the main rivers being the Mazuruni, the Cuyuni, the Essequibo, the Demerara, and the Berbice. There are airstrips at the more important settlements in the interior. A new airport at Timehri was opened in 1968.

Social Welfare

In 1967 there were 35 health centres, 15 general hospitals, 9 private hospitals, 3 specialized hospitals, 9 cottage hospitals, 3 sugar estate hospitals and 112 maternal and child health units in rural areas. Between 1950 and 1968 the death rate decreased from 14.6 to 7.7 per thousand (excluding Amerindians). In recent years improved water supplies, anti-tuberculosis campaigns and the control of malaria have steadily improved general health. A National Insurance scheme, compulsory for most workers and employers, was established in 1969.

Education

Education is free between the ages of 5 and 16, and compulsory between 6 and 14. The estimated literacy rate is 80 to 85 per cent. There are 380 state-aided primary schools and 38 state-aided secondary schools. The total number of pupils in all schools was over 190,000 in 1967. There are also 18 domestic science and 3 technical training centres. The University of Guyana is at Turkeyen and there is a Teacher Training Centre in Georgetown.

Tourism

Guyana has only begun to exploit the attractions of her beautiful scenery. Tours to the interior, especially to see the famous Kaieteur falls (741 ft.) may be arranged.

Visas are not required to visit Guyana by nationals of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, San Marino, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Sport

Cricket is very popular, also hockey, basketball, table tennis, lawn tennis, football, boxing, motor-racing and cycling.

Public Holidays

1970: January 1, February 18 (Eid-ul-Ahaz), February 22 (Phagwah), March 27–30 (Easter), May 1 (Labour Day), May 22 (Youman Naubi), May 26 (Independence Day), August 4 (Commonwealth Day), October 30 (Deepavali), December 25–26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

English weights and measures are used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The main unit of currency is the Guyanese dollar which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, and 100 dollars.

Exchange rate: 4.80 Guyanese dollar ($G.) = £1 sterling
2 Guyanese dollar ($G.) = U.S. $1

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (square miles): 83,000.

Population (1969 est.): 721,098 (East Indian 365,515, Africans 222,665, Mixed 82,240, Portuguese 9,522, Chinese 4,581, Europeans 3,992, Amerindians 32,013, Others 570); Georgetown (capital) 162,000.

Livestock (1967): Cattle 305,500, Pigs 83,800, Sheep 100,000, Goats 42,300, Poultry 4,562,000.

Fishing (1967): Fish 26m. pounds, Shrimp 9m. pounds.

AGRICULTURE

	Unit	1967	1968	1969
Sugar	tons	344,000	317,000	364,465
Rum	proof gal.	3,406,000	3,276,000	n.a.
Molasses	gallons	20,545,000	n.a.	n.a.
Rice (milled)	tons	129,000	117,000	170,549

FORESTRY

(cubic feet)

	1966	1967
Timber	7,668,390	7,473,074
Roundwood	100,822	100,959
Splitwood	50,920	30,166
Firewood	759,530	896,960
Charcoal	433,863	146,340
TOTAL	9,013,525	8,647,499

MINING

(1968 production)

Bauxite 3,664,541 tons, Alumina 265,282 tons, Manganese 114,988 tons, Diamonds 66,312 metric carats, Gold 4,088 oz.

(1967 exports)

Dried Bauxite 1,824,000 tons, Calcined Bauxite 459,000 tons, Alumina 269,000 tons, Manganese 192,000 tons, Diamonds 73,000 metric carats.

(1968 exports)

Dried Bauxite 1,777,747 tons, Calcined Bauxite 587,217 tons, Alumina 244,231 tons, Manganese 97,593 tons. (The manganese mines were closed down in 1968.)

FINANCE

4.80 $G=£1 sterling; 2.00 $G=U.S. $1.00.
100 $G = £20 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. $50.00

BUDGET
(1969—$G '000)

REVENUE	
Current Revenue	119,414
Capital Revenue	50,733
TOTAL	170,147

EXPENDITURE	
Education	17,494
Defence	14,589
Health	10,814
Transport	2,000
Public Works	10,080
Debt Charges	16,812
Other Current Expenditure	33,511
Capital Expenditure	62,000
TOTAL	167,300

Budget (1970 est.): *Revenue* $G 184,600,000; *Expenditure* $G 195,600,000.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
($G million)

	1966	1967	1968
Government Notes	229	225	225
British Caribbean Currency Board	589	254	201
Bank of Guyana Notes	31,638	37,065	37,031
Commercial Bank Notes	39	39	27
TOTAL	32,495	37,583	37,484

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
($G million)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	350.9	371.1	406.7
Net income paid abroad	−32.6	−27.9	−31.7
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	318.3	348.2	375.0
Less depreciation	−20.8	−23.4	−25.5
NET NATIONAL INCOME	297.5	324.8	349.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

($G'000)

	1966	1967	1968
Goods and Services:			
Imports of goods c.i.f.	—202,006	—225,791	—219,900
Exports of goods f.o.b.	192,302	217,733	234,700
TRADE BALANCE	— 9,704	— 8,058	14,800
Transportation	— 2,532	— 3,167	— 4,000
Travel	— 3,862	— 5,613	— 6,000
Investment income	— 32,696	— 37,782	— 31,700
Government n.i.e.	— 284	— 840	500
Other services	— 684	56	200
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	— 49,762	— 49,404	— 26,200
Transfer Payments	9,566	8,848	7,500
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	— 40,196	— 40,556	— 18,700
Capital Account:			
Non-Monetary Sector:			
Official capital transactions	2,532	18,003	17,600
Direct investment	26,991	37,986	10,200
Other private long-term	— 3,330	— 133	— 2,800
Other private short-term	4,371	— 3,361	n.a.
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	30,564	52,495	25,000
Monetary Movements:			
Central Bank	— 8,031	— 9,505	— 9,564
British Caribbean Currency Board	13,429	1,203	117
Commercial Banks	6,393	— 5,152	11,286
BALANCE ON MONETARY MOVEMENTS	11,791	— 13,454	1,839
Net Errors and Omissions	2,159	1,515	— 8,139

EXTERNAL TRADE

($G '000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	178,831	202,006	225,292	219,276
Exports	166,744*	186,431*	197,519	211,450

* Includes re-exports

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Food	33,432	33,556
Dairy Products	8,488	8,555
Cereals	8,140	7,741
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	16,489	18,106
Gas, Diesel and other Fuel Oils	16,305	15,453
Chemicals	20,076	19,114
Chemical Elements and Compounds	5,159	3,364
Manufactured Goods	45,981	48,315
Manufactures of Metals	9,235	9,488
Machinery and Vehicles	59,873	77,356
Electrical Machinery	9,175	11,054
Transport Equipment	17,012	23,159
Miscellaneous Manufactures	19,965	21,288
Other Items	6,190	7,497
TOTAL	202,006	225,292

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Food	84,303	92,150
Rice	24,870	25,250
Unrefined Cane Sugar	48,506	54,570
Molasses	2,761	4,669
Shrimps	6,461	5,984
Beverages and Tobacco	3,513	5,791
Crude Materials except Fuels	87,371	85,680
Wood, Lumber and Cork	3,568	2,713
Alumina	33,011	31,442
Bauxite	44,586	45,643
Chemicals	1,432	1,382
Manufactured Goods	5,701	6,503
Precious Stones	5,128	6,154
Other Items	275	454
Re-Exports	3,836	5,559
TOTAL	186,431	197,519

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968
United Kingdom	57,545	64,453
U.S.A.	62,282	50,824
Canada	24,783	20,044
Commonwealth Caribbean Countries	25,633	29,416

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Canada	36,425	43,070
United Kingdom	47,944	46,340
U.S.A.	46,354	55,681
Commonwealth Caribbean Countries	28,109	28,853

TRANSPORT

(1968)

Railways: Passengers 3,020,146, Freight 38,657 tons.

Roads: Passenger Cars 13,632, Lorries and Vans 3,409, Buses 171, Tractors 3,201, Motor Cycles 9,021; long-distance buses link the principal towns, villages and sugar estate.

Shipping: Tonnage entered 3,851,995 net registered tons, cleared 3,498,854 net registered tons.

Civil Aviation: Passenger arrivals 52,331, departures 55,219; Freight picked up 6,367 tons, set down 7,259 tons.

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1966	1967
Canada	765	894
United Kingdom	1,746	1,732
United States of America	3,337	3,894
Other	13,396	15,422
TOTAL	19,244	21,942

EDUCATION

(1967)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING
Number of Schools	380	52	3	1
Number of Pupils	167,909	16,656*	1,334	359
Number of Teachers	5,255	620*	n.a.	31

*Government and aided only.

Source: Government Information Services, Georgetown; Barclays Bank, D.C.O. *Review.*

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Guyana was originally prepared in July 1961 and modified by a British Guiana Order in Council on June 23rd, 1964. Following the agreement reached at the Independence Conference in November 1965 Guyana became an independent state on May 26th, 1966.

Guyana is a sovereign democratic state, and became a republic within the Commonwealth on February 23rd, 1970. The President is elected by the National Assembly.

The executive body consists of a Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, which is collectively responsible to the legislature. The National Assembly, which has a term of four years, contains 53 members elected by a system of proportional representation. Adult suffrage is universal.

Impartial commissions exist for the judiciary, the public service and the police service, and incorporated in the constitution are safeguards to protect the rights to equality, personal freedom and property of all individuals and minority groups. An Ombudsman is appointed, after consultation between Prime Minister and leader of the Opposition, to hold office for four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: ARTHUR CHUNG.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Economic Development: LINDEN FORBES SAMPSON BURNHAM.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Dr. PTOLEMY A. REID.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: ROBERT J. JORDAN.

Minister of Communications: MUHAMMAD KASIM.

Attorney-General and Minister of State: SHRIDATH S. RAMPHAL.

Minister of Information and Culture: MARTIN W. CARTER.

Minister of Works and Hydraulics: HAMILTON GREEN.

Minister of Trade: BISHWAISHWAR RAMSAROOP.

Minister of Local Government: (vacant).

Minister of Labour and Social Security: WINSLOW CARRINGTON.

Minister of Home Affairs: HUGH D. HOYTE.

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction: DAVID SINGH.

Minister of Education: SHIRLEY FIELD-RIDLEY.

Minister of Health: Dr. SYLVIA TALBOT.

Minister without Portfolio: HUBERT O. JACK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO GUYANA

(Georgetown unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Canada: (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. F. GREGG.

German Federal Republic: 33 North St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. M. JOVY.

India: 78 Church St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. J. WILFRED.

Israel: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Italy: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Jamaica: St. Clair, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Trinidad and Tobago: 91 Middle St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. K. SABGA-ABOUD.

United Kingdom: 44 Main St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* T. L. CROSTHWAIT.

U.S.A.: 31 Main St. (E); *Ambassador:* DELMAR R. CARLSON.

Venezuela: 92 Middle St. (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER H. BRANDT.

Guyana also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Haiti, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. RAHAMAN BACCHUS GAJRAJ.

Elected Members: 53.

Non-Elected Members: 5.

ELECTION, 1968

PARTY	SEATS
People's National Congress	30
People's Progressive Party	19
United Force	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Congress: 227 Camp St., Georgetown; left-wing Socialist; f. 1955 after a split with the P.P.P.; Leader L. F. S. BURNHAM; Chair. R. J. JORDAN; Sec. HAMILTON GREEN; publ. *New Nation* (weekly).

United Force: 96 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; advocates rapid industrialization through Government partnership and private capital; Leader MARCELLUS I. SINGH; publ. *Sun* (weekly).

People's Progressive Party: 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; extreme socialist party; First Sec. Dr. CHEDDI JAGAN; Gen. Sec. JANET JAGEN; publ. *Thunder* (quarterly).

The Guyana United Muslim Party: 1 Croal St., Stabroek, Georgetown; *f. 1963; religious party formed to protect* the interests of Muslims; Leader and founder HOOSEIN GHANIE; publ. *Truth* (weekly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicature of Guyana comprises the Supreme Court of Judicature, which consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court (both of which are superior courts of record), and a number of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeal is constituted of the Chancellor as President, the Chief Justice and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament. This Court came into operation on June 30th, 1966.

The High Court of the Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice as President of the Court and nine Puisne Judges. Its jurisdiction is both original and appellate. It has criminal jurisdiction in matters brought before it on indictment. A person convicted by the Court has a right of appeal to the Guyana Court of Appeal. The High Court of the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty and certain other matters. Under certain circumstances, appeal in civil matters lies either to the Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court, which is constituted by not less than two judges, or to the Guyana Court of Appeal.

A magistrate has jurisdiction to determine claims where the amount involved does not exceed $250. Appeal lies to the Full Court.

Chancellor: Hon. Sir EDWARD VICTOR LUCKHOO, Q.C.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir H. B. S. BOLLERS.

Justices of Appeal: Hons. G. L. B. PERSAUD, P. A. CUMMINGS, V. E. CRANE.

RELIGION

The principal Christian Religious bodies with places of worship in the state are Anglican (Church of the West Indies), Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Guyana Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational Union, Moravian, Lutheran and Salvation Army. Hindus and Muslims also maintain places of worship.

Archbishop of the West Indies and Bishop of Guyana (Anglican): Most Rev. A. J. KNIGHT, C.M.G., D.D., LL.B., F.C.P., Austin House, Georgetown; Anglicans in Guyana number about 130,000.

Bishop of Georgetown (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. Monsignor R. L. GUILLY, S.J., O.B.E., 27 Brickdam, Georgetown; Roman Catholics number about 100,000.

Hinduism: The Hindu religious centre is Maha Sabha, Lamaha St., Georgetown; Hindus number about 300,000; Leader PANDIT ARJUNE PERSAND DOOBAY.

Islam: Chief Mosque, 157 Alexander St., Kitty, Georgetown; Muslims number about 60,000; Leader MOULNI AYUB KHAN.

THE PRESS

Evening Post: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara; f. 1957; daily; Editor PETER TAYLOR; circ. 9,500.

Guyana Graphic: Bel Air Park, Georgetown; f. 1945; circ. 28,865; owned by the Thomson Group; Editor W. M. SMITH.

Mirror: Ruimveldt, East Bank, Demerara; circ. daily 16,800, Sun. 24,000; owned by the New Guyana Co. Ltd.; Editor JANET JAGAN.

Booker News: Universal Bldg., 22 Church St., Georgetown; f. 1955; every three weeks; house journal of the Booker Cos.; Editor LLOYD MANNING; circ. 11,000.

Catholic Standard, The: Catholic Centre, Georgetown; f. 1905; circ. 4,500; weekly; Editor Rev. H. WONG, S.J.

Commercial Review: 10 America St., Georgetown; f. 1889; organ of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce; bi-monthly; Editor PERCY ARMSTRONG.

Labour Advocate, The: 61 Hadfield St., Lucytown, Georgetown; f. 1937; Sun.; organ of the M.P.C.A. Trade Union; Editor RICHARD ISHMAEL; circ. 20,000.

New Nation: 227 Camp St., Georgetown; f. 1955; organ of the People's National Congress; weekly; Editor FRANK AUGUST CAMPBELL; circ. 9,000.

News from Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18–20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,500.

The Official Gazette of Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,000.

Pace: Mackenzie, Demerara River; f. 1967; monthly; Editor/Publr. STEPHEN LEACOCK; circ. 2,000.

Sun: Unity House, 95 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; f. 1960; organ of the United Force; weekly; Editor BURCHELL O. WILLS; circ. 2,500.

Sunday Chronicle: 24 Main St., Georgetown; f. 1881; Democratic; circ. 16,800; Editor C. CHICHESTER; London Rep. Colin Turner (London) Ltd.

Sunday Graphic: Bel Air Park, Georgetown; circ. 44,742; owned by the Thomson Group; Editor W. M. SMITH.

Thunder: 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; organ of the People's Progressive Party; quarterly; Editor CHARLES JACOB, Jr.; circ. 10,000.

Week End Post and Sunday Argosy: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara; f. 1880; weekly; Editor PETER TAYLOR; circ. 19,500.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 725, Georgetown; Correspondent PAUL PERSUAD.

PUBLISHERS

Guyana Graphic Ltd., The: Lama Ave., Bel air, Georgetown.

Guyana Lithographic Co. Ltd.: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara.

Guyana Times Publishing Co.: 45 Robb St., Georgetown.

Peter Taylor & Co. Ltd.: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara.

RADIO

Guyana United Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (Radio Demerara): P.O. Box 561, Georgetown; f. 1950; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; commercial; one station (Radio Demerara) since 1958, with national coverage; Gen. Man. E. SAUL.

Government Broadcasting Station: 68 Hadfield St., Georgetown; f. 1968; acquired Radio G.B.S. (previously owned by the Guyana Broadcasting Co. Ltd.); Sales Man. HUGH N. J. CHOLMONDELEY, Jr.; publ. *Action Radio Times*.

In 1969 there were approximately 200,000 radios in use in Guyana.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Guyana: P.O.B. 658, Georgetown; f. 1965; cap. p.u. $G.4.3m.; Central Bank of note issue; Gov. W. P. D'ANDRADE, C.M.G.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda, India; 45 Water St., Georgetown; Man. I. M. DESAI.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Alico Bldgs, Regent and Hincks Sts., Georgetown.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; 13 offices throughout Guyana; main branch Water St., Georgetown; Man. N. E. IRELAND.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York, U.S.A.; Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; Man. BRIAN C. BENNETT.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; 11 branches including 6 in Georgetown; Man. C. P. DE SOUZA.

INSURANCE

Guyana National General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 23 Brickdam, P.O.B. 549, Georgetown; f. 1963; cap. $100,000; Gen. Man. Dr. THEODORE R. HARVEY; Sec./Dir. R. G. B. FIELD-RIDLEY.

Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 27/29 Robb and Hincks Streets, Georgetown; f. 1925; Chair. C. J. BETTENCOURT-GOMES; Sec. R. E. BOLLERS.

Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 61–62 and 91/92 High and Robb Streets, Georgetown; f. 1891; Chair. P. W. KING, C.B.E.; Sec. and Man. HUGH K. GEORGE.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 1, 2 and 3, High St., Georgetown; f. 1865; Chair. Maj. A. D. GOMES, M.B.E.; Sec./Manager CECIL P. FITT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ASSOCIATIONS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Berbice Chamber of Commerce and Development Association: Strand, New Amsterdam; Pres. M. R. D. GANPATSINGH; Sec. F. H. GRACEZ.

Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry Ltd.: Fourth Floor, Bank of Guyana Building, High St., Georgetown, P.O.B. 527; f. 1962; 12 member associations; Chair. Col. G. B. THOMSON, C.B.E.

Forest Products Association of Guyana: 7 Water St., Georgetown; f. 1943; 20 mems.; Pres. V. J. WILLEMS; Sec. W. WELSHMAN.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 10, Georgetown; f. 1889; 165 mems.; Pres. S. M. NASSER; publ. *Guyana Business*.

Guyana Marketing Corporation: Georgetown; Chair. EUSI KWAYANA.

Guyana Rice Marketing Board: Georgetown; f. 1939 to handle exports; Chair. GAVIN KENNARD.

Guyana Sugar Producers' Association: Lot 201, Camp St., Georgetown; f. 1942; 7 mem. companies; Exec. Dir. P. E. FREDERICKS; Sec. W. E. V. HARRISON.

Rice Millers' Association: 13A Bentinck St., Georgetown; Pres. BENI PERSAUD; Sec. MUSTAPHA KARIM.

Rice Producers' Association: Lot 1, Water St., Georgetown; f. 1946; c. 45,000 families; Pres. D. RAMLAKHAN; Gen. Sec. LALTA RAMGOPAL; publ. *Rice Review* (quarterly).

Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of Guyana: Georgetown; Hon. Sec. K. I. R. KIRKPATRICK, O.B.E.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holmes Sts., Georgetown; f. 1952; 5 mems.; Chair. M. A. MATTHEWS; Sec. and Man. GEORGE H. D. MORGAN.

TRADE UNIONS

There are 78 trade unions with a total membership of over 90,000. The **Trades Union Council (T.U.C.)** is the national trade union body, with 24 affiliates.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Commissioner of Co-operative Development: C. R. JARVIS.

In 1968 there were 712 registered co-operative societies, mainly agricultural credit societies, with a total membership of 49,570.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Cane Farming Development Corporation Ltd.: 30–31 Hinks and Regent Sts., P.O.B. 404, Georgetown; f. 1965; 4 mems.; grants loans to peasant cane farmers; Chair. C. P. DE SOUZA.

Guyana Credit Corporation: 41 Brickdam and Boyle Place, Georgetown; f. 1954; financed by the Government; provides financial credits and is authorized to raise loans either privately or from the United Kingdom or Guyana Government; loans made to December 1968 G$34,875,305.

Guyana Development Corporation: Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; f. 1963; public corporation to stimulate and facilitate economic development; allocated U.S.$11.6m. for pioneer industries; Chair. C. J. B. HARRIS; Gen. Man. G. B. KENNARD, C.B.E.

Guyana Rice Corporation: 117 Cowan St., Georgetown; f. 1969; to develop the rice industry and promote the expansion of its export trade, and to engage in commercial, industrial and agricultural activities necessary for the development of the rice industry; Co-ordinator S. A. STOREY; Sec. W. V. BUTLER.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Transport and Harbours Department: 48 Main St., Georgetown; Gen. Man. J. W. EVELYN.

RAILWAYS

Guyana Railways and Shipping Services: Main St., Georgetown; f. 1847; transferred to government ownership 1922; there are two main railway lines, one running east from Georgetown for a distance of 60½ miles, to Rosignol on the west bank of the Berbice River, opposite New Amsterdam; and another 18½ miles long, from Vreed-en-Hoop on the Demerara River opposite Georgetown, to Parika on the east bank of the Essequibo.

There are also two short railways: the Matthew's Ridge to Port Kaituma railway, now government owned, but formerly operated by the African Manganese Company; and the Demerara Bauxite Company's line on their concession, the longest section of which is thirty miles between Mackenzie and Ituni.

ROADS

Roads and vehicular trails total 1,565 miles, of which 409 are all-weather roads; 1,195 miles are maintained by the Government, 70 miles by the municipalities of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and 300 miles by local authorities. Work started in 1968 on the reconstruction and improvement of 72 miles of road along the Corentyne coast at a cost of G.$17.4m.

SHIPPING

Guyana's principal ports are at Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Guyana Railways and Shipping Services operate passenger, cargo and ferry services in and across the main rivers, with a fleet of twelve vessels.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holme Sts., Georgetown; Chair. M. A. MATHEWS; members:

Bookers Shipping (Demerara) Ltd.: 5/9 Lombard St., La Penitence, Georgetown; reps. for Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc., Booker, Harrison and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Pan American Airways and Lloyds Agencies.

Sandbach, Parker & Co. Ltd.: 45/48 Water St., Georgetown; reps. for Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. and K-Line.

Sprostons (Guyana) Ltd.: 3/9 Lombard St., Charlestown, Georgetown; reps. for Fabre, N.Y.K., Saguenay Steamship, West India Steamship Co., A/S Bulkhandling H. Bang & Co., and Stolt Nielsen Chartering Inc.

Wieting and Richter Ltd.: 11/13 Water St., Georgetown; reps. for Booth Steamship, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Cie. des Messageries Maritimes, Lamport and Holt and Linea Amazónica.

Caribbean Molasses Co. Ltd.: Mud Lots 1/2, Water St., Georgetown; exporters of molasses in bulk.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Timehri International, about 25 miles from Georgetown; it has been extended to take jet aircraft.

Guyana Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 102, Georgetown; state-owned, became a Corporation Sept. 1st, 1963; Chair. J. YIEIRA; Gen. Man. R. L. ABRAMS; operates internal scheduled services and internal and external charter flights; fleet of 4 DC-3, 1 Grumman Goose amphibious aircraft, 2 Twin Otter, 1 Cessna 310.

Guyana is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., Cruzeiro do Sul, K.L.M. and Pan Am.

TOURISM

TOURIST AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Division of Tourism, Guyana Development Corporation: Fourth Floor, Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown, P.O.B. 708; Tourist Development Officer M. I. ALI.

National History and Arts Council: Queen Elizabeth II National Park, Thomas Lands, Georgetown; f. 1965 to promote the study of national history and to encourage cultural development in Guyana as a whole; a division of the Ministry of Education, run by Government funds; Chair. Miss LYNETTE DOLPHIN, M.B.E.; Sec. BASIL DE RUSHE.

The Theatre Guild of Guyana Ltd.: P.O.B. 814, Parade St., Kingston, Georgetown; f. 1957 to sponsor and support West Indian and international plays, promote the writing of local plays and encourage the development of all aspects of theatre in Guyana; non-profit organization, Government subsidy since 1966; Pres. Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS; Playhouse Dir. KEN COMBIE; Sec. PATRICK A. MAGALEE.

UNIVERSITY

University of Guyana: P.O.B. 841, Georgetown; 55 teachers, 618 students.

HAITI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Haiti is the western third of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies. (The Dominican Republic occupies the rest of the island.) Cuba, to the west, is less than 50 miles away. The climate is tropical but the mountains and fresh sea winds mitigate the heat. Temperatures move little with the seasons, the average in Port-au-Prince being about 80°F (26.6°C). May to September is the rainy season. The official language is French but a Creole dialect is generally spoken. Roman Catholicism is predominant although voodoo is also practised. The flag consists of vertical bands of black and red, with the red next to the hoist. The capital is Port-au-Prince.

Recent History

Haiti has a predominantly negro population, mainly the descendants of former slaves. A military coup in 1950 led to the present Constitution. There were further risings in 1956 and 1957 when Dr. François Duvalier was elected President. In May, 1963, Dr. Duvalier's term of office was extended for a further six years, and in 1964 this was extended to life Presidency. Relations with most foreign countries, including the Dominican Republic, have deteriorated during the Duvalier dictatorship; there have been several abortive attempts to overthrow the regime by force.

Government

The country is governed by a President, elected for life by direct popular vote, and by a Cabinet of 12. There is a Chamber of Deputies of 67 members elected by direct popular vote for six years. There are nine Départements.

Defence

A member of the Organization of American States Haiti has an Army of about 400 officers and 5,000 men who also serve as a Gendarmerie. There is a small Air Corps and a Coastguard patrol force. The President has a 1,200-strong militia (the "Tonton Macoute") and a reserve force of armed supporters with basic military training.

Economic Affairs

A predominantly agricultural land, coffee accounts for 75 per cent of Haiti's exports. Other exports are sugar (second to coffee), sisal, oils, cocoa and cotton. The Government is developing the Artibonite Valley to irrigate 100,000 acres. Considerable resources are untapped. These include timber, fishing and minerals(gold, silver, copper, bauxite, tin). There is a sugar industry and some facilities for producing soap, cloth, cement, cigarettes and drinks. Trade is overwhelmingly with the U.S.A. There has been a general economic decline in recent years, partly owing to a drop in investment in turn caused by the ending of foreign aid and investment. Tourism has also been affected by the political uncertainties.

Transport and Communications

Main roads are asphalted and in good repair. Two companies operate some 189 miles of railways connecting Port-au-Prince with other towns. The Artibonite is the only navigable river. There are regular shipping services to New York, Panama and Jamaica and freight services to Europe and South America. The state airline COHATA operates an internal service and foreign lines link Haiti internationally.

Social Welfare

Industrial and commercial workers are provided with free health care.

Education

Elementary education is free, where available. Some secondary education is provided, chiefly by the Roman Catholic Church. There is one university.

Tourism

Haiti's bays, bazaars and mountains are of interest to tourists. Another attraction is the magnificent 150-year old citadel and palace of King Henri Christophe.

Visas are not required to visit Haiti by nationals of Canada, France and the French Community, Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.

Sport

The most popular games are football and volleyball. There is gamehunting and sea-fishing.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension Day), May 18 (Flag Day), May 22 (National Sovereignty), May 28 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 5 (Army Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year), January 2 (Independence), April 9 (Good Friday), April 14 (Pan American Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the gourde, which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 centimes.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 gourdes.

Exchange rate: 12 gourdes = £1 sterling
5 gourdes = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION			
	1968 estimates	Males	Females	Port-au-Prince (capital)
27,750 sq. km.	4,671,461	2,329,190	2,342,171	200,000*

Births (1965–70 est.—per '000): 37.3; Deaths (1965–70 est.—per '000): 16.9.

AGRICULTURE

(metric tons)

PRODUCT	1966	1967–68
Sugar	60,196	57,798
Coffee	26,100	n.a.
Cocoa	2,255	n.a.
Flour	38,521	33,212

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Cement	metric tons	42,129	38,369	34,903
Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	3,513	3,810	3,800
Cigarettes	'000	1,753	1,721	1,763

Other industries: Rum, shoes, leather goods, handicrafts, lumber, salt.

FINANCE

1 Gourde = 100 cents

100 Gourdes = £8 6s. 0d. sterling = U.S.$ 20.00.

BUDGET

(1966–67—million gourdes)

REVENUE	
Customs Duties	59
Direct Taxation	68
Indirect Taxation	—
TOTAL	127

EXPENDITURE	
Defence	28
Public Health	17
Education	16
Servicing Public Debt	11
Other	55
TOTAL	127

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(million gourdes)

	1968
Notes in circulation at end of year	84,516.7
Coins in circulation at end of year	9,524.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million gourdes)

	1966–67			1967–68		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	—	—	—	180.9	200.3	19.4
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	0.8	0.5	— 0.3
Freight and insurance	—	—	—	—	20.7	20.7
Other transportation	—	—	—	7.7	8.4	0.7
Travel	—	—	—	22.4	17.9	— 4.5
Investment income	—	14.5	—14.5	—	15.6	15.6
Government n.e.s.	—	—	—	18.8	21.7	2.9
Other services	205.0	269.5	—64.5	6.9	11.8	4.9
Total	205.0	284.0	—79.0	237.5	296.9	59.4
Transfer Payments:						
Private	91.5	25.5	66.0	70.5	25.8	—44.7
Central Government	19.5	—	19.5	19.3	0.2	—19.1
Total	111.0	25.5	85.5	89.8	26.0	—63.8
CURRENT BALANCE			6.5			4.4
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-monetary Sectors:						
Direct investment	5.1	—	5.1	—	5.7	5.7
Other private short-term	—	—	—	10.2	—	—10.2
Central Government	4.0	—	4.0	1.4	1.2	— 3.2
Total	9.1	—	9.1	14.6	6.9	— 7.7
Monetary Sectors:						
Commercial banks: liabilities	—	5.5	— 5.5	7.3	—	— 7.3
Commercial banks: assets	2.0	2.0	—	—	2.1	2.1
National bank: liabilities	—	12.5	—12.5	3.7	4.2	0.5
National bank: assets	10.0	1.5	8.5	—	24.4	24.4
Total	12.0	21.5	— 9.4	11.0	30.7	19.7
CAPITAL BALANCE			— 0.4	352.9	360.5	7.6
Net Errors and Omissions			— 6.0	—	—	—

LOANS RECEIVED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(million gourdes)

	1961–62	1964–65	1965–66
Drawings from:			
IBRD	1.2	—	—
U.S. Government Agencies:			
Export-Import Bank	—	6.3	—
Other	7.6	2.0	0.4
Other Lenders	—	0.2	—
CREDIT	8.8	8.5	0.4
Repayments to:			
IBRD	2.0	0.9	1.0
U.S. Government Agencies:			
Export-Import Bank	1.8	1.0	1.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other Lenders	1.9	2.1	2.3
DEBIT	5.8	4.2	4.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. dollars)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Imports	41,403,600	35,413,177	35,623,200
Exports	37,700,600	31,849,947	36,189,400

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

'000 gourdes

IMPORTS	1965–66
Cotton Textiles	13,002
Pharmaceuticals	6,551
Cooking Oil	9,775
Cars and Spare Parts	10,944
Canned Milk	3,396
Dried Fish	2,693

EXPORTS	1967–68
Coffee	73,050
Bauxite	20,343
Sisal Fibre	12,873
Raw Sugar	15,369
Twine	357
Essences	13,722

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1965-1966
U.S.A.	100,503,000
United Kingdom	7,649,000
German Federal Republic	8,557,000
Netherlands	6,254,000
France	4,261,000
Belgium	

EXPORTS	1965–66
U.S.A.	81,706,000
Belgium	22,402,000
Italy	20,958,000
Japan	9,940,000
France	17,248,000
Netherlands	13,825,000

COFFEE EXPORTS

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
60 kg. sacks	282,793	324,982	280,340
'000 gourdes	66,789	72,085	61,366

* 10-month figure

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

	1964	1965	1966
Cars	5,098	4,721	4,779
Trucks	841	670	401

Shipping (1967): Goods loaded 485,470 metric tons, unloaded 195,863.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967
Number of Passengers on Internal Flights	9,481	4,938
Number of Passengers Arriving on International Flights	20,984	29,176
Number of Passengers Departing on International Flights	24,039	35,273

Tourism: About 100,000 visitors annually. Tourism comes second to coffee as a source of external income.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Urban Primary	313	2,802	111,999
Country	508	1,632	100,148
Professional	16	344	4,521
Higher	15	244	1,313

Source: Institut Haitien de Statistique, Port-au-Prince.

THE CONSTITUTION

Haiti acquired its independence from the French in 1804 but was controlled by the U.S.A. from 1915–34. The Constitution was promulgated in 1957 and revised in 1964.

President: Elected by direct vote of the people for life. The President is assisted by a Council of Secretaries of State nominated by him. The President may dismiss the National Assembly and Cabinet, and govern by decree, in cases of grave conflict.

Legislature: In April 1961 the two houses of the legislature were amalgamated into one, with a National Assembly consisting of 67 deputies who are elected for six years. Men and women over 21 have the vote. Deputies may be re-elected for an indefinite period.

Judicature: A Supreme Court called the Court of Cassation, and subordinate courts.

THE GOVERNMENT

President of the Republic: Dr. FRANÇOIS DUVALIER.

COUNCIL OF SECRETARIES

(*April* 1970)

Secretary of State for Co-ordination and Information: PAUL BLANCHET.

Secretary of State for the Interior and National Defence: AURÈLE JOSEPH.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Religion: RENÉ CHALMERS.

Secretary of State for Justice: RAMEAU ESTIMÉ.

Secretary of State for Finance and Economic Affairs: CLOVIS M. DÈSINOR.

Secretary of State for Public Works, Transport and Communications: RAOUL LESPINASSE.

Secretary of State for Commerce and Industry: LEBERT JEAN-PIERRE.

Secretary of State for Labour and Social Welfare: MAX ANTOINE.

Secretary of State for Public Health and Population: MAX ADOLPHE.

Secretary of State for Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development: ANDRÉ THEARG.

Secretary of State for National Education: FRÉDERIC KEBREAU.

Minister without Portfolio: SIMON DESCARIEUX.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Haiti has diplomatic relations with the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China (Republic), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela.

CONGRESS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

67 deputies—all supporters of President Duvalier—elected April 30th, 1961. No elections have been held since, although according to the Constitution these must take place every six years.

President: ULRICK ST. LOUIS.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti Unique de l'Action Révolutionnaire et Gouvernementale: Port-au-Prince; f. 1963; the official party; Leader President DUVALIER.

There are several unofficial opposition parties, some in exile, actively in rebellion against the régime of President Duvalier, including: *Front National de Résistance, Parti Uni des Démocrates Haïtiens, Parti d'Entente Populaire, Parti Unifié des Communistes Haïtiens.*

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Court of Cassation: Port-au-Prince.

President of the Court of Cassation: FELIX DIAMBOIS.

Courts of Appeal. Civil Courts. Magistrates Courts. Judges of the Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal appointed by the President. Law is based on the French Code.

RELIGION

Nearly all Haitians are Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Port-au-Prince: FRANÇOIS WOLFF LIGONDÉ. Auxiliary Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE DÉCOSTE, The Cathedral, Port-au-Prince. There are four Suffragan Bishoprics.

THE PRESS

Port-au-Prince

DAILIES

Le Nouvelliste: P.O.B. 1013; f. 1896; oldest newspaper in the country; French; evening; independent; circ. 6,000; Editor MAX CHAUVET.

Haiti-Journal: P.O.B. 866; f. 1930; French; independent; circ. 5,000.

Le Moniteur: the official gazette; three times weekly.

Le Matin: Rue Américaine; f. 1908; French; independent; circ. 9,000; Editor F. C. MAGLOIRE, Jr.

Le Jour: French; pro-government; circ. 2,600; Editor, PIERRE BAZILE.

Panorama: French.

PERIODICALS

Haiti Herald: Port-au-Prince; English weekly.

Le Nouveau Monde: Port-au-Prince; Sundays.

Oedipe: Port-au-Prince; French weekly.

Optique: P.O. Box 1316; monthly; literature and arts; Dir. LUCIEN MONTAS.

Revue Diplomatique: Port-au-Prince; French monthly.

Revue de la Société Haitienne d'Histoire: Port-au-Prince; f. 1925; quarterly; Editor HENOCK TROUILLOT.

Rond Point: Port-au-Prince; French monthly.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Départment des Travaux Publics: Service des Telecommunications, Port-au-Prince.

There are 4 religious stations and 12 commercial stations.

Principal stations:

Radiodiffusion Haitienne: ruelle Jeanty, Bois-Verna, Port-au-Prince; Dir. Y. MICHEL.

Radio Caraibes: 23 ruelle Chavannes, Port-au-Prince; Dir. A. BROWN.

Radio Haiti: B.P. 737, Port-au-Prince; Dir. J. L. DOMINIQUE.

Radio Indépendance: rue Egalité, Gonaives; Dir.-Gen. P. MITTON.

Radio Lumière: B.P. 71, Aux Cayes; Dir. L. A. MARKWOOD; non-commercial.

Radio Port-au-Prince: Stade Sylvio Castor, Port-au-Prince.

La Voix de la Révolution Duvalieriste: B.P. 1143, Port-au-Prince; Man. M. CANAL.

Magloire Broadcasting: Circuit, rue Américaine, Port-au-Prince.

La Voix Evangélique d'Haiti—Station 4 VEH: B.P. 1, Cap Haitien; f. 1950; Dir.-Gen. W. DUEWEL; non-commercial.

In 1969 there were 81,000 radios in use in Haiti.

TELEVISION

Télé Haiti: B.P. 1126, Port-au-Prince; f. 1959; private, commercial company, at present holding monopoly rights of transmission; Gen. Man. A. APAID; 10,500 receivers (1969).

FINANCE

cap.=capital; m.=million

BANKING

Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti: corner rue Américaine and rue Férou, Port-au-Prince; f. 1911; the central bank and bank of issue; cap. 14m., dep. 151.2m. (Sept. 1967); 11 brs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. A. ANDRÉ; Man. F. MURAT.

Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel: Port-au-Prince; f. 1961; state bank; cap. Gourdes 50 m.; Dir. J. DELEJ.

Royal Bank of Canada: rue Abraham Lincoln and rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce d'Haiti: Port-au-Prince; Pres. C. J. CHARLES; Sec. JULIEN LAUTURE; publ.: *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Conseil National de Développement et de Planification (CONADEP): Palais des Finances, Port-au-Prince; f. 1963; deals with plans and major government projects, and general co-ordination of technical assistance. Pres. H.E. Dr. FRANÇOIS DUVALIER; Exec. Sec. H.E. CLOVIS M. DESINOR.

Institute of Agricultural and Industrial Development: Casier Postale 1313, Port-au-Prince; f. 1961 as an autonomous branch of the government with a $3.5m. credit agreement with IDB; provides financial and technical assistance for the small farmer and a market for his product; loan programmes for industrial building; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO ANDRE.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Ouvriers d'Haiti—UNOH (*National Union of Workers of Haiti*): P.O. Box 276, Port-au-Prince; f. 1951; admitted to ORIT; 3,000 mems. from 8 affiliated unions; Pres. MARCEL VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. FRITZNER ST. VIL.

Fédération Haitienne de Syndicats Chrétiens: B.P. 416, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Pres. LÉONVIL LEBLANC.

A number of unions are non-affiliated and without a national centre, including a number of unions which have been organized for the workers of particular companies.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

National Railroad Company of Haiti: Port-au-Prince; 112 miles open (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); Gen. Man. JEANNOT LEPELLETIER.

Cie. des Chemins de Fer de la Plaine du Cul-de-Sac: Port-au-Prince; 75 miles open (2 ft. 6 in.); Pres. ALBERT J. HILL.

Roads: 3,107 kms. of which 348 kms. are asphalted.

Shipping: Vessels of many European and American lines call at Haiti, most of them en route to other ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Compagnie Haitienne de Transports Aeriens "Cohata". Bowen Field, Port-au-Prince; f. 1944; state-owned; internal services from Port-au-Prince to Hinche, Port-de-Paix, Jacmel, Cayes and Jérémie; Chief Officers Lt.-Col. RAYMOND DULYX, Lt.-Col. HERMIN LECONTE.

Haiti is also served by the following foreign airlines; Air France, Pan Am, Compañía Dominicana de Aviación.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme et de la Propagande: Port-au-Prince; Dir. LUC ALBERT FOUCARD.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commission Nationale à l'Energie Nucléaire: Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Haiti: 25 rue Bonne Foi, Port-au-Prince; 183 teachers, 1,750 students.

HONDURAS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Honduras lies in the middle of the Central American isthmus linking North and South America. It has a long northern coastline on the Caribbean and a narrow southern outlet to the Pacific. Its neighbours are Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The coastal plains are hot and humid but the highland interior has a more moderate climate. The rainy season is from May to November. The national language is Spanish. Roman Catholicism is the predominant faith. The flag consists of three broad stripes of blue, white and blue, with a circle of five blue stars in the centre of the white band. The capital is Tegucigalpa.

Recent History

In 1957 there was a brief passage of arms with Nicaragua over a border dispute. President Ramón Villeda Morales who assumed office in December 1957 was the first President under the new Constitution. In October 1963, the President was deposed after a coup led by the Armed Forces. Colonel Oswaldo López Arellano became Head of State, and the constitution was suspended. In June, 1965, a new constitution was promulgated and Colonel (now General) López Arellano became constitutional President for 6 years. At the same time the constituent assembly which had been elected in February was transformed into a national congress. Friction has existed for some time with neighbouring El Salvador caused by the entry of an increasing number of Salvadorean immigrants into Honduras. In June 1969 undeclared war broke out between the two countries, precipitated by a Salvadorean football victory over the Hondurans in San Salvador. A cease-fire was imposed through the intervention of the OAS and on July 29th El Salvador agreed to withdraw troops from Honduras. Relations deteriorated again at the end of the year and there were further border incidents in early 1970. Honduras is a member of the Organization of American States, the Organization of Central American States, the Alliance for Progress.

Government

Under the 1965 constitution there is an elected President and a National Congress of 64 members elected by proportional representation for six years.

Defence

A period of military service is obligatory between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five. Active service lasts eight months, with subsequent reserve training. The size of the regular army is fixed at 2,500 men. The state has a squadron of fighter bombers.

Economic Affairs

Honduras is principally an agricultural country. Bananas form nearly half the exports. Coffee, tobacco, coconuts, cotton, beans, maize and sugar are also grown. Timber is an important export. The most valuable mineral is silver and there is some gold, copper, titanium, zirconium, iron and antimony. Industry is still on a small scale but is being developed, particularly in the San Pedro Sula area. Honduras is a member of the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

There are about 700 miles of railways, located entirely in the North and used to carry bananas to the ports. There are 2,080 miles of national roads. The five principal highways are: the Honduras sector of the Pan-American Highway (151 miles); the 75-mile spur connecting Tegucigalpa with the Pan-American Highway; the Inter-Coastal Highway connecting Tegucigalpa with San Pedro, Sula and Tela; the highway (170 miles) from the El Salvador border to San Pedro Sula and the road from Tegucigalpa to Catacamas (145 miles). There are airports at Tegucigalpa, Ruinas de Copán, Trujillo and Roatán; a new one is to be built at Tela. There are internal and international air services including daily flights to the United States.

Social Welfare

There is a state social security system in operation in the capital, which is expected to be extended to northern districts shortly; it provides benefits for sickness, maternity, orphans, unemployment, accidents and professional sickness and also family and old age allowances. A Labour Code affords guarantees for employees.

Education

Education is free and compulsory from seven to fifteen. There are 3,903 primary schools and 106 secondary and technical schools. There is a national university in Tegucigalpa.

Tourism

The ruins of Copán, second largest city of the old Mayan Empire, attract tourists and archeologists. Lake Yojoa, near San Pedro Sula, provides fishing and boating, and there is bathing on the Bay Islands and along the beaches of the Northern coast.

Visas are not required to visit Honduras by nationals of Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Guatemala, Panama, United Kingdom and United States.

Sport

Basketball and football are the most popular sports in Honduras.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), September 15 (Independence Day), October 3 (Morazán Day), October 12 (Discovery Day), October 21 (Army Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–12 (Easter), April 14 (Panamerican Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially recognised but the U.S.A. measures are in general use. The old Spanish measures are used locally.

1 libra = 1.014 lb.
1 arroba = 25.35 lb.
1 puintal = 101.4 lb.
1 tonelada = 18.10 cwt.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit in Honduras is the Lempira (L), 100 centavos constitute 1 Lempira.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Honduras has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. $) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Centavos
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Lempiras.

Exchange rate: 4.82 Lempiras = £1 sterling
2 Lempiras = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population (1969 est.)		Births, Marriages, Deaths (1967)		
	Total	Tegucigalpa (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
112,088	2,500,000	210,000	102,606	7,505	19,655

AGRICULTURE

	Area Cultivated ('000 hectares)		Production ('000 quintals)	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Maize	250	251	6,132	6,310
Rice	7	7	183	167
Bananas and Plantains	87	92	31,585	33,817
Dry Beans	65	66	912	947
Coffee	87	100	619	875
Tobacco	7	9	98	119

Forestry: There are many kinds of wood in the Honduran forests, including pine, mahogany, carreto, lignum vitae, grenadino, walnut and rosewood. The African palm is cultivated. The value of timber export in 1967 was 1,450,848 lempiras uncut and 22,862,034 lempiras cut.

Livestock (1965–66): Cattle 1,315,625; Pigs 488,040; Horses 185,292; Mules 78,285; Donkeys 25,572; Goats 19,238; Sheep 2,937; Poultry 2,298,830.

MINING

(1968 exports—fine metal)

Lead 28,275,770 libras, Zinc 21,426,386 libras, Silver 4,569,395 troy ounces, Gold 6,005 troy ounces.

INDUSTRY

	1967	1968
Sugar ('000 quintales)	995,000	1,075,000
Beer ('000 12 oz. bottles)	51,997	56,470
Cigarettes ('000 boxes)	60,877	67,267

FINANCE

1 lempira=100 centavos.

4.80 lempiras=£1 sterling; 2.00 lempiras=U.S. $1.00.

100 lempiras = £20 14s. 11d. sterling = U.S. $50.00 = C.A.$ 50.00.

BUDGET
(1969)
('000 lempiras)

REVENUE	
Import Duties	47,602.2
Loans	36,158.1
Internal Indirect Taxes	48,645.5
Income Tax	39,383.4
Export Taxes	6,096.8
Others	37,847.4
TOTAL	215,733.4

EXPENDITURE	
Communications and Public Works	58,320.0
Education	41,185.6
Public Credit	94,994.3
Health and Social Assistance	16,396.9
Others	74,836.6
TOTAL	215,733.4

Budget estimate (1970): 225.2m. lempiras (Communications 54m., Education 43m., Economy 9m. lempiras).

Five-Year Development Plan (1965–69): involved a total investment of over 1,000m. lempiras in both public and private sectors.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million lempiras)

	1965	1966	1967
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,029.2	1,113.2	1,192.0
Income paid abroad	20.7	27.8	39.1
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	1,008.5	1,085.4	1,152.9
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	8.0	19.1	27.5
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,000.5	1,066.3	1,125.4
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	785.1	847.1	902.2
Government consumption expenditure	98.4	99.4	104.1
Gross fixed capital formation	130.3	169.8	194.9

RESERVES AND CURRENCY
(million Central American pesos)

	1968	1969
Gross Reserves	38.2	35.2
of which gold	0.1	0.1
Total Currency in Circulation	67.6	77.7
of which notes and coins	29.8	36.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million C.A.$)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	155.8	152.1	3.7	180.8	169.4	11.4
Services	16.6	53.6	37.0	17.7	60.0	42.3
Total	172.4	205.7	33.3	198.5	229.4	30.9
Transfer Payments	6.9	2.1	4.8	8.9	2.6	6.3
Capital Operations	26.6	10.3	16.3	38.8	4.6	34.2
Net Errors and Omissions	6.5	—	6.5	2.5	—	2.5
Change in Reserves	5.7	—	5.7	—	12.1	12.1

SOURCES OF FOREIGN AID
(lempiras)

	1967	1968
International Development Association	3,500,000	4,700,000
Inter American Development Bank	8,300,000	13,600,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	600,000	1,900,000
Central American Economic Integration Bank	4,700,000	6,100,000
Other Loans	9,400,000	11,100,000
TOTAL	26,500,000	37,400,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total Imports: (1967) L.329,524,049; (1968) L.369,427,785.

Total Exports: (1967) L.311,829,142; (1968) L.357,931,271.

COMMODITIES
('000 lempiras)

IMPORTS	1968
Foodstuffs	95,744
Fuels and Lubricants	538,973
Fats and Oils (Animal and Vegetable)	8,469
Chemical Products	80,021
Machinery and Transport Materials	27,816
Various Manufactured Articles	8,418

EXPORTS	1968
Bananas	166,925
Coffee	42,071
Other Foodstuffs	21,975
Drinks and Tobacco	2,402
Raw Materials, excluding Fuels	373,870
Manufactured Articles	35,861

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(lempiras)

IMPORTS	1968
Belgium	4,315,369
Canada	2,796,511
German Federal Republic	16,679,339
Japan	19,925,023
Netherlands	5,345,412
Netherlands Antilles	7,191,735
United Kingdom	9,197,423
United States	169,136,584
Central American Common Market*	97,341,207

EXPORTS	1968
Canada	n.a.
German Federal Republic	66,833,010
Jamaica	4,482,776
Netherlands	1,412,645
Puerto Rico	4,206,364
United Kingdom	1,401,799
United States	157,315,595
Venezuela	1,176,837
Central American Common Market	63,695,139

* i.e. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

TRANSPORT

Railways: In 1965, 587,847 passengers and 595,969 tons of cargo were transported.

Roads: In 1968 there were 12,042 cars, 1,704 buses and 8,824 other vehicles; total 22,570.

Shipping: In 1966 1,082,862 tons were loaded and 503,063 tons unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966		1967	
	Domestic	International	Domestic	International
Passengers	98,890	49,103	117,047	67,665
Freight (ton kilometres)	922,341	4,810,374	995,190	6,776,979
Mail (ton kilometres)	30,557	3	37,158	75

EDUCATION
(1968)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Infant and Primary	4,228	10,587	353,594
Secondary	353	2,516	33,392
University and Colleges	7	n.a.	2,883
Vocational	9	140	1,202

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Tegucigalpa.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Constitution was passed by the Constituent National Assembly on June 5th, 1965.

The following are some of its main points:

Honduras is a sovereign and independent State, constituted as a democratic Republic, whose aim is to assure the maintenance of liberty and justice, the social and economic well-being and the individual and collective advancement of its citizens in whose hands sovereignty resides, and who exercise it directly or through the public power created by their freely-expressed will. All Hondurans over the age of 18 are citizens.

The Suffrage and Political Parties

The vote is direct and secret. The existence of political parties, other than those based on race, sex or class, is guaranteed by the Constitution, but any political party which proclaims or practises doctrines contrary to the democratic spirit, or which, by its ideological programme or foreign connections, acts against the sovereignty of the State, is forbidden. This ban does not extend to those parties which advocate Central American Union, or the doctrines of Pan-Americanism. A National Electoral Council will be set up at the end of each Presidential term. Its general function will be to supervise all elections and to register political parties. Its members will be taken from each of the political parties and from commercial, industrial, agricultural, trade union, professional, student and women's organisations; it will sit for six years. A proportional system of voting will be adopted for the election of Deputies to Congress, and for the election of Municipal Corporations.

Individual Rights and Guarantees

The right to life is declared inviolable; the death penalty remains abolished. The Constitution recognises the right of Habeas Corpus and arrests may only be made by judicial order. Remand for interrogation may not last for more than six days, and no-one may be held *incomunicado* for more than twenty-four hours. No one may be forced to incriminate himself, nor to give evidence against his or her spouse, nor against relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or the second degree of affinity. The silence of the accused is neither to be taken into account nor held against him. There is to be no imprisonment for debt and bail must always be allowed for accused facing a possible penalty of less than three years' imprisonment. The right to personal freedom is inviolable, and may only be temporarily restricted or suspended by legal disposition. The right to defence is inviolable, and no one may be judged for special offences not covered by the law, nor by judges other than those designated by the law. State lawyers are provided for the poor, minors and other incapacitated persons. Every man's home is inviolable. The Constitution recognizes the rights of free expression of thought and opinion, the free circulation of information, of peaceful, unarmed association, of free movement within and out of the country, of political asylum and of religious and educational freedom. Retroactive laws are unconstitutional, except those in favour of the criminal or accused. Ministers of religion may not hold office. Constitutional guarantees may only be suspended by the President, with the agreement of the Council of Ministers, in cases of invasion or serious disturbance of the peace.

Social Guarantees

Poor families of five or more children under age will receive special protection and assistance from the State, which holds itself responsible for the physical, mental and moral health of children, and will set up necessary and adequate institutions for this end. Civil marriage and divorce are recognized.

Worker's Welfare

All have a right to work, to free movement in work, to equitable and satisfactory conditions, and to protection from unemployment. Day work shall not exceed eight hours a day or forty-four hours a week; night work shall not exceed six hours a night or thirty-six hours a week. Equal pay shall be given for equal work, without distinction, and wages will be fixed by State intervention where necessary. Employers are responsible for hygiene and safety precautions. The Constitution recognises the legality of trade unions and syndicates, and of the right to strike. The law guarantees the stability of employment; every man has the right to security of means of subsistence during incapacity or unemployment.

Education

The State is responsible for education, which shall be free, lay, and, in the primary stage, compulsory. Private education is liable to State inspection and regulation.

Legislative Power

Congress is uni-cameral; its sessions begin in the capital on May 26th and continue until October 26th. Extraordinary sessions may be convened when one half plus one of the deputies desire, or when summoned by the Executive Power; only the matter in hand may be discussed at extraordinary sessions. Neither Congress itself, nor any other authority may prevent its installation or decree its dissolution. Should the Executive Power or any other authority impede its installation or sessions, any five members may convene an extraordinary session anywhere in the Republic. Deputies are obliged to attend meetings of Congress unless prevented by authentic illness. Deputies are obliged to vote, for or against, on any measure at the discussion of which they are present. Congress has power to grant amnesties to political prisoners; approve or disapprove of the actions of the Executive; declare part or the whole of the Republic subject to a state of siege; declare war; approve or withhold approval of treaties; withhold approval of the accounts of public expenditure when these exceed the sums fixed in the Budget; decree, interpret, repeal and amend laws, and pass legislation fixing the rate of exchange or stabilising the national currency. Congress may suspend certain guarantees in all or part of the Republic for sixty days in case of grave danger from civil or foreign war, epidemics or any other calamity. If Congress is unable to meet, the Executive may suspend these certain guarantees for thirty days, but must submit its reasons for doing so and an account of its actions during the period of suspension to the next Congress. Deputies are elected in the proportion of one Deputy and one substitute for every 30,000 inhabitants, or fraction over 15,000. Congress may amend the basis in the light of increasing population.

Executive Power

The Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic or, in his absence, by one of his three deputies. These are elected for a period of six years, beginning on June 6th, by a simple majority of the people. No President may serve two terms in succession, and should any President seek immediate re-election, the people have a right to rebel. The President appoints at least ten Secretaries of State, who are entirely responsible for their respective offices; the President may not take any action within the fields of any Secretary of State without the express approval of the Secretary concerned. Actions undertaken by the Council of Ministers must be approved by simple majority, in the case of an *impasse*, the President has a double vote.

Judicial Power

The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and various lesser tribunals. The seven judges and five substitute judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Congress for a period of six years. The Supreme Court will elect its President from among its members at the first session for the period of six years. Among the powers of the Supreme Court are that of declaring laws unconstitutional, and of taking cognisance of misconduct of ministers or officials when Congress has declared there is a case to answer.

National Economy

The State, through its Legislative and Executive powers, with the aid of a higher economic planning organisation and other technical organisations, will formulate and execute economic and social development aiming to attain a higher standard of living and a greater degree of social justice for every citizen. The Executive is responsible for directing and co-ordinating general economic policy. Economic activities are primarily in the hands of private enterprise, but the State reserves the right to intervene in certain basic industries and services to ensure greatest economic benefits; it will intervene in exploiting natural resources for the common good. The State guarantees freedom of consumption, savings and investment, trade and all other freedoms tending to strengthen the system of free trade.

The Armed Forces

The Armed Forces are declared by the Constitution to be essentially professional and non-political. Their duty is to defend the Republic, and not to violate the principles of free suffrage and non-re-election of the President. They are to be subject to law, and to co-operate with the Executive in all its tasks. The President exercises his power through a Commander-in-Chief who is designated for a period of six years by Congress, which alone, by a two-thirds majority, may dismiss him. Military service is obligatory.

Local Administration

The country is divided into eighteen departments for purposes of local administration; and these are subdivided into autonomous municipalities; the functions of local offices shall only be economic and administrative.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General OSWALDO LÓPEZ ARELLANO

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Minister of the Presidency: Lic. RICARDO ZÚÑIGA AUGUSTINOS RAMÍREZ.

Designate to the President: Lic. HORACIO MOYA POSAS.

Designate to the President: Dr. J. NAPOLEÓN ALCERRO OLIVA.

Minister of Interior and Justice: Lic. VIRGILIO URMENETA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. TUBURCIO CARÍAS CASTILLO.

Minister of Education: Prof. RAFAEL BARDALES B.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Lic. MANUEL ACOSTA BONILLA.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Ing. FRANCISCO PRATS.

Minister of Health and Social Security: Dr. J. ANTONIO PERAZA.

Minister of Natural Resources: Ing. JULIO C. PINEDA.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. AMADO H. NÚÑEZ.

Minister of Defence and Public Security: Lt.-Col. SALOMÓN CILIÉZAR UCLÉS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO HONDURAS

(Tegucigalpa, unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Edif. Lázarus, Calle 604, esq. Salvador Mendieta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS ADELMAR FERRO.

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Belgium: 11 Calle 8-35 Zona 1 (L); *Minister:* MAURICE SEYNAVE.

Brazil: Edif. Banco Atlántida 2 piso, I Avenida, Comayagüela, D.C. (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ T. DE MESQUITA.

Canada: Edif. Banco Anglo Costarricense, 4 piso (E); *Ambassador:* ARTHUR JOHN HICKS.

Chile: Edif. Banco La Capitalizadora Hondureña, despacho 203; Apdo. 222 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): Dr. ANTONIO DE UNDURRAGA.

China Republic of (Taiwan): Colonia Reforma, casa 117, Calle Principal (E); *Ambassador:* TSUNG-YAO KUEI.

Colombia: Edif. Bancahsa, 2 piso, 207; Apdo. 468 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE SÁNCHEZ CAMACHO.

Costa Rica: Colonia Reforma 218 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO ESQUIVEL VALVERDE.

Denmark: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Ecuador: Avda. La Paz, 407, Colonia Matamoros; Apdo. 358 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): JORGE RAMOS ROMERO.

El Salvador: 8 Avda. 507, frente a la Cruz Roja (E); *Ambassador:* HORACIO MELARA PINTO.

France: Avda. La Paz (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DU BOISBERRANGER.

German Federal Republic: Calle la Fuente, esq. Avda. Lempira (E); *Ambassador:* EDGAR SCHWÖRBEL.

Greece: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Guatemala: Colonia Matamoros 121 (E); *Ambassador:* MAYOR HUMBERTO GARCÍA GÁLVEZ.

Israel: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Italy: Avda. Jérez, frente al Parque Finlay; Apdo. 317 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUALTIERO BENARDELLI.

Japan: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Korea: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Lebanon: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Mexico: Calle 7, esq. Avda. Colón, Edif. Banco Atlántida, despachos 504-505; Apdo. 769 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. VÍCTOR ALFONSO MALDONADO.

Malta: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Netherlands: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Nicaragua: Colonia Matamoros; Apdo. 392 (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO GARCÍA LECLAIR.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Panama: Edif. Teatro Presidente; Apdo. 397 (E); *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR M. CHANSÓN.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (L).

Peru: Colonia Lara, 1 Avda. y 2 Calle 101 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS LEGUÍA ROSS.

Poland: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Spain: 5 piso, 507, Edif. Aseguradora Hondureña (E); *Ambassador:* JUSTO BERMEJO Y GÓMEZ.

Sweden: Edif. La Continental, 7 Avda. 10-34 Zona 1; Apdo. 166 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. B. ARNE BJÖRNBERG.

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

United Arab Republic: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

United Kingdom: Avda. La Paz 419; Apdo. 290 (E); Ambassador: JOHN HENRY WRIGHT.

U.S.A.: Avda. La Paz; Apdo. 105 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH JOHN JOVA.

Vatican: Palacio de la Nunciatura Apostolica, Barrio Palmira; Apdo. 324; *Apostolic Nunciate:* Mgr. Dr. LORENZO ANTONETTI.

Venezuela: Edif. Midence Soto, despachos 510-512 (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMÍN DELGADO L.

Yugoslavia: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

CONGRESS

President: Lic. MARIO RIVERA LÓPEZ

(Elections, February 1965)

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Nacional .	35
Partido Liberal .	29
TOTAL . .	64

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Nacional (PN): Traditionally right-wing party; Leader Lic. MARTÍN AGÜERO VEGA.

Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH): Liberal Party; Chair. CARLOS R. REINA.

Partido Popular Progresista: Leader Dr. Gen. TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO; not legally recognized; split from *Partido Nacional* in 1963.

Partido Republicano Ortodoxo: not legally recognized.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a supreme court with seven judges elected by Congress for terms of six years. In addition, there are five courts of appeal and departmental courts with their own local jurisdiction.

Tegucigalpa has two courts of appeal which have jurisdiction (1) in the department of Francisco Morazan, and (2) in the departments of Choluteca Valle, El Paraiso and Olancho.

The appeal court of San Pedro Sula has jurisdiction in the departments of Cortés, Atlántida and Colón, and the Bahía Islands. That of Comayagua has jurisdiction in the departments of Comayagua, La Paz and Yoro; that of Santa Bárbara in the departments of Santa Bárbara, Lempira, Copán, Intibueá and Acatepique.

President of the Supreme Court of Justice: Lic. FABIO MURILLO DÍAZ.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics; the 1965 Constitution guarantees toleration to all forms of religious belief.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Tegucigalpa; Mgr. HÉCTOR ENRIQUE SANTOS HERNÁNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Santa Rosa de Copán; Mgr. JOSÉ CARRANZA CHÉVEZ.

San Pedro Sula; Mgr. JAIME BRUFAU MACÍA.

Comayagua; Mgr. BERNARDINO MAZZARELLA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Correo del Norte: San Pedro Sula; f. 1956; evening; independent; circ. 7,500.

El Día: Apdo. 185, Tegucigalpa; f. 1948; evening; independent, anti-Communist; Dir. and Gen. Man. JULIO LÓPEZ PINEDA; circ. 15,000.

La Gaceta: Tegucigalpa; morning; official Government paper.

El Nacional: Tegucigalpa.

El Pueblo: Tegucigalpa; f. 1949; Liberal; Dir. Lic. MANUEL DE J. PINEDA; circ. 7,500; evening.

El Cronista: Tegucigalpa; f. 1912; left-wing; Dir. ALEJANDRO VALLADARES; evening; circ. 12,000.

El Faro Porteño: Puerto Cortes.

El Crisol: Puerto Cortes.

La Luz: Santa Bárbara; Catholic.

Diario del Norte: San Pedro Sula.

La Prensa: San Pedro Sula; f. 1964.

La Opinión: San Pedro Sula.

PERIODICALS

Acción Social: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

El Alfiler: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

El Atlántico: La Ceiba; weekly.

El Comercio: Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa; Edif. La Capitalizadora Hondureña, 2° piso, No. 209, Tegucigalpa; f. 1958; weekly; commercial and industrial news; Pres. JUAN ELÍAS FLÉFIL.

En Marcha: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

El Espectador: Tegucigalpa.

Guía Oficial de Centro-América: Apdo. 494, Tegucigalpa; f. 1922; monthly; general official, commercial, industrial and agricultural news; circ. 15,000.

Hacienda y Comercio: Tegucigalpa.

El Heraldo: La Ceiba; weekly.

El Heraldo: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

Honduras Agrícola: Tegucigalpa.

Honduras Rotaria: Apdo. 38, Tegucigalpa; f. 1943; monthly rotarian review; Dir. JORGE FIDEL DURÓN; Co-Editors GUILLERMO LÓPEZ RODEZNO, JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ O., JORGE E. ZEPADA; circ. 1,000.

Impactos: Tegucigalpa; weekly.

Letras: Tegucigalpa; literary and political; quarterly.

El Mensajero del Maestro: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

Prensa Obrera: Tela; weekly.

Presente: Tegucigalpa.

Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales: Tegucigalpa; f. 1904; Historical Review of the Society of Geography and History of Honduras; Dir. ROBERTO GÓMEZ ROBELE; circ. 5,000.

Revista Farmacéutica: Tegucigalpa; scientific review; Dir JOSÉ REINA VALENZUELA.

Revista Honduras: Tegucigalpa.

Revista Pan-Americana: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

Semáforo: Tegucigalpa; weekly.

Social: El Progreso; weekly.

Sucesos: Tegulcigalpa; monthly.

Tribuna Gráfica: Tegucigalpa; weekly.

El Trópico: Av. Atlántida, 3A Calle, La Ceiba; f. 1938; weekly; independent; general news; Dir. RODOLFO ZAVALA.

Visión: Mexico City; office in Tegucigalpa; fortnightly; Latin American news and general.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAU

Agence France-Presse: Barrio La Hoya, Casa 907, Tegucigalpa; Correspondent ENRIQUE GOMEZ.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Prensa Hondureña (*Press Assen. of Honduras*): Casa del Periodista, Tegucigalpa; Pres. ORLANDO HENRÍQUEZ.

PUBLISHERS

Tegucigalpa

Biblioteca Nacional: Dpto. de Publicaciones, Avda. Mendicta.

Imprenta López & Cia.: 11A y 12A Calles No. 1112.

Compañía Editora Nacional, S.A.: 5A Calle Oriente No. 410.

Litografía e Imprenta Suárez Romero Ltda.: 3A Avda. No. 605.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Dpto. de Publicaciones.

Editorial Paulino Valladares, Carlota Vda. de Valladares: 5A Avda. 5A y 6A Calles.

Comayagüela

Imprenta Héctor A. Bulnes: 6A Avda., 4A y 5A Calles, No. 433.

Imprenta Cultura, Mario Mencia G.: 7A Avda. 8A y 9A Calles No. 812.

Imprenta José Francisco Gómez Vallejo: 6A Avda., 5A Calle.

Talleres Gráficos, S.R.L.: 4A Avda., 11A Calle, No. 1102.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Comunicaciones Eléctricas: Tegucigalpa; Dir. *Radio Nacional:* H. ANDINO N.

La Voz de Honduras: 8A Calle 410, Tegucigalpa; Man. R. BREVE M.

Radio Católica: Apdo. Postal 480, Tegucigalpa; non-commercial.

Radio América: Apdo. Postal 259, Tegucigalpa.

Radio Castro: Apdo. Postal 642, Tegucigalpa.

Radio Morazán: Apdo. Postal 393, Tegucigalpa.

La Voz de Atlántida: La Ceiba.

La Voz del Junco: Ca. Independencia, Sta. Bárbara; Dir. MIGUAL HASBUN.

There are 51 other commercial stations and religious stations. 145,000 receivers (1969).

TELEVISION

Compañía Televisora Hondureña S.A.: Tegucigalpa, Apdo. Postal 734; one station, two relay stations; transmissions began in 1959; Dir. Gen. J. R. FERRARI.

21,500 receivers (1969).

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in lempiras)

BANKING

Tegucigalpa

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Honduras: Calle Juan Ramón Molina entre 6A y 7A Avda.; f. 1950; cap. 3.0m., dep. 48.8m. (Dec. 1968); bank of issue; Pres. ROBERTO RAMÍREZ; Gen. Man. ARTURO H. MEDRANO; publs. *Boletín Mensual, Revista Trimestral, Memoria Anual.*

Banco Atlántida: 7A Avda. 501, esq. 5A Calle; f. 1913; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MENDOZA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. PAUL VINELLI.

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica: Tegucigalpa, Apdo. 772; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 40m. U.S. dollars for the economic development of member countries and the Central American common market; mems. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; Pres. GUSTAVO A. GUERRERO; publ. *Annual Report.*

Banco de El Ahorro Hondureño S.A.: Colón, 711; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 400,000, dep. 25.8m. (December 1968); Pres. ALBERTO F. SMITH.

Banco de Honduras: Plaza Morazán; f. 1889; affiliated to First National City Bank, New York; cap. p.u. 3m., dep. 23.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JUAN D. SÁNCHEZ; Gen. Man. H. ENRIQUE CHINCHILLA.

Banco de la Propiedad: Apdo. 343; f. 1952; savings bank.

Banco de los Trabajadores: Tegucigalpa; f. 1967; Government subsidised; shares sold to workers.

Banco La Capitalizadora Hondureña S.A.—Bancahsa: 5A Calle 501, Juan D. Sánchez, Apdo. 344; f. 1948; Pres. ARMANDO SAN MARTÍN C.; Gen. Man. P. M. POMPILIO CORRALES H.; brs. San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Puerto Cortés, Progreso and 6 others.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Apdo. 212; f. 1950; government development bank; cap. 18.8m., resources 77.4m. (Dec. 1967), loans mainly in agricultural sector, some also to industry; Pres. Lic ALBERTO GALEANO; Mans. H. CÁRCOMO TERCERO, EDUARDO MENDIETA G.

Financiera Hondureña, S.A.: Tegucigalpa; private finance organization but with loans from Alliance for Progress; industrial loans, some for construction industry, medium and long-term loans; Pres. GABRIEL MEJÍA.

FOREIGN BANK

Tegucigalpa

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; P.O.B. 29-C, Cruce entre 6a Avenida y 3a Calle No. 209; Man. N. V. DARLINGTON; brs. at San Pedro Sula, P.O.B. 152 and La Ceiba, P.O.B. 11; agencies at Comayagüela, D.C., P.O.B. 29-c, Puerto Cortés, P.O.B. 26, Barrio Abajo, P.O.B. 29-c and Calle del Comercio, P.O.B. 152.

INSURANCE

Tegucigalpa

El Ahorro Hondureño, S.A.: Avenida Colón; f. 1917; Gen. Man. Lic. D. CASCO LÓPEZ.

Aseguradora Hondureña, S.A.: Avenida Jérez, C.P. 312; f. 1954; Gen. Man. S. DA COSTA GÓMEZ.

Compañía de Seguros Interamericana, S.A.: 3a Calle 1016, Apdo. Postal 593; Gen. Man. RUBÉN ALVAREZ H.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa: Edif. La Capitalizadora Hondureña, 2° piso, No. 209, Tegucigalpa; f. 1910; 161 mems.; Pres. SIMÓN S. KAFIE; Sec. ADOLFO S. NUÑEZ; publ. *El Comercio* (weekly).

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Cortés: San Pedro Sula; Pres. GABRIEL A. MEJÍA; f. 1931; 250 mems. publ. *Panorama Económico.*

There are also Chambers of Commerce at La Ceiba, Sanata Rosa de Copán, Choluteca and Puerto de Tela.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Industriales: Tegucigalpa.

Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Cafetaleras (Fehcocal): Tegucigalpa; f. 1969.

Oficina del Café: Banco Nacional de Fomento, Apdo. 212, Tegucigalpa; Dir. Ing. JUAN R. MOLINA.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Instituto Nacional Agrario: Tegucigalpa; agricultural development programmes; cap. 30m. lempiras.

TRADE UNIONS

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Norteños de Honduras—FESITRANH (*North Coast Federation of Workers' Unions of Honduras*): Tela, Atlántida; f. 1957; 12,000 mems. from 14 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. CÉLEO GONZALES Y GONZALES; Organization Dir. LUIS FELIPE GUERRA.

Federación Central de Sindicatos de Trabajadores Libres de Honduras—FECESITLIH (*Central Federation of Unions of Free Workers of Honduras*): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1958; affiliated to ORIT; 2,400 mems. (est.) from 16 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JULIO C. VILLALTA.

There are a number of unions not affiliated to a national centre, including the Standard Fruit Company Workers' Union.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The greater part of the rail transport is in the hands of the fruit companies with plantations on the north coast. The companies transport chiefly bananas and sugar, although passengers are taken on most of the routes. The Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras owns the railway which connects the northern terminus of the main highway system at Potrerillos with the largest port on the Atlantic side, Puerto Cortés. Near this port the railway turns east, passing through the port of Tela and, with one change, continues through another Atlantic port, La Ceiba, and terminates in the valley of the Aguan River. No railway goes direct to Tegucigalpa, the connection being made by road transport. The three railways, totalling approximately 1,075 km., are:

Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras (*National Railway of Honduras*): San Pedro Sula; 160 km. of track open (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); owned by the Government, but operated by the Tela Railroad Co.; Gen. Man. HERMAN PASCUA LEIVA.

Tela Railroad Co.: Local Offices: La Lima; Head Office: Prudential Center, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; 376 km. of track open (3 ft. 6 in. gauge), excluding track operated for the account of the F.C.N. de Honduras; Pres. J. M. FOX; Man. HARVEY W. JOHNSON; the railway is a common carrier.

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co. Railway (Vaccaro Line): Local Offices: La Ceiba; Head Office: 2 Canal St., International Trade Mart Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70150, U.S.A.; 471 km. of track (3 ft. gauge); routes between La Ceiba and Tela, and La Ceiba and Olanchito; a common carrier on all routes operated; Pres. R. H. SMITH (U.S.A.); Gen. Man. R. W. FISHER (La Ceiba).

ROADS

Dirección General de Caminos: Tegucigalpa; Highways board.

There are over 2,100 miles of roads in Honduras, including 228 miles of paved roads. The Pan American Highway section in Honduras has been completed, also a road connecting it with Tegucigalpa. An all-weather road from the Salvadorean frontier at Nueva Ocotepeque through to San Pedro Sula was completed in 1964. Work completed in 1966 totalled 240 km. of new highway constructed and 43 road bridges. Work on re-routing and paving the road between Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula has started and is expected to take 2–3 years. A new highway is to be constructed linking Búfalo and Puerto Cortés with the Guatemalan frontier.

Highway improvements costing a total of U.S.$12.5m. are scheduled for completion by 1971.

SHIPPING

The United Fruit Co. (U.S.A.), sailing from New York and New Orleans, calls at the Atlantic port of Tela and at Puerto Cortés in Honduras. The Standard Fruit Co. (who own one of the country's railways) also calls at La Ceiba. The ports on the Pacific coast may be reached by the Grace Line, sailing between San Francisco and Los Angeles and Amapala.

Empresa Nacional Portuaria (*National Harbours Commission*): f. 1965 to manage Puerto Cortes on Atlantic coast not far from San Pedro Sula; an improvement programme costing $4.8m. is under way to increase the ports' trade by 50 per cent, new roads are to be built to San Pedro Sula and the Pacific coast via Tegucigalpa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Local airlines in Honduras supply the deficiencies of road and rail transport, linking together small towns and inaccessible districts. A second international airport was opened at La Mesa, San Pedro Sula, in 1965.

ANHSA (Aerovias Nacionales de Honduras S.A.): c/o Sahsa, Avda. Colón y 4A Calle, Tegucigalpa; internal and external services.

SAHSA (Servicio Aéreo de Honduras S.A.): Avda. Colón y 4A Calle, Tegucigalpa; owned by the State; operates internal routes and also to New Orleans, San Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, San José, San Andrés Islands and Panama; Pres. José T. MENDOZA; Gen. Man. Capt. JORGE A. TORRES (P.O.B. 129).

TAN Airlines (*Transportes Aéreos Nacionales, S.A.*): Edificio Salame, Tegucigalpa; operates passenger and cargo services, internal and international.

Honduras is also served by the following foreign airlines: Pan Am and TACA.

TOURISM

Asociación Hondureña de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. Postal 54, San Pedro Sula; Pres. LEÓN C. FUNES.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE

Teatro Nacional de Honduras.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Hondureña de Energía Atómica: Tegucigalpa; Pres. Dr. JESÚS AGUILAR PAZ.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Tegucigalpa; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, physics, biology, mathematics, medicine, pharmacy and geology.

UNIVERSITY

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; 1,600 students.

INDIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of India forms a natural sub-continent with the Himalayas to the north and is flanked by the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Its neighbours are China and Nepal to the north, Pakistan to the north-west and Burma to the east. East Pakistan lies wholly within Indian territory, except for a short frontier with Burma in the east. The climate ranges from temperate to tropical with an average summer temperature over the plains of approximately 85°F (27°C). There are heavy monsoons in June and July and rainfall varies widely. The official language is Hindi, and English is used as an associate language for many official purposes. Fifteen regional languages are also recognized. About 85 per cent of the population are Hindu and there are Muslim, Christian and Parsi minorities. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of saffron, white and green with a blue wheel on the white stripe. The capital is New Delhi.

Recent History

India became an independent State in 1947 when British India was partitioned into the independent states of India and Pakistan. In 1948 India occupied the large State of the Nizam of Hyderabad and within a year the Government had concluded agreements with the rulers of the 554 princely states, incorporating their territories into the Union of India. In 1949 a Kashmir Cease-Fire Agreement was negotiated with Pakistan, and Kashmir (except the area known as Azad Kashmir on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line) is administered as a self-governing State pending a permanent Kashmir settlement. In 1961 Indian forces occupied Goa and other Portuguese enclaves on the west coast of India thus bringing to an end foreign rule on the sub-continent. Following clashes with Chinese troops at disputed points on the Himalayan frontier the Chinese launched a major attack on north-east India in October 1962. No basis of agreement has yet been found for this dispute (April 1970). After an armed conflict in September 1965, India and Pakistan signed a declaration in Tashkent in January 1966 to seek peaceful settlements of disputes and to withdraw troops to positions existing on August 5th, 1965. In February 1968 the International Tribunal, set up in 1966 by India and Pakistan to determine their borders in the Rann of Kutch, awarded about 90 per cent of the territory to India and the rest to Pakistan. India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, died in May 1964, and was succeeded by Lal Bahadur Shastri, who maintained the same principle of international non-alignment. On his death in January 1966 he was succeeded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. At general elections in February 1967 the Congress Party government was returned with a much reduced majority. The subsequent period has been marked by political instability in several states, notably West Bengal, resulting in the imposition of direct Presidential rule during 1968 and again in early 1970. Disputes occurred within the central government during the latter part of 1969 and resulted in the splitting of the ruling Congress party into two distinct organizations, one supporting and the other opposing the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi.

Government

India is a Union of States governed by an executive consisting of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers led and nominated by the Prime Minister. The President is elected for a five-year term. Parliament consists of two Houses, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The country is divided into seventeen self-governing States each having a Governor, appointed by the President of India, a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister and an elected Legislature. The States have bi-cameral Legislatures, except Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa and Rajasthan (uni-cameral).

Defence

India has an army of over 800,000 men, units of which served in the Congo under United Nations command. A Navy and Air Force are also maintained. In 1963 compulsory training in the National Cadet Corps for all male undergraduate students was introduced. Indian forces were increased further after the conflict with Pakistan began in August 1965.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture ceased to account for more than half of the national income in 1966, but it is still the largest single contributor, and about 70 per cent of the population depend on the land for livelihood. Both food crops and commercial crops are grown, and agriculture provides a large proportion of India's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of tea, groundnuts and lac, second in the production of rice, jute, raw sugar, rapeseed, sesamum and castor oil. Drought has caused fluctuations in the size of harvests over recent years: only 75 million tons of foodgrains were harvested in 1966–67, whilst a near-record harvest of 95 million tons was registered in 1967–68. Food imports, mainly of American wheat, are necessary to meet the needs of the rising population. The food-supply situation varies from State to State, and the procurement and distribution of food throughout the Union is the responsibility of the Food Corporation of India.

India possesses large deposits of iron ore, which are found mainly in Bihar and Orissa. Since these States also provide three-quarters of India's limited coal reserves, this area has become the major industrial centre. Other important minerals include bauxite, titanium ore, manganese, rare metals and mica. Oil and natural gas have been found, mainly in Assam and Gujarat. A wide range of industries has been developed, from iron and steel and heavy engineering to textiles and consumer goods industries, and power generation has been greatly expanded.

Economic planning began in 1961 and five Five-Year Plans were to be implemented with the aim of doubling per capita income by 1976. The success of the Plans has been seriously modified by the rapid growth in population, which increased by more than one-fifth in the decade 1951–61. In June 1966 the rupee was devalued, but another poor monsoon, the suspension of American aid and the continuing economic disruption from the Pakistan conflict caused the postponement of the start of the fourth Five-Year Plan from 1966 until April 1969. In August 1969 Congress passed a law nationalizing Indian banks, but in February 1970 the Supreme Court declared this law unconstitutional.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 35,000 miles of railway track and 5,144 miles of navigable waterways, of which 1,557 miles are open to power-driven craft. 15,000 miles of national highways connect the main towns. Indian Airlines Corporation provides internal air transport and there are international airports at Calcutta, New Delhi and Bombay.

Social Welfare

Health is primarily a concern of the State Governments but nearly Rs. 3,500 million of the Third Development Plan was set aside to improve public health services. Health insurance has made a start among Government employees in New Delhi and among certain industrial workers. The Central Social Welfare Board runs over 3,000 village centres dealing with crime, poverty and disease. Family planning plays an important part in India's social welfare services. A Special Officer, appointed by the President, supervises the welfare of members of the scheduled castes (harijans) and tribes (adivasis), which constitute over 20 per cent of the population.

Education

Each State is responsible for education under the overall supervision of the Central Ministry of Education. Where possible, education is both free and compulsory. Schooling is divided into pre-primary, primary and secondary grades. About 20 per cent of the primary schools use a basic education curriculum which teaches through social activity. Secondary education lasts from the age of eleven to seventeen. There are 62 universities and over 1,000 affiliated colleges and technical colleges.

Tourism

India's temples, palaces and fortresses, the achievements of Hindu and Moslem civilisations, attract visitors from all over the world. The most famous building in India is the Taj Mahal at Agra. Other attractions are the great Hindu temples of Banaras and South India, the carved caves at Ajanta and Ellora, the lower valleys and hill stations of the Himalayas, the three great ports, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and the modern cities of New Delhi and Chandigarh.

Visas: Citizens of Commonwealth countries do not require visas to visit India, with the exception of citizens of Ceylon and Pakistan, Commonwealth citizens of Chinese origin, and missionaries.

Sport

The most popular sports in India are hockey, cricket, football, tennis and badminton.

Public Holidays

1970: Buddha Purnima, August 15 (Independence Day), Janamastami, October 2 (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday), Dussera (early October), Diwali (late October), November 17 (Guru Nanak's Birthday), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 26 (Republic Day), February 27 (Muslim New Year), March (Holi), April 9 (Good Friday), Ramanavami (April).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System has been introduced although both Imperial and traditional Indian weights and measures continue in use:

1 tola = 11.66 grammes 1 lakh = (1,00,000) = 100,000
1 seer = 933.1 grammes 1 crore = (1,00,00,000) = 10,000,000
1 maund = 37.32 kg.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Rupee divided into 100 Paise. The Rupee was devalued from 4.75Rs. to the U.S. dollar to 7.5Rs. = $1 on June 6th, 1966.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 Paise; 1 R.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 R.

Exchange rate: 18.04 Rs. = £1 sterling
7.5 Rs. = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles): 1,127,345.

Population (incl. Jammu and Kashmir): 1961 Census 439,072,582; 1967 UN estimate 511 million.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

STATES	CAPITALS	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION 1961 Census	POPULATION mid-1969‡ est. (millions)
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	106,052	35,983,447	42.42
Assam*	Shillong	47,098	11,872,772	15.20
Bihar	Patna	67,198	46,455,610	56.44
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	72,154	20,633,350	25.89
Haryana	Chandigarh	16,670	—	9.80
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	15,003	3,560,976	3.99
Kerala	Trivandrum	15,003	16,903,715	20.81
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	171,210	32,372,408	39.80
Tamil Nadu†	Madras	50,132	33,686,953	38.86
Maharashtra	Bombay	118,530	39,553,718	48.90
Mysore	Bangalore	74,122	23,586,772	28.67
Nagaland	Kohima	6,236	369,200	0.43
Orissa	Bhuvaneshwar	60,182	17,548,846	21.16
Punjab	Chandigarh *	21,630	20,306,812	14.37
Rajasthan	Jaipur	132,150	20,155,602	25.69
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	113,452	73,746,401	88.91
West Bengal	Calcutta	33,928	34,926,279	43.77
TERRITORIES‡	CHIEF TOWNS			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	3,215	63,548	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	189	57,963	0.06
Delhi	Delhi	573	2,658,612	3.64
Goa, Daman and Diu	Panjim, Daman and Diu	1,619	626,667	0.66
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	10,880	1,351,144	—
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands	H.Q.: Kozhikode	11	24,108	0.03
Manipur	Imphal	8,628	780,037	0.99
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	196	369,079	0.42
Tripura	Agartala	4,022	1,142,005	1.38
North-East Frontier Agency	H.Q.: Shillong	32,969	336,558	0.37

* An autonomous state, Meghalaya, has been constituted within Assam. † Formerly Madras State.

‡ Population as of 1967 for all Territories.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (mid-1965 estimates)*

New Delhi (capital) (includes Old Delhi)	2,711,808	Agra	566,322	Cochin-Ernakulam-Allwaye	347,600
Greater Bombay	4,653,687	Varanasi (Benares)	547,970	Trivandrum	347,549
Greater Calcutta	4,641,817	Howrah†	546,818	Surat	341,425
Madras	1,864,813	Allahabad	473,387	Baroda	331,431
Bangalore	1,389,230	Madurai	452,123	Srinagar	328,000
Ahmedabad	1,348,425	Jaipur	452,112	Gwalior	326,158
Hyderabad	1,305,520	Indore	431,376	Meerut	306,015
Kanpur	1,086,190	Amritsar	424,883	Bareilly	300,886
Poona	796,827	Jabalpur	414,689	Jullundur	292,347
Nagpur	779,153	Patna	398,462	Mysore	257,999
Lucknow	724,491	Jamshedpur	375,659		
		Sholapur	363,800		

* Figures for the urban agglomeration have been given where available, in preference to those for the city proper.

† Included in the urban agglomeration of Calcutta.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1953–54	1955–56	1958–59	1960	1963–64
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)*	40.0	38.9	38.3	38.9	38.4
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.8	11.5	10.8	10.1	12.9

* Estimated annual averages based on National Sample Surveys for rural India.

EMPLOYMENT

(1961 Census—millions)

Agriculture	131.0	Construction	2.1
Mining, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting	5.2	Trade and Commerce	7.7
Domestic Service	12.0	Transport, Storage and Communications	3.0
Manufacturing	8.0	Other Services	19.6

Total Employed 188.7 million.

AGRICULTURE

LAND UTILIZATION

(1964–65—'000 hectares)

Total Reported Area	Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands	Fallow Land	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More Than Once	Total Cropped Area
305,947	14,809	20,300	137,916	20,187	158,103

CROPS

	Area ('000 hectares)			Production ('000 metric tons)		
	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Rice	35,273	35,598	36,722	30,655	30,441	37,858
Jowar	17,504	18,001	18,630	7,527	8,944	10,107
Bajra	11,563	12,458	12,539	3,655	4,503	5,132
Maize	4,765	5,061	5,577	4,760	4,991	6,275
Ragi	2,256	2,375	2,531	1,176	1,600	2,031
Small Millets	4,444	4,720	4,756	1,656	1,671	1,912
Wheat	12,656	13,135	14,917	10,424	11,528	16,568
Barley	2,633	2,859	3,326	2,377	2,449	3,469
Total Cereals	91,094	94,207	98,818	62,230	66,127	83,352
Gram	7,993	8,015	8,236	4,206	3,612	6,042
Tur	2,483	2,483	n.a.	1,736	1,731	n.a.
Other Pulses	11,604	11,760	12,437	3,858	3,579	4,553
Total Food Grains	113,174	116,465	129,491	72,030	75,049	93,947
Groundnuts	7,428	7,251	7,553	4,230	4,485	5,829
Sesamum	2,480	2,668	2,687	425	404	422
Rape and Mustard	2,884	2,994	3,204	1,276	1,245	1,482
Linseed	1,727	1,526	1,671	335	274	398
Castor Seed	409	412	390	80	81	107
Total Oil Seeds	14,928	14,851	15,505	6,346	6,489	8,238
Cotton	7,942	7,834	8,047	4,762	4,931	5,562
Jute	757	798	885	4,471	5,348	6,369
Mesta	339	318	314	1,285	1,214	1,130
Tea	342	345	348	366	375	383
Rubber (tapped area; Cal. year)	111	—	n.a.	50	—	n.a.
Sugar Cane	2,780	2,329	2,307	119,642	92,726	9,959
Tobacco	372	398	398	298	350	344
Potatoes	480	471	504	4,060	3,462	4,233
Chillies (dry)	652	674	760	383	403	487

Fisheries (metric tons): (1963) 1,045,700; (1964) 1,320,000; (1965) 1,331,500; (1966) 1,367,400.

Livestock (1965—'000): Cattle 175,557, Buffaloes 51,208, Sheep 40,223, Goats 60,864, Horses 1,327, Other Livestock 7,252, *Total Livestock* 336,432.

MINING

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	706	749	789
Iron Ore	,, ,,	23,500	19,802	18,948
Manganese Ore	,, ,,	1,600	1,604	1,537
Salt	,, ,,	4,719	4,522	4,470
Copper Ore	,, ,,	468	481	459
Ilmenite	,, ,,	30	30	41
Coal	,, ,,	67,161	67,974	68,223
Mica, crude	Metric tons	22,100	22,052	17,017
Petroleum	'000 metric tons	3,022	n.a.	5,670
Gold	Kilograms	4,100	3,740	3,161

INDUSTRY

	Unit	1966	1967	1968 (est.)
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	7,041	6,911	n.a.
Finished Steel	,, ,,	6,600	6,400	6,400
Cement	,, ,,	11,100	11,300	11,900
Sulphuric Acid	,, ,,	690	841	984
Fertilizers	,, ,,	308*	367*	550*
Soda Ash	,, ,,	350	359	385
Petroleum Products	,, ,,	11,300	13,500	14,900
Sugar	,, ,,	2,100†	2,200†	3,600†
Jute Goods	,, ,,	1,120	1,560	1,085
Paper and Paper Boards	,, ,,	585	609	630
Refrigerators (Domestic)	Units	38,000	39,000	50,000
Aluminium	Metric tons	65,000	96,000	120,000
Cotton Cloth	Million metres	42,390	40,980	43,720
Diesel Engines, Stationary	Units	107,000	115,000	118,000
Motor Cars	,,	28,000	33,000	37,000
Sewing Machines	,,	412,000	358,000	416,000
Radio Receivers	,,	713,000	852,000	1,360,000
Electric Fans	,,	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000
Bicycles	,,	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,900,000

* 12 months commencing November of the year stated.

† 12 months commencing April of the year stated.

FINANCE

1 Rupee=100 Paise.
Rs. 18.04=£1 sterling; Rs. 7.5=U.S. $1.
100 Rupees=£5 10s. 9½d. sterling=U.S. $13.33.
Rs. lakh=Rs. 100,000; Rs. crore=Rs. 10,000,000.

BUDGET

(million rupees)

REVENUE	1967–68 (Revised)	1968–69
Customs	5,226.9	5,392.7
Union Excise Duties	11,634.8	12,792.4
Corporation Tax	3,196.5	3,203.5
Income Tax	3,003.5	3,196.5
Taxes on Wealth	110.0	110.0
Gift Tax	15.0	17.5
Miscellaneous Taxes, Duties and Fees	362.1	396.3
Interest	4,173.2	4,491.9
Administrative Services	100.5	100.0
Social and Development Services	262.2	259.5
Multi-Purpose Schemes and Public Works	63.4	78.3
Transport and Communications	111.2	113.7
Currency and Mint	785.5	860.5
Miscellaneous Contributions, Dividends, etc.	742.4	669.7
Other, including Extraordinary Items	83.5	155.4
TOTAL	29,870.7	31,838.0

EXPENDITURE	1967–68 (Revised)	1968–69
Tax Collection	361.4	399.0
Debt Services	5,083.0	5,503.2
Administrative Services	1,366.7	1,404.1
Social and Development Services	2,278.2	2,521.7
Multi-Purpose Schemes and Public Works	317.6	356.4
Transport and Communications	152.8	128.2
Currency and Mint	234.3	244.5
Miscellaneous Adjustments and Payments	10,544.8	10,912.4
Extraordinary Items	92.8	114.7
Defence Services (net)	8,568.2	8,944.6
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	870.9	1,309.2
TOTAL	29,870.7	31,838.0

ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY (PUBLIC SECTOR)

(million Rs.)

	1966–67 (Anticipated expenditure)	1967–68 (Proposed outlay)	1968–69 (Proposed outlay)
Agriculture	3,465.5	3,765.0	3,277.8
Irrigation	1,437.6	1,467.7	1,546.9
Power	3,992.7	3,847.8	3,388.0
Organized Industry	5,428.4	5,201.9	5,393.3
Education	982.3	1,116.6	1,214.6
Health and Family Planning	559.4	758.4	888.0
Transport and Communications	4,318.7	4,187.6	4,261.6
TOTAL (inc. others)	22,205.1	22,460.7	23,374.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(at current prices—million Rs.)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	205,720	212,280	243,890
of which:			
Agriculture	105,170	102,020	120,510
Mining, quarrying	2,060	2,370	2,550
Manufacturing and building	39,180	42,080	46,190
Transport, communications and commerce	29,440	32,030	37,010
Banking and insurance	2,890	3,440	3,980
Property ownership	5,520	5,930	6,250
Public administration and defence	9,150	10,650	11,990
Other services	12,310	13,760	15,410
Net factor income from abroad	—1,480	—1,640	—2,320
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	204,240	210,640	241,570
Indirect taxes *less* subsidies	17,840	20,100	n.a.
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at Market Prices)	222,080	230,740	n.a.

GOLD AND MONEY SUPPLY

	1964	1965	1966
Gold Holdings (million $)	247	281	243
Foreign Exchange (million $)	251	319	364
Currency in Circulation (million Rs.)	39,060	43,006	46,812
Monetary Reserves (million Rs.)	28,480	30,990	33,080

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WORLDWIDE

(million U.S.$)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,531	2,600	—1,069	1,640	2,774	—1,134
Freight and insurance	68	8	60	74	11	66
Other transportation	52	52	—	60	65	— 5
Travel	3	20	— 17	4	20	— 16
Investment income	26	280	— 254	26	302	— 276
Government, n.i.e.	182	32	150	114	31	83
Other services	92	109	— 17	81	100	— 19
Total	1,954	3,101	—1,147	1,999	3,303	—1,304
Transfer Payments	358	53	305	233	50	183
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sectors:						
Private long-term	8	—	8	56	46	10
Private short-term	1	—	1	—	10	— 10
Local government	5	—	5	3	—	3
Central government	837	—	837	1,452	253	1,199
Total	851	—	851	1,511	309	1,202
Monetary Sectors:						
Commercial banks; liabilities	—	11	— 11	—	7	— 7
Commercial banks; assets	—	57	— 57	36	—	36
Reserve bank; liabilities	219	—	219	99	—	99
Reserve bank; assets	—	208	— 208	—	85	— 85
Total	219	276	— 57	135	92	43
Total Capital and Monetary Gold	1,070	276	794	1,646	401	1,245
Net Errors and Omissions	48	—	48	—	124	— 124

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL

(1967—million U.S.$)

	U.S.A. and Canada	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	Other OECD Countries	Centrally Planned Economies	International Insts.	Other Countries	Total
Goods and Services:								
Merchandise	−836	8	39	−257	−22	—	−66	−1,134
Freight and insurance	2	5	15	4	16	—	21	63
Other transportation	1	6	—	− 12	5	—	− 5	− 5
Travel	− 4	− 4	1	− 4	− 1	—	− 4	− 16
Investment income	−100	−66	1	− 36	−15	− 47	−13	− 276
Government, n.i.e.	84	2	− 2	− 2	3	2	2	89
Other services	− 4	7	5	− 9	−17	—	− 1	− 19
Total	−857	−42	59	−316	−31	− 45	−66	−1,298
Transfer Payments	169	6	24	4	1	− 23	2	183
Capital and Monetary Gold:								
Non-Monetary Sectors:								
Private	30	−25	2	2	—	− 5	− 4	—
Local government	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Central government	755	66	−10	60	33	236	59	1,199
Total	785	41	− 8	63	33	233	55	1,202
Monetary Sectors:								
Commercial banks:								
liabilities	17	− 4	—	—	−13	—	− 7	− 7
assets	18	15	—	—	1	—	2	36
Reserve bank:								
liabilities	—	—	− 1	—	7	95	− 2	99
assets	−128	19	—	20	—	—	4	− 85
Total	− 93	30	− 1	20	− 5	95	− 3	43
Total Capital and Monetary Gold	692	71	− 9	83	28	328	52	1,245
Net Errors and Omissions, including Multilateral Settlements	− 1	−35	−74	229	2	−260	15	− 124

FOREIGN AID

(Position at end of September 1967—million U.S.$)

SOURCE	TOTAL AUTHORIZATIONS	AMOUNT UTILIZED
Loans Repayable in Foreign Currencies:		
World Bank	1,024.4	848.1
IDA	889.7	717.9
U.S.A.	2,544.3	2,090.1
German Federal Republic	989.1	822.7
Bulgaria	14.9	—
U.S.S.R.	1,362.0	666.0
United Kingdom	918.7	794.5
Japan	443.3	290.6
Canada	175.8	81.3
France	136.9	66.8
Italy	204.0	24.8
Poland	86.7	26.5
Czechoslovakia	132.5	48.3
Yugoslavia	124.9	28.9
Netherlands	62.8	43.1
Belgium	25.2	10.3
Switzerland	47.9	24.6
Austria	22.5	16.8
Sweden	9.2	3.2
Denmark	7.3	5.7
Hungary	33.4	—
Total	9,256.1	6,610.1
Loans Repayable in Rupees:		
U.S.A.	649.4	593.9
Denmark	2.1	2.1
Total	651.5	596.0
Grants:		
UN Special Fund	17.8	3.8
U.S.A.	361.1	345.2
Colombo Plan Countries (U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand)	513.0	477.7
Others	36.0	33.6
Total	927.9	860.3
P.L.665/P.L.480 aid, etc.	4,094.1	3,623.7
GRAND TOTAL*	14,929.6	11,690.1

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million rupees)

Imports: (1966–67) 20,784; (1967–68) 20,076; (1968–69) 18,616.
Exports: (1966–67) 11,529; (1967–68) 11,928; (1968–69) 13,563.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	1967–68	1968–69
Food	5,792	4,031
Cereals	5,182	3,366
Beverages and Tobacco	18	11
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,910	1,899
Textile Fibres	1,053	1,218
Minerals, excl. Fuels and Precious Stones	453	244
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	749	842
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	344	193
Chemicals	2,726	2,814
Fertilizers, Manufactured	1,390	1,376
Manufactures	2,545	2,502
Iron and Steel	1,063	862
Copper	355	392
Metal Manufactures	142	135
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,031	5,164
Non-electrical Machinery	3,366	3,700
Power-generating Machinery, non-electrical	425	348
Metal-working Machinery	427	348
Industrial Machinery and Parts	2,323	2,817
Electrical Machinery	856	811
Transport Equipment	809	654
Miscellaneous Manufactures	277	247
Other Items, n.e.s.	684	913
TOTAL	20,076	18,616

EXPORTS	1967–68	1968–69
Food	3,622	3,641
Tea	1,802	1,565
Beverages and Tobacco	356	338
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,943	2,120
Metal Ores and Scrap	991	1,133
Cotton Fibres	194	157
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	91	121
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	42	120
Chemicals	157	237
Manufactures	5,107	6,030
Leather and Leather Goods	535	727
Textile Yarns, Fabrics, etc.	3,504	3,557
Cotton Manufactures, excl. Yarn, Thread and Clothing	794	880
Jute Manufactures	2,335	2,169
Machinery and Transport Equipment	191	436
Miscellaneous Manufactures	359	465
Other Items, n.e.s.	60	55
TOTAL	11,928	13,563

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS	1967–68	1968–69
Australia	650	257
Belgium	178	103
Burma	92	165
Canada	983	987
Ceylon	33	20
Czechoslovakia	273	353
France	344	364
German Democratic Republic	216	205
German Federal Republic	1,439	1,197
Iran	329	357
Italy	343	495
Japan	1,084	1,153
Malaysia	93	77
Netherlands	257	177
Pakistan	21	—
Poland	238	218
Sweden	184	167
Switzerland	134	151
Thailand	247	351
U.S.S.R.	1,112	1,855
United Kingdom	1,627	1,279
United States	7,766	5,751
Yugoslavia	200	89

EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	1967–68	1968–69
Australia	280	255
Belgium	207	315
Canada	297	297
Ceylon	148	234
Czechoslovakia	292	317
France	154	200
German Democratic Republic	203	198
German Federal Republic	217	261
Italy	177	179
Japan	1,357	1,582
Malaysia	69	70
Netherlands	130	153
Nepal	184	247
New Zealand	63	68
Pakistan	—	—
Poland	220	249
Sudan	207	185
U.S.S.R.	1,205	1,482
United Arab Republic	215	218
United Kingdom	2,285	2,008
United States	2,062	2,334
Yugoslavia	116	188

TRANSPORT

RAIL TRAFFIC

(1967–68)

Passengers Carried (million)	Passenger Km. (million)	Freight tons Carried (million)	Ton-Km. (million)
2,275	107,513	197.63	n.a.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Vehicles Taxed in Last Quarter of 1967

Motor-Cycles	Jeeps	Private Cars	Public Service Vehicles	Goods Vehicles	Miscellaneous	Total
245,339	62,750	376,345	128,250	265,570	69,987	1,148,241

SEA TRAFFIC

(1966–67)

Ships Entered	Net Registered (million)	Cargo Unloaded* (million metric tons)	Cargo Loaded* (million metric tons)
5,185	24.2	29.8	15.9

* At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Vishakhapatnam, Cochin and Kandla only.

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

(1966)

	Km. Flown ('000)	Passengers Carried ('000)	Freight Carried ('000 metric tons)	Mail Carried ('000 metric tons)
Scheduled Domestic Services	30,816	1,261	11.9	9.0
Scheduled International Services	18,966	288	9.4	1.5

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1967)

Radios (number)	7,579,000
Television sets (number)	6,000
Telephones (number)	1,000,000
Newspapers (number)	588

TOURISM

FOREIGN TOURISTS—1966

Australia/New Zealand	4,760
Canada	2,888
Ceylon	14,473
France	6,232
German Federal Republic	7,677
Italy	2,038
Japan	4,932
Kenya	4,799
Malaysia	9,449
United Kingdom	21,723
U.S.S.R.	2,215
United States	41,459
Total (incl. others except Pakistan)	159,603

EDUCATION

	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary: lower	52,240,000	1,005,846
upper	11,790,000	550,940
Secondary	5,820,000	490,333
Higher	2,000,000	102,952

Source: Central Statistical Organization, New Delhi; Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, adopted by the Constituent Assembly in November 1949, was inaugurated on January 26th, 1950, on which date India became a sovereign democratic republic. India's relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations were defined at the London Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers in April 1949, when it was unanimously agreed that the Republic of India should remain a full member of the Commonwealth.

A Constituent Assembly was set up in 1946 in accordance with the Cabinet Mission Plan, and was subject to the final authority of the British Parliament. In consequence of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, it reassembled as a sovereign body to assume power on behalf of the Government of India, thereby superseding the former Indian legislature, consisting of the Council of States and the Legislative Assembly. The new Constitution provided, under Article 379, that the Constituent Assembly should act as the Provisional Parliament for the Union of India until both Houses of the new Parliament were constituted.

The Constitution declares in the preamble that the People of India solemnly resolve to constitute a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. There are 397 articles and 9 schedules, which form a comprehensive document. The Constitution is flexible in character, and a simple process of amendment has been adopted.

Union of States. The Union of India comprises 17 states and 8 centrally administered territories. There are provisions for the formation and admission of new states.

The Constitution confers citizenship on a threefold basis of birth, descent, and residence. Provisions are made for refugees who have migrated from Pakistan and for persons of Indian origin residing abroad.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The rights of the citizen contained in Part III of the Constitution are declared fundamental and enforceable in law. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is a punishable offence. The Directive Principles of State Policy provide a code intended to ensure promotion of the economic, social and educational welfare of the State in future legislation.

The President is the head of the Union, exercising all executive power on the advice of ministers responsible to Parliament. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures of the States. The President holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. He may be impeached for violation of the Constitution. The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Upper House and is elected by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

The Parliament of the Union consists of the President of two Houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Rajya Sabha consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President. One-third of its members retire every two years. Elections are indirect, each state's legislative quota being elected by the members of the state's legislative assembly. The Lok Sabha consists of not more than 525 members elected by adult franchise; not more than 500 represent territorial constituencies in the State and not more than 25 represent the Union Territories.

Government of the States. The governmental machinery of states closely resembles that of the Union. Each of these states has a governor at its head appointed by the President for a term of five years to exercise executive power on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The state's legislatures consist of the Governor and either one house (legislative assembly) or, in 8 of the 17 states, two houses (legislative assembly and legislative council). The term of the assembly is five years, but the council is not subject to dissolution.

Language. The Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. (The English language will continue to be an associate language for many official purposes.)

Legislation—Federal System. The Constitution provides that bills, other than money bills, can be introduced in either House. To become law, they must be passed by both Houses and receive the assent of the President. In financial affairs the authority of the Lower House is final. The various subjects of legislation are enumerated on three lists in the seventh schedule of the Constitution: the Union List, containing over 90 entries, including external affairs, defence, communications, and atomic energy; the State List, containing over 60 entries, including local government, police, public health, education; and the Concurrent List,

with under 40 entries, including criminal law, marriage and divorce, labour welfare. The Constitution vests residuary authority in the Centre. All matters not enumerated in the Concurrent or State Lists will be deemed to be included in the Union List, and in the event of conflict between Union and State Law on any subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Union Law will prevail. In time of emergency Parliament may even exercise powers otherwise exclusively vested in the states. Under Article 356, "If the President on receipt of a report from the Government of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation: (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers of the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State; (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament; (c) make such incidental provisions as appear to the President to be necessary": provided that none of the powers of a High Court be assumed by the President or suspended in any way. Unless such a Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it ceases to operate after two months. A Proclamation so approved ceases to operate after six months, unless renewed by Parliament. Its renewal cannot be extended beyond a total period of three years. An independent judiciary exists to define and interpret the Constitution and to resolve constitutional disputes arising between states, or between a state and the Government of India.

Other Provisions of the Constitution deal with the administration of tribal areas, relations between the Union and States, inter-state trade and finance.

The Panchayat Raj scheme, which is designed to decentralize the powers of the Central and State Governments, had, by the end of 1965–66, been introduced into all States except Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, and Nagaland. This scheme is based on the Panchayat (Village Council) and the Gram Sahba (Village Parliament) and envisages the gradual transference of local government from State to local authority. Revenue and internal security will remain State responsibilities at present.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: V. V. GIRI.
Vice-President: G. S. PATHAK.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Planning: Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI.

Minister of Home Affairs: Y. B. CHAVAN.

Minister of Defence, Steel and Heavy Engineering: Sardar SWARAN SINGH.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: JAGJIVAN RAM.

Minister of External Affairs: DINESH SINGH.

Minister of Law: P. GOVINDA MENON.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation: D. SANJIVAYYA.

Minister of Railways: GULZARILAL NANDA.

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: Dr. KARAN SINGH.

Minister of Petrochemicals, Mines and Metals: Dr. TRIGUNA SEN.

Minister of Education and Youth Services: Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO.

Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Communications: SATYANARAYAN SINHA.

Minister of Health and Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development: K. K. SHAH.

Minister of Industries, Internal Trade, and Company Affairs: Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED.

Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply: B. R. BHAGAT.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Irrigation and Power: Dr. K. L. RAO.

Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development: Dr. S. CHANDRASEKHAR, B. S. MOORTHY.

Finance: P. V. C. SETHI.

Home Affairs: V. C. SHUKLA.

Defence: L. N. MISHRA.

Food and Agriculture: ANNASAHIB SHINDE.

Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport: K. RAGHURAMAIAH.

Petrochemicals, Mines and Metals: JAGANNATH RAO, D. R. CHAVAN.

Information, Broadcasting and Communications: I. K. GUJRAL, Prof. SHER SINGH.

Social Welfare: Mrs. PHULRENU GUHA.

Industrial Development: RAGHUNATHA REDDY.

Steel and Heavy Engineering: K. C. PANT.

Education and Youth Services: BHAKT DARSHAN.

Finance, Supply: R. K. KHADILKAR.

Railways: (vacant).

Food, Agriculture and Community Development: A. P. SHINDE.

Labour and Rehabilitation: BHAGWAT JHA AZAD.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO INDIA

(New Delhi, unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 24 Ratendone Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* A. NASIRZIA.

Algeria: 13 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* ALI LAKHDARI.

Argentina: 13 Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* ADOLFO A. BOLLINI.

Australia: No. 1/50-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner*: Sir ARTHUR TANGE, C.B.E.

Austria: 3A Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNA NESTOR.

Belgium: 7 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN LEROY.

Brazil: 8 Aurangzeb Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WLADIMIR MURTINHO.

Bulgaria: 198 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* NAYDEN BELTCHEV.

Burma: Plot 3, Block 50F, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Thiri Pyanchi HLA MAW (also accred. to Nepal).

Cambodia: 25 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* NONG KIMMY.

Canada: 4 Aurangzeb Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* JAMES GEORGE.

Ceylon: 25/39 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* SIRI PERERA.

Chile: C-108 New Delhi South Ext., Part II (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO BARRENECHEA P.

China, People's Republic: 28 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* CHEN CHAO-YUAN.

Colombia: 188 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Col. MANUEL AGUDELO G.

Congo (Democratic Republic): Claridges Hotel, 12 Aurangzeb Rd.; *Ambassador:* Gen. LEONARD MULAMBA.

Cuba: 40 Ratendone Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* MARTÍN MORA.

Czechslovakia: 45-46 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* R. DVORAK.

Denmark: 6 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* HANS ADOLF BIERING.

Ethiopia: 29 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ASSEFA GABRE MARIAM.

Finland: 43A Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ASKO IVALO.

France: 2 Aurangzeb Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DARIDAN.

German Federal Republic: 6 Block 50G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Baron DIETRICH VON MIRBACH.

Ghana: 2 Golf Links (HC); *High Commissioner:* Maj.-Gen. S. J. A. OTU.

Greece: Ashoka Hotel, Room No. 123 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CONSTANTINE PANAYOTACOS.

Hungary: 15 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PETER VOS.

Indonesia: 50A Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD HAFIZ.

Iran: 5 Barakhamba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED REZA AMIRTEYMOUR.

Iraq: D-24, New Delhi South Ext., Part II (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JASIM EL-WAHABI.

Ireland: 55 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* M. L. SKENTELBERY.

Italy: 7 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* MAURIZIO COMPOCIGNO.

Japan: Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50G, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* A. UYAMA.

Jordan: 154 Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR NASHASHIBI.

Kenya: *High Commissioner:* L. P. ODERO.

Kuwait: 19 Friends Colony West (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Laos: 4 Circular Rd., South Western Ext., Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* PHAGNA OUN HUEUN NORASINGH.

Lebanon: 23/48 Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED FATHALLAH.

Malaysia: 143 Sundar Nagar (HC); *High Commissioner:* YANG MULIA RAJA AZNAM BIN RAJA HAJI AHMAD.

Mauritius: *High Commissioner:* RABINDRAH GHURBURRUN.

Mexico: 136 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mongolia: 21 Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* TSEVEENGOMBYN DEMIDDAGVA.

Morocco: 199 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN HAJOVI.

Nepal: Barakhamba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Sardar BHIM BAHADUR PANDE.

Netherlands: 4 Ratendone Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer H. TH. A. M. VAN RIJCKEVORSEL.

New Zealand: 39 Golf Links Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* B. S. LENDRUM.

Nigeria: D-7, Ring Rd., South Ext., Part II (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN NDUBEZE UKEGBU.

Norway: Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* HAAKON NORD.

Pakistan: 2/50G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAJJAD HYDER.

Peru: D-290 Defence Colony (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO SARMIENTO C.

Philippines: 3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath (E); *Ambassador:* LEON MA. GUERRERO.

Poland: 22 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* ROMUALD SPASOWSKI.

Romania: 48 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* AUREL ARDELEANU.

Saudi Arabia: 6 Tilak Marg (E); *Ambassador:* Shaikh ANAS YASSIN.

Singapore: 16 Ring Rd., Lajpatnagar IV (HC); *High Commissioner:* MAURICE BAKER.

Spain: 12 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* G. N. BLANES.

Sudan: 147 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED AMIN MAGROUB ABDOUN.

Sweden: Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR E. HECKSCHER.

Switzerland: Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AUGUST LINDT.

Syria: 10 Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Tanzania: E-104, "Hill View", Greater Kailash (HC); *High Commissioner:* SEBASTIAN CHALE.

Thailand: 56-N Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* H.H. Prince PREM PURACHATRA.

Trinidad and Tobago: (HC); *High Commissioner:* ASHFORD SHASTRI SINAN.

Turkey: 27 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* MEHMUT DIKERDEM.

Uganda: E-23 Defence Colony (HC); *High Commissioner:* Y. ENGUR.

U.S.S.R.: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* N. MIKHAILOVITCH PEGOV.

United Arab Republic: 26 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED AMIN HELMY EL THANY.

United Kingdom: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir MORRICE JAMES, P.C.

U.S.A.: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH KEATING.

Uruguay: 104 Golf Links (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* José D. LISSIDINI.

Vatican: Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri (Apostolic Pronuncio); *Nuncio:* Most Rev. JOSEPH MARIE-LOMIEUX.

Venezuela: 184 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN USLAR PIETRI.

Yugoslavia: 3/50G, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALVKO KOMAR.

PARLIAMENT

RAJYA SABHA

Chairman: G. S. PATHAK.

STATE REPRESENTATION

STATE	SEATS
Andhra Pradesh	18
Assam	7
Bihar	22
Gujarat	11
Haryana	5
Kerala	9
Madhya Pradesh	16
Maharashtra	19
Mysore	12
Orissa	10
Punjab	7
Rajasthan	10
Tamilnadu (Madras)	18
Uttar Pradesh	34
West Bengal	16
Jammu and Kashmir	4
Nagaland	1
Delhi	3
Himachal Pradesh	3
Manipur	1
Tripura	1
Pondicherry	1
Nominated by the President	12

LOK SABHA

Speaker: GURDIAL SINGH DHILLON.

(*Elections, February* 1967)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress	279
Swatantra	44
Jan Sangh	35
Samyukta-Socialists	23
Communists	23
Communists (Marxist)	19
Praja-Socialists	13
Republican	1
Other	43
Independents	35
TOTAL	515

Note: Following the split in the Indian National Congress of early November 1969, 65 Congress members of the Lok Sabha and 46 of the Rajya Sabha withdrew their support from the government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and constituted themselves into India's first officially recognized opposition party, called the *Congress Party—Opposition.* The nominally Congress Government therefore lost overall party support but continues in office with the support of the D.M.K., some 25 independent members and the left-wing parties (*April* 1970).

STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

(Capital—Hyderabad)

Governor: PATTON THANU PILLAI.

MINISTRY

(National Congress Party)

Chief Minister: K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY.

Deputy Chief Minister: J. V. NARASINGH RAO.

Ministers: P. THIMMA REDDY, THOTA RAMASWAMY, P. V. NARASIMHA RAO, KAKANI VENKATARATNAM, M. N. LAXMINARASAYYA, N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU, K. VIJAYABHASKAR REDDY, R. RAMALINGARAJU, IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI, J. VENGAL RAO, A. BHAVANTHA RAO, V. KRISHNAMURTY NAIDU, G. SANJIVA REDDY, D. PERUMALLU, RAMBHOOPAL.

There are also eleven Ministers of State.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	165
Swatantra	29
Communist	11
Marxist Communist	9
Jan Sangh	3
Samyukta Socialist	1
Republican	1
Independents	68
TOTAL	287

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

90 seats

ASSAM

(Capital—Shillong)

Governor: B. K. NEHRU.

MINISTRY

(National Congress Party)

Chief Minister: B. P. CHALIHA.

Finance and Labour: K. P. TRIPATHI.

Revenue, Forests, Flood Control and Irrigation: M. M. CHOUDHURI.

Trade and Commerce: R. C. BARUA.

Health and Rehabilitation: S. M. DEB.

Welfare and Backward Classes and Soil Conservation: C. S. TERON.

Education: J. B. HAGJER.

Weaving and Village Industries: M. M. HAZARIKA.

Agriculture and Community Development: L. P. GOSWAMI.

Law and Social Welfare: ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR.

Industries and Mines: BISWADEV SHARMA.

Ministers of State: AHMED ALI, P. K. GOHAIN, P. K. CHOUDHURY, D. N. HAZARIKA, R. BASUMATARY, ALTAF HUSSAIN MAZUMDAR.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	73
Communist	7
Praja Socialist	5
Samyukta Socialist	4
Swatantra	2
All Party Hill Leader's Conference	9
Independents	25
TOTAL	126

MEGHALAYA

This new state was inaugurated in April 1970. An autonomous state within Assam, it has the same capital and governor. The ruling party is the All Party Hill People's Conference; the Chief Minister is Capt. WILLIAMSON SANGMA.

BIHAR

(Capital—Patna)

MINISTRY

Governor: NITYANAND KANUNGO.

Chief Minister: DAROGA PRASAD RAI (Congress-Ruling).

Ministers: KEDAR PANDE (Congress-Ruling), B. SUMARAI (All-India Jharkhand Party).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected February 1969

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	118
Samyukta Socialist	52
Jan Sangh	34
Communist	25
Praja Socialist	17
Janata	14
Hul Jharkhand	10
Loktantrik Congress	9
Bharatiya Kranti Dal	6
Swatantra	3
Marxist Communist	3
Independents and Others	20
TOTAL	318

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

96 seats

GUJARAT

(Capital: Ahmedabad)

Governor: SHRIMAN NARAYAN.

MINISTRY

(National Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Administration, Planning, Home, Information: H. D. DESAI.

Finance, Industry: JASHWANT MEHTA.

Education, Municipalities: GORHENDAS CHOKHAWALA.

Electricity, Civil Supplies: BABUBHAI D. PATEL.

Revenue, Law, Ports: PREMJIBHAI B. THAKKAR.
Health, Fisheries, Gaol: FATEHSINHRAO GAEKWAD.
Panchayats, Community Projects, Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Agriculture, Forests: THAKOREBHAI DESAI.
Labour, Social Welfare, Housing: SHANTILAL R. SHAH.
Road Transport, Sports, Culture: CHIMANBHAI PATEL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	93
Swatantra	66
Praja Socialist	3
Jan Sangh	1
Independents	5
TOTAL	168

HARYANA
(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: B. N. CHAKRAVARTY.

MINISTRY
(National Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Home, General Administration, Transport, Justice, Industries, Revenue: BANSI LAL.
Finance, Education: MRS. OM PRABHA JAIN.
Agriculture, Labour, Employment: RAM SINGH.
Irrigation, Power: RAMDHARI GAUR.
Health: KHURSHID AHMAD.
Co-operation, Community Development: RAO MAHABIR SINGH.
Food, Public Works Department: K. L. POSWAL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	48
Jan Sangh	12
Swantantra	3
Republican	2
Independents	16
TOTAL	81

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
(Capital—Srinagar)

Governor: BHAGWAN SAHAY.

MINISTRY
(National Congress Party)

Chief Minister: G. M. SADIQ.
Minister for Revenue and Rehabilitation: G. L. DOGRA.
Minister for Finance, Planning and Agriculture: D. P. DHAR.
Minister for Health and Social Welfare: MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN.
Minister for Industries and Power: PIR GIAS-UD-DIN.
Minister for Public Works and Transport: RANJIT SINGH JAMWAL.
Ministers of State: ABDUL GANI GONI, GHULAM RASOOL KAR.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	61
Jan Sangh	3
Jammu and Kashmir National Peasants' Conference	8
Independents	3
TOTAL	75

KERALA
(Capital—Trivandrum)

Governor: V. VISWANATHAN.

MINISTRY
(Non-Congress Coalition)

Chief Minister: CHELAT ACTHUA MENON (Communist Party of India).
Ministers: K. JACOB (C.P.I.), P. RAVINDRAN (C.P.I.), C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA (Muslim League), AVUKADERKUTTY NAHA (Muslim League), N. K. SESHAN (I.S.P.), O. KORAN (I.S.P.), K. M. GEORGE (Kerala Congress).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
Marxist Communist	52
Communist	19
Samyukta Socialist	19
Muslim League	14
National Congress	9
Kerala Congress	5
Independents	15
TOTAL	133

MADHYA PRADESH
(Capital—Bhopal)

Governor: K. C. REDDY.

MINISTRY
(Non-Congress Coalition)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Information, Languages, Irrigation and Electricity: SHYAM CHARAN SHUKLA.
Finance: K. DUBEY.
Local Government (Urban): HARI PRASAD CHATURVEDI.
Commerce and Industries: VASANTRAO UIKEY.

Forests and Natural Resources: SHATRUGHAN SINGH TIWARI.
Education: JAGDISH NARAIN AVASTHI.
Harijan Welfare and Transport: VED RAM.
Revenue and Law: KRISHNA PAL SINGH.
Labour and Housing: GANGARAM TIWARI.
Tribal Welfare: BHANU PRATAP SINGH KOMAKHAM.
Public Health and Jails: Dr. DEVI SINGH.
Local Government (Rural) and Social Welfare: SHIV BHANU SINGH SOLANKI.
Public Works: BISAHU DAS.
Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies: BHAGWAT SAHU.
Planning, Development and Co-operation: K. N. PRADHAN.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	167
Jan Sangh	78
Samyukta Socialist	10
Praja Socialist	9
Swatantra	7
Communist	1
Independents	24
TOTAL	296

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
90 seats

MADRAS
(*see* Tamil Nadu)

MAHARASHTRA
(Capital—Bombay)

Governor: (vacant).

MINISTRY
(National Congress Party)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Home and Planning: V. P. NAIK.
Revenue: D. S. DESAI.
Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Communications: S. B. CHAVAN.
Rural Development: G. B. KHEDKAR.
Agriculture: P. K. SAWANT.
Co-operation: VINAYAKRAO PATIL.
Urban Development: P. G. KHER.
Finance, Law and Judiciary: S. K. WANKHEDE.
Education and Forests: M. D. CHOUDHARI.
Labour: N. M. TIDKE.
Public Health and Wakfs: Dr. RAFIQ ZAKARIA.
Industry, Electricity and Printing Presses: R. A. PATIL.
Housing, Road Transport Corporation and Savings: Y. J. MOHITE.
Social Welfare and Tourism: M. A. VAIRALE.
Food, Civil Supplies, Khar Lands and Fisheries: H. G. VARTAK.
Prohibition: B. M. YAGNIK.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	203
Communist	10
Praja Socialist	8
Republican	5
Jan Sangh	4
Samyukta Socialist	4
Marxist Communist	1
Peasants' and Workers'	19
Independents	16
TOTAL	270

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
78 seats

MYSORE
(Capital—Bangalore)

Governor: DHARMA VIRA.

MINISTRY
(National Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Home, Irrigation, Electricity, Hydro-electric Projects: VEERENDRA PATIL.
Agriculture: B. RACHIAH.
Finance: RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.
Labour: K. PUTTASWAMY.
Education: K. V. SHANKARARGOWDA.
Public Works: K. LAKAPPA.
Revenue: H. V. KANJALGI.
Other Ministers: MOHAMMED ALI, P. M. NAD GOWDA, M. RAJASEKHARA MURTHY, Y. RAMAKRISHNA, V. R. PATIL.
Ministers of State: A. J. DOODAMETI, A. HANUMAN THAPPA, G. B. SHAKAR RAO, H. C. LINGA REDDY, B. VITTALDAS SHETTY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	126
Praja Socialist	20
Swatantra	16
Samyukta Socialist	6
Jan Sangh	4
Communist	1
Marxist Communist	1
Republican	1
Independents	41
TOTAL	216

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
63 seats

NAGALAND

(Capital—Kohima)

Governor: The Governor of Assam, B. K. NEHRU.

MINISTRY

(Nagaland Nationalist Organization)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Information and Publicity: HOKISHE SEMA.

Finance, Planning and Industry, R. C. CHITTEN JAMIR.

Education, Forests, Mining and Geology: JASOKIE ANGAMI.

Public Works and Electricity: T. N. ANGAMI.

Tuensang Affairs, Supplies and Excise: K. AKUM IMLONG.

Agriculture, Law and Parliamentary Affairs: T. KIKEN.

There are five Ministers of State and five Deputy Ministers.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

At the elections of February 1969, 22 of the 40 elective seats were won by the Nagaland Nationalist Organization, 10 by the United Front of Nagaland and 8 by independents. A further 12 seats are reserved for nominated members.

ORISSA

(Capital—Bhuvaneshwar)

Governor: Dr. A. N. KHOSLA.

MINISTRY

(Non-Congress Coalition)

Chief Minister, Finance, Home, Planning and Co-ordination: R. N. SINGH DEO (Swat).

Deputy Chief Minister, Political and Services, Education, Mining and Geology: PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (JC).

Community Development and Panchavati Raj, Labour and Tourist Traffic, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: Raj BALLABH MISRA (Swat).

Revenue, Irrigation and Power: SURENDRANATH PATNAIK (JC).

Industries, Commerce, Forestry, Co-operation and Fisheries: HARIHAR PATEL (Swat).

Tribal and Rural Welfare and Excise: SANTANU KUMAR DAS (JC).

Supply and Cultural Affairs: NITYANANDA MAHAPATRA (JC).

Health: N. R. RAMASESHAIAH (Swat).

Law and Urban Development: HARAPRASAD MAHAPATRA (Swat).

Works and Transport: DAYANIDHI NAYAK (Swat).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
Swatantra	49
National Congress	31
Praja Socialist	21
Communist	7
Samyukta Socialist	2
Marxist Communist	1
Jana Congress	26
Independents	3
TOTAL	140

PUNJAB

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: Dr. D. C. PAVATE.

MINISTRY*

(Non-Congress Coalition)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Transport, Health, Agriculture, Housing, Social Welfare, and Food and Supplies: PRAKASH SINGH BADEL (Akali Dal).

Irrigation and Power, Public Works and Education: SOHAN SINGH BASSI (Akali Dal).

Revenue, Land Reforms, and Relief and Rehabilitation: ATMA SINGH (Akali Dal).

Finance, Labour and Local Government: KRISHNAN LAL, M.L.C. (Jan Sangh).

Minister Without Portfolio: BALRAMJIDAS TANDON (Jan Sangh).

* A new three-man ministry, led by PRAKASH SINGH BADEL, was formed on March 28th, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected February 1969

PARTY	SEATS
Akali Dal	43
National Congress	38
Jan Sangh	8
Communist	3
Samyukta Socialist	2
Marxist Communist	2
Praja Socialist	1
Swatantra	1
Janta	1
Independents	4
TOTAL	104

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

40 seats

RAJASTHAN

(Capital—Jaipur)

Governor: HUKAM SINGH.

MINISTRY

(National Congress Party)

Chief Minister, General Administration: MOHANLAL SUKHADIA.

Finance Planning: MATHURADAS MATHUR.

Defence: DAMODARLAL VYAS.

Industries, Mines: HARIDEO JOSHI.

Revenue, Labour: BRIJ SUNDER SHARMA.

Education, Law: A. BARKAT ULLAH KHAN.

Agriculture, Panchayat, Community Development: PARASRAM MADERNA.

P.W.D., Transport: AMINUDDIN KHAN.

Housing, Social Welfare: NARAJAN SINGH MASOODA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	89
Swatantra	48
Jan Sangh	22
Samyukta Socialist	8
Communist	1
Independents	16
TOTAL	184

TAMIL NADU*
(Capital—Madras)

Governor: Sardar UJJAL SINGH.

MINISTRY
(DMK-led Coalition)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Legislative Matters, Elections and Prohibition: M. KARUNANIDHI.

Finance, Planning and Overseas Indians: K. A. MATHIAZHAGHAN.

Food, Agriculture and Fisheries: (vacant).

Public Health and Harijan, Women and Child Welfare: Mrs. SATHIAVANIMUTHU.

Industries and Education: S. MADHAVAN.

Local Administration, Community Development and Panchayats: M. MUTHUSWAMY.

Public Works and Minor Administration: SADIQ PASHA.

Labour: P. U. SHANMUGHAM.

Co-operation and Transport: S. B. ADITYAN.

Housing and Religious Endowments: K. V SUBBIAH.

Electricity: O. P. RAMAN.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1967

PARTY	SEATS
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	138
National Congress	50
Swatantra	20
Marxist Communist	11
Praja Socialist	4
Communist	2
Samyukta Socialist	2
Independents	7
TOTAL	234

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
63 seats

* Formerly Madras State (name changed December 1968).

UTTAR PRADESH
(Capital—Lucknow)

Governor: S. GOPALA REDDY.

MINISTRY
(Bhartiya Kranti Dal)

Chief Minister: CHARAN SINGH.

Ministers: BALBIR SINGH, ANWAR AHMAD, SHEO RAJ SINGH, VIRENDRA VERMA, DHARAM SINGH, SHRIPATI MISHRA.

There are also three Deputy Ministers.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1969

PARTY	SEATS
National Congress	209
Bharatiya Kranti Dal	99
Jan Sangh	49
Samyukta Socialist	33
Swatantra	5
Communist	4
Praja Socialist	3
Republican	1
Marxist Communist	1
Kisan Mazdoor	1
Independents and Others	18
TOTAL	425

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
108 seats

WEST BENGAL
(Capital—Calcutta)

Governor: S. S. DHAVAN.

MINISTRY
(*This ministry resigned in March 1970; efforts to form a new ministry continued as this chapter went to press.*)
(Non-Congress United Front)

Chief Minister, Finance, Political and Defence Branches of Home Department, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, and Social Education: AJOY KUMAR MUKHERJEE (Bangla Congress).

Deputy Chief Minister, in charge of Constitution, Elections, Special and General Administration, Police and Press Branches of the Home Department: JYOTI BASU (Marxist C.P.I.).

Land: HAREKRISHNA KONAR (Marxist C.P.I.).

Refugee Relief and Jails: NIRANJAN SEN GUPTA (Marxist C.P.I.).

Education: SATYA PRIYA ROY (Marxist C.P.I.).

Transport: MOHAMMED ABDULLAH RASUL (Marxist C.P.I.).

Fisheries: PROVASH CHANDRA ROY (Marxist C.P.I.).

Passports and Civil Defence: GOLAM YAZDANI (Independent).

Excise: KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Marxist C.P.I.).

Community Development: CHARU MIHIR SARKAR (Bangla Congress).

Forests: BHABATOSH SOREN (Bangla Congress).

Commerce and Industry: SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA (Bangla Congress).

Local Government, Planning and Development, and Housing: SOMNATH LAHIRI (C.P.I.).

Irrigation: BISWANATH MUKHERJEE (C.P.I.).

Co-operation and Social Welfare: Mrs. RENU CHAKRAVARTY (C.P.I.).

Relief: JANAB ABDUR REZZAK KHAN (C.P.I.).

Agriculture: Dr. KANILAL BHATTACHARJI (Forward Bloc).

Cottage and Small Industries: SAMBHU GHOSH (Forward Bloc).

Judiciary and Legislature: BHAKTI BHUSAN MONDAL (Forward Bloc).

Labour: KRISHNAPADA GHOSH (Marxist C.P.I.).

Parliamentary Affairs: JATIN CHAKRAVORTY (Revolutionary Socialist Party).

Health: NANI BHATTACHARJEE (Revolutionary Socialist Party).

Public Works: SUBODH BANERJEE (Socialist Unity Party).

Panchayats: BIBHUTI DAS GUPTA (Lok Sevak Sangh).

Scheduled Castes and Tribes: DEO PRAKASH RAI (Gurkha League).

Information: JYOTI BHUSAN BHATTACHARJEE (Peasants' and Workers' Party).

Food and Supplies: SUDHIN KUMAR (Revolutionary Communist).

There are also three Ministers of State.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Elected February 1969

PARTY	SEATS
Marxist Communist	80
National Congress	55
Bangala Congress	33
Communist	30
Forward Block	21
Revolutionary Socialist	12
Samyukta Socialist	9
Socialist Unity Centre	7
Praja Socialist	5
Lok Sevak Sangh	4
Gorkha League	4
Independents and Others	20
TOTAL	280

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: *Chief Commissioner:* MAHABIR SINGH.

Delhi: *Lieut.-Governor:* A. N. JHA.

Himachal Pradesh: *Lieut.-Governor:* Lt.-Gen. BAHADUR SINGH.

Laccadive and Amindive Islands: *Administrator:* C. H. NAIRE.

Manipur: *Chief Commissioner* B. PRASAD.

Pondicherry: *Lieut.-Governor:* S. L. SILAM.

Tripura: *Chief Commissioner:* U. N. SHARMA.

North-East Frontier Agency: *Administrator:* THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Goa, Daman and Diu: *Lieut.-Governor:* NAKUL SEN

Dadra and Nagar Haveli: H. K. KHAN.

SIKKIM

Sikkim, in the Himalayas, is ruled by His Highness Maharaja PALDEN THONDUP NAMGYAL with the assistance of a Principal Administrative Officer and Council. The Government of India is responsible for external relations, defence, communications and the maintenance of law and order.

Principal Administrative Officer: R. N. HALDIPUR.

(*See* chapter below.)

POLITICAL PARTIES

The principal parties are:

The Indian National Congress: 7 Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi; was founded in 1885 by A. O. Hume, with the main object of creating national consciousness in India, and securing economic advance in the country. In 1907 Congress was split in two—the Extremists and the Moderates. In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi began to take a leading part in its activities and policies, and Congress soon became a mass organization fighting for complete independence. By 1939 Congress held power in six of the eleven provinces and in two others there were Congress-Coalition Governments. At the outbreak of war in 1939 these ministries gave up office. In 1942 the Congress adopted the policy of "quit India" towards the British. The 1946 elections led to Congress ministries in eight provinces, Congress-Coalition ministries in two, and a Muslim League ministry in one. In 1965 the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference was dissolved and its members joined Congress. Before the 1967 elections a number of splinter groups broke away from Congress to form new parties.

Aims: The well-being and advancement of the people and the establishment by peaceful means of a Socialist, co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and rights, aiming at World peace. The provision of basic needs and opportunities for culture. Full employment in 10 years. Government control of large-scale industries and services. Co-operative industry and agriculture. A neutral foreign policy.

Membership: about 11 million, active members 208,954.

Note: On 1 November 1969, the Indian National Congress split into two distinct organizations when Mrs. Indira Gandhi set up a steering committee, composed of her supporters in the party, in opposition to the standing Working Committee of the Party. The standing Congress Working Committee meeting of 12 November, under the presidency of Mr. Nijalingappa, was attended by her party opponents and Mrs. Gandhi was formally expelled from membership of the party. When parliament re-assembled on 17 November, 111 Congress M.P.s in both house of parliament withdrew their support from Mrs. Gandhi's government, which continues in office with the support of the D.M.K., independent M.P.s and left-wing parties. The Congress parliamentary group opposing the government has become India's first recognized opposition party and has been designated the *Congress Party—Opposition*. At a convention in late 1969, the official Congress Party elected a new President and Working Committee.

Official Congress Party.

President: JAGJIVAN RAM.
Leader: Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI.

Congress Party—Opposition.

President: S. NIJALINGAPPA.
Chair. Parliamentary Group: MORARJI DESAI.
Leader in Lok Sabha: Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH.
Leader in Rajya Sabha: S. N. MISHRA.

Swatantra Party: 143 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay 1; f. 1959; aims: maximum individual freedom; peasant proprietorship in agriculture and free competitive enterprise in industry and trade; alignment with Western democracies in foreign policy; anti-communist.

Founder: C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.
President: M. R. MASANI, M.P.
General Secretary: Dr. R. C. COOPER.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh (*People's Party of India*): Vithal Bhai Patel Bhavan Rafi Marg, New Delhi. Believes in Integral Humanism as opposed to Marxist economic-interpretation of history and the individual. Pledged to checkmate spread of communism, stands for Nationalism and Democracy. Opposed to discrimination against, or in favour of, any section of the people on the basis of caste or creed. Upholds the right of all citizens to freedom of conscience and faith. Against the establishment of a theocratic state. Allowing full freedom of modes of worship does not recognize minorities on religious basis. Stands for co-partnership for labour in management and profits. Indianization of foreign-owned tea, drugs, soap, matches, vegetable products, jute and cigarettes industries and nationalization of foreign banks. Favours building up of an Indian nuclear deterrent and utilizing atomic power for speedy industrialization. Envisages foreign-aid-free Five-Year Plans and nationalization of foreign trade with Communist countries. Stands for establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel and Taiwan.

President: ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE, M.P.
General Secretary: S. S. BHANDARI, M.P.
Membership: 1,300,000.

Samyukta Socialist Party: 16 Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi 1; f. 1964, as a result of union between the former Praja Socialist Party (*see* below) and Socialist Party. Aims: The creation of a socialist society by peaceful and democratic means so that the economic, social and political exploitation "of man by man and of nation by nation is ended".

Chairman: KARPURI THAKUR.
General Secretary: GEORGE FERNANDES, M.P.
Membership: about 500,000 (1968).

The Communist Party of India: Central Office, 4/7 Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi.

Aims: The establishment of a socialist society led by the working class, and ultimately of a communist society, Its immediate task is the liquidation of feudal and imperialist survivals and the achievement of a national democratic state.

Chairman: S. A. DANGE.
General Secretary: C. RAJESWARA RAO.
Members of the Secretariat: S. A. DANGE, BHUPESH GUPTA, YOGINDRA SHARMA, C. RAJESWARA RAO, N. K. KRISHNAN, S. G. SARDESAI, BHOWANI SEN, C. ACHUTHA MENON, AUTAR SINGH MALHOTRA.
Membership: 242,000 approx.

Marxist Communist Party of India: 66/1A, Baithak Khana Rd., Calcutta; f. 1964 as pro-Peking breakaway group of C.P.I., the Party declared its independence of Peking in 1968.

General Secretary: P. SUNDARAYYA.
Membership: 40,000.

Communist Revolutionaries: Maoist breakaway group from the Marxist Communist party, its main strength lies in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; arose in 1968 as a result of divisions in the M.C.P.I. over the Naxalbari revolt (1967) and the degree of Chinese control over Indian communism.

Leaders include NAGI REDDI.

Praja Socialist Party: 18 Windsor Place, New Delhi; in 1965 the P.S.P. again became a separate party. (*See Samyukta Socialist Party, above.*)

Chairman: N. G. GORAY.
Deputy Chairman: MULKA GOVINDA REDDY, M.P.
General Secretary: PREM BHASIN.

The P.S.P. has participated in the non-Congress coalition governments in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh,

formed after the 1967 general elections. Its membership has a large trade union base.

Aims: nationalization of credit institutions and basic industries, encouragement to medium and small entrepreneurs, primacy for agricultural development by effective enforcement of land reform legislation, and promotion of medium irrigation projects. In external relations the P.S.P. advocates friendship with all nations and the promotion of collective efforts of South and South-East Asian states to strengthen the sovereignty of each one of them against Chinese expansionism and American intervention.

Membership: 213,000.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (D.M.K.): Arivaham, Suryanarayana Chetty St., Royapuram, Madras; aims at a sovereign, independent socialist State of Dravidanad, comprising Tamilnad, Andra, Karnatak and Kerala districts; regional languages as State languages, English as official language.

Leader: M. KARUNANIDHI.
Membership: over 200,000.

Shiromani Akali Dal: Amritsar: Sikh nationalist party; aims at establishment of Punjabi-speaking state.

President: GIANI BHUPINDER SINGH.
General Secretary: Sardar ATMA SINGH.

There are two rival groups of the party, one led by Master TARA SINGH, the other by SANT FATEH SINGH.

Peasants and Workers Party of India: Jyotiba Phule Rd., Naigaum, Bombay 14; to establish a People's Democracy; to nationalize all basic industries; industrialization; unitary state with provincial boundaries drawn on linguistic basis; Marxist.

General Secretary: DAJIBA DESAI.

Membership: about 10,000.

Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha: Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan, Mandir Marg, New Delhi 1; aims: to establish a democratic Hindu state.

President: BRAJ NARAYAN BRAJESH.
General Secretary: H. B. BHIDE.
Membership: about 2 million.

All India Forward Block: 88 North Ave., New Delhi; socialistic principles, including nationalization of key industries, land redistribution; advocates military action against Pakistan over Kashmir.

Chairman: HEMANTA KUMAR BOSE, M.L.A.
General Secretary: R. K. HALDULKAR.

Republican Party of India: Gandhi Rd., Chanda; main aims and objectives are to realize the aims and objects set out in the preamble to the Indian Constitution.

President: DADASAHEB GAIKWAD.
General Secretary: B. D. KHOBRAGADE.

Revolutionary Socialist Party: 780 Ballimaran, Delhi 6; Marxist-Leninist party owing allegiance to neither Peking nor Moscow; emphasis on regional development.

General Secretary: TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

Article 124 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India.

The Supreme Court exercises exclusive jurisdiction in any dispute between the Union and the States (although there are certain restrictions where an acceding state is involved). It has appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or order of the High Court where that Court certifies that either a substantial question of law or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Chief Justice of India of judges of High Courts as *ad hoc* judges at sittings of the Supreme Court for specified periods, and for the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in respect of questions which may be referred to it by the President for opinion. The Supreme Court is also empowered to hear appeals against a sentence of death passed by a State High Court, in reversal of an order of acquittal by a lower court, and in a case in which a High Court has granted a certificate of fitness.

The Supreme Court also hears appeals which are certified by High Courts to be fit for appeal, subject to rules made by the Court. Parliament may, by law, confer on the Supreme Court any further powers of appeal.

HIGH COURTS

The High Courts are the Courts of Appeal from the lower courts, and their decisions are final except in cases where appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Court, but juries are not employed in civil suits.

LOWER COURTS

Provision is made in the Code for Criminal Procedure for the constitution of lower criminal courts called Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates. The Courts of Session are competent to try all persons duly committed for trial, and inflict any punishment authorized by the law.

Appeals can be made from a single judge's decision in the High Court, sitting as a court of original criminal jurisdiction, to a bench of not less than two judges of the same Court sitting as a Court of Appeal. The President and the local government concerned exercise the prerogative of mercy.

The constitution of inferior civil courts is determined by regulations within each state.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of India: The Hon. M. HIDAYATULLAH.

Judges of the Supreme Court: The Hon. J. C. SHAH, The Hon. RAGHUBAR DAYAL, The Hon. J. R. MUDHOLKAR, The Hon. S. M. SIKRI, The Hon. R. S. BACHAWAT, The Hon. V. RAMASWAMI, The Hon. J. M. SHELAT.

RELIGION

The following is a brief summary of the origins and number of adherents of the major Indian faiths.

Hinduism, the predominant religion, originated as a simple form of nature worship. It is not a well-defined creed but a way of life, a fellowship of faiths. Hinduism has inspired a vast and poetic literature of which the *Vedas* are the earliest. According to the 1961 census, Hindus form 83.51 per cent of the population.

Islam was introduced in the seventh century by Arab traders, spreading much more widely after the conquest of India by Turko-Afghans in the twelfth century. Among the religions that entered India from abroad, Islam has the largest following. Muslims are divided into two main sects, Shi'as and Sunnis. Most of the Indian Muslims are Sunnis. In 1961 the Muslim population numbered about 50 million.

Buddhism arose in India in the sixth century B.C. as a revolt against Hindu ritual. Gautama Buddha, its founder, was a prince born in the present State of Bihar; he forsook his kingdom and practised austerities. Buddhism has spread to Ceylon, Burma, Tibet and Thailand and can claim more followers in these countries than in India. The Buddhists in Ladakh owe allegiance to the Dalai Lama. Head Lama of Ladakh: KAUSHAK SAKULA, Dalgate, Srinagar, Kashmir. In 1961 there were over three million Buddhists in India.

Sikhism, too, is an offshoot of Hinduism. The movement was founded by Guru Nanak, who was born in the Punjab, in 1469. His teachings are contained in the *Adi Granth*, the holy book of the Sikhs. Sikhs are conspicuous for their distinctive symbols such as wearing their hair long, steel bracelets and always carrying a dagger. There are about 6 million Sikhs in India, the majority living in the Punjab.

Jainism numbers about 1.5 million adherents. Its origins are obscure and it is likely that it existed in India before the arrival of the Indo-Aryans in about 1,500 B.C. The Jains claim that their religion is eternal and is renewed in successive ages by Jinas (conquerors) of whom the last was Mahavira who lived just before Gautama Buddha. Among the holy places of the Jains are Mount Abu, Girnar, Satrunjaya and Pavapuri.

Zoroastrians worship fire, the symbol of purity. More than 120,000 Parsis practise the Zoroastrian religion, their ancestors having migrated from Persia to the West coast of India in the eighth century.

Christians fall into two historical groups, the Syrian Christians, who trace their descent from converts in the first centuries of the Christian era, and Christians converted in modern times by Western missionaries. There are about 12 million Christians in India of whom more than half are Roman Catholics, the others being members of the ancient Syrian and the Protestant churches.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to India: H.E. the Most Rev. MARIE-JOSEPH LEMIEUX, O.P., Chanakyapuri, Niti Marg, New Delhi 11.

The Church has 18 Archdioceses, 57 dioceses and 5 Prefectures Apostolic, 4 Exarchates. Total number of Roman Catholics, 7,670,286.

Archbishops

Agra: The Most Rev. Dr. DOMINIC ATHAIDE, O.F.M.CAP.
Bangalore: The Most Rev. Dr. D. S. LOURDUSAMY.
Bhopal: The Most Rev. Dr. EUGENE D'SOUZA, M.S.F.S.
Bombay: H.E. Cardinal VALERIAN GRACIAS.
Calcutta: The Most Rev. LAWRENCE T. PICACHY, S.J.
Changanacherry: (vacant).
Delhi: The Most Rev. Dr. ANGELO FERNANDES.
Ernakulam: H.E. JOSEPH Cardinal PARECATTIL.
Gauhati-Shillong: The Most Rev. HUBERT D'ROSARIO, S.D.B.
Goa: H.E. the Most Rev. Dom JOSÉ VIEIRA ALVERNAZ.
Hyderabad: The Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH MARK GOPU.
Madras-Mylapore: The Most Rev. ARULAPPA RAYAPPA.
Madurai: The Most Rev. Dr. JUSTIN DIRAVIAM.
Nagpur: The Most Rev. Dr. LEONARD RAYMOND.
Pondicherry and Cuddalore: The Most Rev. Dr. R. AMBROSE RAYAPPAN.
Ranchi: The Most Rev. Dr. PIUS KERKETTA, S.J.
Trivandrum: The Most Rev. GREGORIOS B. VARGHESE THANGALATHIL.
Verapoly: The Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH ATTIPETTY.

THE CHURCH OF INDIA

Until 1930 the Church of England in India was in the eyes of the law a part of the Church of England. Since 1930 the Church of India (Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon) has been wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs.

Total number of Anglican Christians: 2,690,500.

Lord Bishop of Calcutta: Most Rev. Dr. H. L. J. DE MEL, 51 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16.

Bishops

Amritsar: Rt. Rev. K. D. W. ANAND.
Andamans and Nicobars: Rt. Rev. M. D. SRINIVASAN.
Assam: Rt. Rev. ERIC NASIR.
Barrackpore: Rt. Rev. R. W. BRYAN.
Bombay: Rt. Rev. C. J. G. ROBINSON.
Calcutta: Most Rev. Dr. H. L. J. DE MEL.
Chota Nagpur: Rt. Rev. S. A. B. DILBAR HANS.
Colombo: Rt. Rev. C. H. W. DE SOYSA.
Dacca: Rt. Rev. J. D. BLAIR.
Delhi: Rt. Rev. PHILIP PARMAR.
Karachi: Rt. Rev. C. RAY.
Kurunagala: Rt. Rev. C. L. WICKREMESINGHE.
Lahore: Rt. Rev. L. H. WOOLMER.
Lucknow: Rt. Rev. J. AMRITANAND.
Nagpur: Rt. Rev. JOHN W. SADIQ.
Nasik: Rt. Rev. ARTHUR W. LUTHER.
Nandyal: (vacant).
Patna: Rt. Rev. S. K. PATRO.
Rangoon: Rt. Rev. F. AH MYA.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India was founded in 1947 by the union of the Anglicans, Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians in South India.

Officers of the Synod: Moderator Most Rev. P. SOLOMON, B.D.; Deputy Moderator Rt. Rev. Dr. LESSLIE NEWBIGIN, M.A.; Gen. Sec. S. KANAGARAJ ELIAS, M.A., L.T.; Hon. Treas. P. I. CHANDY, B.SC.

Bishops

Coimbatore: Rt. Rev. S. JOSEPH SAMUEL.
Dornakal: Most Rev. P. SOLOMON.
Jaffna: Rt. Rev. Dr. S. KULANDRAN.
Kanyakumari: Rt. Rev. I. R. H. GNANADASON.
N. Kerala: Rt. Rev. T. B. BENJAMIN.
S. Kerala: Rt. Rev. V. WILLIAM.
Krishna-Godavari: Rt. Rev. N. D. A. SAMUEL.
Madhya Kerala: Rt. Rev. Dr. M. M. JOHN.
Madras: Rt. Rev. Dr. LESSLIE NEWBIGIN.
Madurai-Ramnad: Rt. Rev. GEORGE DEVADOSS.
Medak: Rt. Rev. H. D. L. ABRAHAM.
Mysore: Rt. Rev. N. C. SARGANT.
Rayalaseema: Rt. Rev. C. S. SUNDARESAN.
Tiruchirapalli: Rt. Rev. SOLOMON DURAISAWMY.
Tirunelveli: Rt. Rev. A. G. JEBARAJ.

Bishops without Diocesan responsibility: Rt. Rev. A. B. ELLIOTT, Rt. Rev. BUNYAN JOSEPH, Rt. Rev. Dr. A. J. APPASAMY.

There is a total congregation of about 1,260,164; publ. *The South India Churchman*. Office: C.S.I. Synod Secretariat, Cathedral, Madras 6.

National Christian Council of India: Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur-1, Maharashtra; Pres. Rt. Rev. J. W. SADIQ; Vice-Pres. Rt. Rev. A. J. SHAW and Prof. F. THAKURDAS; Gen. Sec. M. A. Z. ROLSTON; publ. *National Christian Council Review*.

The National Christian Council of India represents all the major Christian churches except the Roman Catholic Church and the Syrian Orthodox Church in India. This Council was organized in 1914 and is a constituent body of the commission on World Mission and Evangelism of the World Council of Churches. It seeks to serve all Churches.

Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India Ranchi, Bihar; Pres. Rt. Rev. R. B. MANIKAM; Sec. Dr. M. BAGE.

Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar: Mar Thoma Sabha Office, Tiruvalla P.O., Kerala.

Orthodox Syrian Church of Malabar: Cheria Pally, Kottayam, Travancore; Sec. Father K. PHILIPOS.

United Church of North India and Pakistan: Church House, Mhow, M.P.; Sec. Rev. KENNETHYOHAN MASIH.

Other groups include Baptist and Methodist Churches.

THE PRESS

The Indian Press owes a large part of its development and present form to the traditions established at the time of the British raj. With the coming of independence the National Congress adopted a number of the press controls instituted by the colonial rulers. The right to freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed by Article 19 of the Constitution, which also empowers the central or state governments to impose restrictions through laws relating to libel, contempt of court or to matters liable to offend public morality or weaken the security of the state. This qualification was extended in 1951 to apply to matter likely to incite offence or to prejudice relations with other countries. Conditions for the reporting of political debate in either of the Houses of Parliament were improved by the Parliamentary Proceedings Act of 1956, which gave protection from prosecution to reports which could claim to be "substantially true".

In 1962 the Defence of India Rules were instituted, giving the government complete control of the Press in times of crisis in order to prevent the publication of matter on specified subjects prejudicial to the interests of the state. As the government supplies most of the advertisement matter, which provides the main source of press revenue, its power to withhold this might constitute a means of pressure on editors.

The growth of a thriving Press has been made difficult by cultural barriers caused by religious, caste and language differences. Consequently the English Press, with its appeal to the educated middle-class urban readership throughout the state, has retained its dominance. Though there are more papers in Hindi, the total circulation of the English Press is the greater. The main Indian language dailies also appeal to the urban reader but by paying little attention to rural affairs they fail to cater for the increasingly literate provincial population who know no English. Most Indian papers have a relatively small circulation. Provincial papers frequently play upon religious or local sympathies to ensure their circulation.

The art of reporting and probing for news is far less developed in India than in the West. Many papers, particularly the smaller ones, depend for news on government handouts and on the small number of news agencies, which results in a lack of variety in news content. Provincial papers which cannot afford agencies depend entirely on government handouts. All except the largest newspapers, which have their own correspondents, make use of agencies for foreign news.

The daily papers provide a relatively large proportion of domestic and international news particularly on politics; sports and finance receive good coverage. There is little sensationalism. Advertisements constitute on average 50 per cent of the contents of the larger papers. In contrast to the dailies the periodical press offers more articles of human interest, more coverage of local affairs and among periodicals the English sector plays a far less prominent role.

Problems confronting the Press are the shortage of newsprint, allocation of which is controlled by the government, and, in the case of the smaller papers, the lack of an adequately trained staff and suitable equipment. Frequent government attempts to help the smaller papers have met with only partial success.

According to the Press Registrar's Annual Report of 1965 there were then 514 dailies and 7,647 non-daily papers and periodicals. 72.9 per cent of the dailies had circulations of less than 10,000, and constituted 22 per cent of the total circulation; 21.5 per cent had circulations of 10,000–50,000 and constituted 38 per cent; 56 per cent had circulations of over 50,000 and constituted 40 per cent.

In 1964 there were 63 newspaper groups owning 195 newspapers with a total circulation of 5.8 million. The most powerful groups own most of the large English dailies and frequently have considerable private commercial and industrial holdings. Three of the major groups are as follows:

Times of India Group (controlled by the JAIN and DALMIA families): includes the dailies, *Times of India* the *Evening News of India* (Bombay) and the Hindi *Navbharat Times*, weeklies including the *Illustrated Weekly of India* and the Hindi *Dharmayug*, the fortnightly *Femina* and *Filmfare* and the Hindi monthly *Parag*.

Indian Express Group (controlled by the GOENKA family): the dailies, the *Indian Express*, the Marathi *Lokasatta*, the Tamil *Dinamani*, the Telugu *Andhra Prabha*, the Kannada *Kannada Prabha* and the English *Financial Express*, and the English weeklies the *Sunday Standard* and *Screen* and the Telugu *Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly*.

Hindustan Times Group (controlled by the BIRLA family): several dailies including the *Hindustan Times* (Delhi), the *Hindustan Times Evening News*, the *Hindustan Times Kanpur Supplement*, the *Leader* (Allahabad), the *Searchlight* (Patna), the Hindi *Hindustan* (Delhi) and *Bharat* (Allahabad), and the weekly *Overseas Hindustan Times*, *Eastern Economist*, the Hindi *Saptahik Hindustan* (Allahabad) and *Pradeep* (Patna).

The widest circulating and most influential newspapers are the metropolitan dailies in English, closely followed by the principal Hindi and Bengali papers. A few papers are published simultaneously from several centres, notably the *Indian Express* in six cities, and the *Times of India*, the *Statesman* and the *Navbharat Times* at two each. But English papers published from a single centre have frequently a very widespread readership and have a reasonable claim to constitute a national Press.

Among the most highly respected daily papers are the *Times of India* and the Hindi *Navbharat Times* (Bombay), the *Statesman* (Calcutta), the *Hindu* (Madras), and the *Hindustan Times* and the Hindi *Hindustan* (New Delhi).

In order of circulation the most popular dailies are: the *Indian Express*, the Tamil *Thanthi*, the *Times of India*, the Bengali *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Statesman*, the Malayalam *Malayala Manorama*, the Hindi *Navbharat Times*, the *Hindu*, the Marathi *Loksatta* and the *Hindustan Times*.

The more popular weekly periodicals range from the cultural Tamil publications *Kumadam*, *Kalki* and *Anandavikatan* to the sensationalist English *Blitz*. *Filmfare*, *Sports and Pastime* and *Women's Own Weekly* are leading magazines, each catering for a particular readership. Among the largest monthly periodicals are the *Reader's Digest* and the Hindi religious publication *Kalyan*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DELHI

Hindustan: P.B. 40, Connaught Circus; f. 1933; morning; Hindi; Editor R. L. JOSHI; circ. 84,764.

Hindustan Times: Connaught Circus; London Office: Hindustan Times House, 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1923; morning; English; Nationalist; Gen. Man. G. N. SAHI; Editor S. MULGAOKAR; circ. 113,557.

Indian Express: P.O.B. 570, Mathura Rd.; f. 1932; morning; English; published simultaneously in Delhi, Madurai (Tamilnadu), Madras (Tamilnadu), Bangalore (Mysore), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Bombay (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat); Editor-in-Chief FRANK MORAES; circ. (national) 385,986, (Delhi) 71,439.

Milap: 16B Asaf Ali Rd.; f. 1923; Urdu; Nationalist; Editor RANBIR SINGH; Man. T. R. KAPUR; Advt. Man. R. D. CHOPRA; also published from Jullundur and Hyderabad; circ. 41,850.

National Call: Sohanganj St.; f. 1958; Independent; English; Editor H. C. BANHAJI; circ. 3,000.

Navbharat Times: 7 Bahadurshah Zaffer Marg; f. 1950; published also from Bombay; Hindi; Editor A. K. JAIN; circ. (Delhi) 123,111.

Patriot: P.B. 727, Link House, Mathura Rd.; f. 1963; English; Editor E. NARAYANAN; circ. 49,596.

Pratap: Mathura Rd.; f. 1919; Urdu; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 30,905.

Statesman: Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, P.B. 4; English; Editor N. J. NANPORIA.

Times of India: 7 Bahadurshah Zaffer Marg; f. 1838; English; Resident Editor SHAM LAL; circ. (Delhi) 49,500.

Vir Arjun: Mathura Rd.; f. 1950; Hindi; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 24,403.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

Andhra Janata: Lingampally, Hyderabad-27; f. 1955; Telugu; Editor P. N. RAO.

Rehnuma-e-Deccan (formerly *Rahabar-e-Deccan*): Afzalgunj; f. 1949; morning; Urdu; Independent; Editor Md. M. HASAN; circ. 8,600.

Vijayawada

Indian Express: George Oakes Building, Besant Rd., Gandhinagar 3; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras and Madurai) 210,420.

ASSAM

Assam Tribune: Tribune Buildings, Gauhati; f. 1938; English; Editor S. C. KAKATI; circ. 20,520.

BIHAR

Patna

Aryavarta: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1940; Hindi; morning; Editor S. K. THAKUR; circ. 62,340.

Patna Indian Nation: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1930; morning; Editor BRAJ NANDAN AZAD; Sec. and Man. KALI KANT JHA; circ. 42,285.

Sangum: Lalazar Manzil, Patna-4 (Bihar); f. 1953; Urdu; morning; Editor GHULAM SARWAR; circ. 13,200.

Searchlight: Buddha Marg; f. 1918; English; morning; Editor S. C. SARKER.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Gujarat Samachar: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Kanpur; f. 1932; Gujarati; morning; Editor SHANTILAL A. SHAH; circ. 50,841.

Indian Express: "Jaldarshan", opp. Natraj Theatre, Ashram Rd.; English; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Ahmedabad) 12,834.

Sandesh: Sandesh Building, Cheekanta Road; f. 1923; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 50,300.

KERALA

Trivandrum

Kaumudi: Vanchiyoor, P.B. 130, Trivandrum 1; f. 1957; Malayalam; Editor K. P. PILLAI.

Kerala Kaumudi: P.B. 77, Pettah, Trivandrum; f. 1940; Malayalam; Editor K. SUKUMARAN; circ. 82,175.

Malayali: T.C. 31 Puthan Chanthal, P.B. 33, Trivandrum; f. 1894; Anglo-Malayalam; Independent National; Editor N. P. PILLAI.

Other Towns

Malayala Manorama: P.O.B. 26, K. K. Rd., Kottayam; f. 1888; Malayalam; morning; Chief Editor K. M. CHERIAN, M.A.; circ. 231,491.

Mathrubhumi: P.B. No. 46, Robinson Rd., Kozhikode; f. 1923; Malayalam; Editor K. P. KESAVA MENON; also published from Cochin; circ. 218,296.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

Bombay Samachar: Red House, Brelvi Sayed Abdulla Rd., Fort; f. 1819; morning and Sunday weekly; Gujarati; political and commercial; Editors MINOO DESAI (daily), SHANTIKUMAR J. BHATT (Sunday); circ. 93,168 (daily), 109,395 (weekly).

Economic Times: The Times of India Press, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1961; English; Editor D. K. RANGNEKAR; circ. 19,500.

Evening News of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1838; evening; English; Editor SHAM LAL; circ. 20,000.

The Financial Express: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1961; daily; English; Editor G. M. LAUD; circ. 10,156.

Free Press Bulletin: 21 Dalal St., Fort 1; f. 1947; English; Independent Nationalist; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 18,033.

Free Press Journal: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1930; Independent Nationalist; English; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 87,482.

Indian Express: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 5; English; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bombay) 91,295.

Jam-e-Jamshed: Ballard House, Mangalore St.; f. 1832; English and Gujarati; Chair. RUSTOM P. MARZBAN; Editor ADI MARZBAN; circ. 9,000.

Janashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1950; Gujarati; Independent Nationalist; Editor C. P. SHUKLA; circ. 25,152.

Janmabhoomi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, P.O.B. 62, 24 Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1934; Gujarati; Saurashtra Trust; Editor M. V. MEHTA; circ. 37,000.

Lokasatta: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 5; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor H. R. MAHAJANI; circ. 122,120.

Maharashtra Times: The Times of India Press, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1962; English; circ. 60,979.

Maratha: Lovegrove Rd., Worli; f. 1956; Marathi; Editor Mrs. SHIRISH V. PAI.

Navbharat Times: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1950; also published from Delhi; Hindi; Editor A. JAIN; circ. (Bombay) 50,084; (Delhi) 123,111.

Navashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1932; Marathi; Editor P. V. GADGIL; circ. 31,982.

Prajatantra: 211–219 Frere Road, Fort, 1; f. 1954; evening; Gujarati; Editor JAGDISH C. SHAH; circ. 23,457.

Times of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1838; morning; English; Editor SHAM LAL; circ. (Bombay and Ahmedabad) 158,189; circ. (Delhi) 48,721.

Nagpur

Hitavada: Wardha Rd.; f. 1911; morning; English; Editor A. D. MANI; circ. 15,002.

Maharashtra: Ogale Rd., Mahal; f. 1914; Marathi; Nationalist; Editor D. B. PANDIT; circ. 7,000.

Nagpur Times: 37 Farmland, Ramdaspeth; f. 1933; English; Editor A. G. SHEOREY; circ. 15,410 (Nagpur).

Poona

Kesari: 568 Narayan Peth 30; Marathi; Editor J. S. TILAK; circ. 41,474.

Poona Daily News: 303 Narayan Peth; f. 1956; English; Editor C. H. GANDHI.

Sakal: 595 Budhwar Peth, 2; f. 1932; daily and Sunday; Marathi; Editor-in-Chief Dr. N. B. PARULEKAR; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. V. V. JOSHI (retd.); circ. daily 100,200, Sunday 105,000.

MYSORE

Bangalore

Alkalam: 2 New Patnoolpet Kala Sipalyam High Road; f. 1924; Urdu; Editor S. G. MOHIYUDDIN; circ. 5,200.

Deccan Herald: 16 Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1948; morning; English; Editor V. B. MENON; circ. 55,150.

Indian Express: 1 Queen's Rd.; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bangalore, Madras, Madurai and Vijayawada) 210,420.

Kannada Prabha: 1 Queen's Rd.; Kannada; circ. 36,700.

Tainadu: 22 Cubbon Rd.; f. 1927; Kannada; Editor M. V. RAMAKRISHNAIAH; circ. 23,860.

PUNJAB

Tribune: Chandigarh; f. 1881; English; Editor R. M. NAIR; circ. 94,000.

RAJASTHAN

Lokvani: Sawai Man Singh Highway, Jaipur; f. 1946; Hindi; Editor SUDHAKAR SHASTRI; circ. 12,668.

TAMIL NADU

Madras

Andhra Patrika: 7 Thambu Chetty St.; f. 1914; evening; Telugu; Editor S. SAMBHU PRASAD; circ. 46,295.

Andhra Prabha: Express Estates, Mount Rd. 2; Telugu; circ. 87,900.

Daily Thanthi: 1 Rundalls Rd., Vepery; f. 1948; Tamil; Editor R. S. RATHNAM; circ. 244,369.

Hindu, The: 201A Mount Rd.; London Office: 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1878; morning; English; Independent; Managing Editor G. NARASIMHAN; Editor G. KASTURI; circ. 177,000.

Indian Express: Express Estates, Mount Rd. 2; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Madras, Madurai, Bangalore and Vijayawada) 210,420.

Mail, The: Mail Buildings, Mount Rd.; London Office: 151 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1867; evening; English; Independent; Editor V. P. V. RAJAN; circ. 40,000.

Swadesamitran: Victory House, Mount Road; London Office: 2-3 Salisbury Court, E.C.4; f. 1880; evening; Tamil; Man. Editor C. S. NARASIMHAN; circ. 43,272.

Madurai

Dinamani: 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; f. 1951; morning; Tamil; Editor A. N. SIVRARAMAN; circ. 140,440.

Indian Express: 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Madurai, Madras, Bangalore and Vijayawada) 210,420.

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra

Amar Ujala: City Station Rd., Agra 3, and 6 Maknair Rd., Bareilly; f. 1948 and 1969, respectively; Hindi; Editor D. L. AGRAWAL; circ. (Agra) 27,000, (Bareilly) 9,996.

Sainik: Kaserat Bazar; f. 1925; Hindi; Editor SANTI PRASAD PATHAK; circ. 18,196.

Allahabad

Bharat: Leader Rd.; f. 1928; Hindi; Man. Editor Dr. M. D. SHARMA; Editor S. D. SRIVASTAVA.

Leader, The: Leader Rd.; f. 1909; English; Nationalist; Editor M. CHATTERJI.

Northern India Patrika: 10 Edmonstone Road; f. 1959; English; Chief Editor TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH; Gen. Man. KALYAN DASBUPTA; Resident Editor S. K. BOSE; circ. 33,276.

Kanpur

Jagran: 2 Sarvodaya Nagar, P.O.B. 214; f. 1947; daily; Hindi; Man. Editor P. C. GUPTA; Editor NARENDRA MOHAN; circ. 30,130.

Pratap: 22/120 Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Rd.; f. 1932; Hindi; Editor SURESH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYA; circ. 10,139.

Telegraph: 48/15 Lathimohal, Kanpur; f. 1943; English; Editor A. K. PANDEY.

Lucknow

National Herald: published by Associated Journals Ltd., P.O. Box 122; f. 1938; English; Editor M. CHALAPATHI RAU; circ. 20,786.

Pioneer, The: 20A Vidhan Sabha Marg; f. 1865; English; Editor S. N. GHOSH; circ. 16,300.

Tarun Bharat: P.O.B. 207; f. 1961; Hindi; Editor YADAVA RAO; circ. 10,000.

Varanasi

Aj: Kabirchaura, P.O.B. 7; f. 1920; Hindi; Editor S. K. GUPTA; circ. 28,907.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta

Amrita Bazar Patrika: 14 Ananda Chatterji Lane; f. 1868; published at Calcutta; morning; English; Nationalist; Editor TUSHAR KANTI; circ. 112,000.

Ananda Bazar Patrika: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1878; morning; Bengali; Editor A. K. SARKAR; circ. 204,561.

Daily Calcutta Cycle Samachar: Samachar Publications, 3 Bentinck St. 1; f. 1953; five times a week and quarterly special issues; small-scale industries journal (mainly bicycle trade and industry); Editor D. P. GUPTA; Man. Editor M. K. GUPTA.

Hindusthan Standard: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1937; English; Editor SUDHANSHU KUMAR BASU; circ. 59,876.

Jugantar: 12 Ananda Chatterji Lane; Bengali; f. 1937; Editor SUKAMAL GOSH; circ. 131,004.

Sanmarg: 160c Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1948; Hindi; Nationalist; Editor P. A. MISHRA; circ. 12,881.

Statesman: Statesman House, 4 Chowringhee Square, also at Statesman House, New Delhi; London Office: Whitehall House, 41-43 Whitehall, S.W.1; f. 1875; morning; English; Independent; Editor N. J. NANPORIA; circ. 162,490.

Vishwamitra: 12 Dalhousie Square East; f. 1916; morning; Hindi; commercial; Dir B. C. AGARWAL; Editor KRISHNA CHANDRA AGRAWAL; circ. 87,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

NEW DELHI

Africa Diary: 9-M Bhagat Singh Market; f. 1961; African events, with Index; weekly; circulation in 75 countries; Editor HARI SHARAN CHABRA.

African Recorder: C-1/9 Tilak Marg, P.O.B. 595, 1; f. 1962; fortnightly reference work on African affairs; Editor M. S. R. KHEMCHAND.

Akashvani: Gurudwara Rakabganj Rd. Barracks; All India Radio programmes; Sunday; English; Editor R. S. SHARMA; circ. 6,000.

Alochana: 8 Faiz Bazaar, 6; f. 1951; quarterly; literary criticism; Hindi; circ. 2,000.

Asian Recorder: C-1/9 Tilak Marg, P.O.B. 595, 1; f. 1955; weekly reference work on Asian affairs; circ. in 70 countries; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.

Astana: 722 Jama Masjid; f. 1950; Urdu; religion and philosophy; Editor M. M. FARUQI; circ. 60,041.

Awaz: 10 Gurudwara Rakabganj Rd.; All India Radio programmes; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor R. S. SHARMA; circ. 1,300.

Caravan: Jhandewalan Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1940; fortnightly; English; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ.10,455.

Careers and Courses: 94 Baird Rd.; f. 1949; monthly; English; Editor A. C. GOYLE; circ. 45,809.

Dinaman: 7 Bahadurshah Zaffar Marg; f. 1965; Hindi news weekly; Acting Editor RAGHUVIR SAHAYA; circ. 43,600.

Diplomat's Directory, The: C-1/9 Tilak Marg; f. 1961; half-yearly journal for diplomats; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.

Eastern Economist: United Commercial Bank Building, Parliament St.; f. 1943; weekly; English; Editor V. BALASUBRAMANIAN; circ. 5,600.

Filmi Duniya: 16 Darya Ganj, Delhi 6; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; Editor NARENDRA KUMAR; circ. 51,000.

Foreign Affairs Reports: Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, Barakhamba Road 1; f. 1952; monthly; Editor S. L. POPLAI.

Income & Opportunity: 94 Baird Rd.; f. 1968; monthly; English; Editor KULDIP GOYLE; circ. 18,000.

India Quarterly: Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, Barakhamba Rd.; f. 1944; quarterly; Editor S. L. POPLAI.

Indian and Foreign Review: Shastri Bhavan; f. 1963; fortnightly; review of political, socio-economic and cultural aspects of India and India in relation to the world; Chief Editor R. P. DHAMIJA.

Indian Journal of Biochemistry: Hillside Road, New Delhi 12; f. 1964; quarterly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.

Indian Journal of Chemistry: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,400.

Indian Journal of Experimental Biology: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; quarterly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.

Indian Journal of Medical Research: Indian Council of Medical Research, Medical Enclave, P.O.B. 4508; f. 1913; monthly; English; Editor Lt.-Col. M. L. AHUJA, M.B., CH.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.

Indian Journal of Technology: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers in applied sciences and technology; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.

Indian Observer: 26F Connaught Place; f. 1958; weekly; English; Editor DURLAB SINGH; circ. 66,733.

Indian Railways: P.O.B. 467, Ministry of Railways, Govt. of India; f. 1956; English; monthly; Editor K. L. AHUJA; circ. 12,000.

Indo-Asian Culture: Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate; quarterly; published by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor SACHINDRA LAL GHOSH.

Intensive Agriculture: Ministry of Food and Agriculture; monthly; English; circ. 45,000.

Jagat: 818 Kunde Walan, Ajmere Gate; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; literary and cultural; Editor PREM CHAND VERMA; circ. 23,500.

Journal of Industry and Trade: Ministry of Commerce; f. 1952; English; monthly; Dir. of Commercial Publicity V. R. RAO; circ. 4,000.

Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research: Hillside Rd., 12; f. 1942; monthly; news, articles, conference reports, book reviews; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,600.

Krishak Samachar: A-1 Nizamuddin West; f. 1957; monthly; English, Hindi, Marathi; agriculture; Editor Dr. D. A. BHOLAY; circ. (English) 3,900, (Hindi) 3,200, (Marathi) 4,500.

Link Indian News Magazine: Link House, Mathura Road; f. 1958; Independent; weekly; Editor EDATATA NARAYANAN.

Nav Chitrapat: 92 Daryaganj; f. 1932; monthly; Hindi; Editor LAJJA RANI; circ. 14,234.

New Age: 5 Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1953; organ of the Communist Party of India; weekly; English; Editor BHUPESH GUPTA; circ. 10,754.

Organiser: Sanskrit Mandir, Jhan dewala, 55; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor K. R. MALKANI; circ. 40,000.

Panchayati Raj: Patiala House, New Delhi; monthly; English; social welfare; Editor D. RAGHAVAN; circ. 8,037.

Panchjanya: Sanskriti Mandir, Jhan dewala, 55; f. 1947; weekly; Hindi; Gen. Man. JWALA PRASAD CHATURVEDI; Chief Editor K. R. MALKANI; circ. 44,000.

Picture Parade: 5A/15 Ansari Rd., Darya Ganj; English; film monthly; Editor D. P. BERRY; circ. 10,000.

Prakashan Samachar: 8 Faiz Bazaar, 6; f. 1953; monthly; trade journal; Hindi; Editor Mrs. S. SANDHU; circ. 3,000.

Rang Bhumi: 5A/15 Ansari Road, Darya Ganj; f. 1941; Hindi; films; Editor D. P. GUPTA; circ. 25,269.

Review: Bombay Life Bldg., Connaught Circus; f. 1928; monthly; English; Editor FRANK ANTHONY; circ. 5,025.

Sainik Samachar: AFO Mess, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Rd.; f. 1909; weekly; English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Punjabi, Telugu, Marathi, Gorkhali, Malayalam editions; for the Indian Defence Forces; Principal Officers Lt.-Col. Js. GULERIA and Dr. S. S. SHASHI.

Saptahik Hindustan: N-Block, Connaught Circus; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. S. JOSHI; circ. 68,904.

Sarita: Jhandewala Estate, Rani Jhansi Road; f. 1945; fortnightly; Hindi; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 50,200.

Sarvadeshik: Ram Lila Ground; f. 1927; weekly; organ of Int. Aryan League; Assistant Editor RAGHUNATH PRASAD PATHAK.

Shama: 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd., Ajmeri Gate; f. 1939; monthly; Urdu; Editor M. YUSUF DEHLVI; circ. 120,583.

Shankar's Weekly: Odeon Top, Connaught Place; f. 1948; weekly; English; Editor K. S. PILLAI; circ. 10,995.

Sher-i-Punjab: Union Bank Bldg., Ajmalkhan Rd.; P.O.B. 2549; f. 1911; weekly news magazine; Urdu; Chief Editor Sardar JANG BAHADUR SINGH; Gen. Man. Shri S. B. SINGH; circ. over 10,000.

Social Action: Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, South Extension Part II, D-25/D; f. 1951; quarterly; Editor A. FONSECA, S.J.

Spokesman: 34 Theatre Communication Bldg., Connaught Place; f. 1951; weekly; English; Man. Editor GHANISHAM SINGH PASRICHA; circ. 10,000.

Sunday Standard: Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1936; weekly; English; published simultaneously in Delhi, Madurai (Tamilnadu), Madras (Tamilnadu), Bangalore (Mysore), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Bombay (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujerat); Editor-in-Chief FRANK MORAES; circ. (national) 422,500.

Sushama: 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd.; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor M. YUNUS DEHLVI; circ. 62,750.

Thaqafatu'l-Hind: Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, 1; f. 1949; quarterly; Arabic; published by Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor Dr. S. T. LOKHANDWALLA.

Traveller in India: P.O.B. 2011, Delhi 6; f. 1957; monthly; English; transport and communication; Editor Director of Publications Division; circ. 17,551.

Vedic Light: Ram Lila Ground, Mahrshi Dayanand Bharvan; f. 1967; monthly; journal for Vedic ideology; Editor ACHARYA VAIDYANATH SHASTRI.

Women on the March: Women's Department, Indian National Congress, 7 Jantar Mantar Road; f. 1957; women's rights and welfare; English and Hindi, monthly; Editor Mrs. MUKUL BANERJEE; circ. 2,000.

Yojana: Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan; f. 1957; fortnightly; English, Tamil, Bengali and Hindi; Chief Editor S. SANYAL; circ. 15,000.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

Islamic Culture: P.O. Box 171; f. 1927; quarterly; English; Editor Dr. M. A. MUID KHAN.

Vijayawada

Sunday Standard: George Oakes Bldg., Besant Rd., Gandhinagar 3; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras and Madurai) 235,600.

BIHAR

Patna

Balak: P.O.B. 5, Govind Mitra Rd.; f. 1926; monthly; Hindi; for children; Man. Editor M. S. SINGH; circ. 18,614.

Bihar Herald: Kadamkuan, Patna 3; f. 1874; weekly; English; Editor ARUN ROY CHOUDHURY; circ. 11,950.

Chunumunu: Naya Tola; f. 1950; monthly; Hindi; for children; Editor J. N. MISHRA; circ. 20,000.

Spark: Patna-3; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor B. LALL; circ. 7,000.

Yogi: Buddha Marg; f. 1934; weekly; Hindi; Editor B. S. VERMA; circ. 16,295.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Akhand Anand: Sastu Sahitya Mudranalaya Trust, Swami Akhandanand Road, Bhadra; f. 1947; monthly; Gujarati; mems. A.B.C. Ltd. and I. & E.N.S.; Editor T. K. THAKKAR; circ. 42,180.

Aram: Sandesh Limited Press Building, Gheekanta Road; f. 1961; monthly; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 7,549.

Chitralok: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, P.O.B. 254, f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; films; Editor SHREYANS SHAH; circ. 22,551.

Lokjivan: Navajivan Trust, P.O. Navajivan; f. 1948; fortnightly; Gujarati; Editors BALMUKUND DAVE, RAGHUNATHAJI NAIK.

Shrirang: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1955; monthly; Gujarati; Editor S. A. SHAH; circ. 4,623.

Sunday Standard: "Jaldarshan", opp. Natraj Theatre, Ashram Rd.; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Ahmedabad) 14,500.

Zagmag: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; for children; Editor SHREYANS S. SHAH; circ. 29,730.

KERALA

Trivandrum

Dakshina Bharathi: Convent Road; f. 1924; weekly; bilingual; Editor N. V. NAIR; circ. 2,000.

Kerala Sandesam: Government of Kerala; f. 1956; monthly; Malayalam; Editor V. R. NAIR; circ. 3,690.

Other Towns

Kerala Law Journal: 46 Robinson Rd., Calicut 1; f. 1956; English; weekly; Editor K. T. HARINDRA NATH ERNAKULAM.

Malayala Manorama: P.O.B. 26, Kottayam; f. 1956; weekly; Malayalam; Editor K. M. MATHEW; circ. 246,032.

Mathrubhumi Illustrated Weekly: Robinson Road, Kozhikode, Calicut; f. 1932; weekly; Malayalam, Chief Editor K. P. K. MENON; circ. 105,372.

MADHYA PRADESH

Krishak Jagat: P.O.B. 3, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh); f. 1946; weekly; Hindi; Man. Editor S. C. GANGRADE; Editor M. C. BONDRIYA; circ. 15,513.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

Aryan Path: 40 New Marine Lines, 20 BR.; London Office: 62 Queen's Gardens, W.2; f. 1930; monthly; comparative religion and philosophy, literature and social problems; English; Editor SOPHIA WADIA.

Asia Bulletin: c/o Asia Publishing House, Calicut St., Ballard Estate; f. 1954; monthly; English; publicity journal; Editor P. S. JAYASINGHE; circ. 18,000.

Beej: 62 Karwar Street; f. 1952; monthly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. M. V. KOTAK; circ. 15,200; other publ. *Jee:* cine-monthly.

Bharat Jyoti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1938; weekly; English; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 62,142.

Bhavan's Journal: Bharratiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty Rd.; f. 1954; fortnightly; English; Man. Editor J. H. DAVE; Editor S. RAMAKRISHNAN; circ. 37,180.

Blitz News Magazine: 17/17-H Cawasji Patel Street, Fort; f. 1941; weekly; English: also Hindi and Urdu editions; Editor R. K. KARANJIA; circ. 235,639.

Chitralekha: Star Printery, 62 Karwar St.; f. 1950; weekly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. M. V. KOTAK; circ. 9,904.

Commerce: Manek Mahal, 90 Veer Nariman Rd., Churchgate; f. 1910; weekly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 10,000.

Current: 15 Cawasji Patel Street; f. 1949; weekly; English; Editor D. F. KARAKA; circ. 23,128.

Dharmayug: Dadabhai Naoroji Road; London Office: 3 Albemarle Street, W.1; weekly; Hindi; Editor D. V. BHARATI; circ. 118,457.

Examiner: 35 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1850; weekly; English; religion, philosophy and general culture; Editor Rev. B. M. AGUIAR; circ. 8,500.

Hindvasi: 23 Hamam St., Fort; f. 1939; weekly; Sindhi; Editor MANSING CHUHEMAL.

Illustrated Weekly of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road; f. 1929; weekly; English; Editor KHUSHWANT S. NGH; circ. 100,160.

Imprint: Surya Mahal, Military Square Lane, 1; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor R. V. PANDIT; circ. 25,000.

India Quarterly: c/o Asia Publishing House, Calicut House, Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1953; journal of the Indian Council of World Affairs; Editor S. L. POPLAI.

Indian and Eastern Engineer: Sohrab House, 235 Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1858; monthly; English; Dir. and Editor MICK DE SOUZA; Technical Editor S. K. GHASWALA.

Indian P.E.N.: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines,, 20 BR; f. 1934; monthly; organ of Indian Centre of the International P.E.N.; Joint Editors SOPHIA WADIA and URMILA RAO.

Industrial Times: Peraj Building, Apollo Street; Editor SUBHASH J. RELE.

Janmabhoomi Pravasi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1939; weekly; Gujarati; Editors R. V. and M. V. MEHTA; circ. 61,911.

Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers: Apollo Street; f. 1930; quarterly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 40,000.

Kaiser-i-Hind: Kaiser Chambers, Town Hall Road, Fort; f. 1881; weekly; Anglo-Gujarati; National; Editor J. E. HEERJIBHEDIN; circ. 6,316.

Marg: Army-Navy Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1946; quarterly; arts; Editor Dr. MULK RAJ ANAND.

Medical Mirror: P.O.B. 16554, Bombay 18 WB; f. 1959; bi-monthly; English; Editor Dr. VISHNU KAKKAR, M.D.; circ. 20,000.

Mother India: Sumati Publications Ltd.; f. 1960; monthly; English; Editor BABURAO PATEL, M.P.; circ. 12,500.

Onlooker: Seervai Bldg., 20G Sleater Rd., 7; f. 1939; monthly; English; Editor Mrs. FIROZE N. KANGA; circ. 6,000.

Parag: Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; Editor A. P. JAIN; circ. 7,500.

People's Raj (*Lokrajya*): Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya; f. 1947; economic and social studies; fortnightly; edition in Marathi and English; circ. (all editions) 30,000.

Radio Times of India: 29 New Queen's Road; f. 1946; monthly; Editor D. D. LAKHANPAL.

Reader's Digest: Orient House, Mangalore St., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1954; monthly; English; Editorial Representative in India T. PARAMESHWAR; circ. 150,000.

Samarpan: Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty; f. 1957; fortnightly; Gujarati; circ. 5,966.

Sarika: Times of India Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1960; short story monthly; Hindi; Editor KAMLESHWAR; circ. 31,200.

Screen: Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1951; film weekly; English; Editor S. S. PILLAI; circ. 110,200.

Star and Style: Apollo St., Fort; incorporating **Trend;** film and fashion fortnightly; English; Editor Mrs. GULSHAN EWING; circ. 50,000.

Sunday Lokasatta: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba 5; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor R. N. LATE; circ. 28,996.

Sunday Standard: Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1936; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bombay) 110,700.

Teaching: Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Apollo Bunder, 1; f. 1928; quarterly; Editor MARGARET BENJAMIN.

Urvashi: Lamington Road; f. 1959; weekly; Hindi; Editor R. R. K. NAHATA; circ. 11,292.

Vyapar: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, P.O.B. 62, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1949; twice weekly; Gujarati; Gen. Man. RATILAL SHETH; Dir.-in-Charge B. K. DOSHI; circ. 23,000.

Nagpur

All India Reporter: Congress Nagar; f. 1922; monthly; English; Chief Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 29,795.

Criminal Law Journal: All India Reporter Ltd., Congress Nagar; f. 1904; monthly; Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 9,700.

Labour and Industrial Cases: Congress Nagar; f. 1968; monthly; English; Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 3,500.

Rekha: New Itwari Rd.; f. 1955; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. RANDIVE; circ. 22,766.

Poona

Swaraj: 595 Budhwar Peth; f. 1936; weekly; Marathi; Editor Dr. N. B PARULEKAR; circ. 101,000.

MYSORE

Bangalore

Gokula: 22 Cubbon Rd.; f. 1963; weekly; Kannada; Editor M. V. RAMAKRISHAIAH; circ. 20,896.

Kailasa: 22 Cubbon Rd.; f. 1963; monthly; Kannada; Editor T. C. S. BASAVARAJ; circ. 8,915.

Mysindia: 38A Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1939; weekly; English; Editor D. N. HOSALI; circ. 10,500.

Prajamata: North Anjaneya Temple Rd., Basavangudi; f. 1931; weekly; Kannada; Editor K. LAKSHMIAH; circ. 33,210.

Sunday Standard: 1 Queen's Rd.; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bangalore, Madurai, Madras and Vijayawada) 235,600.

Vijayamala: 51 Mamulpet; f. 1952; monthly; Kannada; Editor K. P. MUTHUSWAMY; circ. 8,100.

RAJASTHAN

Dharti-Ke-Lal: P.O.B. 12, Kota; f. 1953; monthly; Hindi; agricultural; Editor BABU HINDU; circ. 33,927.

Navajeevan Sandesh: Sawai Man Singh Highway, Jaipur; f. 1954; weekly; Hindi; Editor S. SHASTRI; circ. 9,480.

Rastravani: Shayam Sunder Bhargava Building, Jaipur Road, Ajmer; f. 1951; weekly; Hindi; Editor K. BARNWALL; circ. 11,132.

TAMIL NADU

Madras

Ananda Vikatan: 151 Mount Rd.; f. 1961; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. S. VASAN; circ. 184,021.

Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly: Express Estates, Mount Rd., Madras 2; f. 1959; weekly; Telugu; Editor N. VENKATASESHAIAH; circ. 111,700.

Andhra Sachitra Varapatrika: 6 and 7 Thambu Chetty St.; f. 1908; weekly; Telugu; Editor S. RADHAKRISHNA.

Antiseptic: 323/24 Thambu Chetty Street; f. 1904; monthly; English; Editor Dr. U. VASUDEVA RAU; circ. 13,975.

Bharatham: 2 R. K. Mutt Road, Mylapore; f. 1959; weekly; Tamil; Editor P. S. RAJAGOPALAN; circ. 25,031.

Chandamama: 2-3 Arcot Road, Vadapalani; f. 1947; monthly; editions in six languages; for children; Editor CHAKRAPANI; circ. 260,000.

Chandoba: 2-3 Arcot Road, Vadapalani; f. 1952; monthly; Marathi; Editor CHAKRAPANI; circ. 54,000.

Free India: 77 General Patters Road, Mount Road; f. 1939; weekly; English; Editor D. KRISHNAMURTHY; circ. 9,400.

Gangai: Kodambakkam; f. 1959; fortnightly; Tamil; Editor A. S. V. RAMAN; circ. 56,684.

Kalai: 193 Mount Rd.; f. 1958; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor A. SEENU; circ. 26,575.

Kalai Magal: P.O.B. 604, Madras 4; f. 1931; monthly; Tamil; Man. Editor K. V. JAGANNATHAN, M.A.; circ. 38,365.

Kalki: 20 Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar Road, Kilpauk; f. 1941; weekly; Tamil; Editor T. SADASIVAM; circ. 115,699.

Kumudam: 83 Purasawalkam High Road; f. 1947; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. A. P. ANNAMALAI; circ. 304,170.

Madras Law Journal: P.O.B. 604, Madras 4; f. 1891; weekly; English; Editor K. SANKARANAYNA; circ. 2,582.

Malai Mani: 50 Edward Elliots Rd.; f. 1958; weekly; Tamil; Editor P. S. ELANGO; circ. 48,000.

My Magazine of India: 11 Barracks Street, Seven Wells; f. 1929; monthly; English; Editor Miss V. SIVAGAMASUNDARI; circ. 12,000.

New Leader: 6 Armenian St.; f. 1887; weekly; English; Editor Rev. Fr. JAMES KOTTOOR; circ. 8,692.

Pesum Padam: 65/5 Arcot Road, near Power House, 24; f. 1942; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATH; circ. 67,427.

Picturpost: 54 Sir Thyagaraya Rd.; f. 1943; monthly; English; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATH; circ. 70,000.

Puthumai: 101 Purusawalkam High Road; f. 1957; monthly; Tamil; Editor K. T. KOSALRAM; circ. 34,875.

Sunday Standard: Express Estates, Mount Rd. 2; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras and Madurai) 235,600.

Sunday Times: 69 Peters Rd.; f. 1956; weekly; English; Editor S. V. S. VINOD; circ. 45,923.

Swarajya: 20 Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar Road, Kilpauk; f. 1956; English; weekly; Editor P. JOSEPH; circ. 17,840.

Tamilnad Times: 105 C. N. Krishnaswamy Road; f. 1953; fortnightly; English; Editor M. RODGERS; circ. 30,341.

Thanga Thirai: 17 Whites Road, Royapettah; f. 1960; fortnightly; Tamil; Editor A. RAMAMURTHI; circ. 28,000.

Thayaga Kural: 2-16 Mount Road; f. 1961; weekly; Tamil; Editor A. MA. SAMY; circ. 48,900.

Vani: f. 1949; fortnightly; Telugu; All India Radio journal; circ. 16,000.

Vanoli: f. 1939; fortnightly; Tamil; All India Radio journal; circ. 54,000.

Vazha Vazhi: 8 Somasundara Thevar, 2nd St.; f. 1960; weekly; Tamil; Editor K. U. KUMAR; circ. 8,744.

Other Towns

Dinamani Kadir: 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; Tamil; weekly; circ. 75,660.

Mathajothidam: 3 Arasamaram, Vellore; f. 1949; monthly; astrology; Tamil; Editor V. K. V. SUBRAMANYAM; circ. 25,961.

Sunday Standard: 137 Ramnad Rd., Madurai 9; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Madurai, Madras, Vijayawada and Bangalore) 235,600.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad

Jasoosi Duniya: 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1953; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. 31,500.

Jasoosi Duniya: 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1952; monthly; Urdu; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. 20,000.

Goenda Jagat: 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1967; monthly; Bengali; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. 3,000.

Kahani: 5 Sardar Patel Marg; f. 1954; monthly; Hindi; Editor SRIPAT RAI; circ. 39,380.

Manmohan: Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1949; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. V. A. MITRA; circ. 17,750.

Manohar Kahaniyan: Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1940; monthly; Hindi; Editor R. P. SINGH and A. MITRA.

Manorma: Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1924; monthly; Hindi; Editor H. D. CHATURVEDI; circ. 17,885.

Maya: 166 Muthiganj; f. 1929; monthly; Hindi; Editors R. P. SINGH and A. MITRA; circ. 35,306.

Saraswati: 36 Pannalal Road; f. 1900; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. N. CHATURVEDI.

Kanpur

The Citizen: P.O.B. 188, Bhargova Estate; f. 1940; weekly; English; Editor S. P. MEHRA; circ. 3,780.

Civic Affairs: P.O.B. 188, Bhargova Estate; f. 1953; monthly journal of city government in India; English; *Editor S. P. MEHRA; circ. 2,605.*

Vyapar Sandesh: 26/104 Birhana Rd.; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; gives latest market reports and rates of various commodities; Editor HARISHANKAR SHARMA; circ. 17,100.

Lucknow

Gyan Bharati: Aminabad Park; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. RAMESHWARAM; circ. 15,263.

Janmat: Bhopal House, Lall Bagh, P.O.B. 123; f. 1954; Sunday; Bengali; Editor NARENDRA PANDE; circ. 6,000.

Jan Yug: 22 Kaiserbagh; f. 1942; weekly; Hindi; Editor RAMESH SINHA; circ. 12,098.

People (The): 10 Bhopal House, Lall Bagh; f. 1959; weekly; English; Editor N. L. GAUTAM; circ. 7,001.

Rashtradharm: P.O.B. 207, Dr. Raghubir Nagar; f. 1964; monthly; Hindi; Editor VACHNESH TRIPATHI; circ. 12,000.

Other Towns

Current Events: 15 Rajpur Rd., Dehra Dun; f. 1955; monthly review of national and international affairs; English; Editor DEV DUTT; circ. about 10,000.

Dhanwantari: P.O. Bijai Garh, Distt., Aligarh; f. 1924; monthly; Hindi; Editor V. D. S. GARG; circ. 16,350.

Indian Forester: F.R.I. and Colleges, P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun; monthly; English; a journal of forestry, agriculture, Shikar, and travel; Editor I. M. QURESHI.

Jeevan Shiksha: Sarvodaya Sahitya Prakashan, Chowk, Varanasi; f. 1957; monthly; Hindi; Editor TARUN BHAI; circ. 11,550.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta

Akashi: Eden Gardens; f. 1958; fortnightly; Assamese; radio journal; Editor Dr. A. B. GANGULY; circ. 600.

Asian Books Newsletter: 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; record of books in English published in Asia; monthly; Editor K. K. ROY.

Assam Review and Tea News: 20 Waterloo St.; f. 1928; monthly; tea plantation industry; Editor J. N. BANERJEE.

Basumati: 166 Bepin Behari Ganguly Street; f. 1921; monthly; Bengali; independent Nationalist; Editor PRANTOSH GHATTAK; circ. 20,000.

Betar Jagat: Eden Gardens; f. 1929; fortnightly; Bengali; radio journal; Editor Dr. A. B. GANGULY; circ. 51,000.

Bulletin of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; monthly; Editor D. K. GHOSH; circ. 60,000.

Calcutta Medical Journal: Calcutta Medical Club, 91-B Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1906; Editor Dr. K. K. SEN GUPTA.

Capital: 5 Mission Row; f. 1888; weekly; English; leading financial weekly in India; Editor Dr. B. B. GHOSH; circ. 2,653.

Chitra Bharati: 3 Bysak Dighi Lane; f. 1955; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 45,000.

Desh: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1933; weekly; Bengali; Editor A. K. SARKAR; circ. 66,243.

Fashion: 3 Bysak Dighi Lane, 7; f. 1961; monthly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 20,000.

Finance and Commerce: 4 Synagogue St., 1; monthly; company law, taxation, accountancy, economics, finance and allied matters; Editorial Board M. C. BHANDARI, S. BHATTACHARYA, S. N. MISHRA; Exec. Editor R. N. BHADURI.

Herald: 10 Government Place East, P.O. Box 445; f. 1931; weekly; English; Editor H. ROZARIO, S.J.; circ. 16,000.

Indian Medical Gazette: 17a Madan Dutt Lane; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor L. K. PANDEYA; circ. 22,367.

Indian Medical Review: 48B Sankaritola Street; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor Dr. S. GHOSH; circ. 12,000.

Indian Minerals: Geological Survey of India; 29 Jawaharlal Nehru Rd., 16; f. 1947; Editors G. C. CHATERJI, P. V. RAO, A. BHATTACHARYA; circ. 1,250.

Indian Railway Gazette: 13 Ezra Mansions, P.O.B. 2361, 1; f. 1903; monthly; English; circulates in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malayasia, U.K., U.S.A. Japan and other countries; Editor R. K. ABROL; circ. 7,618.

Indian Trade Journal: Ministry of Commerce and Industry; weekly; English; circ. 4,487.

Industry: 22 R. G. Kar Rd.; monthly; English; Editor K. N. BANERJEE; circ. 2,100.

Journal of the Indian Medical Association: 23 Samavaya Mansions, Corporation Place; f. 1930; twice monthly; English; Editor Dr. N. BANERJEE; circ. 32,000.

Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; monthly; English; Editor Col. B. T. NAGRANI; published in 8 parts, circ. of each part 15,000.

Modern Review: 77/2/1 Dharmtalla St.; f. 1907; monthly; English; independent; illustrated; socio-political; Editor ASHOKEE CHATTERJEE.

Mohammadi: 49 Gardener Lane; f. 1904; weekly; Bengali; leading organ of the Muslims; Independent; Editor Md. GHOUSUL ANAM KHAN.

Monthly Review: 5 Mission Row; f. 1936; monthly; English; Editor W. A. STUFF; circ. 4,000.

Naba Kallol: 11 Jhamapooker Lane; f. 1960; monthly; Bengali; Editor S. C. MAZUMDAR; circ. 45,000.

Neetee: 4 Sukhlal Johari Lane; f. 1955; weekly; English; Editor M. P. CHOUDHURY; circ. 25,000.

Planters Journal and Agriculturalist, The: 13 Ezra Mansions, P.O.B. 2361, 1; f. 1924; monthly; English; circulates in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, U.K., U.S.A., Japan and other countries; Editor L. K. PADMANABHAN; circ. 8,557.

Radical Humanist: 15 Bankim Chatterji St.; f. 1937; weekly; English; Editor R. L. NIGAM; circ. 2,847.

Sachitra Bharat: 86 Dharmtalla St.; f. 1936; weekly; Bengali; Editor U. N. S. GUPTA.

Screen: 5 Sukhlal Johari Lane, 7; f. 1960; weekly; Hindi *and Bengali; Editor M. P. PODDAR;* circ. 50,000.

Soviet Desh: 1/1 Wood St., 16; f. 1960; fortnightly; Bengali, Oriya and Assamese; Editor G. L. KOLOKOLOV; circ. 66,000 (Bengali), 10,500 (Oriya), 12,500 (Assamese).

Statesman: Chowringhee Square; f. 1875; overseas weekly; English; Editor N. J. NANPORIA.

Suktara: 11 Jhamapooker Lane, 9; f. 1948; monthly; juvenile; Bengali; Editor M. MAJUMDAR; circ. 70,000.

Sunday Statesman: Chowringhee Square; weekly; Editor N. J. NANPORIA.

Vishal-Bharat: 122 Upper Circular Rd.; f. 1928; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. R. SHARMA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Press Trust of India: 357 Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay; obtains world news from Reuters, Agence France Presse and United Press International, as well as from its own foreign correspondents; Gen. Man. K. S. RAMACHANDRAN.

Nafen (Near and Far East News Ltd.): 70 Forbes Street, Bombay, 1; British-owned; distributes news in English and Indian languages.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.N.S.A.: D-31, South Extension Part 2, New Delhi 16; Chief Rep. Dr. LAMBERTO A. REM PICCI.

A.P.: 19 Narendra Place, Parliament St., New Delhi; Chief MYRON BELKIND.

Ceskoslovenská Tiskova Kancelár: 115A Jor Bagh. New Delhi.

Middle East News: 1B-120 Laipatnager, New Delhi; Correspondent K. G. GANABATHY.

Reuters Ltd.: 27-A Prithviraj Rd., New Delhi 11.

D.P.A., Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, and Tass also maintain offices in India.

PRESS COUNCIL

Press Council of India: 10 Janpath, New Delhi 11; f. 1966; a statutory body formed to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers in India, the Council represents the newspaper profession, Parliament, science, law and letters, and has power to examine journalists under oath, and may censure objectionable material, even if no law has been infringed; Chair. N. RAJAGOPALA AYYANGAR; Sec. B. MUKHOPADHYAY; 25 mems., excluding chairman.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All-India Newspaper Editors Conference: Pres. A. D. MANI (*Hitavada*, Nagpur).

Commonwealth Press Union (Indian Section): c/o *Hindustan Times*, Delhi.

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: I.E.N.S. Bldgs., Rafi Marg, New Delhi; f. 1939; 232 mems.; Pres. M. YUNUS DEHLVI; Sec. R. D. SETH.

Indian Federation of Working Journalists: New Delhi; f. 1950; Pres. CHATURVEDI.

Indian Journalists Association: 1249-B Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12; f. 1922; Pres. ADHIRCHANDRA BANJEE.

Indian Languages Newspapers Association: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1941; 220 mems.; Pres. A. R. BHAT; publ. *Language Press Bulletin* (non-political monthly); circ. 450.

Press Club of India: New Delhi; f. 1958; Pres. DURGA DAS (INFA); Gen. Sec. A. E. CHARLTON (Statesman).

Press Institute of India: Sapru House Annexe, Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1963; publ. *Vidura* (quarterly) and special surveys.

Southern India Journalists' Federation: 15 Ritchie Street, Mount Road, Madras; f. 1950; 326 mems.; Pres. S. A. SUBBIAH; Sec. T. VADIVELU; publ. *The South Indian Journalist;* circ. 500.

PUBLISHERS

BOMBAY

Allied Publishers Private Ltd.: 15 Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. N. SACHADEV.

Asia Publishing House: Calicut St., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1942; humanities, social sciences, science and general; English and Indian languages. Branches: Bangalore, Calcutta, Chandigarh, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Madras, Patna; London Office: 447 Strand, W.C.2; New York Office: 118 East 59th St., N.Y. 10022.

Blackie and Son (India) Ltd.: 103–5 Fort St., 1; brs. at 285/J Bepin Behari Ganguly St., Calcutta 12, 2–18 Mount Rd., Madras 2; and 1–18B Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi 1.

K. and J. Cooper: Swadeshi Mills Estate, Girgaum, 4; f. 1900; educational; Chief Exec. S. N. RAJAN.

George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd.: c/o Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Apollo Bunder; educational.

Hind Kitabs Ltd.: 32–34, Veer Nariman Road, 1.

Jaico Publishing House: 125 Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1947; classics, also scientific and technical from East and West.

Kitab Mahal Publishers (Wholesale Division) Private Ltd.: Zero Rd. 56-A, Allahabad; high-class Hindi general and educational; Propr. S. M. AGARWAL.

Oxford University Press: Oxford House, Apollo Bunder; brs. at Calcutta and Madras; Gen. Manager R. E. HAWKINS.

Popular Book Depot, The: Abid House, Dr. Bhadkamkar Rd., 7 W.B.; f. 1924; Partners G. R., S. G. and R. G. BHATKAL.

Popular Prakashan: 35C Tardeo Road, 34; f. 1962; Partners G. R., S. G., and R. G. BHATKAL.

Prakashan Mandir: Dadysheth Agyary Lane 42; Propr. OMKAR KUMAR; importers and educational publishers.

Taraporevala, D. B., Sons and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 210 Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Fort; f. 1864; general; Dir. M. J. TARAPOREVALA; Chief Executive R. J. TARAPOREVALA; publ. *Book Bulletin* (monthly); circ. 6,500.

N. M. Tripathi (Private) Ltd.: 164 Princess St., 2; f. 1888; Chair. P. J. PANDYA; publishers and booksellers, specializing in law and rare books; Dir. and Gen. Man. A. S. PANDYA.

CALCUTTA

All-India Publishing Co. Ltd.: 30 Bidhan Sarani, 6; f. 1920; Managing Dir. K. G. DAS, B.L.

Assam Review Publishing Co.: 29 Waterloo Street, 1; general; Manager J. N. BANNERJEE.

J. Banerjee and Co.: 29 Joy Mitter Street, 5; f. 1891; statisticians and market reporters; Propr. B. CHATTERJEE; Manager B. S. BANERJEE.

Book Co. Ltd., The: 53 Harrison Rd., 9; f. 1919; economics, politics, scientific, oriental, general and rare books; Dir. G. N. MITRA.

Books Concern, The: 22 R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, 4; Propr. R. M. BANERJEE; Manager U. N. BOSE.

Britannia Publishers: 201 Harrison Road, 7; rare British, American and Continental publications.

British India Publishing Co.: Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, 1; Manager A. BRIMS; Asst. Manager S. J. HONEYWELL.

Chuckerverty, Chatterjee and Co. Ltd.: 15 College Square, 12; Dir. BINODELAL CHAKRAVARTI.

David Maximillian and Co.: 12B Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, 1; Propr. C. C. DAVID.

Eastern Law House (Private) Ltd.: 54 Ganesh Chunder Ave. 13, P.O.B. 7810-12; f. 1918; legal, commercial and general; Dirs. D. K. DE, B. C. DE, A. K. DE, A. DE.

Essco (Private) Ltd.: 25 Ganesh Chunder Avenue, 13; f. 1940; general; Dirs. G. KIDD, S. H. ELLIOTT, B. SEE.

Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay: 6/1A Dhiren Dhar Sarand, 12; f. 1950; Man. Dir. K. L. MUKHOPADHYAY.

Gurudas Chatterjee and Sons: Bidhan Sarani 203, 6; Editor B. P. N. MUKHERJEE; general.

Ideal Publishers: 28/14 Station Road, 31; Propr. Mrs. P. DAS; Manager U. DAS.

Intertrade Publications (India) Private Ltd.: 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; f. 1954; publ. Nepal *Trade Directory*, technical and general books; Man. Dir. K. K. ROY.

Khadi Pradisthan: 15 College Square, 12; Manager A. C. DAS GUPTA; Sec. H. P. DEVI.

Macmillan and Co. Ltd.: 294 Bow Bazar St., 12; Head Office: Little Essex St., London, W.C.2; Man. U. N. BANERJEE; Asst. Man. A. K. ROY.

Market Reports Publishing Co.: 9 Royal Exchange Place, 1; general; Propr. R. D. KHEDIA.

A. Mukherjee & Co. (P) Ltd.: 2 Bankim Chatterjee St., 12; f. 1940; educational and general; Man. Dir. AMIYA RANJAN MUKHERJEE.

New Era Publishing Co.: 31 Gauri Bari Lane, 4; f. 1944; Propr. Dr. P. N. MITRA, M.A., B.L., D.S.C (U.S.A.); Man. S. K. MITRA.

W. Newman and Co. Ltd.: 3 Old Court House St., 1; f. 1854; general; Man. Dir. A. P. BHARGAVA.

Orient Longmans Ltd.: 17 Chittarangan Avenue, 13; Dir. and Sec. N. P. SUBRAMANIAN.

Oriental Publishing Co.: 110 Arpuli Lane, 12; f. 1910; Propr. D. N. BOSE; Man. D. P. BOSE.

Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.: Park Hotel Bldg., 17 Park St., 16; Branch Office: Oxford Bldg., N-88 Connaught Circus, New Delhi 1; science and technology; Mans. GULAB PRIMLANI, MOHAN PRIMLANI.

Oxford Book and Stationery Co.: 17 Park St., 16; f. 1922; Man. G. M. PRIMLANI.

Ray, Chaudhury and Co.: 119 Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd., 25; Man. A. C. R. CHAUDHURY.

Renaissance Publishers Private Ltd.: 15 Bankim Chatterjee St., 12; philosophy; founder M. N. ROY.

M. C. Sarkar and Sons (Private) Ltd.: 14 Bankim Chatterjee St., 12; general.

Taylor Bros.: 2 Royd Lane, 16; publishers of *Indies' Industrial Directory*; maps; Man. A. G. BALTHAZAR.

Thacker's Press and Directories Ltd.: 6 Bentinck St., 1; London Agents: Keith & Slater Ltd., 24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1; *Indian Directory* and *World Trade*.

DELHI

Atma Ram and Sons: Kashmere Gate, 6.

S. Chand and Co.: Ram Nagar, New Delhi 55; f. 1917; educational books in Hindi and English; brs. in Jullundur, Lucknow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Patna.

City Booksellers: Sohanganj St.; f. 1939; general; Propr. H. CHANDRA.

Eurasia Publishing House (Private) Ltd.: Ram Nagar, New Delhi 55; educational books in English and Hindi; Dirs. S. L. GUPTA, RAJ KUMAR SETH, R. K. GUPTA.

Hind Pocket Books Private Ltd.: G. T. Rd., Shahdara, Delhi, 32; f. 1958; paperbacks in English, Hindi and Urdu; Managing Dir. DINA NATH MALHOTRA; Sec. VISHWA NATH.

Indian University Publishers Ltd.: Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1950; technical and general in English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi; Man. C. B. MENDN.

Khosla Publishing Co.: 3 Faiz Bazar Rd., Daryaganj, P.O.B. 1389, Delhi 6; f. 1901; directories; Partners K. R. and K. R. KHOSLA.

Neel Kawal Prakashau: Raj Bhawan, 4/C Daryaganj; educational; Propr. S. K. AGGARWAL.

New Book Society of India: 6A, 53 W.E.A. Pusa Rd.

People's Publishing House Ltd.: Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1943; Gen. Man. N. PISHARODI.

Publications Division, The: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Patiala House, New Delhi; art, literature, planning and development, general publications.

Rajkamal Prakashan (Private) Ltd.: 8 Faiz Bazar, 6; f. 1946; Hindi; literary books, quarterly journal of literary criticism, monthly trade journal.

Rajpal and Sons: Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1891; literary criticism, social and general, humanities, text books, juvenile literature; Hindi and English; Partners DINA NATH MOLHOTRA, VISHWA NATH, Smt. SARASWATI DEVI.

Ranjit Printers and Publishers: 4872 Chandni Chowk, 6; f. 1949; historical, economical, political and general in Hindi and English; Managing Dirs. M. C. GUPTA and R. M. SHAHANI.

Roshan Book Depot: Nai Sarak; educational; Propr. G. DASS AGGARWAL.

Sahgal, N. D., and Sons: Dariba Kalan; f. 1917; politics, history, general knowledge, sport, fiction and children's books, in Hindi; Manager G. SAHGAL.

Shiksha Bharati: Madarsa Road, Kashmirigate, 6; f. 1955; textbooks, popular science books and children's books in Hindi and English; General Man. SMT. VEENA MALHOTRA.

Technical and Commercial Book Co.: 75 Gokhale Market, Tis Hazari; f. 1913; Propr. B. R. MALHOTRA, B.A.; Man. D. N. MEHRA.

Yadav Prakahsan: Ajmeri Dwar; anatomy books, and charts in Hindi and English; Proprs. Y. N. and S. MITAL.

MADRAS

Higginbothams (Private) Ltd.: 165 Mount Rd., 2; branches at Bangalore, Ootacamund and Trivandrum.

B. G. Paul and Co.: 4 Francis Joseph St.; f. 1923; general, educational and oriental; Man. K. NILAKANTAN.

Ranga Raju and Bros: Jagannadha Baugh, Saidapet; general; Propr. J. R. RANGA RAJU; Mans. J. P. RAJU, J. K. RAJU.

Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.: 2–16 Mount Rd.; f. 1879; educational; Propr. G. VENKATACHARI.

Thompson and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 33 Broadway, 1; general.

OTHER TOWNS

Balkrishna Book Co.: Hazratganj, Lucknow; f. 1944; general, scientific and oriental; Propr. BALKRISHNA.

Banaras Book Corpn.: University Rd., Banaras; educational; Dir. L. N. AGARWAL; Man. R. K. AGARWAL.

Bhargava Book Co.: Jabalpur; f. 1891; general; Propr. D. N. BHARGAVA; Man. S. N. BAKSHI.

Catholic Press: Ranchi (Bihar); f. 1930; Dir. Rev. A. DELBEKE, S.J.

Central Book Depot: 44 Johnston-gunj, Allahabad; Man. B. K. CHATTERJI.

Chand Book Depot: 42 Edmonstone Rd., Allahabad; Propr. N. G. SAIGAL; Man. A. K. SAIGAL.

P. C. Dwadash Shreni and Co. Ltd.: Barasani Bazaar, Aligarh; f. 1895; Dirs. H. C. DWADASH SHRENI, T. C. DWADASH SHRENI.

Garga Bros.: Bank Rd. 5, Allahabad; f. 1949; educational; Partners T. N. GARGA, P. N. GARGA and R. N. GARGA.

Hindi Sahitya Sadan: Jahanabad P.O., Gaya; general; Proprs. R. PATHAK, K. N. SINHA; Manager N. K, PATHAK, M.I.S.A.

Hindusthan Publishing House: Shanti Bhawan, Nayagaon, Lucknow; Propr. A. KUMVR; Man. M. KUMAR.

Kitabistan: 17A Kamala Nehru Rd., Allahabad.

Law Book Co.: Sardar Patel Marg, P.O.B. 4, Allahabad 1; f. 1929; legal books; Partners J. N. BAGGA, L. R. BAGGA and SETH BALMUKAND.

Maheshanand and Sons: Bhaskar Bhavan, Ashoknagar, Lucknow; Man. SHIV PRASAD NAUTIYAL.

Narain Publishing House: Ajitmal, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh; f. 1941; publishers of illustrated *Hindi Who's Who*, directories and general; Propr. Mrs. LILA AGRAWAL.

Navajivan Publishing House: P.O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad, 14; f. 1919; Gandhian literature; Chair. MORARJI DESAI; Sec. JITENDRA DESAI.

Rabindra Book Depot: Hospital Rd., Agra; educational; Propr. S. S. LALL BUDHIRAJA; Man. R. K. BUDHIRAJA.

Ram Prasad and Sons: Hospital Rd., Agra 3; f. 1905; agricultural, arts, commerce, education, general, science, technical, economics, mathematics, sociology; Dirs. H. N., R. N., B. N. and Y. N. AGARWAL; Mans. S. N. AGARWAL and R. S. TANDON.

S. J. Singh and Co.: 51–52 Gwynne Rd., Lucknow; nature cure, health, general; Man. S. J. SINGH.

Standard Book Depot: Chowk, Kanpur; official agents for Govt. of U.P.; Propr. G. P. GARG; Man. B. N. AGARWAL.

University Book Agency: 15B Elgin Rd., Allahabad; law; Partners S. D. KHANNA, L. KHANNA, N. KHANNA, K. KHANNA.

Upper India Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.: Aminabad, Lucknow; f. 1921; publishers of books in English and Hindi special subjects—Indian philosophy, history religion, art and science; Man. Dir. S. BHARGAVA.

Uttarakhand Press: Bhaskar Bhavan Ashoknagar, Lucknow.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

All India Radio (AIR): Akashwani Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi 1; broadcasting in India is controlled by the Ministry of Information. The Service is financed from grants voted by Parliament annually; Dir.-Gen. Dr. V. K. NARAYANA MENON.

A comprehensive development plan has been evolved and there are now seventy-three broadcasting stations in the whole of India. There are at present regional stations operating from the following centres:

North: Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Indore, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Ranchi, Varanasi, Bikaner, Kanpur, Raipur, Gwalior.

West: Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Rajkot, Panjim, Sangli.

South: Madras, Tiruchi, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Trichur, Dhawar, Bangalore, Tirunelveli, Calicut, Vishakhapathum, Cuddapah, Bhadrawathi.

East: Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kohima, Sambalpur, Siliguri, Port Blair, Imphal, Jeypore.

Radio Kashmir broadcasts from Srinagar and Jammu.

Broadcasting is particularly important in India owing to the difficulty of reaching the vast masses of the people by any medium other than the spoken word. Since radio sets are costly and expensive to maintain, listening is arranged by means of community sets installed for public use in a large number of villages.

AIR network is equipped with a total of 149 transmitters (medium and shortwave) and covers all the important linguistic areas in the country. Programmes are broadcast in 77 dialects including 29 tribal languages. The Home Services broadcast in 18 principal languages.

The News Services Division, centralized in New Delhi, is one of the largest news organizations in the world. The Service transmits 76 daily news bulletins in 28 Indian and foreign languages. The External Services transmit 39 news bulletins daily in 18 languages.

In 1969 there were 9,300,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Akashvani Doordarshan (*All India Radio-Television*): Television Centre, Akashwani Bhawan, Parliament St., New Delhi 1; f. 1959; Dir. ROMESH CHANDER; programmes: 25½ hours weekly (15½ hours general service, 10 hours school service).

In 1969 there were approximately 10,000 receiving sets; 625 lines system on Channel 4. Many sets are available for community viewing in schools, social education centres, and villages.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; Rs.=rupees)

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Reserve Bank of India: Mint Road, Bombay 1; f. 1935; nationalized January 1949; has the sole right to issue notes in India; cap. Rs. 50m. (1969); Gov. L. K. JHA; Deputy Govs. B. N. ADARKAR, J. J. ANJARIA, P. N. DAMRY, R. K. HAZARI.

State Bank of India: Apollo St., Fort, Bombay 1; London Office: 14-18 Gresham St., E.C.2; inc. in India by the State Bank of India Act, 1955; cap. Rs. 56.3m., dep. Rs. 12,274.7m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Man. Dirs. R. N. CHETTUR, N. RAMANAND RAO.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

India's 14 major commercial banks, listed below, are due to be nationalized by a special ordinance issued in July 1969. The special identity of each of the 14 banks will be preserved in a new corporate body. Each corporation is to be managed by a person appointed by the government and designated as the *custodian* (in each case, the Chairman of the bank). However, in February 1970 the Supreme Court declared the law nationalizing the banks to be unconstitutional; the outcome of this situation remained unclear in the spring of 1970.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.: 14 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1865; cap. p.u. Rs. 10.5m., dep. Rs. 1,023.4m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. K. M. NANJAPPA; Gen. Man. W. SMITH; Custodian K. M. NANJAPPA.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda; London Office: 31–32 King's St., E.C.2; Custodian M. G. PARIKH.

Bank of India: 70/80 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay 1; London Office: Kent House, 11-16 Telegraph St., E.C.2; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs. 40.5m., dep. Rs. 3,950m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. T. D. KANSARA.

Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.: 1177 Budhwar Peth, P.O.B. 514, Poona City; f. 1935; cap. Rs. 15m., dep. Rs. 730m. (Dec. 1968); Custodian C. V. JOAG.

Canara Bank Ltd.: Head Office, Bangalore; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs. 15m., dep. 1,464m. (Dec. 1968); Custodian K. P. J. PRABHU.

Central Bank of India Ltd.: Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay 1; London office: 42–45 New Broad St., E.C.2; f. 1911; cap. p.u. Rs. 47.4m., dep. Rs. 395.3m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. V. C. PATEL; Gen. Man. P. C. MEVAWALLA.

Dena Bank Ltd.: Devkaran Nanjee Bldgs., 17 Horniman Circle, Bombay 1; f. 1938 as Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd.; name changed 1966; cap. p.u. Rs. 12.5m., dep. Rs. 1,210m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Man. Dir. PRAVINCHANDRA V. GANDHI; Gen. Man. H. K. SWALI.

Indian Bank Ltd.: Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Madras 1; f. 1907; cap. p.u. Rs. 8.8m., dep. Rs. 750m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. G. LAKSHMINARAYANAN; Sec. L. BALACHANDRAN.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: 151 Mount Rd., Madras 2; f. 1937; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 932.2m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. R. N. CHETTUR; Gen. Man. A. M. KADHIRESAN.

Punjab National Bank Ltd.: 5 Parliament St., New Delhi; f. 1895; cap. p.u. Rs. 20m., dep. Rs. 3,139.2m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. S. C. TRIKHA; Gen. Man. Shri S. R. MOHINDROO.

Syndicate Bank Ltd.: Manipal, South Kanara, Mysore; f. 1925 as *Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd.*, name changed 1964; cap. Rs. 11.4m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. T. A. PAI.

Union Bank of India: 66–80 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1919; 270 brs.; cap. Rs. 20m., dep. Rs. 1,152m. (Dec. 1968); Custodian F. K. F. NARIMAN.

United Bank of India Ltd.: 4 Clive Ghat St., Calcutta 1; f. 1950; cap. p.u. Rs. 26.9m., dep. Rs. 1,439m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. B. K. DATTA; Gen. Man. M. SEN SARMA.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: 10 Brabourne Rd., Calcutta 1; London Office: 12 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4; f. 1943; cap. p.u. Rs. 28.0m., dep. Rs. 2,151m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. R. B. SHAH.

OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

Andhra Bank Ltd.: 11/526 Cantonment Rd., Machilipatnam; f. 1923; Chair. M. K. S. DUTT; Gen. Man. Sri T. R. BHAGAVAT.

Bank of Cochin Ltd.: Broadway, Ernakulam; f. 1928; cap. p.u. Rs. 475 672.5, dep. Rs. 11.8m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. PARAMBI LONAPPEN, B.A., B.L.; Man. K. M. THARIYAN, B.COM, A.C.A.

Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 10 Clive Row, Calcutta; cap. p.u. Rs. 5m.; Chair. SETH MOHANLAL JALAN.

Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., The: 1 Pampamahakavi Rd., P.B. 654, Chamarajpet, Bangalore 18; f. 1915; cap. Rs. 18.6m.; dep. Rs. 17.1m.; Pres. A. B. PATEL, B.A., LL.B.; Man. Dir. A. KRISHNAMURTHY, M.A., G.A.H.B.; Sec. H. K. CHINDIAH, B.A., LL.B.

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur: Jaipur, Rajasthan; f. 1944; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 8m., dep. Rs. 605.8m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. SATYA DEV.

State Bank of Hyderabad: Gunfoundry, Hyderabad; f. 1941; re-constituted 1959 as subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 5m., dep. Rs. 584.9m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. R. K. TALWAR; Gen. Man. P. SEETHAPATHI RAO.

State Bank of Indore: Bombay Agra Rd., Indore; f. 1920; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. V. N. NADKARNI.

State Bank of Mysore: Avenue Rd., Bangalore; f. 1913; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. S. BALAKRISHNAN.

State Bank of Patiala: The Mall, Patiala; f. 1917; in 1960 re-formed as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 3.5m., dep. Rs. 381.3m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. K. SUBRAMANIAN.

State Bank of Saurashtra: P.O.B. 51, Bhavnagar; f. 1950; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; Chair. Shri V. T. DEHEJIA, I.C.S.; Gen. Man. R. P. GOYAL.

State Bank of Travancore: P.O.B. 34, "Ana Cutcherry", Trivandrum 1 (Kerala); f. 1945; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 403.9m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. S. K. NATHAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; Bombay; Man. C. J. W. PARELS; also in Calcutta.

American Express Co. Inc.: 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Oriental Building, 364 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay; also in Delhi and Calcutta; f. 1919.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; offices in India: Bombay, Calcutta; representative in New Delhi.

British Bank of the Middle East: 7 King William St., London, E.C.4; 314 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort, Bombay 1.

The Chartered Bank: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Indian branches: Amritsar, Bombay (5 offices), Calcutta (6 offices), Calicut, Cochin, Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, New Delhi, Vasco da Gama.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Avenue, New York 10022, N.Y.; Bombay Office: 293 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road; Calcutta Office: 9 Brabourne Road.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; Bombay, Calcutta.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Visakhapatnam.

Mitsui Bank Ltd.: 12 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Bombay.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Cochin, Darjeeling, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Simla, etc.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Indian Banks' Association: Stadium House, 81-83 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 20; founded to promote the interests of Indian Banks; 60 mems.; Chair. R. B. SHAH; Sec. S. G. SHAH.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Refinance Corporation: Post Box No. 6552, Bombay 1; f. 1963 to provide medium-term or long-term finance to the various special schemes of agricultural development which cannot be satisfactorily financed by existing credit agencies; auth. cap. Rs. 250m.

Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI): P.O.B. 1241, Reserve Bank Bldg., Bombay 1; f. 1964; wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank to co-ordinate and supplement other financial organizations and to finance industrial development; auth. cap. Rs. 500m.; Chair. L. K. JHA; Vice-Chair. B. N. ADARKAR; Board of Dirs. (*see* Reserve Bank of India).

Industrial Finance Corporation of India: Burmah-Shell House (Annexe 11), Connaught Circus, New Delhi 1; f. 1948 under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act to provide medium- and long-term finance to public limited companies and co-operative societies registered in India and engaged in industry, to guarantee loans to such organizations, and underwrite the issue of stock; cap. p.u. Rs. 83m., by the Industrial Development Bank of India, scheduled banks and other financial institutions (co-operative banks, insurance concerns, investment trusts, etc.); Chair. N. D. NANGIA; Gen. Man. C. D. KHANNA.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.: 163 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 20 BR; f. 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector by providing finance in both rupee and foreign currencies in the form of long- or medium-term loans or equity participations, sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares and securities, guaranteeing loans from other private investment sources, furnishing managerial, technical and administrative advice to Indian industry; share cap. Rs. 75m.; res. Rs. 49.9m.; Chair. G. L. MEHTA; Deputy Chair./Man. Dir. H. T. PAREKH.

The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.: Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development), Chanakya Bhavan, N.D.M.C. Complex, Vinay Marg, P.O.B. 458, New Delhi; f. 1954; auth. cap. Rs. 10,000,000; Chair. K. B. RAO; Man. Dir. R. K. SETHI; Sec. K. C. BHALLA.

National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.: Near Okhla Industrial Estate, P.O.B. 349, New Delhi; f. 1955; cap. auth. Rs. 35m., issued Rs. 35m.; all shares held by the Government of India; Chair. K. N. SAPRU.

In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India provide loans for private development. There are also statutory finance corporations in each State.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association: Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad; f. 1894; 457 mems.; Pres. RATILAL NATHALAL SHAREDALAL; Sec. J. C. PANDYA.

Bombay Stock Exchange: Dalal St., Bombay; f. 1875; 504 mems.; Pres. DHIRAJLAL MAGANLAL; Chair. P. J. JEEJEEBHOY; Sec. A. J. SHAH.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd.: 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta; f. 1908; 636 mems.; Pres. S. K. BAGLA; Sec. B. MAJUMDAR.

Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd., The: 3 & 4/4B Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi; f. 1947; 89 active mems.; Pres. BEHARI LAL CHOWDHARY; Sec. L. K. MITAL.

Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.: Bombay Mutual Building Annexe, 322-323 Linghi Chetty St., Madras 1; f. 1937; 25 mems.; Pres. E. V. RAJAGOPALAN; Exec. Dir. E. R. KRISHNAMURTI; Sec. Y. SUNDARA BABU.

INSURANCE

There are a large number of insurance companies registered in India, of which the following is necessarily a selected list.

Life Insurance Corporation of India: Madame Cama Road, Bombay; London Office: York House, 6th Floor, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex; f. 1956 by an Act of Parliament nationalizing life assurance industry; controls all life insurance business in India; transacting general insurance since April 1964; Chair. M. R. BHIDE.

Advance Insurance Co. Ltd.: 251 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort, Bombay; f. 1942; Man. Dir. M. C. KEDIA.

All India General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Podar Chambers Brelvi Sayyed Abdulla Rd., P.O.B. 435, Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1944; Chair. R. A. PODAR; Gen. Man. R. R. NAIK.

Anand Insurance Co. Ltd.: Yusuf Building, 43 Mahatma Gandhi Road, P.O. Box 344, Fort, Bombay; f. 1942; Chair. Sir CHUNILAL B. MEHTA; Man. Dir. A. C. MEHTA.

Bharat General Reinsurance Ltd.: Scindia House, P.O.B. 92, New Delhi 1; f. 1942; Sec./Underwriter P. N. SHARMA.

Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Henley House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 548, Bombay 1; f. 1935; Chair. M. DOONGURSEE; Man. K. K. DASTUR.

British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mehta House, 79–91 Apollo Street, Fort, P.O. Box 950, Bombay; f. 1919; Chair. HOMI F. MEHTA; Gen. Man. M. S. DASTUR.

Calcutta Insurance Ltd.: Reg. Office: 24 Chittaranjan Avenue, P.O. Box 7832, Calcutta; f. 1923; Man. Dir. M. R. DAS GUPTA.

Central India Insurance Co. Ltd.: 56 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore; f. 1946; Chair. K. N. BHANDARI; Man. R. S. S. BHANDARI.

Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd.: Commonwealth Building, 2-4 Oak Lane, 82 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1928; Chair. R. V. DONGRE.

Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd.: Himalaya House, 38 Chowringhee Rd., P.O.B. 9118, Calcutta 16; f. 1931; Man. Dir. C. B. LOXLEY.

Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd.: Hall Bazar, Amritsar; f. 1906; Man. Dir. L. JAG RAJ.

Co-operative General Insurance Society Ltd.: Narayanguda, P.O.B. 212, Hyderabad 29; f. 1947; Chair. R. GURUDAS; Man. Dir. A. S. R. MURTHY; Chief Man. RAM BHAT.

Dena Insurance (Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co. Ltd.): Devkaran Nanjee Bldg., Fort, Bombay; Chair. L. C. D. NANJEE.

General Assurance Society Ltd., The: 5 Mission Row, Calcutta 1; 1907; Gen. Man. A. GOENKA.

Great Pyramid Insurance Co. Ltd., The: National Tobacco Bldgs., 1 and 2 Old Court House Corner, Calcutta 1; f. 1944.

Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd.: "Dare House Extension", 4th Floor, 2/1 North Beach Rd., P.O.B. 242, Madras 1; f. 1935; Chair. H. V. R. IENGAR; Man. Dir. P. C. SEKHAR; Man. E. J. PONCHA.

Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd.: 4 Chittaranjan Ave., P.O.B. 8921, Calcutta 13; f. 1944; Chair. P. N. TALUKDAR, M.A.

Hukumchand Insurance Co. Ltd.: 38 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1; f. 1929; Gen. Manager K. R. V. ACHARYA.

Indian Guarantee and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Gresham Assurance House, P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box No. 165, Bombay 1; f. 1922; Chair. M. R. BHIDE; Gen. Man. G. V. JANNAH.

Indian Mercantile Insurance Co.: 14 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1; f. 1907; Chair. K. M. D. THACKERSEY; Gen. Man. C. M. TELIVALA.

Indian Mutual General Association Ltd.: 35 Mount Road, P.O. Box 392, Madras; f. 1946; Manager S. K. SIVARAMAN.

India Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay 1; f. 1965; Chair. TULSIDAS KILACHAND.

Indian Trade and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., P.O.B. 146, Fort, Bombay; f. 1944; Chair. L. M. THAPAR; Man. Dir. SURENDR LALL; Gen. Man. B. B. SAWHNEY; Deputy Gen. Man. H. GANPATH RAO.

Jayabharat Insurance Co. Ltd.: French Bank Bldg., Homji Street, Bombay; f. 1943; Chair. CHANDULAL P. PARIKH; Gen. Manager RASIKLAL C. PARIKH.

Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd.: State Bank Bldg. Annexe, Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1919; Gen. Man. M. V. NADGAR; Man. Y. B. KUNDER; Sec. Y. S. RAMAMURTHY.

National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Council House St., P.O.B. 2378, Calcutta 1; f. 1906; Pres. L. P. SINGHANIA; Gen. Man. S. N. GUPTA; Man. R. S. AGRAWAL.

Neptune Assurance Co.: 104 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay; f. 1930; Man. Dir. M. T. MEHTA.

New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd.: Bank Building, Mandvi, Baroda; Main Office: 7 Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 20; f. 1943; Chair. TULSIDAS KILACHAND.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd.: Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, P.O.B. 969, Bombay 1; f. 1919; Chair. J. D. CHOKSI; Man. Dir. B. K. SHAH.

Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.: Oriental Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, P.O.B. 1989, Bombay 1; f. 1947; Gen. Man. G. VENUGOPAL.

Pandyan Insurance Co.: Pandyan Building, West Veli St., P.O.B. 74, Madurai; f. 1933; Chair. T. V. SIVASAMBAN; Man. S. VINAYAKAM.

Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Ruby House, 8 India Exchange Place, P.O.B. 2573, Calcutta 1; f. 1936; Man. Dir. K. P. MODI, J.P.

Sentinel Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moti Mahal, Jamshedji Tata Rd., Fort, P.O.B. 17, Bombay 1; f. 1934; Chair. RATILAL NATHALAL; Gen. Man. G. K. PAREKH.

South India Insurance Co. Ltd.: Moti Mahal, Jamshedji Tata Rd., Bombay 20; f. 1934; Man. M. R. RAYAKAR.

Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Scindia House, P.O.B. 12, New Delhi 1; f. 1943; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. N. SETH.

Triton Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4 Clive Row, Calcutta 1; f. 1850; Man. Dir. G. M. MACKINLAY.

United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bombay Life Building, 9 Broadway, P.O. Box 1207, Madras 1; Gen. Man. T. S. MUTHUSWAMI, M.A., B.L.

Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Universal Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box 1394, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; Chair. P. U. PATEL.

Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd.: Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; Gen. Man. V. C. SETALVAD.

Zenith Assurance Co. Ltd.: Mehta House, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay; f. 1916; 85 mems.; Chair. HOMI F. MEHTA; Gen. Man. M. S. DASTUR.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Indian Insurance Companies' Association: Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1928 to protect the interests of the insurance industry in India; 43 mems.

UNIT TRUST

Unit Trust of India: Bombay Life Bldg., 45 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 1; f. 1964; controlled by the Reserve Bank of India; total assets Rs. 668m.; branches at New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras; Chair. of Trustees Shri R. S. BHATT; Exec. Trustee Shri S. D. DESHMUKH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambers of Commerce have been established in almost all commercial and industrial centres. The following are among the most important.

Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; a central organization of Chambers; 12 mems.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Federation House, New Delhi; 198 asscns. affiliated as ordinary mems., and 390 concerns as associate mems.; Pres. RAMNATH A. PODAR; Sec. Gen. G. L. BANSAL; publ. *Fortnightly Review.*

Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Federation House, New Delhi 1; f. 1928; organization mems. 49, associate mems. 162; Pres. PRAVINCHANDRA V. GANDHI; Sec.-Gen. G. L. BANSAL; Sec. P. CHENTSAL RAO.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1934; 245 mems.; Pres. J. M. PARSONS; Sec. W. M. PARIS.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta; f. 1887; 300 mems.; Pres. SUKUMAR ROY; Sec. S. R. BISWAS, M.A.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce: State Bank Bldg., Barrabazar Branch, Mahatma Gandi Rd., Calcutta; f. 1900; 601 mems.; Pres. G. N. KHAITAN; Sec. L. R. DASGUPTA.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mackinnon Mackenzie Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay 1-BR; P.O.B. 473; f. 1836; 582 mems.; Pres. V. G. RAJADHYAKSHA; Vice-Pres. J. B. BOWMAN, M.B.E.; publ. monthly bulletin, annual report.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Rd., Kakinada 1 (Andhra Pradesh); f. 1868; 16 mem. firms; Chair. S. SIBGATHULLAH; Hon. Sec. N. NAGABHUSHANAM.

Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry (*Gujarat Vepari Mahamandal*): Ranchhodlal Rd., P.O.B. 162, Ahmedabad; f. 1949; 2,560 mems.; Pres. Shri ARVIND NAROTTAM LALBHAI; Vice-Pres. Shri MADHUBHAI M. PATEL; Hon. Sec. Shri INDRAVADAN PRANLAL SHAH; Sec. Shri L. V. DANI; publs. monthly bulletin, annual report, special issues on petro-chemicals, sales tax, industries, export promotion, etc.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1923; 400 mems.; Pres. Shri A. K. JAIN; Sec. Shri C. S. PANDE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber: Back Bay Reclamation, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay; f. 1907; Pres. D. MAGANLAL; Vice-Pres. P. A. NASIELWAHA; Sec. C. L. GHEEWAHA; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 35, 3/4 Moore St., Madras 1; f. 1836; 138 mem. firms, 6 affiliated and 7 honorary; Chair. A. M. M. ARUNACHALAM; Sec. C. S. KRISHNAWAMI; Labour Officer N. KANNAN.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: 12 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay; f. 1927; over 1,500 mems.; Pres. BHARAT G. DOSHI; Sec. R. G. MOHADIKAR; publs. *Vaibhav* (Marathi monthly), and *Trade, Commerce and Industry Bulletin* (English).

Marwari Association: 160A Chittaranjan Ave., Calcutta; f. 1898; Pres. GOBARDHANDAS SHROFF; Hon. Sec. BALMUKAND BAJORIA.

Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh: 14/38 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1932; 300 mems.; Pres. S. VAISH; Sec. J. V. KRISHNAN, M.A.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce: 27-B, Sector 18C, Chandigarh, Punjab; f. 1912; 270 mems.; Pres. S. CHARANJIT SINGH; Hon. Sec. H. S. BALHAYA; publ. *Chamber Udyog.*

Oriental Chamber of Commerce: 6 Clive Row, Calcutta 1; f. 1932; 115 mems.; Pres. RAI BAHADUR G. V. SWAIKA; Sec. M. S. SALEHJEE.

Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Phelps Bldg., 9A Connaught Place, P.B. 130, New Delhi 1; f. 1905; 222 mems.; Chair. Shri M. N. SETH; Deputy Chair. BHAI MOHAN SINGH; Sec. M. L. NANDRAJOG.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Madras 1; f. 1909; 900 mems.; Pres. Shri K. GOVINDAN; Sec. Shri P. S. SUBRAMANIAM, F.C.A.; Jt. Sec. Shri D. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L.

United Chamber of Trade Assen.: Katra Rathi Nai Sarak, Delhi; Pres. Shri MA'HESHWAR DAYAL.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce: 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1888; 145 mems.; Pres. H. K. SRIVASTAVA.

Uttar Pradesh Chamber of Commerce: 15/197 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1914; 200 mems.; Pres. SARDAR INDERSINGH; Hon. Sec. B. K. SAKSENA.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: 4 Rampart Row, Bombay; transformed from Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd. in 1964; to assist exporters by insuring risks involved in exports on credit terms and to supplement credit facilities by issuing guarantees, etc.; entire capital owned by the Government; Man. Dir. C. M. GHORPADE.

State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.: Express Bldg., 9-10, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg (P.O.B. 79), New Delhi; f. 1956; a Government of India undertaking dealing in exports and imports, mainly with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; Chair. Shri PRAKASH TANDON; Sec. Shri R. K. BALBIR.

The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Ltd.: Express Bldg., 9 and 10, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi 1; f. 1963; export of minerals and ores; auth. cap. Rs. 50m.; Chair. GOVIND NARAIN; Sec. VIRENDRA.

The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.: Lok Kalyan Bhavan, 11A, Rouse Ave. Lane, New Delhi 1; f. 1962; direct exports of handicrafts and handloom goods, with the main object of introducing new items and exploring new markets; boutiques Sona of India in New Delhi, New York, Boston, Paris, Nairobi and Montreal; auth. cap. Rs. 10m.; Chair. Mrs. PUPUL JAYAKAR; Sec. S. P. S. SONHI, I.A.A.S.

The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd.: Harchandrai House, 1st Floor, 81, Queen's Rd., Bombay 1; Chair. A. S. NAIK, I.C.S.; Man. Dir. E. K. VASUDEVAN; Sec. H. G. BHATT.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

National Development Council: Yojana Bhavan, Parliament St., New Delhi; to strengthen and mobilize the effort of the nation in support of the Five-Year Plan, to promote common economic policies in all spheres, and to ensure the rapid and balanced development of all parts of the country; composed of the Prime Minister of India, Chief Ministers of all States and the Members of the Planning Commission; Chair. Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI, Prime Minister of India.

National Productivity Council: 38 Golf Links, New Delhi; f. 1958 to increase production and to improve quality by improved techniques which aim at efficient and proper utilization of available resources of man-power, machines, materials, power and capital, raise the standard of living of the people, and improve the working conditions and welfare of labour; autonomous body representing national organizations of employers and labour, government ministries, professional organizations, Local Productivity Councils, small-scale industries and other interests; total mems.: 75; publs. *Productivity* (quarterly), *NPC Information* (monthly), Study Team Reports, training manuals, pamphlets, studies and reports, *Utpadakta* (monthly in Hindi).

National Co-operative Development Corporation: C56, South Extn. 11, New Delhi 49; f. 1962 to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce and notified commodities through co-operative societies; Chair. JAGJIVAN RAM, Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

The Food Corporation of India: 1 Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi; f. January 1965 to undertake trading in foodgrains on a commercial scale but within the framework of an overall government policy; the important task of the Corporation is to implement effectively the policy of ensuring that the primary producer obtains a remunerative price and to protect the consumer from the vagaries of speculative trade; the Corporation purchases, stores, distributes and sells foodgrains and other foodstuffs and is entrusted with the task of arranging for imports (subject to the decision of the Government of India) and handling of foodgrains at the ports. Chair. SHAH NAWAZ KHAN; Man. Dir. J. A. DAVE.

National Research Development Corporation of India: Mandi House, Lytton Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1953 to stimulate development and commercial exploitation of patents and inventions arising from national research; Chair. Shri R. VENKTARAMAN.

National Seeds Corporation, Ltd.: E-19, South Extension, Part II, Ring Rd., New Delhi 16; f. 1963 to improve and develop the seed industry in India; concentrates on the development and introduction of improved varieties of seeds; Chair. I. J. NAIDU.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.: 25, Free School St., Calcutta 16; f. 1959 to create employment opportunities through industries for refugees from Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, and other persons of Indian extraction who have immigrated to India; Chair. V. RAMAKRISHNA; Man. Dir. H. K. GHOSH, I.A.S.; Joint Man. Dir. and Sec. M. N. CHAUDHURI, I.A.S.

There are also industrial development corporations in the separate States. Organizations engaged in the financing of agricultural and industrial development are listed under *Finance*.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association: Ranchhodlal Marg, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9; f. 1891; Pres. Shri ROHITBHAI C. MEHTA; Vice-Pres. Shri PRIYAKANT T. MUNSHAW; Sec. Shri R. M. DAVE.

Bengal Millowners' Association: 2 Church Lane, Calcutta.

Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Mahajan: Shaikh Memon St., Bombay 2; f. 1881; 1,621 mems.; Pres. N. L. SHAH; Vice-Pres. V. K. MEHTA; Sec. K. M. PANDIT.

Bombay Presidency Association: 107 M. Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1886; Pres. NAUSHIR BHARUCHA; Hon. Secs. DARA VANIA, E. A. SETHNA.

Bombay Textile and Engineering Association: 343 opp. Railway Station, Grand Rd., Bombay; est. 1900; Pres. N. F. BHARUCHA; Hon. Sec. K. S. PUNEGAR.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1892; 59 mems.; Chair. S. C. BOTHRA; Sec. W. M. PARIS.

Calcutta Flour Mills Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; f. 1932; 25 mems.; Sec. W. M. PARIS.

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; f. 1903; 14 mems.; Chair. H. M. BENGANI; Sec. W. M. PARIS.

Calcutta Trades Association: 18H Park Street, Stephen Court, Calcutta 16; f. 1830; Sec. P. E. WALDE; Master A. F. S. MASCARENHAS.

East India Cotton Association, Ltd.: Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2; f. 1921; 427 mems.; Pres. M. R. RUIA; Sec. D. G. DAMLE; publ. *Bombay Cotton Annual*.

Engineering Association of India: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1942; 15 affiliated asscns.; Pres. S. N. RUNGTA; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. Dr. R. D. VIDYARTHI.

Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries: Federation Building, Race Course Dutt Rd., Baroda 5; f. 1918; 203 mems.; Pres. Shri I. C. PATEL; Sec. H. M. SHAH.

Grain, Rice and Oilseeds Merchants' Association: Grainseeds House, 72/80 Yusuf Meheralli Rd., Bombay 3; f. 1899; 700 mems.; Pres. Shri DEVJI RATTANSEY; Sec. Shri RASIKLAL J. BHATT, M.A.; publ. *Vanijya* (monthly).

Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association: India Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1938; 166 mems.; Pres. D. M. TRAVEDI; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. R. D. VIDYARTHI; publ. *Chemical Industry News* (monthly), and others.

Indian Colliery Owners' Association: I.C.O. Association Rd., P.O.B. 70, Dhanbad; f. 1933; 185 mems.; Pres. Shri RASIKLAL WORAH.

Indian Engineering Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1; f. 1895; 515 mems.; Chair. A. K. BASAK; Sec. W. M. PARIS.

Indian Jute Mills Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta 1; sponsors and operates export promotion, research and product development, quality control, and raw jute development programmes; regulates the industry's labour relations.

Indian Mining Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta 1; f. 1892; 114 mems.; Sec. W. D. BRYDEN; Asst. Sec. E. I. BROWN.

Indian Mining Federation: 135 Biplabi Rashbehari Basu Rd., Calcutta 1; est. 1913; to aid and stimulate mining, particularly coal, and to protect the commercial interests; Chair. Shri V. K. PODDAR; Sec. Shri M. DAS.

Indian National Shipowners' Association: Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay; f. 1930; 19 mems.; Pres. Shri VASANT J. SHETH; Sec. S. K. AIER; publ. *Indian Shipping*.

Indian Paper Mills Association: India Exchange Bldg., Calcutta; f. 1939; 31 mems.; Sec. T. R. KRISHNASWAMI.

Indian Sugar Mills Association: India Exchange Bldg., Indian Exchange Place, Calcutta; est. 1932; 151 mems.; affiliated to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. J. S. MEHTA.

Indian Tea Association: Royal Exchange, P.O.B. 2261, Calcutta 1; f. 1881; 167 mems.; 345 tea estates; Sec. W. M. PARIS.

Indian Tea Association (Assam Branch): Dikom P.O., Assam; f. 1889; 308 mems.; Sec. S. B. DATTA.

Indian Tea Association (Surma Valley Branch): Silchar, Cachar, Assam; Chair. S. K. DEB; Sec. R. K. JAITLY.

Jute Balers' Association: 12 India Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1909; ordinary and Exchange mems. number over 500; represents all Indian Jute Balers; Chair. N. C. JHANWAR; Sec. R. N. MOHNOT; publ. *The Jute Trade* (English, fortnightly).

Jute Development Office: 4 K. S. Roy Rd., Calcutta; f. 1966; Dir. Shri H. D. NAITHANI.

Master Stevedores' Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1934; 14 mems.; Pres. B. N. CHOWDHURY; Sec. T. R. CROOK.

Millowners' Association: Elphinstone Bldg., Veer Nariman Rd., Fort, Bombay; f. 1875; 116 mem. companies; Chair. CHANDRAKANT M. KHATAU; Sec. R. L. N. VIJAYANAGAR.

Motor Manufacturers' and Importers' Associations Ltd.: Bombay.

Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd.: Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Rd., Churchgate, Bombay 1; f. 1939; 531 mems.; Chair. SURENDRA M. MEHTA; Sec. Mrs. M. SAPRU.

Southern India Millowners' Association: Racecourse, Coimbatore, Madras; f. 1933; 144 mems.; Sec. C. G. REDDI.

Western India Glass Manufacturers' Association: Chotani Estates, Proctor Rd., Bombay 7.

EMPLOYERS FEDERATIONS

Council of Indian Employers: Federation House, New Delhi; f. 1956; consists of:

All-India Organization of Industrial Employers: Federation House, New Delhi; f. 1932; mems. 46 industrial associations and 157 large industrial concerns; Pres. B. M. CHINAI; Sec.-Gen. G. L. BANSAL; Sec. P. CHENTSAL RAO.

Employers' Association of Northern India: 14/77 Civil Lines, P.O.B. 344, Kanpur; f. 1937; 364 mems.; Chair. Shri GOVIND HARI SINGHANIA; Sec. Dr. K. P. AGARWAL, PH.D., D.LITT.

Employers' Federation of India: Army and Navy Building, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay; f. 1933; 172 mems.; Pres. N. H. TATA.

Employers' Federation of Southern India: Dare House Annexe, 3/4 Moore St., P.O.B. 35, Madras; 140 mem. firms; Chair. S. N. LAL; Sec. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

Bharat Krishak Samaj (*Farmers' Forum, India*): A-1 Nizamuddin West, New Delhi 13; f. 1954 by the late Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh; national organization of farmers; Chair. Shri S. N. MUSHRAN, M.L.A.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. D. A. BHOLAY.

TRADE UNIONS

Indian National Trade Union Congress—INTUC: 17 Janpath, New Delhi 1; f. 1947; the largest and most representative T.U. organization in India; over 2,000 affiliated unions with a total membership of over 2,004,783; affiliated to ICFTU; 20 state branches and 26 national industrial federations; Pres. Shri G. L. NANDA, M.P.; Gen. Sec. Shri G. RAMANUJAM; Asst. Secs. Shri R. L. THAKAR, Shri H. D. MUKERJI; Treas. A. N. BUCH; publs. *The Indian Worker* (English weekly).

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

Indian National Cement Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay 4; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI.

Indian National Chemical Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Indian National Defence Workers' Federation: 26/104 Birhana Rd., Kanpur; Pres. Dr. G. S. MELKOTE.

Indian National Electricity Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Rd., Lucknow; Pres. Shri I. G. DESAI.

Indian National Iron and Steel Workers' Federation: 17K Rd., Jamshedpur; Pres. Shri MICHAEL JOHN.

Indian National Mineworkers' Federation: 9 Lala Lajpatrai Sarani, Calcutta 20; f. 1949; 190,000 mems. (est.) in 87 affiliated unions; Pres. Shri MICHAEL JOHN; Gen. Sec. KANTI MEHTA.

Indian National Paper Mill Workers' Federation: Shram Shivir, Workshop Road, Yamunanagar, Ambala; Pres. Shri NIRMAL KUMAR SEN.

Indian National Plantation Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 13, Rehakari, Dibrugarh; 261,000 mems. (est.) in 24 affiliated unions; Pres. G. RAMANUJAM; Gen. Sec. G. SARMAH.

Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay 4; f. 1954; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI; Gen. Sec. Dr. Mrs. M. BOSE.

Indian National Press Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Road, Lucknow.

Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Road, Lucknow; 50,000 mems. (est.); Pres. Shri R. P. SINHA; Gen. Sec. Shri KASHINATH PANDEY.

Indian National Textile Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; f. 1948; 390,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. N. BUCH.

Indian National Transport Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; Gen. Sec. CHANDULAL G. SHAH.

National Federation of Petroleum Workers: 27 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1959; 8,000 mems.; Pres. N. K. BHATT; Gen. Sec. RAJA KULKARNI.

All-India Trade Union Congress: 5 Jhandewalan Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi; f. 1920; admitted to WFTU; 1,100,000 mems. (est.), 1,600 unions; 16 regional branches; Pres. S. S. MIRAJKAR; Gen. Sec. S. A. DANGE; publ. *Trade Union Record* (English).

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Annamalai Plantation Workers' Union: Valparai, Via Pollachi, Tamilnad; mems. over 20,000.

Zilla Cha Bagan Workers' Union: Malabar, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; 21,000 mems.

United Trades Union Congress—UTUC: First Floor, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta 12; f. 1949; 185,649 mems. from 327 affiliated unions; Pres. N. SRIKANTAN NAIR; Gen.-Sec. Miss SUDHA ROY; Sec. JATIN CHAKRAVORTY.

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union: 64 Chittarajan Avenue, Calcutta 12; textile workers; over 25,000 mems. (est.).

All-India Farm Labour Union: Bharathi Press Buildings, Mithapur, Patna 1, Bihar; over 35,000 mems. (est.).

Hind Mazdoor Sabha—HMS: Nagindas Chambers, 167 P. D.'Mello Road, Bombay 1; f. 1948; admitted to ICFTU; mems. 777,000 (est.) from over 500 affiliated unions; 15 regional branches; Pres. Dr. SHANTI PATEL; Gen. Sec. MAHESH DESAI; publ. *Hind Mazdoor.*

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat—KMP: Jharia, District Manbhum, Bihar; miners' union; 22,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. MAHESH DESAI.

Western Railway Employees' Union—WREU: Grant Rd. Station (East), Bombay 7; f. 1920; 62,778 mems.; Pres. Miss MANIBEN KARA; Gen. Sec. U. M. PUROHIT; Joint Gen. Sec. JAGDISH AJMERA; Sec. K. C. TRIVEDI; publ. *Railway Sentinel.*

Transport and Dock Workers' Union—TDWU: Nagindas Chambers, Frere Road, Bombay 1; f. 1954; mems. 22,000 (est.); Sec. GEORGES FERNANDES.

Confederation of Central Government Employees' Unions: New Delhi; 700,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. S. MADHUSUDAN.

AFFILIATED UNION

National Federation of Post, Telephone and Telegraph Employees—NFPTTE: 9 Pusa Road, New Delhi; f. 1954; mems. 170,000 (est.); Gen. Sec. P. S. R. ANJANEYALU.

National Federation of Indian Railwaymen—NFIR: 166/1 Panchkuian Rd., New Delhi; f. 1953; mems. 348,000 (est.); Pres. A. P. SHARMA; Gen. Sec. KESHAV H. KULKARNI.

AFFILIATED UNION

All-India Railwaymen's Federation—AIRF: 125E Babar Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1924; mems. 412,465 (1969); Pres. PETER ALVARES; Gen. Sec. PRIYA GUPTA; publ. *Indian Railwaymen.*

All-India Defence Employees' Federation—AIDEF: Kirkee, Poona; 300,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. S. M. JOSHI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Indian Government Administration (Railway Board): New Delhi; Chair. KRIPAL SINGH.

The Indian Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways in the Republic of India through the medium of the Railway Board.

STATE RAILWAYS

The railways have been grouped into nine zones as follows:

Northern: Delhi; Gen. Man. HARBANS SINGH.

Western: Bombay; Gen. Man. O. S. MURTHY.

Central: Bombay; Gen. Man. RATAN LALL.

Southern: Madras; Gen. Man. H. D. SINGH.

Eastern: Calcutta; Gen. Man. V. T. NARAYANAN.

South Eastern: Calcutta; Gen. Man. G. D. KHANDELWAL.

South Central: Secunderabad.

North Eastern: Gorakhpur; Gen. Man. V. T. NARAYANAN.

Northeast Frontier: Maligaon (Ganhati); Gen. Man JAGJIT SINGH.

The total length of Indian railways is 35,798 route miles (1966).

ROADS

Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Roads Wing): Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi 1; there were 440,600 miles of roads in 1961; by 1967 the total had risen to 616,672 miles. India has a system of National Highways, with an aggregate length of about 15,000 miles running through the length and breadth of the country, connecting the State capitals and major ports and linking with the highway systems of its neighbours. This system includes 44 highways and they constitute the main trunk roads of the country.

Central Road Transport Corporation, Ltd.: 18 Rabindra Sarani, Calcutta 1; f. 1964 to supplement the transport capacity by road on inter-state routes, especially the eastern sector of the country; operates a fleet of some 200 trucks; Chair. P. C. MATHEW; Man. Dir. A. K. MUZUMDAR.

Border Roads Development Board: f. 1960 to accelerate the economic development of the North and Northeastern border areas; improvement of certain existing roads and tracks and construction of some new ones.

INLAND WATERWAYS

At present 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically propelled country vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Services are mainly on the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

East Bengal River Steam Service Ltd.: 87 Sovabazar Street, Calcutta 5; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. K. D. ROY, B. K. ROY.

River Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1.

SHIPPING

BOMBAY

Africana Company Pr. Ltd.: 289-93 Narshi Natha Street, Masjid Bridge.

American President Lines Ltd.: Forbes Bldg., Home St., Fort.

Bharat Line Ltd.: Bharat House, 104 Apollo Street, Fort, 1; also at Calcutta, Bhavnagar and Madras.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (1953) Ltd.: 100 Frere Road, 9.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: Forbes Bldg., Home St., Fort.

Gill Amin Steamship Co. (Private) Ltd.: 15 Khorshed Building, Sir P.M. Road 1; services: Bombay-Karachi-Colombo-East and West Coast India-Burma.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Building 60 Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1948.

Isthmian Lines Inc.: (Agents in Alleppey, Bedi Bunder, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cochin, Cuddalore, Cutch, Kakinada, Kandla, Kozhikode, Madras, Mandvi, Mangalore, Mormugao, Navlakhi, New Delhi, Porbandar, Port Okha, Quilon, Tuticorin, Verawal and Viskhapatnam.)

Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd.: 61 Advent, 12a Foreshore Road, Bombay; f. 1961; Chair. Dr. J. DHARMA TEJA.

Lloyd Triestino: Neville House, Ballard Estate; also agents Anchor Line Ltd.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. (Private) Ltd.: P.O.B. 122, Bombay; agents for British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; P. & O. Lines; States Marine Lines; Isthmian Lines, Inc.; Bank Line Ltd.; Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Ltd.; Hain-Nourse Ltd.; Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.; South India Shipping Corpn. Ltd.

Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd., The: Darabshaw House, 10 Shoorji Vallabhdas Marg, Ballard Estate, Fort, 1; f. 1935; Chair. PRATAPSINH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.; Man. Dir. DILIP SHOORJI.

Merchant Steam Navigation Co. Pr. Ltd.: 283-93 Narsi Natha Street.

Messageries Maritimes Co.: 19 Graham Road, Ballard Estate; Agent General for India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon; also at Cochin, Calcutta, Madras and Pondicherry.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Marshall's Bldg., 2nd Floor, Ballard Rd. 1.

Mogul Line Ltd.: 16 Bank St.; f. 1877; state-owned; Chair. C. P. SRIVASTAVA; Man. Dir. S. K. VENKATACHALAM.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: Patel-Volkart Ltd., 19 Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1.

NYK Line: Darabshaw House, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, 1.

Polish Ocean Line: Bharat Insurance Building, 15a Horniman Circle, 1.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1919; also at Calcutta, Saurashtra and Mangalore ports.

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: Steelcrete House, 4th Floor, Dinshaw Wacha Rd. 20; f. 1961 as a Government undertaking; fleet of 57 vessels, consisting of tankers, freighters, passenger-cum-cargo ships; operates 20 services; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. P. SRIVASTAVA, I.A.S.

South-East Asia Shipping Co. Private Ltd.: Himalaya House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort 1; f. 1948; Dirs. N. H. DHUNJIBHOY, J. P. BRAGG, D. H. DHUNJIBHOY.

United Liner Agencies of India (Private) Ltd.: Wavell House, Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1.

Yugoslav Line: Alice Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road.

CALCUTTA

American President Lines Ltd.: 3 Netaji Subhas Rd., 1.

Anchor Brocklebank Line: Agents Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6 Lyons Range, 1.

Anchor Line Ltd.: 4/5 Bankshall St., 1.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 16 Strand Rd., 1.

Bharat Line Ltd.: 13 Brabourne Rd.

Brocklebanks' Cunard Services: Agents Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6 Lyons Range, 1.

Central Gulf Steamship Corporation: 4 Clive Row, Calcutta.

The City Line Ltd.: Messrs. Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd., 4 Fairlie Place.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: Messrs. Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd., 4 Fairlie Place.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: 5 Clive Row, P.B. 566.

Great India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 8 Lyons Range.

India Shipping Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House Street, P.O.B. 2090.

India Steamship Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House St., P.O.B. 2090, Calcutta.

Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Gillander House, Netaji Subhas Rd.; f. 1909; Principal Officer N. WHITEHEAD.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 4 Clive Row.

Java Bengal Line: 5–7 Netaji Subhas Rd.

Jayanti Shipping Co. (Private) Ltd.: 4–5 Bankshall Street.

Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.: 4 Lyons Range; f. 1935; Chair. PRATAPSINH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Agents F. W. Heilgers & Co. (Private) Ltd., Shipping Dept., 1 India Exchange Place, 1, P.O.B. 185.

NYK Line: 2 Netaji Subhas Rd., 1; Agents James Finlay & Co. Ltd.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 33 Netaji Subhas Road.

Union Steamship Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 16 Strand Road.

MADRAS

American Mail Lines and American President Lines Ltd.: 5 McLean Street, P.O. Box No. 37.

Bharat Line Ltd.: 8 Second Line Beach; also in Bombay, Calcutta and Bhavnagar.

East Asiatic Co. (India) (Private) Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 146, Madras; also in Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 63.

Messageries Maritimes Co.: 6–20 North Beach Rd. (P.O.B. 181).

Mitsui OSK Line: P.O.B. No. 63.

Yugoslav Line: 2–21 First Line Beach.

(Shipping companies are also represented at Aleppey, Calicut, Cochin, Kakinada, Pondicherry and Tuticorin.)

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIR LINES

Air-India Corporation: "Nirmal", 10th Floor, 241/242 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 1 BR; f. 1953; Air-India at present operates seven services a week to New York via London. London is also served with eight additional terminator services, two via Moscow and six via Middle East/Europe. In addition, Air-India has introduced a twice-weekly Gulf terminator service to Kuwait, one of which operates via Bahrain, and the other via Dubai. The airline also operates four services a week to Tokyo; three to Nairobi, one of which is extended to Entebbe; and three to Singapore, one of which is extended to Djakarta. Of the remaining two services to Singapore, one is operated to Sydney via Perth and the other to Nandi via Perth and Sydney, In addition a weekly service is operated to Mauritius. Offices in India at Ahmedabad, Banaras, Bangalore, Baroda, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Cochin, Delhi, Durgapur, Goa, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jamshedpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madras, Madurai, Nagpur, Patna, Poona and Rourkela, Srinagar and Surat; Chair. J. R. D. TATA; Gen. Man. Air Marshal M. S. CHATURVEDI; mems. of Board Air Chief Marshal P. C. LAL, Y. T.

SHAH, N. KHOSLA, RAVI J. MATTHAI, K. T. SATARAWALA, S. M. KUMARAMANGALAM, K. N. MOOKERJEE; unduplicated route kms. 51,263; operates five Boeings 707-437, three 707-337B and two 707-337C.

Indian Airlines: Airlines House, 113 Gurudwara Rakabganj Rd., New Delhi; f. 1953; 4 management areas: Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; services to Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon; Chair. S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM; mems. J. R. D. TATA, K. N. MOOKERJEE, Air Marshal P. C. LAL, H. N. RAY, Air Marshal M. S. CHATURVEDI, K. T. SATARAWALA (Gen. Man.), Y. T. SHAH, N. KHOSLA; unduplicated route miles 32,617; operates Caravelles, Viscounts, Friendships, HS-784s, DC-3s, DC-4s.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve India: Air Ceylon, Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, East African Airways Corporation, Garuda, Iranair, Japan Airlines Co., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways Corporation, Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.A.A., Pakistan International Airlines Corporation, Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian, Swissair, Thai Airways International, Trans World Airlines Inc., Union of Burma Airways Board, United Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism of the Government of India: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, No. 1 Parliament St., Transport Bhavan, New Delhi; responsible for the formulation and administration of government policy for active promotion of tourist traffic to India, and for planning the organization and development of tourist facilities; regional offices at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur, Jammu, Srinagar, Varanasi; overseas offices at New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Toronto, London, Mexico, Geneva, Frankfurt, Paris, Sydney, Brussels, Stockholm, Milan and Tokyo.

India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.: M-5 S. Extension Pt. II, New Delhi 16; f. 1966; aims to promote tourism in India; Chair. ROMESH THAPAR; Man. Dir. M. S. SUNDRA.

Hotel Corporation of India: 63, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi; to build new hotels at selected tourist centres all over the country; Man. Dir. GAJRAJ SINGH.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lalit Kala Akademi (*National Academy of Art*): Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi 1; semi-autonomous, government financed; sponsors national and international exhibitions; arranges seminars, lectures, films, etc.; Chair. Dr. MULK RAJ ANAD; Sec. B. C. SANYAL; publs. on ancient and modern Indian art; two journals *Lalit Kala* (ancient Indian art, annual), *Lalit Kala Contemporary* (modern art, half-yearly).

Sangeet Natak Akademi: National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music; Rabindra Bhavan, Feroze Shah Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1953; autonomous body responsible for promotion and organization of the arts; Sec. Dr. SURASH AWASTHI.

THEATRE GROUPS

Bharatiya Natya Sangh: 34 New Central Market, New Delhi; Pres. Smt. KAMLADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Bohurupee: 11-A Nasiruddin Rd., Calcutta-17; Dir. Shri SOMBHU MITRA.

Children's Little Theatre: Aban Mahal, Gariahat Rd., Calcutta-19; Pres. Shri ASHOKE SEN.

Little Theatre Group: 6 Beadon St., Calcutta-6; Dir. Shri UPTAL DUTT.

Little Theatre Group: Flat 10, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Arts Dir. INDER DASS.

There are fourteen state Academies of music, dance and drama; ten Colleges of Music, sixteen of Dance and Ballet and fourteen other Theatre Institutes, some of which have semi-professional companies.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 1; Minister in Charge Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI; Chair. and Sec. Dept. of Atomic Energy: Dr. VIKRAM A. SARABHAI.

Babha Atomic Research Centre: Apollo Pier Rd., Bombay; f. 1957; national centre for research in and development of atomic energy for peaceful uses; 3 reactors: APSARA (research and isotope production), CIRUS (research, isotope production and materials testing), ZERLINA (Zero Energy Reactor for Lattic Investigations and New Assemblies); other facilities include a 5.5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator, radio-chemistry and isotope laboratories, a Thorium plant, a Uranium metal plant, a fuel element fabrication plant, a fuel reprocessing plant and a gamma field. A fast reactor was planned by the end of 1967, and three atomic power plants by 1971; research laboratories at Kodaikanal and Nainatal; Dir. H. N. SETHNA.

Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR): AEC, Bombay; f. 1962; Chair. Dr. V. A. SARABHAI.

Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences: New Delhi; f. 1963; run by Research and Development Organization of the Ministry of Defence; investigating cancer, goitre, anaemia, Parkinson's disease; also trains physicians.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station: Consists of 2 units of 200 MWe each; first unit is expected to go into operation in 1969 and second in 1971.

Ranapratap Sagar Project: Ranapratap Sagar, Rajasthan; under construction a 200 MW nuclear power station, to be ready 1968.

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics: 92 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Rd., Calcutta 9; f. 1951; Dir. Prof. B. D. NAGCHOUDHURI (on leave); Acting Dir. Prof. D. N. KUNDU.

Tarapur Atomic Power Project: Tarapur, Maharashtra; under construction a 380 MW nuclear power station to deliver power in October 1968.

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research: Homi Bhabha Rd., Bombay 5; f. 1945; fundamental research in nuclear science and in mathematics; national research centre of the Government of India; Dir. Prof. M. G. K. MENON.

Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan India plans to double the capacity of the Ranapratap Sagar station and to establish a new atomic power station at Kalpakkam in Madras.

UNIVERSITIES

Agra University: Agra, U.P.; 56,085 students.

University of Agricultural Sciences: Hebbal, Bangalore 24; 150 teachers, 2,000 students.

Aligarh Muslim University: Aligarh, U.P.; 539 teachers, 5,500 students.

University of Allahabad: Allahabad, U.P.; 296 teachers, 7,706 students.

Andhra University: Waltair, A.P.; 5 constituent and 53 affiliated colleges.

Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University: Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-30, A.P.; 6 constituent colleges.

Annamalai University: Annamalainagar, South Arcot, Madras State; 339 teachers, 6,150 students.

Banaras Hindu University: Varanasi 5, U.P.; 818 teachers, 9,054 students.

Bangalore University: Bangalore 1, Mysore State; 1,332 teachers, 27,432 students.

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda: Baroda, Gujurat; 766 teachers, 14,185 students.

University of Bihar: Patna 4, Bihar; 1,009 teachers, 28,743 students.

University of Bombay: Bombay 1; 82,776 students.

University of Burdwan: Burdwan, West Bengal; 850 teachers; 23,900 students.

University of Calcutta: Calcutta 12; 40 professors, 175,379 students.

University of Delhi: Delhi 7; 43 professors, 43,542 students.

Dibrugarh University: Rajabheta, Dibrugarh, Assam; 849 teachers, 15,437 students.

Gauhati University: Gauhati 14, Assam; 2,457 teachers, 45,934 students.

Gorakhpur University: Gorakhpur, U.P.; 206 teachers, 22,464 students.

Gujarat University: Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9, Gujarat State; 39,866 students in affiliated colleges.

Indira Kala Sangeet University: Khairagarh, Madhya Pradesh; 105 teachers, 1,985 students.

University of Indore: Indore, Madhya Pradesh; 677 teachers, 15,963 students.

Jabalpur University: Jabalpur, M.P.; 683 teachers, 13,131 students.

Jadavpur University: Calcutta 32; 398 teachers, 5,130 students.

University of Jammu and Kashmir: Srinagar, Kashmir; 1,018 teachers, 13,216 students.

Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalala (Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University): Krishnagar, Jabalpur, M.P.

Jiwaji University: Vidhya Vihar, Gwalior 2.

University of Jodhpur: 277 teachers, 4,804 students.

University of Kalyani: P.O. Kalyani Dt. Nadia, West Bengal.

Kameshwara Singh Darbagha Sanskrit University: Darbagha, Bihar; over 500 affiliated institutions.

Karnatak University: Dharwar, Mysore State; 50,631 students.

University of Kerala: Trivandrum, Kerala State; 20 heads of departments, 138,695 students.

Kurukshetra University: Kurukshetra, Punjab; 308 teachers, 4,130 students.

University of Lucknow: Lucknow, U.P.; 597 teachers, 19,754 students.

University of Madras: Chepauk, Madras 5; 180 teachers, 78,561 students.

Madurai University: Madurai.

Marathwada University: Aurangabad (Deccan), Maharashtra State, 1,024 teachers, 23,867 students.

University of Mysore: P.O.B. 14, Mysore; 287 teachers, 41,389 students.

University of Nagpur: Nagpur, Maharashtra; 2,480 teachers, 51,880 students.

Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology: Bhubaneswar 3, District Purri, Orissa; 143 teachers.

Osmania University: Hyderabad, A.P.; 54 professors, 47,469 students.

Panjab University: Chandigarh 3; 363 teachers (excl. affiliated colleges), 129,453 students (incl. affiliated colleges).

University of Patna: Patna 5, Bihar; 735 teachers, 12,346 students.

University of Poona: Ganeshkhind, Poona 7; 109 teachers, 53,639 students.

Punjab Agricultural University: Ludhiana, Punjab.

Punjabi University: Patiala; 551 teachers, 7,131 students.

Rabindra Bharati University: Calcutta 7; 97 teachers, 1,350 students.

University of Rajasthan: Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur; 450 teachers, 42,416 students.

Ranchi University: Ranchi-1, Bihar; 1,383 teachers, 24,822 students.

Ravishankar University: Raipur, Madhya Pradesh; 1,024 teachers, 16,750 students.

University of Roorkee: Roorkee, U.P.; 295 teachers, 2,008 students.

Sardar Patel University: Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat; 581 teachers, 9,737 students.

University of Savgar: Sagar, M.P.; 180 teachers, 24,939 students.

Saurashtra University: Rajkot.

Shivaji University: P.B. 203, Kolhapur 3, Maharashtra; 1,712 teachers, 34,610 students.

Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University: 1 Nathibai Thackersey Rd., Bombay 20; 395 teachers, 12,526 students.

Sri Venkateswara University: Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh; 97 teachers, 1,069 students.

University of Udaipur: Udaipur, Rajasthan; 6,692 students.

Utkal University: Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar 4; 1,468 teachers, 25,489 students.

Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University: Pantnagar, Nainital, Uttar Pradesh; 187 teachers, 1,325 students.

Varanaseya-Sanskrit University: Varanasi 2, Uttar Pradesh.

Vikram University: Ujjain, M.P.; 28,119 students.

Visva-Bharati: P.O. Santiniketan, District of Birbhum, W. Bengal; 214 teachers, 951 students.

SIKKIM

Sikkim is a small mountainous state in the Himalayas bounded by the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China, India, Nepal and Bhutan. It is closely related to India by Treaty and is of great strategic importance in the border dispute between India and China.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (1961 Census)			
Total	Forest	Total	Males	Females	Gangtok (capital)
2,828	748	161,080	83,917	77,163	12,000

UN population estimate (1967): 183,000.

The population includes Nepalese, Bhutias, Lepchas and Tsongs. Principal languages: Sikkimese, Nepalese and Lepcha.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

Crops: Maize (150,000 acres), paddy (30,000 acres), millets (12,000 acres), wheat and barley (11,000 acres), marna, buck-wheat (2,000 acres), cardamom (150,000 acres), potatoes (2,500 acres), other vegetables (200 acres).

Fruits: Oranges (5,000 acres), apples (200 acres), pineapples, bananas. There are government orchards at Lachung and Lachen.

Animals: Cattle, yak, sheep, goats, horses, mules, buffalo and pigs.

Minerals: Copper, graphite, gypsum, iron, gold, silver, lead and zinc.

Industry: Cloth, blankets, copper ware, wooden goods, carpets, hand-made paper.

Forests: Fir, bamboo, walnut, sal, orchids and medicinal plants.

FINANCE

The Indian Rupee is widely used and there is much barter.

One Rupee = 100 Naya Paise

£1 sterling = Rs. 18.00

U.S. $1 = Rs. 7.5

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966–71
(million Rs.)

	1961–66 ACTUAL	1966–71 PLANNED
Agriculture and Minor Irrigation	3.037	7.261
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	1.388	3.871
Forestry, Fishing and Soil Conservation	5.861	6.488
Co-operation and Fair Price Shops	0.315	0.650
Power	5.305	2.800
Industry	1.176	16.777
Roads and Road Transport	30.484	27.675
Tourism	0.524	0.100
Education	7.682	10.842
Health and Housing	4.899	9.613
Others	2.966	3.923
TOTAL	63.637	90.000

AID

In the financial year, 1968–69, India gave more than Rs. 50 million as development aid to Bhutan and Sikkim to cover new schemes as well as those already in hand, in such fields as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage industries, road building, education and health.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Medical and hospital care is provided free; there are 6 hospitals, 24 dispensaries and 4 sub-dispensaries.

EXTERNAL TRADE

EXPORTS

(1960 est.—Rupees)

CARDAMOM	ORANGES	APPLES	POTATOES
5,000,000	1,400,000	100,000	400,000

IMPORTS

Machinery, cotton piece goods, foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Education (1963): Schools: Lower Primary 177, Upper Primary 47, Middle 13, Junior High 7, High 2, Higher Secondary 4, Basic Training 1.

Pupils: 11,620, of which about 1,930 are girls.

CONSTITUTION

Sikkim is an hereditary monarchy, enjoying full autonomy. The present ruler, the Maharaja PALDEN THONDUP NAMGYAL, P.V., O.B.E., was proclaimed in December 1963. He is Head of State and administers Sikkim through a government. Relations between India and Sikkim are governed by the Treaty signed in 1950 (*q.v.*). The Government of India is represented in Sikkim by the Political Officer, who is concurrently assigned to Bhutan.

Executive: The Executive Council consists of the Principal Administrative Officer (whose office replaced that of the Dewan in 1963) and a number of elected members of the State Council, who are chosen from time to time and hold office during the pleasure of the Maharaja. The Principal Administrative Officer is *ex officio* President of the State Council as well as the Executive Council. Elected members are in charge of Education, Public Health, Excise, Press, Transport, Bazaars, Forests, Public Works and Agriculture. At present (November 1968) the Executive Council consists of three Executive Councillors and three Deputy Executive Councillors; two members are from the Sikkim National Party and one from the Sikkim National Congress.

Legislature: The Sikkim State Council, under the Constitution of 1953, with amendments of 1958, consists of a President, nominated and appointed by the Maharaja, 18 elected members and 6 members nominated by the Maharaja at his discretion. Of the elected members, 7 seats are reserved for Bhutias and Lepchas, 7 for the Nepalese, one each for Scheduled Castes, Tsongs and Sangha (monks) and one general. The State Council with the assent of the Maharaja, enacts laws for the peace, order and good government of the State. The State Council cannot discuss or deal with matters relating to the Maharaja and members of the ruling family, external relations particularly with the Government of India and the appointment of the Principal Administrative Officer and members of the Judiciary.

The Sikkim State Council elected in 1958 was dissolved in 1962 at the end of its term. Fresh elections, due to be held in that year, were postponed because of the emergency following the Chinese attack on India, and they could not be held in 1963 or 1964 because of the mourning for the late Maharaja, Sir Tashi Namgyal. The Elections took place in March 1967.

INDO-SIKKIM TREATY OF 1950

Under this Treaty, Sikkim is recognized as a Protectorate of India, but enjoying full internal autonomy. India is responsible for Sikkim's defence and external relations, with the right to build and maintain communications. There is freedom of trade between the two countries and free movement of subjects.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: The Maharaja His Highness PALDEN THONDUP NAMGYAL, P.V. O.B.E.

Principal Administrative Officer: R. N. HALDIPUR, I.F.A.S.

Chief Secretary and Home Secretary: DORJI DAHDUL.

Ecclesiastical and Establishment Secretary: SHERAB GYALTSHEN.

Finance Secretary: KUNZANG SHERAB.

Land Revenue Secretary: MOHAN PRATAP PRADHAN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(*November* 1969)

President: R. N. HALDIPUR.

Executive Councillor in Charge of Public Works, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Bazaars, Press and Publicity: NETHUK TSHERING.

Executive Councillor in Charge of Education, Forests and Transport: B. B. GURUNG.

Executive Councillor in Charge of Public Health and Excise: NAHKUL PRADHAN.

Deputy Executive Councillors: NAYAN TSERING, NIMA TENZING, THAKUR SINGH RAI.

STATE COUNCIL

Elections to the third Sikkim State Council were held in March 1967. The 18 elective seats were distributed as follows: Sikkim National Congress, 8; Sikkim National Party, 5; Sikkim State Congress, 2; Scheduled Castes League, 1; two other small groups, 2. Six members were appointed by the Maharaja.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Indian Political Officer in Sikkim and Bhutan: N. B. MENON, I.F.S.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sikkim National Congress: Gangtok; advocates constitutional monarchy and other political reforms; Pres. KAZI LHENDUP DORJI.

Sikkim National Party: Gangtok; Conservative.

Sikkim State Congress: Gangtok; advocates full responsible government under a constitutional monarchy, internal autonomy and close relations with India; Pres. KASHIRAJ PRADHAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System in Sikkim is similar to that of India. The former system whereby landlords enjoyed certain civil and criminal powers was revoked in 1948 and now Magistrates and Judges administer the Judiciary.

High Court Judge: SHIV KUMAR PRASAD.

Chief Magistrate: (vacant).

There are four Assistant Magistrates.

RELIGION

Mahayana Buddhism is the State Religion. Most of the Buddhists are Bhutias and Lepchas. There are 67 monasteries and nearly 3,000 lamas. The main monasteries are at Pemiongchi, Tashiding, Phensung, Phodong, Rumtek and Ralong.

The immigrant Nepalese are mainly Hindus, although a number are either Buddhist or animist. There are also Jains, Muslims and Christians. Christian Missions: Church of Scotland and Scandinavian Alliance Mission.

PRESS

There is one Sikkimese newspaper and the Government publishes papers and bulletins from time to time. There is a printing press in Gangtok, printing in Tibetan, Nepalese, Hindi and English.

FINANCE

Local banking facilities are provided by Private Banks.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Sikkim Mining Corporation: Rangpo; f. 1960; joint ventuer of Governments of India and Sikkim. Mines and processes complex base metal ores to produce copper, lead and zinc concentrates in Sikkim; Chair. RAI BAHADUR ATHING T. D. DENSAPA; Gen. Man and Ex Officio Sec. M. S. KOTHARI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

There is no railway or airport in Sikkim.

Roads: At the end of 1961, there were about 475 miles of roads open to vehicular traffic and 130 miles of village paths. During the Second Five-Year Plan it was proposed to add another 325 miles of roads.

Until trade ceased between Sikkim and Tibet in 1962 there was regular vehicle and mule traffic between the two territories.

A 72-mile road from Gangtok connects with the railhead at Siliguri in West Bengal (India) and an 80-mile road with the airport at Bagdogra.

Sikkim Nationalized Transport Service: Gangtok; State road haulage company.

Aerial Ropeway: A ropeway, 13 miles long, links Gantok to the foot of the Nathu La Pass.

Himalayan Passes: The principal passes into Tibet are the Jelep La (14,000 ft.), the Nathu La (14,200 ft.) on the main routes to the Chumbi Valley. The Dongkya Pass (18,400 ft.) and the Chola Pass (14,500 ft.) also lead to Tibet.

TOURISM

There is a growing tourist industry, consisting mainly of European mountaineers and visitors on trekking holidays along the lower passes. Tourists are also attracted by the wide variety of flora—more than 600 varieties of orchid and 40 varieties of rhododendron.

The highest peaks are Kanchenjunga, 28,146 ft., the third highest mountain in the world, and Kabur, Pyramid Peak, Tent Peak, Talung and the Twin Peak, all over 24,000 ft.

INDONESIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Indonesia consists of a group of over 3,000 islands between South-East Asia and Australia and stretching from the Malayan peninsula to New Guinea. The principal islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), West Irian (West New Guinea) and the Moluccas. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (26°C) and heavy rainfall during most seasons. The official language is Bahasa Indonesian but more than 200 languages and dialects are spoken. About 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, and there are Hindu, Christian and Buddhist minorities. The flag consists of horizontal bands of red and white. The capital is Djakarta on the island of Java.

Recent History

Long under Dutch rule and occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945, Indonesia was proclaimed independent by nationalist leaders in 1945, an independence recognized by the Netherlands in 1949. In 1962 West Irian (West New Guinea) was transferred by the Netherlands to the United Nations and subsequently handed over to Indonesia in April 1963. West Irian voted to continue under Indonesian sovereignty in July 1969. Indonesia opposed the setting up of Malaysia in September 1963, and in February 1965, Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations in protest against Malaysia's admission to the Security Council. An abortive Communist coup occurred in September 1965 and local insurrections have continued in remote areas. Early in 1966 student demonstrations led to a government reorganization and the removal of left-wing elements. In February 1967 President Sukarno bowed to mounting criticism and surrendered his powers to General Suharto, who was appointed Acting President in the following month. In March 1968, he was sworn in as President for 5 years. Following the ending of economic confrontation with Malaysia in August 1966, Indonesia has played a more active role in international and regional affairs. The country rejoined the UN and was prominent in the formation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in August 1967. Diplomatic relations were restored with Malaysia (August 1967) and Singapore (September 1967).

Government

Indonesia is a Republic with executive power resting with the President, who is also the Prime Minister and leader of the Cabinet. The Provisional People's Consultative Assembly elects the President and also lays down the outlines of national policy. Legislation is carried out by the Council of Representatives in co-operation with the President. The Supreme Advisory Council of which the President is Chairman, advises the Government on important state matters.

Defence

The Armed Forces were combined as a single force in 1966 and placed under the single administration of the Ministry of Defence and Security in October 1967. The total strength is about 234,000 men: Army 198,000, Navy 16,000 and Air Force 20,000. Military spending was drastically cut in the 1967 and 1968 budgets.

Economic Affairs

About 52 per cent of the national income is derived from agriculture and more than 70 per cent of the working population are farmers. The richest island is Java. Peasant farming is mainly at subsistence level, cash crops being produced by small-holders and on larger state-owned and private plantations. The principal commercial products are rubber, tobacco, coffee, tea and spices. Petroleum and tin are valuable exports and some industry is being developed. The progressive centralization of the economy under Dr. Sukarno has been reversed by the present government and many economic reforms have been introduced. During 1967, a number of measures were introduced to encourage greater foreign participation in the economy, including the return to their owners of foreign companies confiscated during the period of confrontation with Malaysia, and a new foreign investment law. A Five-Year Plan was introduced early in 1969, laying emphasis on agriculture and light and medium industry based on agriculture. Over four hundred heavy industrial projects, commenced during the rule of Dr. Sukarno, have been abandoned.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island shipping is in the hands of state and private shipping lines and there are many small craft. Three free trade zones and a free port at Sabang were established in 1963. There are railways on Java and Sumatra. In Java there are adequate roads but on most of the other islands traffic is by jungle track and river boat. Major highway schemes are under construction in Borneo and Sumatra. Domestic air services link the major cities and international services are provided by the state airline P.N. Garuda Indonesia Airways and eighteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

There is a limited state welfare service providing old-age pensions and medical care for Government workers. Malaria has been brought under control, but many endemic diseases persist. In 1964 a hospital expansion programme, with a target of 3,000 new beds a year, was announced.

Education

By 1964, eleven million primary school places had been provided for children between seven and fourteen. Illiteracy has been wiped out in all areas but West Irian. The six-year compulsory education programme was to be extended to the whole country by 1969. There are twenty-eight state and several private universities.

Tourism

Tourism is based mainly on the islands of Java and Bali. Java is famous for mountains and volcanoes and for Buddhist and Hindu temples. Bali, the only remaining Hindu area in South-East Asia, is renowned for traditional dancing and religious festivals.

Sport

Organized sports include football, basketball, badminton and athletics. Cock-fighting is popular, particularly in Bali.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (May Day), June 1 (Birth of Pantjasila), August 17 (Independence Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitir), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha).

Easter is not an official holiday but is observed by the Christian community. Several religious holidays are celebrated by Muslims.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Rupiah (Rp.) of 100 Sen.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 Rp.

Exchange rate:

660.52 Rp. = £1 sterling (import rate)
275.00 Rp. = $1 U.S. (import rate)
661.72 Rp. = £1 sterling (export and tourist rate)
275.00 Rp. = $1 U.S. (export and tourist rate)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

(sq. km.)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	IRIAN BARAT (West New Guinea)
1,904,345	132,174	473,606	539,460	189,035	5,561	68,053	74,505	421,951

POPULATION

(1961 census—'000)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	IRIAN BARAT (West New Guinea)
97,387	63,226	15,803	4,120	7,109	1,790	3,785	793	761

(1969 est.—'000)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	IRIAN BARAT (West New Guinea)
118,054	76,286	19,322	5,037	8,692	2,189	4,628	969	931

1970 est.: 121,089,000.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

	1961 CENSUS	1968 EST.
Djakarta (capital)	3,694	4,774
Bandung	973	1,085
Surabaja	1,008	790
Semarang	503	596
Medan	479	568
Palembang	475	563
Makasar	384	455
Malang	341	404
Jogjakarta	313	371
Bandjarmasin	214	254
Tjirebon	158	176
Pontianak	150	178
Bogor	154	172
Padang	144	171

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	Area ('000 ha.)				Production ('000 tons)			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rice (paddy)	7,328	7,683	7,520	8,194	17,072	17,960	17,632	19,881
Maize	2,507	3,778	2,536	3,263	2,364	3,693	2,510	3,055
Sweet Potatoes	416	402	359	371	2,651	2,476	2,218	2,282
Cassava	1,754	1,513	1,515	1,491	12,643	11,193	10,621	11,072
Soya Beans	583	605	590	676	410	417	406	389
Groundnuts	351	388	351	390	244	270	245	273

RICE PRODUCTION

1969—estimate

('000 tons)

Paddy	Rice
19,500	10,100

1,000 tons of paddy = 518 tons of rice.

LIVESTOCK

(hundred heads)

(1968)

Cattle	68,162
Buffaloes	27,317
Horses	6,321
Pigs	32,356
Goats	70,927
Sheep	37,043
Poultry	763,407

FORESTRY

('000 metres roundwood)

	1963	1964	1965
Logs and Sawn Wood	1,961	1,870	1,685
Firewood	1,218	1,020	930

FISHING

(tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Sea Fisheries	558,970	590,000	665,107
Inland Fisheries	376,124	402,854	437,228

Total fishery production (1966): 1,200,000 tons.

MINING

	Tin (quintal)	Nickel (metric tons)	Bauxite (metric tons)	Gold (kg.)	Silver (kg.)	Coal (metric tons)	Oil ('000 barrels)
1964	166,062	47,950	647,805	181,892	7,897,404	445,862	169,161
1965	149,344	102,003	688,259	209,076	9,293,817	390,549	175,713
1966	127,696	117,402	701,223	128,190	6,867,181	319,829	170,073
1967	138,187	170,601	912,266	241,138	9,610,852	208,363	189,000
1968	169,390	240,726	879,323	185,638	9,613,258	176,214	202,000

OIL

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY COMPANY
('000 barrels)

COMPANY	1966	1967	1968
Pusdiklap	546	490	445
Permina	34,228	32,991	33,241
Pertamina	3,729	3,627	3,870
Permigan	—	—	—
Shell	—	—	—
Stanvac	20,898	19,102	18,534
Caltex	111,123	129,928	163,773
Sorong Petco	—	—	—
TOTAL	170,524	186,138	219,863

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY PRODUCING AREA
('000 barrels)

AREA	1966	1967	1968
Sumatra	158,223	175,997	210,246
Djawa	618	537	483
Kalimantan	11,051	9,018	8,572
West Iran	632	586	562
TOTAL	170,524	186,138	219,863

CRUDE OIL EXPORTS

DESTINATION	1966	1967	1968
Japan	36,694	46,595	69,059
Australia	28,688	30,661	33,661
U.S.A.	15,016	16,626	26,020
Philippines	11,274	12,529	12,934
Hawaii	3,058	5,407	2,432
Other Countries	164	875	1,369
TOTAL	94,894	112,693	145,475

Source: P. N. PERTAMINA, Biro Statistik & Perpustakaan.

FINANCE *

1 rupiah = 100 sen.

Import rate: 782 Rp. = £1 sterling; 325 Rp. = U.S. $1.

Export and tourist rate: 907 Rp. = £1 sterling; 378 Rp. = U.S. $1.

1,000 Rp. = £1 2s. 2d. sterling = U.S. $2.68.

The New Rupiah was introduced in 1966; 1 New Rupiah = 1,000 Old Rupiahs.

DRAFT BUDGET
(1968—million Rp.)

REVENUE	
Regular Budget	
Tax	43,000
Customs and Excise	36,855
Export Bonus balance	10,500
Profit on Petroleum	6,000
Regional Development Contribution	831
Total Regular Budget	97,186
Development Budget	
Foreign Credits	32,700
Foreign Exchange Allocation	8,800
Regional Development Contribution	4,000
Total Development Budget	45,500
TOTAL	142,686

EXPENDITURE	
Regular Budget	
Supreme State Institutions	1,397
Departments	93,220
Non-Departmental Institutions	569
Total Regular Budget	97,186
Development Budget	
Power Infrastructure	2,010
Social Infrastructure	3,162
Transport Infrastructure	8,559
Government Machinery Rehabilitation	5,107
Irrigation Infrastructure	3,073
Miscellaneous	23,564
Total Development Budget	45,460
TOTAL	142,646

Approved Budget (1968): Revenue 138,685.9m. Rp. (*of which* Regular Revenue 97,185.9m., Development Revenue 41,500m.); Expenditure 138,645.5m. Rp. (*of which* Regular Expenditure 97,185.9m., Development Expenditure 41,459.6m.).

Transitional Budget (Jan.–March 1969): balanced at 54,880 million Rp.

Money Supply: (end-1965) 2,572m. Rp.; (end-1966) 122,208m. Rp.; (end-1967) 51,372m. Rp.; (end-1968) 112,303m. Rp.; (May 1969) 133,194m. Rp.

* From 1969, the Indonesian fiscal year runs from April to March instead of, as formerly, from January to December.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1969–74

The Five-Year Plan (REPELITA) lays stress on the development of agriculture. Projected rice production by 1974 is 15.4 million tons, rendering the country independent of rice imports. A total of 21,000 million Rp. is to be spent on rice production during the Plan, and a further 236,000 million Rp. is allocated to the rehabilitation and construction of irrigation works. The planned increase in domestic production of fertilizers is from the present level of about 100,000 tons to 1.4 million tons, and the area of land under cultivation is to be increased to 9.3 million hectares. Those industries supporting the agricultural sector will be developed; an increase of 90 per cent of industrial production is estimated during the period of the Plan.

Of a total amount of 1,420,000 million Rp. to be invested under the Plan, state funds will provide 1,059,000 million Rp. (*see* below).

STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS TO PLAN PROJECTS

	1969–70	1969/70–1973/74 PLAN
Economic Field:		
Agriculture and Irrigation	53.1	319
Industry and Mining	18.3	130
Electric Power	10.9	100
Communications and Tourism	27.1	230
Village sector	3.0	50
Total	112.4	829
Social Field:		
Health and Family Planning	4.6	42
Education and Culture	10.5	95
Social and Others	4.5	35
Total	19.6	172
General:		
Defence and Security	4.0	28
Others	5.3	30
Total	9.3	58
GRAND TOTAL	121.3	1,059

NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT

('000 million Rupiahs at constant prices)

	1965	1966	1967
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	426.6	456.3	461.0
of which:			
Agriculture	224.7	229.2	226.3
Mining	15.3	15.8	17.8
Manufacturing	37.9	53.1	55.6
Construction	7.9	8.1	7.1
Transport and Communications	15.4	14.3	14.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	74.4	77.1	78.9
Ownership of Dwellings	8.3	8.8	9.1
Public Administration and Defence	14.6	24.4	26.3
Other Services	27.7	25.4	26.1

Foreign Aid: (1967) $200m.; (1968) $325m.; (1969 request) $500m., *of which* food requirements $135m.

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITY GROUPS
(million U.S. $)

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Animals and Animal Products	4.9	6.3	7.6
Vegetable Products	405.0	333.6	333.2
Mineral Products	236.8	292.4	333.1
Other Products	31.9	25.5	14.9
TOTAL	678.6	657.8	688.7

IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	1966	1967	1968*
Consumer Goods	200.8	250.5	327.9
of which:			
Rice	48.8	65.2	152.4
Wheat Flour	4.0	18.0	43.0
Textiles	30.3	127.2	58.5
Raw Materials and Auxiliary Goods	206.0	198.9	294.3
of which:			
Chemicals and Products	7.7	33.4	24.4
Fertilizers	3.7	22.2	57.3
Weaving Yarns	22.8	8.3	51.3
Capital Goods	186.8	119.8	103.0
of which:			
Machinery and Engines	41.8	4.8	11.9
TOTAL	593.6	569.2	725.2

* Preliminary.

MAIN EXPORT COMMODITIES
(million U.S. $)

	1966	1967	1968
Rubber	235.3	189.2	174.7
Copra	23.6	14.5	39.6
Coffee	38.5	45.0	44.2
Tobacco	27.2	21.3	21.8
Palm Oil	21.4	28.6	21.0
Palm Kernels	2.2	4.0	4.7
Pepper	13.5	18.2	13.5
Tin	22.2	31.4	48.7
Tea	18.0	9.9	16.9
Copra Cakes	7.0	3.6	2.4
Hard Fibre	0.7	0.9	—
Hides	4.0	5.0	4.5
Rattan	1.0	1.3	1.2
Mace and Nutmeg	5.7	3.2	1.9
Lumber	3.5	6.3	12.3
Other Foodstuffs	7.5	9.1	9.2
Other Spices	6.1	6.5	5.2
Others	24.7	24.5	27.4
TOTAL (excl. Oil)	462.1	422.5	449.2

EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(million U.S. $)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Europe	223.98	270.20	208.70	140.63
United Kingdom	6.00	16.00	23.90	9.42
Federal Rep. of Germany	54.20	77.10	55.10	48.06
Netherlands	91.91	94.10	79.90	43.57
America	158.93	143.60	103.70	112.77
U.S.A.	152.57	138.40	101.50	112.71
Africa	3.16	1.50	1.20	1.21
Asia	255.71	201.80	272.20	358.58
India	1.62	—	—	—
Malaysia	—	—	1.50	27.90
Singapore	5.60	18.00	64.80	115.69
Hong Kong	8.74	13.80	12.90	9.23
Japan	112.02	121.20	155.60	172.16
Australia	64.77	61.50	72.00	73.33
Others	—	—	—	2.19
TOTAL	706.55	678.60	657.80	688.71

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1962	1963
Freight	('000 tons)	5,608	5,182
Passengers	('000)	172,437	122,388

ROADS

	1966	1967
Cars	179,494	184,954
Trucks	92,891	94,945
Buses	19,584	18,839
Motor Cycles	281,779	338,426
TOTAL	573,748	637,164

SHIPPING

	1962	1963
Number of Ships registered	304	349
Tonnage (gross registered tons)	301,374	485,815

CIVIL AVIATION

		1962	1963
Kilometres flown	('000)	9,495	9,594
Freight and Mail	(tons)	n.a.	3,879

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Licences: (1964) 1,072,645; (1965) 1,189,497; (1966) 1,366,999; (1967) 1,500,000.

TOURISM

Visitors (1967): 40,000.

Receipts (1967): $8.9 million.

EDUCATION

(1965–66)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS AND STUDENTS
Primary . .	61,678	343,029	15,949,109
Secondary . .	7,409	67,605	1,453,834
Higher . .	257	11,902	128,277

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Djakarta; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong; *Journal of Indonesian Statistics*, Manila.

THE CONSTITUTION

Indonesia has had three Constitutions, all provisional: August 1945, February 1950 and August 1950. In July 1959, the Constitution of 1945 was re-enacted by Presidential decree.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The 1945 Constitution consists of 37 articles, 4 transitional clauses and 2 additional provisions, and is preceded by a preamble. The preamble contains an indictment of all forms of colonialism, an account of Indonesia's struggle for independence, the declaration of that independence and a statement of fundamental aims and principles. Indonesia's National Independence, according to the text of the preamble, has the state form of a Republic, with sovereignty residing in the People, and is based upon the *Pantjasila:*

1. Belief in One Supreme God.
2. Just and Civilized Humanity.
3. Nationalism; the Unity of Indonesia.
4. Democracy; guided by the wisdom of unanimity arising from deliberations (*musjawarah*) and mutual assistance (*gotong royong*).
5. Social Justice; equality of political rights, equality of the rights of citizenship, social equality, cultural equality.

THE STATE ORGANS

Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat (*People's Consultative Assembly*)

Sovereignty is in the hands of the People and is exercised in full by the People's Consultative Assembly as the embodiment of the whole Indonesian People. The Consultative Assembly is the highest authority of the State, and is to be distinguished from the legislative body proper (Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat, *see below*) which is incorporated within the Consultative Assembly. The Consultative Assembly is composed of all members of the Dewan, augmented by delegates from the regions and representatives of the functional groups in society (farmers, workers, businessmen, the clergy, intelligentsia, armed forces, students, etc.). The Assembly sits at least once every five years, and its primary competence is to determine the Constitution and the broad lines of the policy of the State and the Government. It also elects the President and Vice-President, who are responsible for implementing that policy. All decisions are taken unanimously in keeping with the traditions of *musjawarah*.

Members are to be chosen by national elections. Following the dissolution of the elected Assembly in 1960 and pending general elections, a Provisional People's Consultative Assembly (MPRS) is exercising the authority laid down in the 1945 Constitution.

The President

The highest executive of the Government, the President, holds office for a term of five years and may be re-elected. As Mandatory of the MPRS he must execute the policy of the State according to the Decrees determined by the MPRS during its Fourth General and Special Sessions. In conducting the administration of the State, authority and responsibility are concentrated in the President. The Ministers of State are his assistants and are responsible only to him.

Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat Gotong Royong—DPRGR (*Council of Representatives*)

The legislative branch of the State, the Council of Representatives, sits at least once a year. Every statute requires the approval of the DPRGR. Members of the Council of Representatives have the right to submit draft bills which require the ratification by the President, who has the right of veto. In times of emergency the President may enact ordinances which have the force of law, but such Ordinances must be ratified by the Council of Representatives during the following session or be revoked.

Dewan Pertimbangan Agung—DPA (*Supreme Advisory Council*)

An advisory body assisting the President. A law on the task and composition of the DPA is awaiting the approval of the DPRGR.

Mahkamah Agung (*Supreme Court*)

The judicial branch of the State, the Supreme Court and the other courts of law are independent of the Executive in exercising their judicial powers.

A comprehensive basic law on the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the Regional Courts is being drafted.

Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (*State Comptrolling Body*)

Controls the accountability of public finance, enjoys investigatory powers and is independent of the Executive. Its findings are presented to the DPRGR.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Gen. T. N. J. SUHARTO; inaugurated 27 March 1968.

CABINET

"Development Cabinet", appointed 6 June 1968.

(*April* 1970)

Minister for Defence and Security: Gen. SUHARTO.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: ADAM MALIK.
Minister for Home Affairs: Major-Gen. AMIR MACHMUD.
Minister of Justice: Prof. OEMAR SENO ADJI.
Minister of Information: Air Vice Marshal BUDIARDJO.
Minister of Education and Culture: MASHURI.
Minister for Religious Affairs: K. H. MOHAMMAD DAHLAN.
Minister for Social Affairs: Dr. A. M. TAMBUNAN.
Minister for Health: Prof. Dr. G. A. SIWABESSY.
Minister for Manpower: Rear Admiral MURSALIN.
Minister for Trade: *Prof. Dr. SUMITRO DJOJOHADIKUSUMO.*
Minister for Finance: Prof. Dr. ALI WARDHANA.
Minister for Communications: Dr. FRANS SEDA.
Minister for Maritime Affairs: Rear Admiral JATIDJAN.
Minister for Agriculture: Prof. TOJIB HADIWIDJAJA.
Minister for Estates: Prof. THOJIB HADIWIDJAJA.
Minister for Industry: Maj. Gen. MOHAMMAD JUSUF.
Minister for Transmigration and Co-operation: Lt.-Gen. M. SARBINI.
Minister for Mining: Prof. SUMANTRI BRODJONEGORO.
Minister of Public Works and Electricity: Dr. SUTAMI.
State Minister for People's Welfare: K. H. IDHAM CHALID.
State Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry: Sri Sultan HAMENGKU BUWONO IX.
State Minister for Improvement and Purge of State Agencies: HARSONO TJOKROAMINOTO.
State Minister for Supervision of State Projects: Prof. Dr. SOENAWAR SOEKOWATI.
State Minister for Relations between the Government, People's Congress, House of Representatives and Supreme Advisory Council: H. MINTAREDJA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO INDONESIA

(Djakarta unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: 15 Djalan Tosari.
Algeria: 60 Djalan Tjik Ditiro.
Australia: 15 Djalan Thamrin, Gambir; *Ambassador:* G. A. JOCKEL.
Austria: 99 Djalan Hos Tjokroaminoto.
Belgium/Luxembourg: 19 Djalan Diponegoro.
Bolivia: New Delhi, India.
Brazil: 38 Salemba Tengah.
Bulgaria: 34 Imam Bondjol.
Burma: 109 Djalan Hadji Agus Salim; *Ambassador:* U MAUNG MAUNG.
Cambodia: 6 Djalan Tjitjurung.
Canada: 6 Djalan Budi Kemuliaan; *Ambassador:* A. P. BISSONNET.
Ceylon: 70 Djalan Diponegoro; *Ambassador:* STANLEY DE ZOYSA.
China, People's Republic: (represented by Romania).
Cuba: 57 Djalan Teuku Umar.
Czechoslovakia: 29 Djalan Mohd. Yamin.
Denmark: 12 Taman Tjut Mutiah.
Finland: 72 Imam Bondjol.
France: 11 Imam Bondjol.
German Federal Republic: Djl. M. H. Thamrin.
Ghana: Hotel Indonesia, Room 442.
Greece: 16 Djl. Kebon Sirih.
Guinea: Peking, China.
Hungary: 36 Djalan Diponegoro.
India: 44 Kebonsirih; *Ambassador:* K. M. KANNAMPILLY.
Iran: 2 Djalan Mangunsarkoro.
Iraq: 38 Djalan Teuku Umar.
Italy: 47 Djalan Diponegoro.
Japan: 24 Djl. M. H. Thamrin; *Ambassador:* AKIRA NISHIYAMA.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 72/74 Djalan Teuku Umar; *Ambassador:* MUNSONG SUL.
Laos: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia.
Lebanon: New Delhi, India.
Malaysia: 17 Djl. Imam Bondjol.
Mexico: 39 Djalan Imam Bondjol.
Mongolia: Peking, P.R. China.
Netherlands: 18 Djl. Kebon Sirih; *Ambassador:* HUGO SCHELTEMA.
New Zealand: 60 Djalan Mohd. Yamin; *Ambassador:* R. D. G. CHALLIS.
Norway: Bangkok, Thailand.
Pakistan: 15 Djalan Teuku Umar.
Philippines: 8 Imam Bondjol; *Ambassador:* MODESTO FAROLAN.
Poland: 65 Djalan Diponegoro.
Romania: 45 Djalan Teuku Umar; *Ambassador:* ALEXIE MARIN (also accred. to Singapore).
Saudi Arabia: 3 Imam Bondjol (pav).
Singapore: 28 Djl. Indramaju (E); *Ambassador:* PAPANASAN S. RAMAN.
Sweden: 12 Taman Tjut Mutiah.

Switzerland: 23 Djl. J. Latuharhary.
Syria: 1 Djalan Banjumas.
Thailand: 23 Djalan Diponegoro; *Ambassador:* Luang PHINIT AKSON.
Turkey: 43 Djalan Imam Bondjol.
U.A.R.: 68 Djalan Teuku Umar.
United Kingdom: 6 Djalan Tosari.
U.S.A.: 5 Medan Merdeka Selatan; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS GALBRAITH.
U.S.S.R.: 60 Imam Bondjol.
Yugoslavia: 41 Djalan Diponegoro; *Ambassador:* VIKTOR REPIE (also accred. to Singapore).

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

MUTUAL CO-OPERATION

In March 1960, a Presidential decree prorogued the elected Council of Representatives and replaced it by a nominated House of 283 members, 130 of which are from political parties, 153 from functional groups.

Speaker: ARUDJI KARTAWINATA.

FUNCTIONAL GROUPS

Army:	15	Bali-Hindus:	2
Navy:	7	Youth:	9
Air Force:	7	Women:	8
Police:	5	General Scholars:	5
Village Guard:	1	Co-operatives:	3
Farmers:	25	1945 Generation:	2
Labour:	26	Veterans:	2
Muslim Scholars:	24	Artists:	2
Protestant Scholars:	3	Journalists:	2
Catholic Scholars:	2	West Irian Inhabitants:	1
		National Entrepreneurs:	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partai Nasional Indonesia (*Nationalist Party*): 44.
Nahdlatul-'Ulama (*Religious Teachers' Party*): 36.
Protestant Parties: 6.
Catholic Parties: 5.
Muslim Associations: 5.
Other Parties: 34.

The next election, scheduled for 5 July 1968, has been postponed until, at the latest, July 1971.

PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY (MPRS)

The Assembly, provided for under the 1945 Constitution, was inaugurated in November 1960. It consists of the members of the Council of Representatives and delegates of regional territories and of corporations and functional groups. It must meet at least once every five years. It is the highest authority in the State and appoints the President, who is responsible to the Assembly. Fifth session held in March 1968; total membership: 828.

Chairman: Gen. A. H. NASUTION.
Permanent Deputy Chairman: H. M. SUBCHAN, OSA MALIKI, M. SIREGAR, Maj.-Gen. MASHUDI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

A Presidential decree of January 1960 enables the President to dissolve any party whose membership does not cover a quarter of Indonesia, or whose policies are at variance with the aims of the State.

The following parties are listed in the order of their former strength in the Mutual Co-operation Council of Representatives.

Partai Nasional Indonesia: (*Nationalist Party*): f. 1927; 44 seats; Leader Dr. ALI SASTROAMIDJOJO.

Nahdlatul-'Ulama (*Religious Teachers' Party*): 36 seats; Muslim; Chair. K. IDHAM CHALID.

Partai Komunis Indonesia (*Communist Party*): formerly held 30 seats; banned 1966.

Partai Kristen Indonesia (*Protestant Party*): Matraman Raya 10A, Djakarta; f. 1945; 18 seats in Council of Representatives, 25 seats in Provisional People's Consultative Assembly; mems. (1967): one million; Gen. Chair. MELANCHTHON SIREGAR; Sec.-Gen. SABAM SIRAIT; Publs. *Sinar-Harapan, Komunikasi* (bi-weekly), *Berita-Parkindo* (monthly).

Partai Sjarikat Islam Indonesia (*United Muslim Party*): 5 seats; f. 1912; mems. 1,500,000; Chair. ANWAR TJOKROAMINOTO; publ. *Nusaputera* (daily).

Partai Katolik (*Catholic Party*): 5 seats; Leader T. J. KASIMO.

Perti (*Islamic Party*): 2 seats; Leader SIRADJUDDIN ABBAS.

Partindo (*Indonesia Party*): 1 seat.

Murba Pembela Proklamasi (*Party of the Masses*): 80 Tanah Abang 11; 1 seat; f. 1948; banned during latter part of Sukarno era; re-emerged 1969.

Partai Muslimin Indonesia: The formation of this Muslim party, approved during 1967, was announced in February 1968. The party is a merger of sixteen Islamic organizations and aims to fill the gap left by the mass Muslim party *Masjumi* which was banned in 1960. Chair. MOHAMMED ROEM.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court. The final court of appeal (cassation).

High Courts in Djakarta, Surabaja, Medan, Makassar, Banda Atjeh, Bukit Tinggi, Palembang, Bandung, Semarang, Bandjarmasin, Menado, Den Pasar, Ambon and Djaya Pura deal with appeals from the District Courts.

District Courts deal with marriage, divorce and reconciliation.

Chief Justice: SUBETKI.

There is one codified criminal law for the whole of Indonesia. The (Dutch) codified civil code applies to foreign persons and causes. For Indonesians the civil law is the uncodified or "Adat" (customary) law which varies from region to region. The work of codifying this law has been begun but in view of the great complexity and diversity of customary law it may be expected to take a considerable time to achieve.

A basic law on the organization and jurisdiction of courts is being drafted (*see Constitution*).

RELIGION

Religious divisions (1962):

	Per cent
Muslim	90
Christian	4
Hindu	3
Others	3

It was estimated that 10 per cent of the population were Christians in 1967.

MUSLIM

Leader: IDHAM CHALID.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Djakarta: Mgr. ADRIANUS DJAJASEPOETRA, S.J.

Archbishop of Semarang: H.E. Cardinal JUSTINIUS DARMAJUWANA.

Archbishop of Ende: Mgr. DONATUS DJAGOM, S.V.D.

Archbishop of Medan: Mgr. Dr. F. A. H. VAN DEN HURK.

Archbishop of Pontianak: Mgr. HERCULANUS J. M. VAN DEN BURGT.

Archbishop of Makasar: Mgr. NICOLAUS M. SCHNEIDERS.

Archbishop of Merauke: Mgr. H. M. M. TILLEMANS, M.S.C.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Evangelical Christian Church in West Irian: P.O.B. 14, Sukarnapura; f. 1956; 900 local congregations, 225,000 mems.; publs. *Pedoman Rohani, Serikat.*

Geredja Kalimantan Evangelis (*Kalimantan Evangelical Church*): 8 Djalan Djenderal Sudirman, Bandjarmasin, Kalimantan; f. 1935; 80,000 mems.; Pres. Rev. C. A. KITING; Gen. Sec. Rev. HERMOGENES UGANG.

Geredja Kristen Sulawesi Tengah (*Christian Church of Mid-Celebes*): Poso, Central Celebes.

Geredja Kristen Djawa Wetan (*East Java Church*): Djl. Kelud 10, Maland, Java; mems. 100,000; Chair. Ds. R. ARDI SOEJATNO; Gen. Sec. Ds. SARDJONAN.

Geredja Masehi Indjili Timor (*Christian Evangelical Church of Timor*): Kupang, Timor; Sec. Rev. RADJAHABA.

Geredja Masehi Indjili Minahasa (*Christian Evangelical Church in Minahasa*): Tomohon, Sulawesi-Utara; Chair. of Synod Rev. A. Z. R. WENAS.

Geredja Protestant Maluku (*Protestant Church of Moluccas*): Kantor Pusat G.P.M., Batungantung, Amboina.

Geredja Protestant di Indonesia (*Protestant Church in Indonesia*): Medan Merdeka Timur no. 10, P.O.B. 2057, Djakarta; Principal Officers Rev. R. M. LUNTUNGAN, Rev. P. H. ROMPAS, M.TH.

Gereformeerde Kerken in Indonesia: Kwutang 28, Djakarta.

Huria Kristen Batak Protestant (*Christian Batak Protestant Church*): Pearadja-Tarutung, Sumatra, Utara; f. 1861; 818,852 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. H. M. SIAHAAN.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Java

Abadi: Djakarta; Muslim.

Ampera: Kramat V 14, Djakarta; Trade Unionist; Editor MUDJONO; circ. 20,000.

Angkatan 66: Djl. Kopi 3, 5, 7, Djakarta; independent; Editor MUSSOLINI LUTAN; circ. 15,000.

Angkatan Bersenjata: Djalan Asemka 29, Djakarta; official armed forces paper; Dir. Brig.-Gen. H. SUGANDHI; Editor Col. S. DJOJOPRANOTO; circ. 40,000.

API Pantjasila: Gunung Sahari Antjol 13, Djakarta; Communist; Editor A. SUKARMADIDJAYA; circ. 25,000.

Armed Forces Courier: Medan Merdeka Barat 13, Djakarta; formerly *Armed Forces Daily Mail;* name changed 1967; twice a week; Man. Dir. Col. N. J. SOFJAN; circ. 8,000.

El Bahar: Djakarta; Navy paper; Editor Comdr. R. S. POEGOEH; circ. 45,000.

Berdikari: Djl. Gunung Sahari Antjol 13.

Berita Yudha: Djl. Tanah Abang 11/35, Djakarta, official Army paper; Editor Brig. Gen. M. NAWAWI ALIF; circ. 95,000.

Djakarta Times: 8 Dj. Hajam Wuruk, Djakarta; Dir. and Chief Editor ZEIN EFFENDI, S.H.; Man. Editor FAHMI MU'THI; circ. 20,000.

Djaya: Military Command H.Q., Djl. Hayam Wuruk 8, Djakarta; Editor Major WIRJADA; circ. 15,000.

Duta Masjarakat: Djl. Menteng Raya 24, Djakarta; Nahdatul Ulama organ; Editor MAHBUB DJUNAIDI; circ. 38,000.

Duta Revolusi: Kramat Raya 4, Djakarta; independent; Editor H. W. A. MIFTACH; circ. 15,000.

Dwikora: Djl. Kemakmuran 31.

Genta: Djl. Kemuning 31.

Harian Karya: Bandung; Indonesian.

Indonesian Daily News: Kaliasin 52, Teromol Pos 90, Surabaja; f. 1957; English; Editor THUNG KIM PIAUW; circ. 5,000.

Indonesian Observer: Djalan Petodjo Selatan 11, Djakarta; English; independent; Editors Mrs. HERAWATI DIAH, SUTOMO SATIMAN, TRIBUANA SAID, Mrs. D. HADMOKO SOEHOED; circ. 16,500.

Indonesia Raya: Djakarta.

Java Post: Kembang Djepun 166, Surabaja; f. 1949; Indonesian; Editor THIO OEN SIK; circ. 13,500.

Kami: Kramat VIII 2-4, Djakarta; f. 1966; students'; Editor and Publr. NONO ANWAR MAKARIM; circ. 25,000.

Karya Bhakti: Djakarta; independent; Editor H. A. SJARIFUDDIN; circ. 15,000.

Kedaulatan Rakjat: Djalan P. Mangkubumi 40-42, Jogjakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Dir. SAMAWI; Editor M. WONOHITO; circ. 30,000.

Kompas: 104 Djalan Gadjah Mada, P.O.B. 615 DAK, Djakarta; mornings; Editor Drs. J. OETAMA; circ. 68,000.

Marga Bhakti: Djl. Gunung Sahari Antjol 13.

Merdeka: Djalan Petodjo Selakan 11, Djakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Editor HARMOKO; circ. 20,000.

Mertju Suar: Djl. Gunung Sahari Antjol 13, Djakarta; Muslim; Editor Dr. SJAFAAT; circ. 15,000.

Nasional: Bedji 33, Jogjakarta; f. 1946; Indonesian; nationalist (PNI); Editor ISSUTHIAR; circ. 17,000.

Nusantara: Djakarta.

Nusaputera: Djl. Pintu Air 11, No. 44, P.O.B. 806, Djakarta; P.S.I.I. journal; Editor Dr. M. ABDULGHANI; circ. 15,000.

Operasi: 39 Kebon Sirih, Djakarta; f. 1966; independent; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Dir. BACHTIAR DJAMILY; circ. 25,000.

Pelopor Baru: Djl. Asemka 29-30, Djakarta; Army; Editor H. SUGANDHI; circ. 15,000.

Perwarta Surabaja: Petjinan Kulon 23, Surabaja, P.O.B. 85; f. 1905; Indonesian; Editors TJIOOK SEE TJIOE TAN, PHOA TJONG HWAY, S. RIDWAN, B. P. PARWAN; circ. 10,000.

Pikiran Rakjat: 133 Djalan Asia-Afrika, Bandung; f. 1950; independent; Editor SAKTI ALAMSJAH; circ. 42,500.

Revolusioner: Djalan Veteran 111/3, Djakarta; f. 1963; independent; Editor H. RAHARDJO; circ. 15,000.

Sinar Harapan: Djl. Pintu Besar Selatan 93, Djakarta; f. 1961; Centrist; Editor PR. SOEBAGYO; circ. 60,000.

Sipatahunan: Djalan Dalem Kaum 42-44, Bandung; Sundanese; Editor Hadji MUHAMMAD KENDANA; circ. 7,000.

Suara Merdeka: Semarang; f. 1950; Indonesian; Editor Mr. HETAMI; circ. 50,000.

Suluh Marhaen: Pintu Besi 31, Djakarta; f. 1953; Indonesian; Nationalist (PNI); Editor SABILAL RASJAD; circ. 15,000.

Suluh Marhaen (*People Guide*): Djalan Kepodang 20/22, Semarang; f. 1957; Indonesian, independent; Dir. CHANDRA NAINGGOLAN; circ. 20,000.

Surabaja Post: Surabaja; independent; Prop. and Editor A. AZIZ; circ. 14,000.

Warta Bandung: Bandung; Indonesian.

Warta Harian: Kosgoro, Djakarta; co-operatives' organ; Editor MAS ISMAN; circ. 25,000.

Kalimantan (Borneo)

Indonesia Berdjuang: Djalan Pangeran Samudra 71, Bandjarmasin; f. 1946; Indonesian; Editor A. S. MUSAFFA SH; circ. 7,500.

Indonesia Merdeka: Djalan Pasar Baru II, Bandjarmasin; Indonesian; Editor GT. A. SUGIAN NOVR; circ. 5,000.

Masjarakat Baru: Samarinda; Indonesian.

Pembangunan: Pontianak; Indonesian.

Pembina: Samarinda; Indonesian.

Suara Kalimantan: Djalan Kalimantan 41, Bandjarmasin; Indonesian; circ. 5,000.

Sumatra

Haluan: Djalandamar 59 D-E, Padang; f. 1948; Editor-in-Chief CHAIRUL HARUN.

Mimbar Umum: Djalan Riau 79, Medan; f. 1947; Indonesian; independent; Editor ARIF LUBIS; circ. 50,000.

Penerangan: Djalan Sungai Bong 9/13, Padang; Indonesian; Editor M. RIDWAN; circ. 6,000.

Suara Rakjat Sumatra: Palembang; Indonesian; Editor IDRUS NAWAI; circ. 5,000.

Waspada: Djalan Suprapto/Katamso 1 and Pusat Pasar 126, Medan; Indonesian; f. 1947; Dir. Mrs. ANIIDRUS SAID; Editors TRIBUANA SAID, AMMARY IRABI; circ. 35,000 (daily); weekly edition 15,000.

Sulawesi (Celebes)

Pedoman Rakjat: Makassar; independent; Editor M. BASIR; circ. 7,000.

Pikiran Rakjat: Djalan Pasar, Minahasa, Menado; Indonesian; Editor WOLTER SAERANG; circ. 5,000.

Tegas: Djl. Elang 28, Makassar; Editor J. MEWENGKANG; circ. 5,000.

Bali

Suara Indonesia: Den Pasar; Indonesian.

Lombok

Lombok Baru: Ampenan; Indonesian.

Timor

Kupang: Indonesian.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

Java

Berita Minggu: Djalan Pintu Besi 31, Djakarta; Indonesian; Editor MAWARDI RIVAL; circ. 10,000.

Berita Negara: Djalan Pertjetakan Negara 21, Kotakpos 2111, Djakarta; f. 1960; official gazette; three times weekly.

Bina Pantjasila: Djalan Dr. Wahidin 11/2, Djakarta; bi-weekly; Editor Dr. M. HOETAROEROEK; circ. 25,000.

Business News: Djalan H. Abdul Muis 70, Djakarta; f. 1956; Indonesian and English; Chief Editor SANJOTO SASTROMIHARDJO; circ. 10,000 (3 times a week).

Djaja: Djakarta; independent; illustrated; Editor S. HADISUMARTO; circ. 40,000.

Djakarta Weekly Mail: Djakarta; Indonesian.

Djojobojo: Pasar Besar Wetan 32, Surabaja; Indonesian.

Duta Swasta: Djakarta; Editor B. ILIAS; circ. 15,000.

Koran Minggu: Djalan Suari, Purwodinatan Tengah 7, Semarang; Indonesian.

Lembaran Minggu: Djalan Asia Afrika 133, Bandung; Indonesian.

Madjalah Merdeka: Djalan Hajam Wuruk 9; Indonesian.

Mahasiswa Indonesia: Djakarta; youth; Editor LOUIS TAOLIN; circ. 20,000.

Mangle: Bundung; Sudanese.

Minggu Warta Bhakti: Djalan Asemka 29-30, Djakarta; Indonesian.

Panjebar Semangat: Djalan Penghela 2, Surabaia; f. 1933; Javanese; circ. 75,000.

Pembina: Djakarta; Muslim; Editor A. SHAHAB; circ. 20,000.

Pesat: Pakuningratan 67, Jogjakarta; Indonesian.

Romantika: Djakarta; Editor S. DHARMA; circ. 10,000.

Sapta Marga: Djalan Segara 5, Djakarta; Indonesian.

Selecta: Djakarta; illustrated; Editor SAMSUDIN; circ. 30,000.

Skrikandi: Djakarta; Editor Mrs. SOEDJONO; circ. 15,000.

Sumber Indonesia: Djakarta; Editor S. SAGIMAN; circ. 10,000.

Varia: Djakarta; illustrated; Editor R. ARIFIEN; circ. 40,000.

Wanita Nasional: Semarang; f. 1950; Indonesian; Editors Miss CHAFSAH AMIRIN, Miss SETIOWATI RAMELAN; circ. 10,000.

Warta Ekonomi untuk Indonesia: Budikemuliaan 23 Pav., Djakarta; f. 1948; weekly; Indonesian; official industrial and business news.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Al-Djami'ah: Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Demangan, Tromelpos 82, Jogjakarta; f. 1962; university journal of Islamic religion; bi-monthly.

Aneka: Djalan Kebon Sirik 71, Djakarta; Indonesian; every ten days.

Angkasa: Djalan Tanah Abang Bukit 36, Djakarta; Indonesian Air Force magazine; Indonesian; monthly.

Bahasa dan Kesusastraan: Djalan Diponegoro 82, Djakarta; f. 1967; linguistics and literature; bi-monthly.

Basis: Djalan Amat Jajuli 2, Jogjakarta; f. 1951; general Indonesian culture; monthly; Editor TH. GELDORP, S.J.; circ. 5,000.

Budaya: Djalan Faridan M. Noto 11, Jogjakarta; f. 1952; Indonesian culture; monthly.

Dewata: Djakarta; independent monthly; circ. 15,000.

Dunia Wanita: Djalan Pusat Pasar, P. 125, Medan; f. 1949; Indonesian; women; fortnightly; Chief Editor Mrs. ANIDRUS SAID; circ. 10,000.

Economic Review of Indonesia: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Djalan Gadjah Mada 8, Djakarta; f. 1947; English; quarterly.

Gadjah Mada: Djalan Merapi 16, Jogjakarta; Indonesia; monthly.

Hemera Zoa (*Indonesian Journal of Animal Science*): Djalan, Bubulak 32A, Bogor; f. 1886; bi-monthly; English, French, German.

Horison: Djakarta; cultural; independent; Editor MOCHTAR LUBIS; circ. 10,000.

Idea: Fakultas Pertanian, Bogor; f. 1935; quarterly; English, Dutch.

Ilmu, Teknik dan Hidup: Djalan Sukabami 36, Djakarta; f. 1949; natural sciences; monthly; Indonesian.

Indonesia: Medan Merdeka Banat 9, Djakarta; f. 1955; illustrated; English

Insinjur Indonesia (*Indonesian Engineer*): Djalan Thamrin 57, Djakarta; f. 1954; monthly; Editor ir K. HADINOTO.

Intisari: 104 Djalan Gadjah Mada, P.O.B. 615 DAK, Djakarta; monthly digest; Editor Drs. J. OETAMA; circ. (Dec. 1969) 60,300.

Keluarga: Djakarta; women's monthly; Editor Mrs. J. ASNAWI; circ. 5,000.

Laporan Lembaga Penjelidikan Ekonomi dan Masjarakat Universitas Indonesia: Djalan Salemba 4, Djakarta; f. 1954; Economic and Social Research Institute report.

Majdalah GPS Grafika: Djalan Sawah Besar 29, Djakarta; f. 1962; Indonesian; graphic arts; monthly.

Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia (*Journal of the Indonesian Medical Association*): Djalan Kesehatan 111/29, Djakarta 11/16; f. 1951; monthly; Indonesian, English; Editor Prof. Dr. BAHDER DJOHAN.

Mimbar Penerangan: Merdeka Barat 9, Djakarta; f. 1958; Indonesian.

Nasional: Matraman Raja 50, Djakarta; f. 1948; Indonesian; Editor WIENAKTOE; circ. 20,000.

Pantjasila: Department of Information, Wisima Warta, Djakarta; f. 1963; political and cultural monthly; English; Chief Editor T. ATMADI.

Pentja: Djalan Gadjah Mada 25, Djakarta; Indonesian; fortnightly.

Pertani: Perusahaan Pertanian Negara, Djalan Pasarminggu, Kalibata, Djakarta; f. 1963; Indonesian; agricultural; monthly; Pres./Dir. S. WARDOJO.

Praba: Bintaran Kidul 5, Jogjakarta; Javanese; fortnightly.

Publisistik: University of Djakarta; quarterly.

Purnama: Parapatan 34A, Djakarta; Indonesian; fortnightly; films.

Radjawali: Djalan Ir. H. Djuanda 15, Djakarta; Indonesian; monthly; Civil Air Transport.

Ragi Suana: Djakarta; Christian monthly; circ. 20,000.

Suara-Guru: Djalan Tanah-Abang III/24, Djakarta; f. 1958; Indonesian; teachers' magazine.

NEWS AGENCIES

Antara (*Indonesian National News Agency*): 57 Djalan Pos Utara, Djakarta; f. 1937, merged with Persburo Indonesia (P.I.A.) 1963; 46 newspapers subscribe to the Agency (1961); 11 brs. in Indonesia, 11 abroad; connected with 20 foreign agencies; Chair. PANDU KARTAWIGUNA; Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

Jajasan "Pena" News Agency: Djalan Dr. Samanhudi 45, Djakarta; f. Jan. 1969; Muslim newspaper publishers' assen.; Editor MAHBUB DJUNAIDI; publs. bulletins (twice daily).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Djalan Indramaju 18, Djakarta.

A.P.: Hotel Indonesia, Room 310, Jakarta; Correspondent T. JEFF WILLIAMS.

D.P.A., Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Djakarta.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (*Journalists' Association of Indonesia*): Djalan Veteran 7-C, Djakarta; f. 1946; 3,000 mems.

Persatuan Wartawan Tionghoa (*Chinese Journalist's Association*): 29 Pantjoran, Djakarta.

PUBLISHERS

Djakarta

Badan Penerbit Kristen: Kwitang 22, Djakarta IV/11; Man. A. SIMANJUNTAK.

Balai Buku Indonesia: Djakarta.

Balai Pustaka: Djalan Dr. Wahidin; f. 1908; children's, literary and scientific publications, periodicals; Pres. Brig.-Gen. SOEJATMO.

Bulan Bintang: Djakarta.

Djambatan: Djl. Ir. H. Djuanda 15 (2nd Floor), Djakarta; f. 1952; textbooks, religion, philosophy, social sciences, natural and applied sciences, mathematics, art, language and literature; Board of Management Miss ROSWITHA PAMOENTJAK, Mrs. S. R. RASID.

Endang: Djl. Tanah Abang Barat 80-A, Djakarta.

Gunung Agung: 6, Djalan Kwitang, Postbag 145, Djakarta; f. 1953; Pres. MASAGUNG; Vice-Pres. ADISURIA; Gen. Man. WAHJUDI SUNARJA.

Indira: 37, Dj. Dr. S. Ratulangi, Djakarta; f. 1954; general and textbooks; Man. Dir. WAHJUDI DA.

Jajasan Pembangunan: Gunung Sahari 84; brs. in Jogjakarta, Madiun, Surabaja and Medan; textbooks; Dir. D. HAZIL.

Jajasan Penerbit Universitas Indonesia: Salemba 4; f. 1969; scientific journals and textbooks.

Noor Komala: Djakarta; f. 1950; textbooks; Dir. Dr. S. RATULANGIE.

Obor: Gunung Sahari 91, Djakarta IV/17; f. 1957; Dirs. I. R. POEDJAWIJATNA, AL LIE KWED FA.

Pembimbing: Kebon Sirih 73, Djakarta; Dir. MACHMOED.

Penerbit "Elita": Djalan Pos Utara 19.

Pradjna Paramita: 8 Djalan Madiun, Djakarta; f. 1963; educational; Gen. Man. SADONO DIBJOWIROJO.

P.T. Dian Rakjat: Djalan Ketapang Utara 1/17, P.O.B. 51, Djakarta; Man. Dir. S. T. ALISJAHBANA.

Tintamas: Kramat Raya 60, Djakarta; f. 1947; modern science and culture, especially Islamic works; Editor ALI AUDAH.

Universitas Krisnadwipajana: Taman Suropati.

Universitas P.T. Penerbit: Djl. Madjapahit 6, Tromolpos 185.

Usaha Penerbitan Gapura: Molenvliet T. 8-9 (Djalan Hajam Wuruk).

Jogjakarta

Ganeca: Tugu Kidul 71.

Medan

Gedung Pustaka: Djalan Antara 187c; f. 1948; Pres. A. K. LATHIEF; Sec. AMIRSJAH.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Serikat Perusahaan Surat-Kabar: 49 Tjideng Timur, Djakarta.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Republik Indonesia: R.R.I., Meda Merdeka Selatan 17, P.O.B. 157, Djakarta; f. 1945; 45 stations; Dirs. ABDUL HAMID (Dir.), M. SANI (Home and Overseas Service), Ir. HENDRO SIDHARTO (Engineering), KAMALUDDIN S. H. (Administration), R. SARWOKO (News Service), MOH RAIS BAHERAMSJAH (Public and International Relations); publ. *Media* (fortnightly).

In addition to national daily broadcasts in Indonesian, which include school and educational programmes, there are daily broadcasts overseas in Arabic, Chinese, English French, Hindi and Urdu.

There are about 2,500,000 receiving sets.

Televisi Republik Indonesia (TV-R.I.): Jajasan Televisi R.I.; Senajan, Djakarta; f. August 1962; Gen. Man. Drs. SUMADI; Dir. of Programmes SOENARTO DARJOPRANOTO; Dir. of Technical Services Ir. T. SUMARTONO.

In Jan. 1969 there were about 80,000 receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; amounts in Rupiah.)

BANKING

The General Law on Banking, enacted in December 1967, remodelled the banking structure in Indonesia, which now comprises the following five categories of banks: Central Bank; General Banks; Savings Banks; Development Bank; Special Banks. Special Banks may be set up by the Government to provide banking facilities for specific sectors, e.g. agriculture, industry, communications; a Special Bank is planned to grant credit to farmers, retailers and other small businessmen.

The formerly integrated structure of the Central Bank, composed of five units, was replaced in January 1969 by a single Central Bank and six State banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Indonesia: 2 Djalan Thamrin, Djakarta; f. 1882; nationalized 1951; promulgated the Central Bank in 1968; Gov. RADIUS PRAWIRO; Man. Dirs. M. DJOEANA KOESOEMAHARDJA, RACHMAT SALEH, SUDIARSO, R. A. KARTADJOEMENA, MARATHON WIRIJA MIHARDJA, PRANOWO SOEWANDI, SOEKSMONO B. MARTOKOESOEMO.

STATE BANKS

Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia: Head Office: Djl. Lapangan Setasiun 1, P.O.B. 32, Djakarta; cap. 200m.; specializes in credits for the production, processing and marketing of export products.

Bank Rakjat Indonesia (*Indonesian People's Bank*): Djalan Veteran 8, Djakarta; cap. 300m.; specializes in credits to co-operatives in agriculture and fisheries, and in rural credit generally.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: Djalan Lada 2, P.O.B. 1412/DAK, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1946; cap. 500m.; specializes in credits to the industrial sector as well as commercial transactions; Pres. E. SOEKASAH SOMAWIDJAJA; Man. Dir. Lt. Col. SOEDJIWO, BC. HK., HASAN SATIR, M.LL., ZANIR CHAIROEL ZAHAR; 225 domestic brs. and overseas brs. in Singapore, Hongkong and Tokyo.

Bank Bumi Daya: Djalan Lap, Stasiun Kota, Djakarta; f. 1959 as *Bank Umum Negara*; cap. p.u. 300m.; specializes in credits to estates and forestry operations; Pres./Dir. R. A. B. MASSIE, S.H.; Man. Dirs. BARUS SIREGAR, S.E., SOESILO SARDADI, S.E.; 37 br. offices and overseas representative office in Hong Kong.

Bank Tabungan Negara (*State Savings Bank*): Djakarta; cap. 100m.; specializes in promotion of savings among the general public.

Bank Dagang Negara (*State Commercial Bank*): Djalan Pintu Besar Utaras, P.O.B. 338 DKT, Djakarta; specializes in credits to the mining sector; cap. 250m.; Man. Dirs. OMAR ABDALLA, MOELJOTO DJOJOMARTONO; Drs. Ec. M. WIDARSADIPRADJA.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (*Development Bank of Indonesia*): Gondangdia Lama 2-4, Djakarta; f. 1960; formerly Bank Industri Negara; state bank; financial assistance to Government enterprises as well as to privately-owned industrial and other productive enterprises; helps in development or establishment of new industries and other productive ventures, or expansion and modernization of existing enterprises; conducts feasibility studies of Government projects; auth. cap. 110m. N. Rupiah; cap. p.u. 60m. N. Rupiah; total financial resources 489m. N. Rupiah (Jan. 1968); Pres. S. PAMUNGKAS.

NATIONAL PRIVATE BANKS

The following commercial and savings banks—the members of the *Indonesian National Private Banks Association* at May 1968—are legalized for operation by the Government.

P.T. Bank Abadi Jaya: 139 Djalan Oto Iskandardinata, Bandung.

P.T. Bank Agung: 338 Djalan Overste Slamet, Rijadi, Solo; f. 1965; Pres. and Dir. R. SABARDI; Dirs. A. KARSONO, R. BUCHARI SOEKARDJO.

P.T. Bann Aman Makmur: Djalan Petak Baru 25-26, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Amerta: 12-14 Djalan Roa Malaka Selatan, Djakarta; formerly Indonesian Banking Corpn.; Pres. and Man. Dir. P. SOERANDI; Chair. Drs. S. PAMUNGKAS.

P.T. Bank Angkasa Pura: 34 Djalan Pasar Senen, Djakarta.

P.T. Anrico Bank: 261 Djalan Imam Bondjol/Niaga, Padang.

Bank Antar Daerah P.T.: 174 Djalan Kembang Djepun, Surabaja.

Bank Antar Niaga P.T.: 19 Djalan Suniaradja Timur, Bandung; formerly Commercial Bank N.V.

Bank Antara P.T.: 94 Djalan Pasar Legi, Solo.

P.T. Bank Arta Pusara: 41 Djalan Tiang Bendera, Djakarta.

P.T. Asia Africa Banking Corpn. Ltd.: 30 Djalan Pintu Besar Selatan, Djakarta.

Bank Bandung P.T.: 18 Djalan Karyawan, Bandung.

Bank Bangun Hardja M.A.I.: 12 Djalan Tjoklat, Surabaja.

Bank Banten M.A.I.: 3 Djalan Bank Banten, Pendeglang.

P.T. Berdjabat Banking Corpn. Ltd.: 84 Djalan Petjenongan, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Buana Indonesia: 34 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta; f. 1956; cap. p.u. 45.1m.; brs. at Medan and Surabaja.

P.T. Bank Bumi Arta Indonesia: 24 Djalan Tiang Bendera, Djakarta-Kota.

Bank Central Asia P.T.: 24 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

N.V. Central Commercial Bank Ltd.: 12 Djalan Kopi, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Dagang Indonesia: 17 Djalan Kali Besar Timur, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Dagang Jacatra: 43c Djalan Pantjoran, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Dagang Nasional Indonesia (*The Indonesian National Commercial Bank Ltd.*): 2 Djalan Balai Kota, Medan; f. 1945; foreign exchange bank.

Bank Dagang Surabaja P.T.: 65 Djalan Karet, Surabaja.

P.T. Bank Dewa-Rutji: 25-26 Djalan Kali Besar Barat, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Dharma Ekonomi: 8 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Dhirgahayu: 87 Djalan Pintu Besar Selatan, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Djakarta: 22-23 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Djaya Raya: 87B Djalan Pintu Besar Selatan, Djakarta.

Bank Ekonomi Nasional P.T.: 123 Djalan Asia Afrika, Bandung.

P.T. Bank Gadjah Mada: 104-106 Djalan Pasar Pagi, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Gemari: Djalan Roa Malaka, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Hasil Bumi: 37 Djalan Brigdjen, Katamso, Bandjarmasin.

Bank Indonesia Raya N.V.: 3A Djalan Kopi, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Industri dan Dagang Ltd.: 71 Djalan Pintu Besar Selatan, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Industri dan Komersil (Bank Indako): 18A/B Djalan Pemuda, Medan.

P.T. Bank Inter-Continental: 161 Djalan Teuka Umar Tandjung Karang.

P.T. Bank Internasional Indonesia: 18-19 Djalan Kali Besar Barat, Djakarta.

N.V. Bank Kalimantan: 211 Djalan Jos Soedarso, Samarinda; f. 1950.

Bank Kalimantan Tengah P.T.: 40 Djalan Niaga Timur, Bandjarmasin.

P.T. Bank Kemakmuran: 23 Djalan Perniagaan Timur, Djakarta.

N.V. Bank Keradjinan Pedjuang Kemordekaan: 55-57 Djalan Sambu, Medan.

P.T. Bank Kesawan: 25 Djalan Kesawan, Medan; formerly Bank Chunghwa Sangyeh.

Bank Kesedjahteraan Keluarga Angkatan Perang (Bankap) P.T.: 23 Djalan Perniagaan Timur, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Kesedjahteraan Masjarakat: 16 Djalan Kepodang, Semarang.

P.T. Bank Kredit Umum Indonesia: 83 Djalan Pintu Besar Selatan, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Lingga Harta: 17, Djalan Pekiringan, Tjirebon.

P.T. Bank Maritim Indonesia: 35 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta; formerly Bank Industri Nasional.

P.T. Bank Masjarakat: 15 Djalan Nusantara, Makassar.

P.T. Bank Mékar Nugraha: 147 Djalan Setjojudan, Solo.

P.T. Bank Merdeka: 70A Djalan Tanah Abang Barat, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Mestika Dharma: 410-414 Djalan Soetomo, Medan.

P.T. Bank Niaga: 21 Djalan Roa Malaka Utara, Djakarta; f. 1955.

P.T. Bank N.I.S.P. (Nilai Inti Sari Penjimpan): 25 Djalan Taman Tjibeunjing Selatan, Bandung.

P.T. Bank Nusadjaja: 64 Djalan Karet, Surabaja; formerly Super Banking Corpn. Ltd.

P.T. Bank Nusantara: 7-9 Djalan Malaka, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Padjadjaran Djaja: 140 Djalan Oto Iskandadinata, Bandung.

M.A.I. Bank Pasar "Bangun Agung": 112 Djalan Jun Liong, Bandung.

P.T. Bank Pasar Sukadana: 222 Djalan Overste Slamet Rijadi, Solo.

N.V. Bank Pasifik: 52 Djalan Tiang Bendera, Djakarta-Kota; Man. Dir. R. M. MOERSODO.

P.T. Bank Patriot: 18 Djalan Veteran 1, Djakarta; f. 1958.

P.T. Bank Pegawai: 62 Djalan Biak, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Pegawai dan Pensiunan Militer (P.T. Bapemil): 1 Djalan Tjikapundung Timur, Bandung.

Bank Pembangun Ekonomi P.T.: 27 Djalan Suari, Semarang.

Bank Pembangunan Nasional P.T.: 50 Djalan Orpa, Djakarta.

Bank Pembangunan Sulawesi N.V.: 99 Djalan Nusantara, Makassar.

Bank Pembangunan Swasta: 2 Djalan Lapangan Stasiun, Djakarta; private development bank; f. 1962.

P.T. Bank Pembina Industri Galunggung: 59 Djalan Gunung Sabeulah, Tasikmalaja.

P.T. Bank Pembina Nasional: 39B Djalan Tjibadak, Bandung.

P.T. Bank Pengajoman: 30-32 Djalan Pintu Ketjil, Djakarta; formerly Indabank.

P.T. Bank Pengangkutan Nasional Indonesia (Intrabank): 32 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

Bank Perhubungan Nasional N.V.: 58 Djalan Pintu Ketjil, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Perkembangan Ekonomi: 77A/79 Djalan Pintu Besar Selatan, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Perkembangan Ekonomi Indonesia (*Bank for Economic Development of Indonesia Ltd.*): 168c Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Perkembangan Industri: 63 Djalan Sukardjowirjo Pranoto, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Perkembangan Pelajaran Indonesia: 5 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Perniagaan Indonesia: 33 Djalan Kebon Sirih, Djakarta.

N.V. Bank Perniagaan Umum: 2 Djalan Walmiki, Singaradja, Bali; f. 1953.

P.T. Bank Persatuan Dagang Indonesia (*United Commercial Bank of Indonesia Ltd.*): 24 Djalan Pasar Pagi, Djakarta; f. 1954; foreign exchange bank; Chair. SOETOPO JANANTO; Pres. G. KARJADI; Man. Dir. P. H. SUGIRI.

P.T. Bank Persatuan Nasional: 5 Djalan Malaka, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Pertiwi: 31 Djalan Pintu Ketjil, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Rakjat Sulawesi: 236 Djalan Nusantara, Makassar.

Bank Rakjat Tonsea: Airmadidi Tonsea, Minahasa.

P.T. Bank Ramajana: 4 Djalan Medan Glodok, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Sarana Indonesia: 11 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

N.V. Bank Sarma: 7 Djalan Soetomo, Pematang Siantar; formerly De Bataksche Bank.

P.T. Sedjahtera Bank Umum (*Bank for Public Welfare*): 15 Djalan Tiang Bendera, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Sedjahtera Bhayangkara: 168 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta; formerly Bank Selat Bangka.

P.T. Bank Siliwangi: 125 Djalan Hajam Wuruk, Djakarta.

Bank Simpan Pindjam "Atmo Setyo Oetomo": 31 Djalan Merdeka, Bogor; savings bank.

P.T. South East Asia Bank Ltd.: 17 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Sriwidjaja Raya: 124 Djalan Tengkuruk, Palembang.

N.V. Bank Sukapura: 7B Djalan Menteng Raya, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Sulawesi: 29 Djalan Kapten P. Tendean, Menado.

Bank of Sumatra N.V.: 100 Djalan Djen. A. Yani, Medan.

P.T. Bank Surabaja Putra: 24 Djalan Panggung 111, Surabaja.

Bank Surakarta M.A.I.: 24 Djalan Kapten, Muljadi-Solo; f. 1945.

P.T. Bank Swaguna: 28 Djalan Pekalangan, Tjirebon.

Bank Swasta Indonesia: 11 Djalan Pasar Baru, Bandjarmasin; formerly Bank Perdagangan Kalimantan N.V.

Bank Tabungan Bandung: 14 Djalan Lembong, Bandung; savings bank.

P.T. Bank Tabungan Dana Mulia: 48 Djalan Imam Bondjol, Solo; savings bank.

Bank Tabungan "Himpunan Saudara": 5 Djalan Dalem Kaum, Bandung; savings bank.

Bank Tabungan Makassar: 3 Djalan Kadjaolaliddo, Makassar; savings bank.

N.V. Bank Tabungan Manfaat: Wedi, Klaten; savings bank.

Bank Tabungan Minahasa: 30 Djalan Merdeka, Menado; savings bank.

Bank Tabungan Perintis: 12B Djalan Stasiun Timur, Bandung; savings bank.

Bank Tabungan Semarang 1853: 2-4 Djalan Kepodang, Semarang; savings bank.

Bank Tabungan Sumatera Barat: 33 Djalan Arau, Padang; savings bank.

Bank Tabungan Untuk Umum: 3 Djalan Djembatan, Merah-Surabaja; savings bank.

Bank Tani Nasional: 67 Djalan Roa Malaka Selatan, Djakarta.

P.T. Bank Umasi (Bank Umum Masjarakat Indonesia): 30 Djalan Pangkal Pinang, Tandjung, Karang.

P.T. Bank Umum Agraria (*Indonesian General and Agricultural Bank*): 45 Djalan Roa Malaka Selatan, Djakarta-Kota.

P.T. Bank Umum Bantu: 16 Djalan Kajutangan, Malang.

P.T. Bank Umum "Dana Ekonomi": 2 Djalan Kebalen, Solo.

P.T. Bank Umum Madjapahit Djaya: 117B Djalan Tudjuh Pahlawan Revolusi, Karawang.

Bank Umum Nasional P.T.: 20 Djalan Kali Besar Barat, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1952; foreign exchange bank; cap. 100m.; dep. 969.6m.; Principal Officers NJODO HAN SIANG, M. A. GOWI, BASUKI SAJONO.

P.T. Bank Umum Niaga Indonesia: 1 Djalan Timor Baru, Medan.

N.V. Bank Umum Persatuan Tenaga Ekonomi: 4 Djalan Bedji, Jogjakarta.

Bank Umum Servitia P.T.: 44-46 Djalan Kopi, Djakarta-Kota.

P.T. Bank Usaha (Bank Usaha Rakjat Sangi/Talud): 51 Djalan Kapten P. Tendean, Menado.

P.T. Bank Windu Kentjana: 28 Djalan Asemka, Djakarta.

Perhimpunan Studio Bank: 52A Djalan R. Dujeh, Suharsa (d/h Gardudjati), Bandung; savings bank.

BANKING ORGANIZATION

Indonesian National Private Banks Association (*Perbankan Nasional Swasta—PERBANAS*): Djalan Sindanglaja 1, Djakarta; f. 1952; 127 mems.; Sec.-Gen. O. P. SIMORANGKIR; publ. *Keuangan dan Bank* (*Finance and Banking*) (quarterly).

FOREIGN BANKS

The General Law on Banking permits foreign banks to operate in Indonesia under certain conditions. The following twelve foreign banks have been granted permission to resume operations for the first time since 1963: Chase Manhattan, American Express, Bank of America, First National City Bank, Chartered Bank, Pierson, Halbring and Pierson, Nederlandse Overzee Bank, Algemene Bank Nederland, Bank of Tokyo, Bangkok Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; United California Bank International is to enter a joint venture with an Indonesian Bank.

Algemene Bank Nederland: Djalan Ir. H. Djuanda 23, P.O.B. 2950, Djakarta; Man. C. H. V. VAN VOURDEN.

American Express International Banking Corporation: Hotel Acoka, Djl. Thamrin, Djakarta.

Bangkok Bank: Djalan Kali Besar Barat 37, cnr. Djalan Kopi; opened June 1968; Man. and Vice-Pres. PHAIBUL INGKHAVAT.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Djakarta Branch: Dhalan Merdeka Barat 6, P.O.B. 311; sub-br. at Djakarta-Kota; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. ADRIAN NOE.

Deutsche-Asiatische Bank: 80 Djalan Imam Boudjol, Djakarta.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.: Djalan Gadjah-Mada No. 18, P.O.B. 2307, Djakarta.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Indonesia: c/o Perserikatan Perdagangan Uang dan Efek-Efek; P.O.B. 1224/Dak, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1952; 17 mems.; Chair. Drs. SOEKSMONO BESAR MARTOKOESOEMO; Sec. Drs. KHO HAN TIONG.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Ardjoeno, Assurantie Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 10, P.O.B. 703, Djakarta; f. 1886; Mans. Sluyters and Co.

Djakarta Baru N.V.: Kadij 52, Djakarta; f. 1951.

Djasa Rahardja: Perusahaan Negara Asuransi Kerugian, Djalan Kali Besar Timur 10, Djakarta-Kota.

Gadjah Mada Insurance Co. Ltd.: Tiang Bendera 90, Djakarta.

Garuda Insurance Co. Ltd.: Chartered Bank Bldg., 2 Kali Besar Barat, P.O.B. 1316 Dak, Djakarta; f. 1952; Chair. A. RAMEDHAN.

Insurance Society Murni Ltd.: Tiang Bendera 90, Djakarta; f. 1953.

Insurance Society Sinarsurya Ltd.: Djalan Kunir, Libra Bldg., Djakarta.

Javasche Zee- en Brandassurantie Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 10. P.O.B. 703, Djakarta; Mans. Sluyters and Co.

Lloyd Indonesia Baru P.T. Maskapai Asuransi: Kepodang 12/14, Semarang; f. 1953.

Lloyd Indonesia P.T. Perusaha'an Asuransi Umum: Kepodang 12/14, Semarang; f. 1916; Man. Dir. HAN BING HOO.

Menara Insurance Co. Ltd.: Pintu Besar Utara, Djakarta.

Mercurius N.V. Brandverzekering Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 8, P.O.B. 582, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1865; Mans. Reijnst and Vinju.

N.V. Levensverzekering-Maatschappij NILLMIJ: Nusantara 34, Djakarta; f. 1859.

Padi P.T. Maskapai Asuransi: Hajam Wuruk 19/20, Djakarta.

Perusahaan Negara Asuransi Bendasraja: 4 Djl. Pintu Besar Utara, P.O.B. 1226, Djakarta-Kotta; f. 1966; Gen. Man. Z. A. ACHIR.

Reasuransi Umum Indonesia P.N.: Salemba Raya 30, P.O.B. 2635, Djakarta IV/3; f. 1954.

Samarangsche Zee- en Brand-Assurantie Maatschappij (*Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company Ltd.*): Djl. Ir. H. Djuanda 30, Djakarta; f. 1866; Man. Dir. M. B. MURPHY.

Tugu Mas P.T. Maskapai Asuransi: Roa Malakka Selatan 10, Djakarta; Gen. Man. M. DAHLER.

Veritas Insurance Co. Ltd.: Kali Besar Timur 10, P.O.B. 703, Djakarta; f. 1878; Mans. Sluyters and Co.

Waringin Lloyd N.V. Maskapai Asuransi: Kali Besar Timur 26, P.O.B. 606, Djakarta.

Wuwungan N.V. Maskapai Asuransi Umum: Pintu Besar Utara 32, Djakarta.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS): 2 Taman Suropati, Djakarta; Chair. Prof. WIDJOJO NITISASTRO.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dewan Perniagaan dan Perusahaan—DPP (*Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Djalan Modjopahit 2, Djakarta; Pres. M. SOEBCHAN Z. E.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CAFI (*Commercial Advisory Foundation in Indonesia*): 28 Kebon Sirih, Djakarta; f. 1958; information services; Chair. Dr. R. Ng. S. SOSROHADIKUSUMO; Sec. G. J. CLAESSEN.

GINSI (*Importers' Association of Indonesia*): Wisma Nusantara Bldg., Djalan Madjapahit No. 1, Djakarta, P.O.B. 2744 Dkt.; f. 1956; mems.: 3,200 importers throughout Indonesia; Chair. B. R. MOTIK; Sec.-Gen. ZAINI NOORDIN.

Organisasi Exportir Hasilbumi Indonesia—OEHI (*Association of Exporters of Indonesian Produce*): Djl. Tjikini Raya 29, P.O.B. 13, Djakarta; f. 1946; 84 mems.; Chair. R. NG. S. SOSROHADIKOESOEMO.

Perkumpulan Koperasi Gabungan Pembelian Importir Indonesia G.A.—GAPINDO (*Indonesian Importers' Co-operative Union*): Kali Besar Timur 5-7, Djakarta.

Persatuan Exportir Indonesia PEKSI (*Indonesian Exporters' Union*): Djalan Modjopahit 2, Djakarta.

Perserikatan Perdagangan Uang Efek-Efek (*Association of Money and Stockbrokers*): 3 Pintu Besar Utara, P.O.B. 1224/Dak, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1951; organizes the Stock Exchange; 37 mems. (15 banks and 3 brokers); Chair. Drs. SOEKSMONO BESAR MARTOKOESOEMO; Sec. Drs. KHO HAN TIONG; publ. *Daftuar Kurs Resmi* (Official List of Prices) (daily).

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

General Management Board of the State Trading Corporations (BPU-PNN): 94–96 Djalan Kramat Raya, CTC Bldg., Djakarta; f. 1961; Pres. Col. SUHARDIMAN; publ. *Madjalah Perekonomian Nasional.*

Aduma and Aneka Niaga: Djl. Kali Besar Timur IV/I, Djakarta (P.O.B. 1213 DAK); f. 1964; import and distribution of basic goods, bulk articles, sundries, provisions and drinks, and export of Indonesian produce.

P.N. Dharma Niaga: Djalan Abdul Muis 6/8/10, Djakarta; f. 1964; import of technical articles, equipment and plant; factory representatives.

Pantja and Satya Niaga: Djakarta; f. 1964; collection and export of agricultural products.

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Serikat Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (SOBSI): (*All-Indonesia Central Council of Trade Unions*): Kramat V 14, Djakarta; f. 1946; affiliated unions from all branches of labour; 3,277,032 mems.; affiliated to WFTU; Pres. NJONO; publs. *Ampera* (Indonesian), *Indonesian Trade Union News* (English, monthly).

Gabungan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (GSBI) (*Federation of Unions in Java*): Djakarta; about 89,215 mems.; Chair. R. H. KOESNAN.

Kongress Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (KBSI) (*All Indonesian Congress of Workers*): Djalan Tuku Djhik Ditiro 44, Djakarta; about 735,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. KUSNA PURADIREDJA.

Serikat Organisasi Buruh Republik Indonesia (SOBRI) (*Central Labour Organisation of the Republic of Indonesia*): Medeka Utara, Djakarta; affiliated to WFTU; about 469,490 mems.; Chair. S. K. UDAJA.

Hispaunan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (HISSBI) (*Federation of Indonesian Trade Unions*): Mampang 44, Djakarta; about 413,975 mems.; Pres. A. Z. ABIDIN.

Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia (SBII) (*Central Indonesian Islamic Trade Union*): Djalan Tambora Dalam 62, Djakarta; f. 1947; Pres. S. NARTO; Sec.-Gen. ASEP HALIM; in April 1967 the SBII merged with:

Kongress Buruh Islam Merdeka (KBIM) (*Free Islamic Trade Union Congress*): Djalan Kramat-Raya 45, Djakarta; f. 1956; 295,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. Haji ALI AKBAR; Sec.-Gen. SADIKIN W.

Kesatuan Buruh Kerakjatan Indonesia (KBKI) (*Indonesian Democratic Workers' Federation*): Djalan Tuku Tjhik Ditiro 44, Djakarta; about 500,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. I. SUDARWO.

KESPEKRJ (*Indonesian Christian Workers' Union*): 43 Djalan Guntur, Djakarta 3/10; f. 1955, reconstituted 1963; 16 affiliated unions; Pres. DARIUS MARPAUNG; Sec. ROBERT SMK. SILITONGA; publ. *Bachtera* (monthly).

Serikat Buruh Muslimin Indonesia (SERBUMUSI) (*Muslim Workers' Union*): Surabaja, East Java; about 82,000 mems.; Chair. K. H. MASJKUR; Sec. KI BAGUS PRAKTIKTO.

Gabungan Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia (GASBIINDO) (*Federation of Indonesian Islamic Trade Unions*): Djalan Tanah Abang III/6, Djakarta; f. 1947 in Jogjakarta; affiliated to ICFTU; 16 affiliated unions; 3,244,593 mems.; Pres. AGUS SUDONO; Deputy Sec.-Gen. SJOFJAN HAMDANY.

Gabungan Organisasi Buruh Serikat Islam Indonesia (GOBSII) (*Federation of Indonesian Muslim Trade and Labour Unions*): Djalan Ungaran 34, Djakarta III/10; f. 1956; 45,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOCHTAR KARTOWIDJIHARDJO.

Sentral Organisasi Karyawan Sosialis Indonesia (SOKSI) (*Central Organisation of Indonesian Socialist Workers*); Djalal Petjenongan 40, Djakarta; f. 1961; 600,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. SUHARDIMAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SOEROWO ABDOELMANAG.

Gabungan SB2 Non-Vakcentral (GASERBUN) (*Federation of Non-Affiliated Trade Unions*): Djakarta; f. 1959; 400,000 mems.; Chair. R. B. SITOHANG; Sec. Dr. SUTARDJO.

There are also independent local unions throughout Indonesia.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Perusahaan Negara Kereta Api—P.N.K.A. (*State Railways*): Geredja 1, Bandung; seven regional offices; controls 6,785 km. of track, mainly on Java; Dir.-Gen. R. ABOEPRAJITNO.

ROADS

Total length of roads is about 80,000 kms., of which about 16,000 kms. is asphalted.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Kantor Notaris: Musium 7, Djakarta; Public Notary SIE KHWAN DJIOE.

SHIPPING

Indonesian Maritime Transport Board (BALI): Djakarta; f. September 1967 in succession to the Indonesian Cargo Control Agency (BIPALINDO) and BAPELUMA, which were dissolved in July, 1967; BALI was established in order to foster co-operation between shipping operators and businessmen.

Indonesian Commercial Shipping Association: Chair. MOHAMMAD SAAD.

Pelajaran Nasional Indonesia—Pelni Lines: Djalan Patrice Lumumba, Djakarta; State-owned national shipping company; 83 ships.

P.N. Djakarta Lloyd: 28 Djalan Hadji Agus Salim, Djakarta; f. 1950; services to U.S.A., Europe, Far East and Australia; twenty-four ships; Pres. and Dir. M. J. P. HAHIJARY.

P.N. Pertambangan Minjak Dan Gas Bumi Nasional (PERTAMINA): Djalan Perwira 2, Djakarta; Pres. and Chair. Maj.-Gen. Dr. IBNU SUTOWO; cargo and tanker service of state oil mining company.

P.T. Gesuri Lloyd: 70 Djl. Tiang Bendera, Djakarta; private company.

P.T. Perusahaan Pelajaran Samudera—SAMUDERA INDONESIA: 43, Djl. Kali Besar Barat, Djakarta Kota; private company.

P.T. Trikora Lloyd: 1 Djl. Roa, Malaka, Djakarta-Kota, P.O.B. 1076/Dak.; f. 1964; Pres. and Dir. S. BOEDIHARDJO.

Sriwidjaja Raja Lines: Djalan Tiang Bendera 52, Djakarta-Kota; Pres. A. D. HARRIS; interinsular cargo and passenger services.

Blue Funnel Line (*The Ocean Steam Ship Co. Ltd.*): agents: P.T. Gesuri Lloyd, 18 Djalan Gadjah Mada (Top Floor), P.O.B. 289/Dkt, Djakarta; owner's representative: W. F. HENDRIKSE (Top Floor); regular services between Indonesia and Europe, U.S.A. and Australia.

Nederland Line, Royal Dutch Mail (*Stoomvaart Maatschappji "Nederland" N.V.*).

Royal Rotterdam Lloyd N.V.: agents: P.T. Satya Negara Trading Corporation, Djakarta.

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd.: agents: P. T. Samudera Indonesia, Kali Besar Barat 43, P.O.B. DAK/1244, Djakarta.

CIVIL AVIATION

P.N. Garuda Indonesian Airways: Djl. Ir. H. Djuanda 15, Djakarta; f. 1950; operates interinsular services and services to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Bombay, Karachi, Damascus, Beirut, Athens, Cairo, Frankfurt, Amsterdam; fleet of 5 Dakotas, 2 Electras, 2 DC-8, 2 DC-9; Pres. Dr. WIWEKO SOEPONO.

Merpati Nusantara: Nusantara 15, Djakarta; domestic services.

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Air Indonesia: Sumatra.

P.T. Indonesia Air Transport: Sumatra.

P.T. Zamrud Airlines: Nusa Tenggara.

P.T. Deraya: West Java.

P.T. Briston Masayu: Sumatra.

P.T. Seulawan: Sumatra.

The following foreign airlines also serve Djakarta: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, Japan Air Lines (J.A.L.), K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, P.A.A., Qantas Airways, Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.), Swissair, Thai Airways International, United Arab Airlines, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Dewan Pariwisata Indonesia (*Indonesian Council for Tourism*): Djalan Diponergoro 25, Djakarta; f. 1957; semi-government body to promote national and international tourism; Chair. H.R.H. Prince HAMENGKU BUWONO IX; Dir. Sri BUDOJO; publ. *Travel News* (monthly).

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Atomic Energy Agency (*Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional*): Djalan Palatehan 1/26, Blok-K.V., Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. A. SIWABESSY; publ. *Madjalah Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional.*

Institute for Atomic Energy: c/o Atomic Energy Council Djakarta; f. 1958; operates a small research reactor; Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. A. SIWABESSY; publ. *Manfaat Tenaga Atom.*

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

Universitas Airlangga: Surabaja, Java.

Universitas Andalas: Djalan Djati 77, Padang, West Sumatra; 487 teachers, 3,521 students.

Universitas Brawidjaja: Djalan Guntur 1, Malang; 328 teachers, 4,324 students.

Universitas Diponegoro: Peleburan, Semarang; 185 teachers, 4,000 students.

Universitas Negeri Djambi: Djalan Merdeka 16, Djambi; 47 teachers, 371 students.

Universitas Negeri Djember: Djalan Moh. Serudji 120, Djember; 436 teachers, 1,687 students.

Universitas Negeri Djendral Soedirman: Djalan Pengadilan 1, Purwokerto; 182 teachers, 1,820 students.

Universitas Gadjah Mada: Bulaksumur, Jogjakarta; 1,344 teachers, 16,680 students.

Universitas Hasanuddin: Djalan Mesdjid Raya, Makassar; 300 teachers, 6,000 students.

University of Indonesia: Salemba Raya 4, Djakarta, Java; 1,569 teachers; 14,308 students.

Universitas Kalimantan Barat: Djalan Raja 17, Pontianak.

Universitas Kalimantan Timur: Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur.

Universitas Lambung Mangkurat: Bandjarmasin, Kalimantan.

Universitas Maluku: Ambon.

Universitas Negeri Mataram: Taman Majura, Tjakranegara, Lombok, N.T.B.; 68 teachers, 785 students.

Universitas Negeri Padjadjaran: Djalan Dipati Ukur 37, Bandung, Java; 1,789 teachers, 9,794 students.

Universitas Nusa Tjendana: Kupang Timor.

Universitas Palangka Raya: Palangka Raya.

Universitas Riau: Pakanbaru, Sumatra.

Sjiah Kuala University: Darusalam Banda, Atjeh, S.U.

Universitas Negeri Sriwidjaja: Djalan Bukit Besar, Palembang; 280 teachers, 2,300 students.

Universitas Sulawesi Utara (*University of North and Central Sulawesi*): Tengah Di Menado.

Universitas Sumatera Utara (*University of North Sumatra*): Djalan Universitas 22, Medan; 153 teachers, 3,659 students.

Universitas Tjenderawasin: P.O.B. 120, Abe-Sukarnapura, West Irian; 33 teachers, 575 students.

Udayana University: Denpasar, Bali.

Institut Pertanian Bogor (*Bogor Agricultural University*): Djalan Oto Iskandardinata, Bogor; 334 teachers, 2,420 students.

Institut Teknologi Bandung: Djalan Ganeca 10, Bandung, Java; 300 teachers, 5,000 students.

Institut Teknologi 10 Nopember Surabaja (*Surabaja Institute of Technology*): Djl. Kaliasin 84, Surabaja; 279 teachers, 2,615 students.

PRIVATE

Perguruan Tinggi 17 Augustus 1945 (*University of the 17 August 1945*): Djalan Teuku Tjhik Ditiro 46, Djakarta.

Perguruan Tingii Kristen Indonesia (*Christian University of Indonesia*): Salemba 10, Djakarta; 361 students.

Universitas Bogor: Djalan Bioskop 31, Bogor; 64 teachers, 350 students.

Universitas Djajabaja: Djakarta.

Universitas Ibnu Chaldun Bogor: Djalan Papandajan 25, Bogor.

Universitas Ibnu Chaldun: Senen Rya 45-47, Djakarta; 1,200 students.

Universitas Islam Djakarta: Djalan Prof. Muh. Yamin 57; 42 teachers, 380 students.

Universitas Islam Indonesia: Djalan Tjik di Tiro (Terban Taman) No. 1, Jogjakarta, Java; 246 teachers, 5,500 students.

Universitas Islam Sjarief Hidajatullah Tjeribon: Djalan Kapten Samadikun, Tjeribon.

Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara (*Islamic University of North Sumatra*): Djalan Singamangaradja, Teladan, Medan; 1,000 students.

Universitas Katolik Indonesia "Atma Jaya": P.O.B. 2639 Dak, Djakarta; 180 teachers, 1,030 students.

Universitas Katolik Parahyangan: Djalan Merdeka 32, Bandung; 140 teachers, 3,800 students.

Universitas Krisnadwipajana: Djalan Tegal 10, Djakarta; 128 teachers, 2,000 students.

Universitas Prof. Dr. R. Moestopo: Djakarta.

Universitas Muhammadya: Djakarta.

Universitas Muhammadijah: Jogjakarta.

Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama: Bandung.

Universitas Nasional (*National University*): Kramat Raya 47, Djakarta.

Universitas H.K.B.P. Nomensen: Medan.

Universitas Pasundan: Bandung.

Universitas Kristen Satya Watjana Salatiga: Djalan Diponegoro 54-56, Salatiga, Java; 104 teachers, 718 students.

Universitas Sawerigading: Djalan Sembilan 24, Makassar; 158 teachers, 1,372 students.

Universitas Tandjungpura Pontianak: 17 Djalan Tandjungpura Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat; 154 teachers, 934 students.

Universitas Tjokroaminto Surakarta: Djalan Asrama 22, Surakarta; 100 teachers, 4,000 students.

Universitas Trisakti: Djl. Kiai Tapa-Grogol, Djakarta; 449 teachers, 4,245 students.

Universitas Veteran Republic Indonesia: Makassar.

IRAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iran is situated in western Asia. It is bordered by the Soviet Union to the north, Turkey and Iraq to the west, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman to the south, and Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east. The climate is one of great extremes. In summer temperatures of over 55°c (130°F) have been recorded, while in the winter, the great altitude of much of the country results in temperatures of −18°c (0°F) and below. The official language is Persian (Farsi), but various dialects of Kurdish and Turki are spoken. The predominant faith is Shi'a Islam. The flag consists of green, white and red horizontal stripes, with a Lion and Sun Emblem on the central white stripe. The capital is Teheran.

Recent History

After the Second World War British and American occupying forces left Iran, Soviet forces remaining in Azerbaijan until 1946. In 1951 the Prime Minister, Dr. Mussadeq, nationalized the oil industry and in 1954 an agreement was reached with foreign interests whereby oil concessions were granted to a consortium of eight companies. Since 1949 Iran has placed great emphasis on economic planning. Early in 1963 the Shah began an extensive re-distribution of large estates among small farmers. In the same year women were given the vote, despite opposition from traditionalists which culminated in the assassination of the Prime Minister, Mr. Mansur, in January 1965. Iran became a founder member of the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) in 1964. In 1966 Iran joined the Colombo Plan. There is some friction with the Arab states over Iran's claim to Bahrain and its refusal to participate in the campaign against Israel, and in particular a dispute with Iraq over shipping rights in the Shatt el Arab waterway. A strong friendship with the U.S.A. has not prevented a marked improvement in relations with the Soviet Union in recent years.

Government

Iran is a constitutional monarchy, with executive power resting with the Shah. Legislative power rests with the Senate and the National Consultative Assembly (*Majlis*). The Senate has 60 members, half of whom are elected, and half are nominated by the Shah. The National Consultative Assembly consists of 219 elected members. Iran is divided into 14 provinces (*Ostan*), administered by Governors-General nominated by the Ministry of the Interior. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dihestan*).

Defence

The Iranian Army consists of six corps, comprising 12 divisions. Its estimated strength is 200,000. There are also naval and air forces. Iran is a member of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) and has received considerable military aid from the United States.

Economic Affairs

Iran is one of the world's leading oil producers, and the massive oil revenues have been instrumental in developing the rest of the economy. Although industry now predominates over agriculture in the formation of the gross national product, the majority of the Iranian people are engaged in agriculture. Most types of grain, sugar beet, fruit, nuts and vegetables are grown. Dairy produce, wool, hair and hides are also produced, especially by the nomads. There is a large fishing industry, both in the Caspian Sea, where caviar is obtained, and in the Persian Gulf. Forests, owned chiefly by the State, cover nearly 50 million acres. A large deposit of copper was discovered in south eastern Iran in October 1967. Oil refining is an important source of employment and a petrochemical complex was built close to the Khuzestan oilfield in 1965–67. The largest industry, after oil, is the textile industry. Carpets are an important export. At the initiative of the Shah, a programme of agrarian reform is now in progress, and about 2 million acres of land have been distributed to peasants. In November 1963, the U.S.S.R. agreed to give a 25 per cent tariff discount to Iranian goods in transit to Europe by the Russian route. A series of discounts have also been granted by Turkey. In 1966 a technical assistance agreement was signed with the U.S.S.R. under which a steel mill will be completed at Isfahan by 1971, in exchange for Iranian natural gas. The Fourth Development Plan, begun in March 1968, involves a total investment of U.S. $10,800 million and fixes the annual growth rate at 9 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Communications are made difficult in Iran by the extensive mountain ranges, but there are over 3,500 km. of railways, and extensions are under construction. There are 35,000 km. of national and provincial roads, and, when completed, the CENTO highway will link Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. The principal ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr and Bandar Shahpur. Ports on the Caspian Sea are Bandar Shah and Pahlavi. Iran National Airlines Corporation provides internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Pahlavi Foundation established in 1958 has received considerable gifts from the Shah for improving the education, health and social welfare of the poorer classes. National service draftees with medical experience have been formed into a Health Corps, bringing medical assistance to outlying areas of the country. The Fourth Development Plan provides for 14,000 new hospital beds.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for both sexes, but this has not been fully implemented in rural areas. By 1972, 92 per cent of urban children and 55 per cent of rural children will be at primary schools. 426,000 pupils received secondary education in 1965, and there were 96 technical schools. There are eight universities. Vital to the campaign for literacy has been the conscription of young secondary school and college graduates as teachers in place of normal military service. The illiteracy rate, at present nearly 60 per cent, is expected to be reduced to 43 per cent by 1972.

Tourism

Iran's chief attraction for the tourist is its wealth of historical sites—notably Isfahan, Rasht, Tabriz, Susa, Persepolis—and its museums of Persian art and culture. Tourism is under the care of the Iranian National Tourist Organisation, Teheran.

Visas are not required to visit Iran by nationals of Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

Sport

Wrestling is the national sport of Iran. Basketball and polo are also popular. Winter sports are drawing more visitors to the Elburz mountains.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Ashoura), August 5 (Constitution Day), September 30 (Ascension of Muhammad), October 17 (Birthday of Twelfth Imam), October 26 (The Shah's Birthday), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 2 (Death of Imam Ali).

1971: January 4 (Death of Iman Jafar Sadeq), January 19 (Birthday of Iman Reza), February 6 (Id ul Qurban), February 25 (Id ul Ghadir), March 21–22 (Nowrouz-Iranian New Year), April 2 (13th Day of Nowrouz).

(*The Iranian year* 1349 *began on March* 21*st*, 1970.)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force, but some traditional units are still in general use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Iranian Rial of 100 Dinars.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 rials.

Coins: 50 dinars; 1, 2, 5, 10 rials; $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5 gold pahlavis (1 pahlavi = 750 rials).

Exchange rate: 181 rials = £1 sterling
76 rials = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY*

AREA AND POPULATION

(1968)

TOTAL AREA	POPULATION
627,000 sq. miles	28,000,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1967)

Teheran (capital) . 2,719,730	Shiraz . . . 269,278	Rezaieh . . . 110,749
Isfahan . . . 424,045	Ahwaz . . . 206,375	Kerman . . . 85,404
Meshed . . . 409,616	Kermanshah . . 187,930	Khoramabad . . 59,578
Tabriz . . . 403,413	Rasht . . . 143,557	Sanandaj . . 54,578
Abadan . . . 270,726	Hamadan . . 124,167	Shareh Kord . . 23,757

*The Iranian year begins in March.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT
(1969)

	EMPLOYEES	FACTORIES
Food Manufactures	122,207	21,866
Tobacco	3,933	3
Weaving	182,431	28,220
Wood Manufactures	107,510	48,036
Paper and Board	2,772	281
Printing and Publishing	6,522	1,220
Leather	5,827	1,344
Rubber	8,291	6,061
Chemicals	9,759	685
Non-Metals	38,891	4,472
Petroleum	640	7
Basic Metal Industries	6,415	1,584
Metal Manufactures	58,566	19,387
Cars, Machinery, Radio	16,184	3,853
Transport Equipment	34,311	10,004
Misc. Manufacturing	16,501	5,683
Electric Power	8,059	485
Railways	29,600	—

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Wheat	4,381	4,970	4,000
Milled Rice	700	941	900
Barley	1,080	1,036	1,036
Sugar Beet	1,975	2,857	3,400
Cotton	n.a.	360	528
Tea	n.a.	63	80
Tobacco	n.a.	4	17

Pulses, Sesame, Cotton and Flax are also grown.

LIVESTOCK
(1968–69 estimates—'000)

Sheep	28,000
Goats	14,000
Cows and Oxen	5,200
Buffaloes	500

Fishing: Persian Gulf 14,000 tons, Caspian Sea 3,250 tons (inc. over 200 tons of caviar)—both annually.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1964–65	1966–67	1968–69
Iron Ore	1.8	1.8	2.2
Copper Ore	8.8	8.9	14.3
Lead	62.2	64.9	85.5
Zinc	47.7	47.7	36.2
Chromite	98.0	101.0	149.9
Barite	43.0	43.0	88.5
Coal	274.0	248.0	300.0
Ferrous Oxide	7.2	9.1	9.9
Silica	17.5	19.0	29.7

OIL

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
('000 long tons)

	TOTAL	EXPORT
1965	88,473	68,311
1966	103,563	79,000
1967	120,900	99,500
1968	127,325	105,329
1969	165,694	139,942

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968–69
Cotton Ginning	metric tons	152,000
Rice Cleaning	,,	700,000
Sugar (refined)	,,	415,000
Edible Oils (refined)	,,	149,000
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	million litres	55.4
Cigarettes	million	11,000
Tobacco	metric tons	3,000
Cotton Piece-Goods	'000 metres	600,000
Ice	,,	1,200
Cement	,,	2,420
Glassware	,,	19,125

FINANCE

1 rial=100 dinars.
181 rials=£1 sterling; 76 rials=U.S. $1.
1,000 rials = £5 10s. 7d. sterling = U.S. $13.07.

BUDGET 1968
(million rials)

REVENUE	
Direct Taxes	12,950
Indirect Taxes	35,368
Monopolies, Government Undertakings	73,684
Government Service Revenues	5,917
Loans, Aids	60,143
Profit-making Enterprises	42,852
Commercial Agencies	109,150
Social Welfare Institutions	6,872
TOTAL	273,189

EXPENDITURE	
General Services	22,548
Defence and Security	37,703
Social Services	42,283
Economic Services	72,976
Debt Repayments	14,356
Profit-making Enterprises	42,852
Commercial Agencies	109,150
Social Welfare Institutions	6,872
TOTAL	273,189

1968-69: Total Budget (including Development expenditure) 262,800 million rials.

FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(March 1968–March 1973)
(billion rials)

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		GROWTH (per cent)	INVESTMENT
	1967–68	1972–73		
Agriculture	113.6	145.0	27.6	66.1
Mining and Manufacturing	70.5	129.9	84.3	211.8
Petroleum and Gas	112.0	188.7	68.5	85.0
Water and Electricity	5.7	11.4	100.0	100.9
Construction	30.6	58.9	92.5	} 346.6
Other Sectors	205.6	303.3	47.5	
TOTAL	538.0	837.2	55.7	810.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(billion rials)

	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	332.7	363.5	411.4	450.6	571.6
of which:					
Agriculture	90.0	89.0	101.3	107.4	126.9
Industry and mining	43.2	49.2	54.6	60.0	66.6
Construction	17.0	20.0	24.0	27.5	28.3
Transport and communications	27.5	29.0	31.0	33.5	31.4
Commerce, banking and insurance	39.0	44.0	50.4	55.0	63.3
Rent and private services	35.0	37.0	41.0	45.5	56.7
Public services	34.0	42.0	50.0	55.0	64.5
Oil (excluding income paid abroad)	43.0	49.0	54.5	61.5	75.4
Depreciation	25.0	27.0	31.0	34.0	39.4
NATIONAL INCOME	307.7	336.5	380.6	416.6	484.4
Cost of Living Index (Constant 1965 prices)	95.5	99.7	100.0	100.9	101.6
NATIONAL INCOME (Constant 1965 prices)	322.2	337.5	380.4	412.8	476.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
($U.S. million)

	1967–68			1968–69		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods, Services, and Transfer Payments:						
Merchandise	1,728.6	1,276.8	451.8	1,935.5	1,516.3	419.2
Transport, freight and insurance	12.5	14.0	— 1.5	15.6	12.9	2.7
Travel	31.6	65.8	— 34.2	42.2	68.7	—·26.5
Investment income	7.4	588.3	—580.9	8.4	687.5	—679.1
Government, n.e.s.	31.6	73.1	— 41.5	35.8	127.5	91.7
Other services	51.5	65.8	— 14.3	63.4	85.5	— 22.1
Private transfer payments	1.0	0.3	0.7	5.0	0.5	4.5
Government transfer payments	6.0	0.5	5.5	6.0	1.0	5.0
TOTAL AND CURRENT BALANCE	1,870.2	2,074.6	—204.4	2,111.9	2,499.9	—388.0
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private investment	58.2	6.0	52.2	75.9	13.1	62.8
Central government loans and aid	236.5	54.4	182.1	474.9	103.2	371.7
Private monetary transactions	20.5	6.7	13.8	—	8.3	— 8.3
Government monetary transactions (with IMF and other central institutions)	108.4	128.2	— 19.8	103.2	8.4	98.4
TOTAL AND CAPITAL BALANCE	423.6	195.3	228.3	654.0	129.4	524.6
Net Errors and Omissions	—	23.9	— 23.9	—	—	136.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(million rials)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Imports	73,644	90,451	103,724
Exports (excluding oil)	11,815	13,632	16,268
Oil Exports	91,640	133,455	135,509

OIL EXPORTS
('000 long tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Crude Oil	79,000	99,500	99,460	139,942
Crude Oil Delivered to Refinery for subsequent Export in Other Forms	13,900	14,200	14,400	16,108

COMMODITIES
(million rials)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Iron and Steel	11,016	17,032	18,994
Motor Vehicles and Parts	6,632	8,687	10,171
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	5,050	6,297	8,263
Boilers and other Machinery	16,698	21,735	24,687
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	6,312	7,175	8,682
Textiles	3,864	4,224	5,135
Wool and Animal Hair	2,360	2,758	2,504
Animal and Vegetable Fats	2,229	2,080	1,997
Paper, Paperboard, etc.	1,758	1,958	2,515
Rubber and Products	2,115	1,644	2,088
Sugar and Confectionery	1,351	981	622
Cereals	1,297	524	3,405

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (excl. Oil)	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Raw cotton	2,162	2,845	3,216
Wool	207	237	200
Hides and leather	1,081	894	1,027
Fruit	1,493	1,606	2,126
Gum Tragacanth	320	261	300
Carpets	3,188	3,718	4,470
Mineral ores	696	527	552
Oil-bearing seeds	333	n.a.	415

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million rials)

	1966–67		1967–68		1968–69	
	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)
Czechoslovakia	562	414	1,020	548	1,035	561
France	2,954	418	4,941	315	6,894	301
German Federal Republic	15,766	1,672	20,914	2,055	22,383	2,380
India	1,355	926	1,718	104	2,018	147
Italy	3,694	508	4,570	251	6,347	289
Japan	5,582	369	6,965	268	10,025	420
U.S.S.R.	2,191	1,379	2,525	2,249	3,376	3,013
United Kingdom	9,309	7,591	10,596	725	13,623	608
United States	14,517	11,672	16,144	1,542	17,579	1,692

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1967–68	1968–69
Passengers	('000)	2,788	3,090
Passenger-kilometres	(millions)	1,161	1,595
Freight tons carried	('000)	3,778	2,257

ROADS

	1968–69
Passenger Cars	257,550
Commercial Vehicles	72,529

SHIPPING

		1967–68	1968–69
Ships entered		1,858	2,561
Freight loaded	('000 m. tons)	7,688	15,820
Freight unloaded	('000 m. tons)	2,330	2,766

CIVIL AVIATION

		1967–68	1968–69
Flight-km.	('000)	7,724	9,928
Passenger-km.	('000)	341,576	478,572
Cargo	('000 ton-km.)	2,120	4,425
Mail	('000 ton-km.)	210	426,719

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968–69
Radio Receivers	2,933,000
Television Receivers	198,000
Telephones	268,980
Books Published (titles)	1,757
Daily Newspapers	22
Total Circulation	200,000

TOURISM

	1967–68	1968–69
Number of Visitors	386,979	280,000
Approximate Money Spent ($)	57,700,000	42,000,000

EDUCATION

(1968–69)

	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
Kindergartens	337	19,462
Primary Schools	23,097	3,046,102
High Schools	2,067	781,507
Agricultural High Schools, Commercial High Schools, Vocational Schools	154	19,059
Teacher's Training Colleges	187	10,174
Universities	8	58,561

Sources: Ministry of Finance, Teheran; General Department of Trade Statistics, Ministry of Economy, Teheran; Ministry of Education, Teheran; Iranian State Railways, Teheran; National Iranian Oil Co., London.

THE CONSTITUTION

On August 15th, 1906, an Imperial Decree was issued to convoke a Constituent Assembly. This Assembly adopted the Constitution of Iran on December 30th of that year.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER

The executive power rests in the Shah. He appoints the Prime Ministers, who must be approved by the *Majlis*. In addition to their individual responsibility for their departments, ministers have a joint responsibility for the affairs of the country.

In 1949 a new amendment to the Constitution was made whereby the Shah was granted the right to dissolve the *Majlis* when it was deemed necessary, provided that a new election was ordered to take place soon afterwards.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

According to the Constitutional Law the legislative power comprises the Senate and the National Consultative Assembly. The latter Assembly consists of 219 members elected for four years; the number of members rises with the growth of the population. The Senate, which was convened for the first time in February 1950, comprises 60 Senators: 30 nominated by the Shah, 15 representing Teheran, and 15 representing the provinces. Senators must be Muslims. Their term of office is six years.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

Iran is divided into fourteen provinces (*Ostan*). They are administered by Governors-General (*Ostandar*), who are directly responsible to the central Government. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dihestan*).

All towns have a municipality administration, the director of which is chosen by the town council. The nomination must be approved by the Ministry of the Interior.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

H.I.M. MUHAMMAD REZA SHAH PAHLAVI, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, September 16th, 1941.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: AMIR-ABBAS HOVEIDA.

Minister of Interior: Dr. HASSAN ZAHEDI.

Minister of Economy: Dr. HOOSHANG ANSARI.

Minister of Education and Training: Mrs. F. PARSA.

Minister of Finance: Dr. JAMSHID AMUZEGAR.

Minister of Culture and Art: MEHRDAD PAHLBOD.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ARDESHIR ZAHEDI.

Minister of Health: Dr. MANOUCHEHR SHAHGHOLI.

Minister of Information: JAVAD MANSOUR.

Minister of Agriculture: IRAJ VAHIDI.

Minister of Justice: MANOUCHEHR PARTOW.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Dr. MAJID MAJIDI.

Minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone: Eng. FATHOLLAH SOTOUDEH.

Minister of Roads: Eng. HASSAN SHALCHIAN.

Minister of War: Gen. ASSADOLLAH SANIEI.

Minister of Water and Power: Eng. MANSOUR ROUHANI.

Minister of Agricultural Products: Dr. MANOUCHEHR GOODARZI.

Minister of Science, Technology and Higher Education: Dr. MAJID RAHNEMA.

Minister of Natural Resources: NASSIR GOLESORKHY.

Minister of Land Reform and Rural Co-operatives: ABDOL-AZIM VALIAN.

Minister of Development and Housing: MUHAMMAD YAGANEH.

Director of Budget Bureau: ALI HEZAREH.

Minister of State without Portfolio: Dr. MAHMOUD KASHFIAN.

Minister of State without Portfolio: Dr. MOHAMEDI NASSIRI.

Minister of State: H. HEDAYATI.

Minister of State in Charge of Economics and Development: Eng. S. ASFIA.

Minister of the Imperial Court: ASSADOLLAH ALAM.

Assistants to the Prime Minister: Gen. NEMATOLLAH NASSIRI, Dr. GHASSEM REZAII, YADOLLAH SHAHBAZI, Dr. HOSSEIN TADAYYON, NASSIR ASSAR, Gen. P. KHOSROVANI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO IRAN

(Teheran unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Pahlavi Rd., Yussefabad, Ebn-Sina Ave., Kucheh Rassai (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. SARDAR ASSADOLLAH SERAJ.

Algeria: Baghdad, Iraq.

Argentina: Pahlavi Rd., Kuche Golestan (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALFRED CASAL (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Australia: Park Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES HALL.

Austria: Takhte Jamshid, Forsat Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE SEYFFERTITZ.

Belgium: Bu-Ali Sina Ave. Park, Amin-Dowlah 6 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES LOODTS (also accred. to Kuwait).

Brazil: Pahlavi Rd., Tajrish (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Bulgaria: Aramehr Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER ROZAUCHEV.

Canada: Takhte Jamshid Forsat (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER C. EBERTS (also accred. to Iraq and Kuwait).

Ceylon: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): Abbas-Abad, Television Rd., 14 Kucheh Dan Metri (E); *Ambassador:* LIEU TSING-CHANG.

Czechoslovakia: 61 Kucheh Sarshar (E); *Ambassador:* ZDEVEK HRADEC.

Denmark: Copenhagen Ave. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERIK DE JONQUIERS (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Ethiopia: New Delhi, India (L).

Finland: Ankara, Turkey (E).

France: France Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS CHARLES-ROUX.

German Federal Republic: Ferdowsi Avenue (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORG VON LILIENFELD.

Greece: Kheradmand Ave., Kucheh Salm (E); *Ambassador:* A. DIMITROPOLUS.

Hungary: Pahlavi Ave., Takhte Jamshid Crossroad, Nassirzadeh (E); *Ambassador:* ZOLTAV VARKONI.

Iceland: Bonn, German Republic (L).

India: N. Saba Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* K. V. PADMANABHAN.

Indonesia: Bld. Elizabeth II, N. Kakh. (E); *Ambassador:* ZAINOEL ARIFIN OESMAN.

Iraq: Pahlavi Ave. (L).

Italy: France Ave. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* YEROLAMO PIGNATTI MARAMO DI CUSTOSA.

Japan: Northern Saba Ave. 53 (E); *Ambassador:* ATSUSHI YUAMA.

Jordan: 25 Shahrivar Ave., 143 Abbas-Abad Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* DAOUD ABU-GHAZALEH (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Korea, Republic: Kakh Ave., Heshmatoddowleh St. (E); *Ambassador:* SUK CHAN LO.

Kuwait: Pahlavi Ave. 222 (E); *Ambassador:* SULAIMAN MUHAMMAD AL-SANIA.

Morocco: Villa Ave., Panahi St. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* MEHDI ABDOL-JAMIL (also accred. to Turkey).

Nepal: Karachi, Pakistan.

Netherlands: Villa Ave., Nasser St. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* HENDRIK JONKER.

Norway: Aban Ave. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* THORLEIF L. PAUS (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Pakistan: 199 Iranshah Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* SHAH NAVAZ KHAN.

Philippines: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Poland: 140 Takhte Jamshid Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW KWIRYLUK.

Portugal: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Romania: Fakhrabad Ave. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL SILARD (also accred. to Kuwait).

Saudi Arabia: Villa Ave., Nasser St. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MUHAMMAD ARAB HASHEM.

Spain: Fisherabad Ave., Khoshbin St. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Sweden: Takhte Jamshid Ave., Forsat St. (E); *Ambassador:* NILS-ERIC GUSTOF EKBLAD (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Switzerland: Pasteur Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MAX KOENIG (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Syria: Tajrish, Maqsudbak Ave. (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).

Thailand: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Tunisia: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Turkey: Ferdowsi Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* TAHA CARIM.

United Kingdom: Ferdowsi Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Sir DENIS WRIGHT.

U.S.A.: Takhte Jamshid Ave., Roosevelt Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II.

U.S.S.R.: Churchill Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* V. Y. EROFEYEV.

Vatican: France Ave. 97 (Apostolic Internunciature): Mgr. SALVATORE ASTA.

Venezuela: Aban Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN JOSE NAVARRETE.

Viet-Nam: Ankara, Turkey (L).

Yugoslavia: Villa Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ZIGA VODUSEK.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Eng. JA'AFAR SHARIF-EMAMI.

The Senate consists of 60 members, 30 of which are appointed by the Shah, and 30 are elected (15 from Teheran and 15 from the Provinces). Each year the Shah appoints 15 members for a four-year term, and 15 members are elected from Teheran and the Provinces for a four-year term.

NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(The Majlis)

President: Eng. A. RIAZI.

Elections to the 22nd session of the Majlis were held in August 1967.

ELECTIONS AUGUST 1967

	SENATE	MAJLIS
Iran Novin Party . .	26	180
Mardom Party . . .	11	31
Pan Iranist Party . .	—	5
Independent . . .	23	1
TOTAL . .	60	217*

* Two further seats allocated to Bahrain remain vacant.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Iran Novin Party (*New Iran Party*): Teheran; governing party since 1960; Sec. ATTAOLLAH KHOSROVANI.

Melliyoun Party (*National Party*): Teheran; f. February 1958; government majority party until 1960, less important since; Sec.-Gen. Dr. AHMAD EMAMI.

Mardom Party (*People's Party*): Teheran; f. 1957; programme includes agrarian reform, limitation of land ownership and labour welfare; Sec.-Gen. Y. ADL.

Tudeh Party (*Party of the Masses*): Communist; *proscribed since* 1949; Leader Dr. REZA RADMANESH.

Free Iran Movement (*in exile*): Box 3, 1 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City 10017, U.S.A.; Chair. HOSSEN HABIBY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Prosecutor-General: Dr. ABDUL HUSSEIN ALIABADI.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: EMAD-E-DIN MIRMOTAHARI.

SUPREME COURT

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Teheran includes disputes about the competence of Government departments in relation to the existing laws, and it also acts as a Court of First Instance when ministers are prosecuted, either for personal offences or in respect of the affairs of their department. It is also the highest court of appeal. In exceptional cases, at the request of the Prosecutor-General, the Supreme Court deals with criminal cases.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

Courts of Appeal and Central Criminal Courts are established in each province.

OTHER COURTS

There are Courts of First Instance in the towns. The Arbitration Council was established in 1966 to examine and rule on all petty offences. The courts of lowest jurisdiction are those of the Justices of the Peace, which are established in most villages and small towns and deal with small civil cases and petty offences. On June 30th, 1966, the Arbitration Council was added to the judicial organs of the state. This Council is competent to deal with all complaints and petitions filed by businessmen and craftsmen, claims for damages and losses sustained in driving accidents, and domestic disputes, up to a claimed amount of ten thousand Rials in all cases. The Arbitration Council also examines and rules on petty offences (misdemeanour and felony) for which punishment does not exceed two months and/or one thousand two hundred Rials fine. Trials and examinations in such cases are undertaken free of charge.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

Special tribunals include Ecclesiastical Courts, which have a limited jurisdiction on matters of marriage and personal status; the Civil Servants' Criminal Court, in Teheran; and Permanent and Temporary Military Courts. Permanent Military Courts exist in all provinces and deal with treasonable offences; Temporary Military Courts are established whenever martial law is declared in a region, and are competent to hear certain cases which are normally within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The great majority of the Iranian people are Shi'i Muslims, and Iran with Iraq and the Yemen are notable as the only countries in the world where Shi'i adherents are in a majority. About five per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, but there is complete religious toleration. Iran is thus in many ways the centre of the Shi'i faith, and pilgrimage to Iranian shrines is an important activity: Qum and Meshed are in particular regarded as holy cities.

ZOROASTRIANS

There are about 21,000 Zoroastrians, a remnant of a once widespread sect. Their religious leader is MOUBAD. Zoroastrianism was once the State religion of ancient Iran. Many adherents were compelled by Arab persecution to emigrate, and the main centre of their faith is now Bombay.

OTHER COMMUNITIES

Communities of Armenians, and somewhat smaller numbers of Jews, Assyrians, Greek Orthodox, Uniates and Latin Christians are also found, and the Baha'i faith, which originated in Iran, has a few adherents.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Urmia, Bishop of Salmas and Metropolitan of Iran: Archbishop's House, Rezaieh; Most Rev. ZAYA DACHTOU.

Anglican Bishop in Iran: Rt. Rev. HASSAN BARNABA DEHQANI-TAFTI, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 12, Isfahan. Diocese founded 1912.

Synod of the Evangelical (Presbyterian) Church in Iran: Assyrian Evangelical Church, Khiaban-i Shapur, Khiaban-i Aramanch, Teheran; Moderator Rev. ADLE NAKHOSTEEN.

THE PRESS

The working of the Iranian Press is set out in the 1955 Press Law as modified in 1963. This legislation defines the qualities of education and character required in persons intending to publish newspapers; and stipulates that no newspaper may be banned without a court order, except for criticism of religion or the monarchy, for disclosing military information or for provoking the people to oppose government troops. With the exception of scientific, cultural and government publications, newspapers with less than 3,000 circulation and magazines with less than 5,000 are illegal, but this point has not been fully implemented as no official circulations bureau exists.

In 1965 the cabinet approved the Reporters' Code of Journalism which required reporters to be licensed by the Ministry of Information, prevented them accepting government service and prohibited the reporting or photography of specified military areas and closed court sittings, etc. All communist publications are prohibited in Iran.

Teheran dominates the press scene as almost all daily papers are published there and the bi-weekly, weekly and less frequent publications in the provinces generally depend on the major metropolitan dailies as a source of news. In the city are published some 20 daily and 21 weekly newspapers, and 27 weekly and 44 monthly magazines. There are at least 85 registered provincial papers.

The total estimated circulation of dailies is 200,000, as all dailies have circulations of less than 6,000 copies with four exceptions: *Ettela'at* (70,000), *Kayhan* (100,000), *Kayhan International* (12,000) and *Peyghame Emrouz* (23,000). Total weekly paper circulations are estimated at 50,000 and weekly magazine circulations at 200,000. Some dozen weekly magazines have circulations of over 10,000 copies including the women's *Ettela'ate Banovan* (40,000), *Tehran Mossavar* (35,000), *Rowshanfekr* (32,000) and *Sepid va Siyah* (30,000); the weekly newspaper *Towfigh* sells 35,000 copies. (These circulation figures, supplied by the *Iran Almanac*, may be over-estimated.)

Few, if any, newspapers are financed by sales revenue alone. Most papers' budgets depend heavily on revenues from advertising, of which a large portion comes from the government.

With the exception of a small number of political organs and official publications, all newspapers are owned by private individuals. The chief party organs are the dailies *Nedaye Iran Novin* (New Iran Party) and *Mehre Iran* (Mardom Party) and the weekly *Khak-o-Khun* (Pan-Iranist Party).

The major dailies have each published other papers and periodicals so forming small publishing groups which are still largely family concerns. The *Ettela'at Group* (Prop. ABBAS MASSOUDI) includes *Ettela'at* with two foreign language daily and two weekly newspapers and four popular weekly magazines, including one for women and two for children. The *Kayhan Group* (Prop. Dr. M. MESBAZADEH) includes *Kayhan* with its English daily, a weekly sports paper, two popular weekly magazines and a medical magazine. The *Echo of Iran Group* (Prop. JAHANGIR BEHROUZ) includes the daily, weekly and monthly *Echo of Iran*, the monthly *Iran Trade* and the annual *Almanac*, all in English.

Although the press has made several technical advances in recent years, including the use of colour and rotary printing machinery, and major papers now have introduced teleprinter contact with international news agencies, the standard both of reporting and news presentation remains low in comparison with that of the West. To help improve this situation two courses of journalism were established in 1965 at Teheran University. One obstacle limiting the press's progress is the illiteracy rate; in urban areas 43 per cent and in rural areas 79 per cent.

Among the most influential and respected dailies are the *Echo of Iran* which gives summarized news and opinion, and the two wide circulation papers: *Kayhan*, with its sister English paper *Kayhan International*, and *Ettela'at*, with its English and French co-publications *Tehran Journal* and *Journal de Tehran*. *Bourse* is the national financial daily. Among the most respected weekly publications are *Khandaniha*, *Tehran Mossavar* and the satirical paper *Towfiq*. Two of the most popular weekly magazines are *Zan-E-Ruz* for women and *Javanan* for youth.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Alik: Shah Avenue, Teheran; political; Armenian; Editor Dr. R. ESTEPANIAN.

Azhang: Ave. Shahabad, 11 Kucheh Hamam Vazir, Teheran; Editor KAZEM MASOUDI.

Bourse: Kh. Sevom Esfand, Ku. Mobarshakat, Teheran; f. 1961; financial; Editor Dr. Y. RAHMATI.

Echo of Iran: Ave. Shiraz, Kuche Khalkhali No. 4, P.O.B. 2008, Teheran; English; political and economic press review; circ. 6,000; Editor JAHANGIR BEHROUZ.

Erfan: Isfahan; f. 1924; literary; Editor Mrs. MALEK ERFAN; circ. 3,000.

Ettela'at: Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1925; evening; political and literary; Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI; circ. 70,000, air edition 5,000.

Ettela'ate Hawaii: Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; evening; political and literary; Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI.

Farman: 69 Manuchehri Ave., Lalezar, Teheran; political; Editor A. SHAHANDEH; circ. 15,000.

Iran Presse: Ave. Kheradmand, Ku. Tahbaz No. 19, Teheran; French; Editor S. FARZAMI.

Kayhan: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; evening; Farsi; circ. 100,000; Editor Dr. M. MESBAZADEH.

Kayhan International: Ferdowsi Ave., Kuche Atabak, Teheran; political; morning; English; circ. 20,000; Prop. Dr. MESBAZADEH.

Khorasan: Meshed; f. 1948; circ. 15,000; Owner and Editor MUHAMMAD SADEGH TEHRANIAN.

Koushesh: Forughi Ave., Teheran; morning; political and scientific; Editor SHOKRULLAH SAFAVI.

Le Journal de Téhéran: Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1935; morning; French; Editor FARHAD MASSOUDI; circ. 8,000.

Mahde Azadi: Tabriz; political and social; Prop. ESMAIL PEYMAN.

Marde Mobarez: Kh. Manouchehri; political and social; Propr. ASSAD RAZMARA.

Mehre Iran: Zhaleh Ave., Teheran; affiliated to Mardom Party; morning; Editor MOHSEN MOVAGHAR.

Nedaye Iran-Novin: Fisherabad Ave. 41, Sepand St., Teheran; affiliated to New Iran Party; Editor M. A. RASHTI.

Peyghame Emrouz: Kh. Qavam Saltaneh, Teheran; evening; political and social; Dr. ABDOLRASUL AZIMI; circ. 23,000.

Poste Teheran: Kh. Shahabad, Teheran; political evening; circ. 8,000; Editor MUHAMMAD ALI MASSOUDI.

Sedaye Mardom: Kh. Hafez, Teheran; political and literary; morning; Editor MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN FARIPOUR.

Tehran Journal: Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; morning; English; Editor JAVAD MASSOUDI; circ. 5,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Aftabe Shargh: Meshed; weekly; political; Prop. Mrs. NARGESS AMOOZEGAR.

Asiaye Javan: Kh. Opera, Teheran; weekly; Editor CYRUS BAHMAN; circ. 4,000.

Bamshad: Pich Shemran, Teheran; weekly; Editor E. POURVALI; circ. 4,000.

Bourse Monthly: Sevom-Esfand Ave., Kuche Bakht 15, Teheran; f. 1963; economic; Editor Dr. Y. RAHMATI.

Daneshkade Pezeshki: Faculty of Medicine, Teheran University; medical magazine; monthly; Editor Dr. M. BEHESHTI.

Donya: Istanbul Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor A. K. TABATABA'I.

Ettela'ate Banovan: Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; women's weekly magazine; Editor Mrs. G. MASSOUDI; circ. 40,000.

Ettela'ate Haftighi: Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; weekly; Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI; circ. 22,000.

Ettela'ate Kudekan: Ave. Sepah, Teheran; children's weekly.

Ferdowsi: Ramsar Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor N. JAHANBANOIE; circ. 8,000.

Film-Va-Honar: Roosevelt Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor A. RAMAZANI.

Iran Tribune: P.O.B. 11/1244, Teheran, Iran; monthly; socio-political; English.

Iran Trade and Industry: Echo of Iran, P.O.B. 2008, Shiraz Ave., Teheran; f. 1965; monthly economic periodical; also publish *Iran Almanac* yearbook; Editor H. SHAIDA; circ. 10,000.

Javanan: Ave. Sepah, Teheran; weekly magazine for young people; circ. over 10,000.

Kayhan Bacheha: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; children's weekly; Editor A. YAMINI SHARIF; circ. 30,000.

Kayhan Varzeshi: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; sport weekly; Editor Dr. M. MEZBAZADEH; circ. 40,000.

Khandaniha: Kh. Ferdowsi; f. 1939; weekly; circ. 25,000; Editor A. A. AMIRANI.

Khorassan Banovan: Plasco Bldg., Stanbul Ave., Teheran; weekly; published in Meshed.

Khusheh: Safi Ali Shah Avenue, Teheran; f. 1954; weekly; Editor Dr. AMIR HOUSHANG ASKARI.

Music Iran: 1029 Amiriye Ave., Teheran; f. 1951; monthly; Editor BAHMAN HIRBOD; circ. 7,000.

Navaye-Khorasan: Meshed; political; weekly; Prop. H. MAHBODI.

Nedaye Pezeshkan: Teheran; f. 1942; medical monthly; Editor AHMAD PAKRAVAN.

Omide Iran: Kh. Ferdowsi; weekly; Editor A. SAFIPOUR.

Pars: Shiraz; twice weekly; circ. 3,500; Editor F. SHARGI.

Rahnejat: Darvazeh Dowlat, Isfahan; political and social weekly; Prop. N. RAHNEJAT.

Rowshanfekr: Ramsar Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; political weekly; circ. 32,000; Editor Dr. R. MOSTAFAVI.

Sepahan: Baharestan Square, Teheran; literary; weekly.

Sepid va Siyah: Kh. Ferdowsi; popular monthly; Editor Dr. A. BEHZADI; circ. 30,000.

Setareh Cinema: Apt. 8, Diba Passage, Shah Crossroads, Pahlavi Ave., Teheran; film weekly; Editor P. GALUSTIAN.

Setareye Esfahan: Isfahan; political; weekly; Prop. A. MEHANKHAH.

Sobhe Emroug: Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; Editor Mrs AMIDI-NURI.

Sokhan: Hafiz Ave., Zomorrod Passage, Teheran; f. 1943; literary monthly; Editor Dr. P. N. KHANLARI; circ. 5,000.

Taj: Kh. Iranshah, Teheran; sports; weekly.

Taraqqi: Kh. Sevvom Esfand, Teheran; f. 1927; weekly; Editor L. TARRAQQI; circ. 21,000.

Teheran Chamber of Commerce Monthly Journal: Teheran; Farsi; circ. 5,000; also **Weekly Bulletin,** circ. 5,000; both distributed mainly to members.

Tehran Economist: 99 Sevom Esfand Ave,. Teheran; f. 1953; English; weekly; Editor Dr. B. SHARIAT; circ. 9,700.

Tehran Mossavar: Ave. Jaleh, Teheran; popular weekly; Editor ABDULLAH VALA; circ. 35,000.

Towfigh: Istanbul Ave., Teheran; f. 1921; satirical weekly; Editor HASSAN TOWFIGH; circ. 70,000; also **Towfigh Monthly;** f. 1961; humorous; circ. 35,000; Editor HOSSEYN TOWFIGH.

Vezarate Keshavarzi: Teheran; agriculture; monthly.

Zan-E-Ruz (*Women Today*): Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; women's weekly; circ. 120,000; Editor Mrs. F. MESBAZADEH.

NEWS AGENCIES

International Press Agency of Iran: Teheran Ghvansaltaneh Square, P.O.B. 1125, Teheran.

Pars News Agency: General Department of Publications and Broadcasting, Maidan Ark, Teheran; f. 1936; Pres. NASSER SHIRZAD.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.F.P.: P.O.B. 1535, Teheran; Correspondent JEAN-CLAUD BRARD.

A.N.S.A.: Ave. Hafez, Kuche Hatef 11, Teheran; Chief GINA CARUSO.

A.P.: 11-13 3rd St. (East), Ave. Anjoman Iran-America, Teheran; Correspondent PARVIZ RAEIN.

Deutsche Press-Agentur: Teheran; Chief BAHMAN SHAHANDEH.

Reuter: P.O.B. 1607, Teheran; Correspondent ALI MEHRAVARI.

Tass: Ave. Maykadeh, Ave. France, Teheran; Correspondents LEON VARTANIAN and ASHRAF AHMADIANOV.

U.P.I.: P.O.B. 529, Teheran; Correspondent YUSEF MAZANDI.

PRESS UNIONS

United Press Front: Teheran; f. 1960; without political affiliation but pro-Constitutional; formed of 20 newspapers; Chair. MOHAMMED-BAQER HEJAZI; Sec. JAMAL ASHTIANI.

Press Club of Iran: Teheran; f. 1961; Chair. ABBAS MASSOUDI; Sec. Gen. Dr. M. MESBAZADEH.

Press Association of Iran: Teheran; f. 1960; includes about 40 newspapers and journals; Praesidium of 9 leading journalists; Sec. ESMAIL PURVALI.

Writers and Press Reporters Syndicate: Teheran.

PUBLISHERS

Ali Akbar Elmi: Shahabad Ave.; Dir. ALI AKBAR ELMI.

Amirkabir: Avenue Shahabad; Dir. ABDULRAHIM JAFARI.

Boroukhim: Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran; dictionaries.

Bungah Tarjomeh va Nashr Ketah: Teheran; affiliated to the Pahlavi foundation.

Bungah Safi Ali Shah: Avenue Safi Ali Shah, Teheran.

Danesh: 357 Ave. Nasser Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1931 in India, transferred to Iran in 1937; literary and historical (Persian); imports and exports books; Man. Dir. NOOROUAH IRANPARAST.

Ebn-e-Sina: Mokherberodowleh Square, Teheran; f. 1957; educational; Dir. EBRAHIM RAMZANI.

Eghbal: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. DJAVAD EGHBAL.

Elmi: Shahabad Ave., Teheran.

Eqbal: Shahabad Ave., Teheran.

Franklin Book Programs Inc.: 2 Alborz Ave., Shahreza Ave., Teheran; f. 1952; a non-profit organization for International Book Publishing Development; main office in New York; Dir. ALI ASGHAR MOHAJER.

Guity Publishing Co.: Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran.

Ibn-Sina: Shahabad St. Teheran.

Iran Chap Company: Ave. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1966; newspapers, books, magazines, colour printing and engraving; Man. Dir. FARHAD MASSOUDI.

Khayyam: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. MOHAMMAD ALI TARAGHI.

Majlis Press: Avenue Baharistan, Teheran.

Marefat: Lalezar Avenue; Dir. HASSAN MAREFAT.

Nil Publications: Mokhberoddowleh Sq., Koutcheh Rafahi, Teheran. Dir. A. AZIMI.

Pirouz: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. MIRMOHAMMADI.

Safiali Shah: Baharistan Square; Dir. MANSOUR MOSHFEGH.

Taban Press: Avenue Nassir Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1939 Propr. A. MALEKI.

Teheran Economist: Sevom Esfand Ave. 99, Teheran.

Teheran University Press: Avenue Shah-Reza.

Towfigh: Istanbul Ave., Teheran; publishes Almanac and pocket books; Dir. Dr. FARIDEH TOWFIGH.

Zowar: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. AKBAR ZOWAR.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Iran: Ministry of Information, Meidan Ark, Teheran; f. 1940; Home service programmes broadcast in Persian; foreign service programmes are broadcast in Urdu, Arabic, Turkish, English, Russian, French, Armenian and Assyrian; Gen. Man. M. R. ATEFI; publs. *Iran Today* (quarterly magazine in English, French, German), *Facts About Iran* (weekly bulletin in English, French, Arabic), *Press Conferences of His Majesty the Shah, Guides to Historical Sites and Cities, Radio Iran Monthly.*

There are twelve regional services, at Ahwaz, Gorgan, Isfahan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Meshed, Rasht, Reza'ieh, Sanandeh, Shiraz, Tabriz and Zahedan. The most powerful transmitters are at Ahwaz, Kermanshah and Zahedan; these broadcast in Arabic, in Kurdish, and in Baluchi and Urdu respectively.

Number of wireless receivers (1969): 2,933,000.

United States Forces Radio: Teheran; f. 1960; recordings of American programmes.

TELEVISION

National Iranian Television: P.O.B. 2559, Pahlavi Ave., Jame Jam St., Teheran; f. 1967; state owned network with limited advertising; coverage by eight stations due to be completed during 1969; broadcasts for about 60 hours weekly; Dir.-Gen. Eng. R. GHOTBI.

Television of Iran: P.O.B. 1015, Ave. Pahlavi, Teheran; f. 1958; a private commercial company with stations in Teheran, Ahwaz (relay station), and Abadan; Pres. IRAJ SABET; Man. Dir. PARVIS PARTOVI; Chief Engineer DAVID LINFORD.

Number of television receivers (1969): 198,000.

United States Forces Television Service: Teheran; f. 1960; telecastings of popular American programmes.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; all figures stated in Rials)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Markazi Iran (*Central Bank of Iran*): Teheran; f. 1960; central note-issuing bank of Iran; cap. 3,600m., dep. 53,500m.; Gov. Dr. KHODADAD FARMANFARMAIAN, Deputy Gov. Dr. CYRUS SAMII.

Bank Assnaf Iran: Baharestan Square, Teheran; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 100m.; Chair. General ALI AKHBAR ZARGHAM; Gen. Man. GHOLAM REZA ZAERIN.

Bank Bazargani Iran (*Commercial Bank of Iran*): Maidan Sepah, Teheran; reps. abroad: 91 Moorgate, London, E.C.2, England and 10 Bleichenbrücke, Kaufmannhaus, Hamburg 36, German Federal Republic; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 9,824m. (March 1969); 130 brs.; Chair. and Managing Dir. Senator MOSTAFA TADJADOD.

Bank Bimeh Bazerganan: Ave. Bouzerjomehri, Teheran; f. 1952; cap. 220m.; dep. 784m.; Chair H.E. A. A. SEPEHR; Gen. Man. ALI MOHAMED SHERAFETIAN.

Bank Bimeh Iran: Teheran; under auspices of Government-sponsored Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Iran (Insurance Company of Iran); cap. p.u. 422.5m.

Banque Etebarate Iran: 50 Ave. Sevom Esfand, Teheran; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 200m., dep. 2,957m. (March 1968); Chair. and Man. Dir. H.E. AHMED CHAFIK.

Bank Etebarat Sanati (*Industrial Credit Bank*): Khiaban Ateshkadeh, Teheran; f. 1956; stock owned by the Plan Organization and two subsidiary companies; cap. p.u. 1,948.4m., dep. 1,763.6m. (1969); Chair. H.E. Eng. AHMAD ZANGENEH; Man. Dir. Dr. ALINAGHI FARMANFARMAIAN.

Bank Kar: Ave. Hafez, Teheran; cap. 300m., dep. 1,232m.; Man. ARSEN BARKHORDARIAN.

Bank Kargosha'i Iran (*Pawn Bank*): cap. provided by Bank Melli Iran.

Bank Keshawarzi Iran (*Agricultural Bank of Iran*): Khiaban Park Shahr (North), Teheran; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 9,334.2m.; Government Bank; Pres. H.E. Eng. R. SADAGHIANI.

Bank Melli Iran (*The National Bank of Iran*): Khiaban Ferdowsi, Teheran; brs. abroad: 7-8 King St., London, E.C.2, England, and Ost-West Str. 63, 2 Hamburg 11, German Federal Republic; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 2,000m., dep. 67,788m.; reserves 2,053m. (1969); affiliation Bank Tedjarat Kharedji Iran; 800 brs. throughout Iran; Pres. YOUSSOF KHOSHKISH.

Bank of Iran and the Middle East: Kuche Berlin, Ave. Ferdowsi, P.O.B. 1680, Teheran; f. 1959; brs. at Khorramshahr and Teheran (8); The British Bank of the Middle East owns 49 per cent of the issued capital; 51 per cent is held by Iranian interests; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 3,434m.; Gen. Man. M. H. VAKILY; Adviser to the Board K. BRADFORD.

Bank of Teheran: 25 Pahlavi Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 150m., dep. 2,428.2m. (March 1967); Pres. MOSTAFA FATEH; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. MEHDI LALEH.

Bank Omran: Teheran; f. 1952 to provide technical guidance and financial support to farmers of distributed Crown villages; also acts as a commercial bank; 95 brs.; assets U.S. $115.7m. (1969); Pres. HOUSHANG RAM.

Bank Pars: Avenue Takht-Jamshid, Teheran; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 250m.; Chair. and Pres. E. NIKPOUR.

Bank Rahni Iran (*The Mortgage Bank of Iran*): Ferdowsi Street, Teheran; f. 1939; Government bank (affiliate of Ministry of Development and Housing) which grants loans for building houses; cap. p.u. 3,800m., total assets 10,239m. (March 1969); Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. A. BEHNIA.

Bank Refah Kargaran (*Workers' Welfare Bank*): 172/176 Ave. Pahlavi, Teheran; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; Chair. MANOUTCHEHR NIKPOUR.

Bank Saderat Iran (*The Export Bank of Iran*): Ave. Shah, Teheran; P.O.B. 2751; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; 2,500 brs. in Iran, branches in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah (Trucial States), offices in London, Hamburg, Paris, Beirut; Man. Dir. Eng. M. A. MOFARAH.

Bank Sepah: Avenue Sepah, Teheran; f. 1925; cap. p.u. 1,500m., dep. 19,870m. (Sept. 1969); 190 brs.; Pres. Gen. F. AGHEVLI; Deputy Pres. DJALIL SASSINI.

Distributors' Co-operative Credit Bank: 37 Ave. Ferdowsi, Teheran.

Foreign Trade Bank of Iran (*Bank Tedjarat Kharedji Iran*): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1960; jointly owned by Bank Melli Iran, Bank of America, Banca Comerciale Italiana and Deutsche Bank A.G.; cap. 275m., dep. 1,868m., reserves 122m. (March 1968); Man. Dir. ASHOT SAGHATELIAN.

Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran (IMDBI): 133 Shiraz St., Teheran, P.O.B. 1801; f. 1959 by private investors from Iran, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and Italy; aims: to stimulate private industrial development in Iran by making medium- and long-term loans and by investing in share capital; cap. 720m.; total assets 7,257m. (April 1968); Man. Dir. A. GHASSEM KHERADJOU.

International Bank of Iran and Japan: 750 Ave. Saadi, P.O. Box 1837, Teheran; f. 1959; cap. 100m.; Chair. MOSTAFA MESBAH-ZADEH; Gen. Man. SADROL HOFFAZI.

Iranians' Bank: 285 Ave. Hafez, Teheran; f. 1960; cap. 250m.; associated with First National City Bank; Chair. and Pres. A. H. EBTEHAJ.

Irano-British Bank: Avenue Saadi, P.O. Box 1584, Teheran; f. 1959; affiliated with the Chartered Bank and the Eastern Bank; cap. p.u. 200m.; Gen. Man. D. K. WROE.

Irano-Russian Bank: Jonoobe Park Shahr (South), Teheran; cap. 300m., reserves 45m.

Mercantile Bank of Iran and Holland: Ave. Saadi, P.O.B. 1522, Teheran; f. 1959; affiliated with Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam; cap. p.u. 200m., dep. 1,042m.; 5 brs. in Teheran, 1 in Ahwaz; Chair. SOLEYMAN VAHABZADEH; Man. Dir. AHMAD VAHABZADEH; Resident Dir. A. A. DEN HARTOG.

Bankers' Association of Iran: Teheran; Pres. Gen. FARAJOLLAH AGEVLI.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Teheran Stock Exchange: Teheran; f. 1968.

INSURANCE

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Iran (*The Insurance Co. of Iran*): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1935; Government-sponsored insurance company; all types of insurance; cap. p.u. 200m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. FARHANG MEHR.

Alborz Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, Amir Kabir Ave., Teheran; most classes of insurance except livestock insurance; five brs.; Management Habibollah Nahai and Brothers.

Omid Insurance Co. Ltd.: Philips Building, 315 Ave. Shahreza, Teheran; f. 1960.

Pars, Société Anonyme d'Assurances: Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1955; fire, marine, motor vehicle and personal accident insurance; Gen. Man. MADJID MALEK; Tech. Man. YERVANT MAGARIAN.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Arya (*Arya Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 48 Villa Ave., Teheran; f. 1952, re-named 1968; cap. 100m.; Chair. HABIB NAFICY; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD ALI HANDJANI.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Asia (*Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 369 Maydan Ferdowsi, Teheran; f. 1960; Man. Dir. TAGHI MADJIDI.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Melli (*The National Insurance Co.*): Avenue Shah Reza and Avenue Villa, P.O. Box 1786, Teheran; f. 1956; all classes of insurance; Chair. H. E. AHMED CHAFIK; Managing Dir. EDWARD JOSEPH.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Omid: Ferdowsi Ave., Sabt St. 3, Teheran; f. 1960.

OIL

National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Takhte Jamshid Street, P.O. Box 1863, Teheran

A state organization controlling all oil operations in Iran.

NIOC

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) was incorporated April 1951 on nationalization of oil industry to engage in all phases of oil operations; auth. cap. 10,000 million rials, in 10,000 shares, 50 per cent paid up; all shares held by Iranian Government and are non-transferable; Chair. of Board and Managing Dir. H.E. Dr. MANOUTCHEHR EGHBAL; Dirs. H.E. A. K. BAKHTIAR, Dr. R. FALLAH, H.E. Kh. HEDAYET and F. NAFICY.

In October 1954 an agreement was concluded between the Iranian Government and NIOC on the one hand and eight major oil companies (subsequently increased to seventeen) on the other, to operate the southern oilfields (as defined) on behalf of NIOC. These companies are collectively known as the Consortium, for which *see below*. The agreement is for twenty-five years with provision for three five-year extensions, at the option of the Consortium under specific terms and conditions. NIOC is responsible for non-industrial activities in the agreement area. It directly operates the Naft-i-Shah oilfield, the Kermanshah refinery and Teheran refineries; is also carries out exploration and drilling in all parts of the country not subject to special agreements. NIOC is solely responsible for internal distribution of petroleum products and has laid over 3,600 km. of pipeline throughout Iran. The Petroleum Act of 1957 empowered NIOC to divide Iran into a number of petroleum districts, to invite bids for their exploitation, and to sign agreements. NIOC has signed a series of agreements: in 1957 with AGIP Mineraria (an Italian company); in 1958 with Pan American Petroleum Corpn.; in 1965 with six groups listed below, for exploration of offshore areas. In all eight of the companies formed, NIOC has 50 per cent participation. In September 1966 agreement was reached with the French state organization Entreprise des Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP) to operate as a contractor on behalf of NIOC in exploration both on and offshore.

In December 1966 the Consortium relinquished one-quarter of the Agreement Area, comprising three parcels totalling 25,069 sq. miles, one in the north-west and two in the south-east, to NIOC. The north-western parcel is adjacent to NIOC's Naft-i-Shah oilfield and Kermanshah refinery: the middle parcel runs from the eastern boundary of the Consortium's Agreement Area to the Persian Gulf coast and its relinquishment divides the area retained by the Consortium into two parts: the southern parcel covers an area from the eastern boundary of the Consortium's Agreement Area to a line some ten miles inland from the port of Bandar Abbas at the entrance of the Gulf.

The company has formed two subsidiaries to represent it in two associated fields—The National Iranian Petrochemical Company and The National Iranian Gas Company. The latter has signed an agreement to supply the Soviet Union with large quantities of natural gas, beginning in 1970.

Société Irano-Italienne des Pétroles (SIRIP): Hoghooghi Avenue, Teheran; f. 1957; owned jointly by NIOC and AGIP Mineraria.

Iran-Pan American Oil Co. (IPAC): Takhte Jamshid Avenue, Teheran; f. 1958; owned jointly by NIOC and Pan American Petroleum Corpn.; to exploit Persian Gulf offshore deposits in their agreement area.

Iranian Marine International Oil Company (IMINOCO): 128 Roodsar Ave., Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Phillips Petroleum Co., AGIP (a subsidiary of the Italian ENI) and India Hydrocarbons Co. (a subsidiary of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India); Chair. A. FARHI; Man. Dir. GAETANO PERROTTI.

Lavan Petroleum Company (LAPCO): Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Atlantic Richfield, Murphy Oil Corporation, Sun Oil Co., and Union Oil Co. of California.

Dashtestan Offshore Petroleum Company (DOPCO): Teheran; formed with Shell.

Iranian Offshore Petroleum Company (IROPCO): P.O.B. 3257, Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Getty Oil Co., and Cities Service Co., Kerr-McGee Corpn., Atlantic-Richfield Co., Skelly Oil Co., Superior Oil Co., and Sunray D.X. Oil Co.; Chair. E. SALJOOGHI; Man. Dir. ROBERT H. ROBIE.

Persian Gulf Petroleum Company (PEGUPCO): Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Deutsche Erdoel, Preussag, Wintershall, Deutsche Schachtbau und Tiefbohrgesellschaft, Gelsenkirchener Bergwerke, Gewerkschaft Elwerath, and Scholven-Chemie.

Elf-Iran: P.O.B. 3220, Teheran; French oil interests. A subsidiary of ERAP Elf.

Continental Oil Co. of Iran: P.O.B. 1685, 2 Kutche Ahmadi, Kakh Ave., Teheran; signed agreement with NIOC in April 1969 for exploration and development of a 5,000 square mile area in South Iran; Pres. BERNARD B. COLLEY.

ERAP: Teheran; holds a 32 per cent share in a consortium exploring a 10,000 square mile area in Fars province; ENI has a 28 per cent share, Hispanoil 20 per cent, Petrofina 15 per cent and OMV of Austria 5 per cent.

THE CONSORTIUM

Consortium members, with percentage shareholdings: Gulf Oil Corporation (7%), Mobil Corporation (7%), Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) (7%), Standard Oil Co. of California (7%), Texaco Inc. (7%), The British Petroleum Co. Ltd. (40%), Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij N.V. (14%), Compagnie Française des Pétroles (6%), the remaining 5 per cent being divided amongst the following six American companies: The American Independent Oil Co., The Atlantic Richfield Co., Signal Oil and Gas Co., Getty Oil Co., The Standard Oil Company (Ohio), and Continental Oil Co. Two operating companies, both incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, were formed by the Consortium:

Iraanse Aardolie Exploratie en Productie Maatschappij (*Iranian Oil Exploration and Production Co.*): P.O.B. 1065, Khiaban Shah, Kucheh Yaghma, Teheran; solely responsible for exploration and production in a defined area in south Iran; Chair. C. A. E. O'BRIEN.

Iraanse Aardolie Raffinage Maatschappij (*Iranian Oil Refining Co.*): P.O. Box 1065, Khiaban Shah, Kucheh Yaghma, Teheran; solely responsible for the operation of the refinery at Abadan; Chair. C. A. E. O'BRIEN.

While the NIOC owns the fixed assets of the oil industry in south Iran, the Operating Companies have the unrestricted use of them during the period of the agreement. The Operating Companies do not themselves buy or sell oil, their function being solely confined to producing and refining it. Each of the Consortium members is represented in Iran by a Trading Company which purchases crude oil from NIOC and resells it to customers for export, either as crude or as products. The Trading Companies deal individually and independently of one another. The net effect of the financial aspects of the sale of oil by the NIOC to the Trading Companies for export is to bring about an equal sharing between Iran and each Trading Company of the profits arising in Iran from the Trading Companies' operations.

REFINERIES' THROUGHPUT

(million barrels)

Year	*Abadan*	*Masjid-i-Sulaiman*
1964	136.1	20.3
1965	137.3	20.7
1966	139.8	22.4
1967	144.7	20.4
1968	150.3	12.5

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Teheran Chamber of Commerce: 254 Takhte Jamshid, Teheran; supervises the affiliated Chambers in the provinces and major cities; Pres. MOHAMED KOSHROVSHAHI.

Teheran Chamber of Industries and Mines: Teheran; Pres. Eng. J. SHARIF-EMAMI; Vice-Pres. Eng. ABU-NASR AZOD; Secs. ABDOL-ALI FARMANFARMAIAN, ALI REZAI.

Ahwaz Chamber of Commerce: Ahwaz; Pres. HADJ MOHAMMED HASSAN KOMAILI.

Arak Chamber of Commerce: Arak.

Babol Chamber of Commerce: Babol.

Bandar Abbas Chamber of Commerce: Bandar Abbas.

Bandar Pahlavi Chamber of Commerce: Bandar Pahlavi; Pres. AZIZ DAD-GAR.

Bushire Chamber of Commerce: Bushire; Pres. SHAFI NASSIRI.

Hamadan Chamber of Commerce: Hamadan; Pres. HADJ SAID HASSAN HASSANIN.

Isfahan Chamber of Commerce: Isfahan; Pres. HADJ ZEINOLABEDIN AMIN.

Kashan Chamber of Commerce: Kashan.

Khorramshahr and Abadan Chamber of Commerce: Khorramshahr; Pres. DJALAL MOVAGHAR.

Meshed Chamber of Commerce: Meshed.

Rasht Chamber of Commerce: Rasht; Pres. KARIM NOSSRATIAN.

Rezaieh Chamber of Commerce: Rezaieh.

Shiraz Chamber of Commerce: Shiraz; Pres. AHMED TAVASSOLI.

Tabriz Chamber of Commerce: Tabriz; Pres. ALI AKBAR SADAGHIANI.

Yazd Chamber of Commerce: Yazd.

Zahedan Chamber of Commerce: Zahedan; Pres. MOHAMMED RAZAGHZADEH.

R.C.D. Joint Chamber of Commerce: Teheran; f. 1965 with Pakistan and Turkey under auspices of Regional Co-operation for Development.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Association des Employeurs Industriels de l'Iran: 85 Avenue de Paris, Teheran.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

All Trade Unions were dissolved in 1963, and syndicates of workers must be registered with the Government. In March 1963 there were 67 syndicates representing various trades, of which the largest included the *National Iranian Oil Company Workers' Syndicate* with 6,000 members.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Organization for Rural Co-operatives of Iran (C.O.R.C.): Teheran; President HOUSHANG MOSSAED. Following the implementation of the Land Reform Act, the C.O.R.C. was established by the Government in 1963. The aim of the organization is to offer educational, technical and credit assistance to rural co-operative societies and their unions. The C.O.R.C. will gradually transfer its stocks to rural co-operative unions and become the National body for Rural Co-operatives. By Dec. 1969, 8,638 rural co-operatives societies and 108 unions with a combined total membership of 1,402,774 had availed themselves of the C.O.R.C. facilities. The share capital of the societies is 1,852m.

TRADE FAIR

Teheran International Trade Fair: P.O.B. 22, Tajirish, Teheran; held every two years, the next fair being in October 1971; Dir. Gen. A. RAIS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iranian State Railway: Head Office: Teheran; f. 1938; Pres. and Dir. Gen. Dr. N. DJALINOUSSE; Financial Gen. Dir. MOHAMMADIAN; Administrative Gen. Dir. H. MALEKI.

The Iranian railway system includes the following main routes:

Trans-Iranian Railway runs 1,440 km. from Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea, through Teheran, and south to Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf.

South Line links Teheran to Khorramshahr via Ghom, Arak, Dorood, Andimeshk and Ahwaz; 937 km.

North Line links Teheran to Gorgan via Garmsar, Firooz Kooh and Sari; 496 km.

Teheran-Djulfa Line links Iran with the railway system of the U.S.S.R.; 882 km.

Garmsar-Meshed Line connects Teheran with Meshed, via Semnan, Damghan, Shahrud and Nishabur; 812 km.

Qum-Zahedan Line. When completed, this will be an intercontinental line linking Europe and Turkey, through Iran, with India. Zahedan is situated 91.7 km. west of the Baluchistan frontier, and is the end of the Pakistani broad gauge railway. The section from Qum-Kashan is open, and that from Kashan-Yazd is under construction. A branch line from the Kashan-Yazd line is under construction which will run through Isfahan and the Riz Lendjan where the Iranian Steel Corporation is to be installed.

Ahwaz-Bandar Shahpur Line. Connects Bandar Shahpur with the Trans-Iranian railway at Ahwaz (123 km.).

Azarbaijan Railway extends from Tabriz to Julfa (146.5 km.), meeting the Caucasian railways at the Soviet frontier with a branch line connecting with Sharaf-Khaneh on Lake Rezaiyeh; also administers shipping on Lake Rezaiyeh.

Bandar-Shah-Gorgan Line: 36.2 km. from Bandar-Shah to Gorgan; opened October 1960.

The total distance covered by railways in Iran was 3,510 km. in 1969.

ROADS

Ministry of Roads: Ministry of Roads and Communications, Teheran; Minister Eng. H. SHALCHIAN.

There are about 40,000 km. of roads, of which some 10,000 km. had asphalt or paved surfaces by 1970. The Asian (CENTO) Highway now provides a good surface running from Teheran across Turkey to join up with the European road system.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Iran Automobile Association: Teheran; Pres. G. H. EBTEHAJ.

Touring and Automobile Club of Iran: 37 Varzesh Ave., Teheran.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Principal waterways:

Lake Rezaiyeh (Lake Urmia) 50 miles west of Tabriz in North-West Iran; and River Kharun flowing south through the oilfields into the River Shatt al Arab thence to the head of the Persian Gulf near Abadan.

Lake Rezaiyeh: From Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh there is a twice-weekly service of tugs and barges for transport of passengers and goods.

River Kharun: Regular cargo service is operated by the Mesopotamia-Iran Corpn. Ltd. Iranian firms also operate daily motor-boat services for passengers and goods.

SHIPPING

Persian Gulf: Principal ports are Khorramshahr, Bushire, Bandar Mashur, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Shahpur. Oil exports from the Abadan refinery are now handled by the new Mahshahr installations (opened December 1967) and Kharg Island terminal in the Persian Gulf. Bushire is being developed to supplement the facilities at Khorramshahr, while the capacity of Bandar Abbas will reach 0.9 million tons with the construction of new deep-water jetties.

Caspian Sea: Principal port Bandar Pahlavi.

Iran Shipping Company: owns 3 vessels, charters 6 more; cargo services Persian Gulf to U.S. and Pacific ports.

V.N.S. (Holland-Persian Gulf Line): c/o Perse Express, Ave. Saadi, Teheran.

CIVIL AVIATION

Iran National Airlines Corporation: 44 Villa Ave., Teheran; f. 1962; replaces Iranian Airways Co.; serves Iran, the Middle East and Europe, Karachi, Kabul and Bombay; Pres. Lt.-Gen. M. KHATAMI; Man. Dir. Lt.-Gen. ALI M. KHADEMI; fleet of four Boeing 727, seven DC-6, five DC-3.

Teheran is also served by the following foreign lines, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines: B.O.A.C., El Al, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, L.I.A. Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.A.A., P.I.A., Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Syrian Arab, T.M.A.

TOURISM

Iran National Tourist Organization (INTO): Vesale Shirazi Avenue 107, Teheran; f. 1963; Dir. Dr. GHASSEM REZAI. Types of publication: *Monthly Statistics Bulletin*, brochures, tourist guide books, road maps, posters.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The history of Iran has been one of successive waves of invaders, the first important one being the Aryans, who gave Iran her two names: Iran meaning "Land of the Aryans" and Persia, the name of one of the Aryan tribes. Cyrus, leader of the Parsa tribe, gave the idea of empire to the country and made himself king from the Mediterranean to the Indus in the sixth century B.C. He founded the Achaemenian dynasty in Iran, a later monarch of which, Darius, began building the ceremonial city of Persepolis in 521 B.C. There is practically nothing remaining of the original national Achaemenian basis of art, for with the extension of the empire new crafts were introduced and by the time of the building of Persepolis a fully-developed style had evolved. Another important era was the Sassanian (third to seventh centuries A.D.) when art flourished, particularly work in silver and bronze and silk textiles. During the tenth and eleventh centuries the province of Shiraz was a centre for Islamic art, teaching and science, and rivalled Baghdad in its culture and scholastic studies. Sassanian design and workmanship in silk was used extensively by the Byzantines until they discovered the process of its manufacture, but even then the influence of Persian design was very marked.

Many of the great works of art and architecture in Iran were destroyed by the many invaders, especially the Mongols, who overran most of the country in the early thirteenth century; only the most remote cities escaped their ravaging. Gradually, however, the Mongols adopted Persian customs and tastes and by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the country was noted for its artistic achievements: Khatam—miniature mosaic, made with ivory, ebony, wood and glass on a wooden base—intricate metalwork, calligraphy, illuminated manuscripts and books and bookbindings; Persian craftsmen were in demand in foreign capitals and their influence can be seen in many places in Western Europe. Persian art is characterized from the Sassanian period by the love of ornamentation and decorative detail, usually on a simple basis; this can be seen in the metalwork and textiles and later in buildings, such as the facades of mosques, where tilework predominated in the execution of intricate designs. One of the most complex examples of fifteenth-century architecture is the Congregational Mosque at Isfahan, which epitomizes the art and architecture of the Seljuq dynasty during which a definite style was established throughout the country.

The country again flourished under the Safavid Dynasty in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and there are many beautiful mosques dating from this period, particularly at Isfahan. To the present day, Persian handicrafts are widely renowned—carpets, famous for five centuries, miniature paintings, embroidery and textiles, as well as those mentioned earlier. Carpets have been woven in Iran since earliest times, with records of famous examples from the Sassanian period. The earliest surviving examples date from the sixteenth century and carpet-weaving reached its greatest perfection during the Safavid period and did not decline under subsequent dynasties when many other forms of art were overinfluenced by European trends. Miniature painting was also popular during the Safavid era and has since wavered in popularity and absorbed foreign influences before regaining its essentially Persian character. In modern times there has been a revival of interest in traditional forms in metalwork, inlay and textiles and this has been stimulated by the Ministry of Culture and Arts; styles in architecture, painting and pottery, however, have tended to be more international in feeling.

While the main attraction to tourists visiting Iran will probably be the great diversity of art and architecture, the country also provides a wide variety of scenery and climate (which in turn give rise to different types of game hunting) and also mineral-water resorts and spas.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Culture and Arts: Kh. Kamal-ol-Molk, Teheran; f. 1964 to replace the Fine Arts Administration; depts. of Music, Cinematography, Arts Education (Dramatic Arts, Music, Decorative Arts, Plastic Arts, National Arts), Archaeology, and Ethnography, Museums and Historical Monument Preservation, Artistic Creation, Libraries, Academy, Cultural Relations, Arts Exhibitions, Superior Council of Culture and Arts; supervises nine orchestras, one of which is international; Minister of Culture and Arts MEHRDAD PAHLBOD.

Teheran Symphonic Orchestra: Kh. Kamal-ol-Molk, Teheran; 75 mems.; Leader HESHMAT SANJARI.

Fine Arts Theatre Group: c/o Ministry of Culture, Teheran; produces weekly programmes for television.

Music Council of Radio Iran: Maidan Ark, Teheran; supervises three radio orchestras, specializing in Iranian instrumental music, light music, and western jazz; Dir. MOSHIR HOMAYUN SHAHRDAR.

Shiraz-Persepolis Festival of Arts: Shiraz; plays, films and music representing both Eastern and Western culture; held for a fortnight in September, partly staged in the ruins at Persepolis.

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Iranian Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Economy, Teheran; co-ordinates nuclear research, and is undertaking construction of a small research reactor; Sec. Eng. A. SEIRAFI.

Teheran University Nuclear Centre: P.O.B. 2989, Teheran; f. 1958; research in nuclear physics, electronics, nuclear chemistry, radiobiology and health physics; training and advice on nuclear science and the peaceful applications of atomic energy; a 5-MW pool-type research reactor on the new campus of Teheran University was completed in November 1967; a 3-MeV Van de Graaff-type accelerator will begin to operate in 1969; Acting Dir. Dr. H. ROUHANINEJAD.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Isfahan: Isfahan; 200 teachers, 2,350 students.

Jundi-Shapur University: Ahwaz, Khouzestan Province; 132 teachers, 1,100 students.

University of Meshed: Meshed; 50 teachers, 1,083 students.

National University of Iran: Ewin, Teheran; 3,000 students.

Pahlavi University: Shiraz; 165 teachers, 1,385 students.

University of Tabriz: Tabriz; 287 teachers, 3,441 students.

University of Teheran: Ave. Shah Reza, Teheran; 357 teachers, 18,100 students.

Arya Mehr Industrial University: Karadj Rd., Teheran.

IRAQ

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iraq is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East with a narrow outlet on to the Persian Gulf. Its neighbours are Iran, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The climate is extreme, with hot, dry summers rising to over 110°F (43°C) and cold winters. Summers are humid near the Persian Gulf. The official language is Arabic, spoken by about 80 per cent of the population. Kurdish, Persian and Turkish are spoken by the tribesmen of the northern and eastern highlands. Ninety per cent of the population is Muslim. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white and black, the white band charged with three green, five-pointed stars. The capital is Baghdad.

Recent History

A coup d'état by the army in 1958 resulted in the assassination of King Faisal and the establishment of a Republic under General Kassem. Iraq's withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact soon followed. For over four years General Kassem maintained a precarious and increasingly isolated position opposed by Pan-Arabs, Kurds and other groups. In February 1963 the Pan-Arab element in the armed forces staged a coup d'état in which General Kassem was assassinated and a new government set up under Colonel Aref, who initiated a policy of closer relations with Egypt. Martial Law, in force since 1958, was brought to an end in January 1965, and a purely civilian government was inaugurated in September 1965. In March 1966 President Aref was killed in an air accident, and was succeeded by his brother, Major-General Abdul Rahman Muhammad Aref. The second President Aref was ousted by members of the Baath Party in July 1968. General Ahmed Hassan al Bakr, a former Prime Minister, became President and Prime Minister. The new regime adopted more militant policies at home and abroad; fighting was resumed against the Kurdish rebels in the north-east. The hanging of more than 50 individuals during 1969 as spies for Israel and the U.S.A. aroused much comment abroad. Relations with Iran deteriorated since April 1969 following a dispute over the Shatt el Arab waterway which forms the frontier; Iran was further accused of complicity in an abortive coup in Baghdad in January 1970. The Kurdish war ended in March 1970, the Kurds were granted autonomy; five Kurdish ministers then joined the Baghdad cabinet.

Government

Power rests with the President and a five-man Revolutionary Council, while the day-to-day running of the country is carried out by a Council of Ministers. The country is divided into 16 governates.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for all men at the age of eighteen years and comprises two years active service and eighteen years with the reserve. The Iraq Army has a total strength of about 70,000 men and there are Air Force and Naval units. The Naval units operate on the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. About 15,000 troops have been based in Jordan since the six-day war with Israel in 1967.

Economic Affairs

Iraq's wealth is based on oil which is mostly exploited by foreign companies. In 1969 Iraq received about £200 million in oil revenues. Since 1961 the government has requisitioned all the oil concession areas where oil is not being produced at present; the state oil company is to develop these areas with foreign assistance. The few industries are mainly connected with oil, and other mineral resources are scarcely exploited. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population, although only half the total land area is cultivable, the remainder being desert. Dates form the chief export crop. A land reform project to distribute land among the peasants, and major irrigation projects on the Tigris, Euphrates and their tributaries are in hand. Iraq is a member of the Arab Common Market and has a special customs pact with Kuwait.

Transport and Communication

Iraq has about 1,500 miles of railway track; half of this is of the narrow one metre gauge, but this is being converted to standard gauge. The principal means of communication is by road. A number of new trunk roads have been built and the current development plan provides for building and extending the road system. In many desert areas the natural surfaces are passable for vehicles. The lower reaches of the Euphrates and the combined mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Shatt el Arab, are navigable and deep-water oil berths have been built to serve the oil fields. The first vessel of the Iraqi shipping line was brought into service in 1962. Iraqi Airways operate services to other Middle Eastern countries, Europe and India.

Social Welfare

A limited Social Security Scheme was introduced in 1957. Benefits are given for old age, sickness, unemployment, maternity, marriage and death.

Education

Education is free and great efforts are being made to reduce illiteracy. Since 1958, over 1,500 new primary schools have been opened. There are five universities. Many Iraqis study abroad.

Tourism

Iraq is the ancient Mesopotamia of early history, and one of the oldest centres of civilization. The ruins of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Nineveh and other relics of ths Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Empires are of interest to the tourist. Hatra and Ctesiphon represent the early mediaeval period.

Visas are not required to visit Iraq by nationals of the following countries: Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, U.A.R.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Football is played, while duck shooting, hawking and other field sports are enjoyed.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 17 (Birth of the Prophet), July 14 (1958 Revolution Day), July 17 (1968 Revolution Day), November 29 and 30 (Id ul Fitr).

1971: January 6 (Army Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (New Year), March 7 (Ashoura), March 21 (Nowrooz).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force. Meshara or dunum= 0.62 acres (2,500 sq. m.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Iraqi dinar of 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: ¼, ½, 1, 5, 10 dinars.

Exchange rate: 0.857 ID = £1 sterling
357 fils = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE	POPULATION (1968 est.)	BAGHDAD (capital)	MOSUL	BASRA
438,446 sq. km.	75,364 sq. km.	8,547,149	1,884,151	343,121	420,145

A neutral zone of 7,000 sq. km. between southern Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia is administered jointly by the two countries. Nomads move freely through it, but there are no permanent inhabitants.

POPULATION BY PROVINCE (MUHAFADHA)
(1968)

Muhafadha of:		Muhafadha of:	
Mosul	1,010,534	Kut	346,988
Sulaimaniya	425,395	Hilla	471,377
Arbil	371,108	Kerbela	359,154
Kirkuk	488,570	Diwaniya	563,898
Diyala	427,635	Amara	357,370
Ramadi	344,230	Nasiriya	509,503
Baghdad	2,361,825	Basra	728,328

(Excluding Iraqis abroad.)

EMPLOYMENT
(1967)

Agriculture	1,600,000	Railways	17,818*
Industry	145,000	Port of Basra	14,848
Oil Companies	10,909	Construction	59,138

* 1966

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL WINTER CROPS

CROP	1965–66		1966–67		1967–68	
	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)
Wheat	6,947.0	826.0	7,367.0	860.0	8,040.0	1,371.0
Barley	4,677.0	832.0	4,342.0	855.0	4,873.0	931.0
Linseed	64.6	12.1	64.2	12.7	61.8	11.9
Lentils	37.0	5.9	38.6	6.0	42.9	7.5
Vetch (Hurtman)	3.2	0.8	4.5	1.3	3.8	1.0
Broad Beans	68.4	18.0	73.1	18.9	69.7	20.3

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL SUMMER CROPS

CROP	1966		1967		1968	
	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)
Rice	443.0	182.1	563.0	308.4	573.0	324.5
Sesame	62.7	10.9	68.2	12.0	68.6	12.0
Maize	16.2	4.3	16.6	4.5	15.5	4.4
Green grams	49.8	11.1	64.7	14.0	62.4	10.6
Millet	27.0	6.2	31.8	8.2	22.4	5.6
Giant millet	23.8	8.1	28.3	9.1	22.7	7.1

Livestock (1965):Sheep 11,040,205; Goats 1,845,488; Cattle 1,679,545; Donkeys 542,414; Horses 122,189.

Fruits: Date, Orange, Pomegranate, Apple, Peach, Grape, Pear, Fig and Olive.

DATE CROP

(tons)

1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
310,000	280,000	380,000	330,000

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

YEAR	AREA (dunums)	SEED COTTON PRODUCED (tons)	NO. OF BALES	OUTPUT WEIGHT (tons)
1966	132,047	28,710	46,934	9,316
1967	157,835	34,991	51,761	10,664
1968	182,568	34,953	40,823	8,427

IRRIGATION

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Number of Pumps	9,009	9,740	10,236	11,612
Total Horse Power	279,752	296,021	306,900	328,680

OIL

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL

('000 long tons)

COMPANY	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.	43,899	42,674	37,625	54,828	55,441
Basra Petroleum Co. Ltd.	17,975	22,742	20,049	16,511	16,587
Mosul Petroleum Co. Ltd.	1,275	1,262	1,264	1,281	1,281
TOTAL	63,149	66,678	58,938	72,620	73,309

INDUSTRY

('000 units)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Leather tanning:				
Upper leather (sq. ft.)	5,365.5	5,300.6	6,140.0	6,110.9
Toilet Soap (tons)	5.8	4.6	7.2	5.9
Vegetable oil (tons)	37.1	46.7	43.1	50.2
Woollen textiles:				
Cloth (square metres)	824.6	880.7	937.7	868.2
Blankets (number)	388.5	461.7	510.9	506.8
Cotton textiles (metres)	24,699.0	24,975.9	25,353.9	25,003.4
Beer (litres)	3,773.4	4,803.1	5,639.8	5,523.2
Matches (gross)	1,148.4	1,102.5	1,031.0	1,275.3
Cigarettes (million)	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9
Shoes (pairs)	5,426.3	5,203.6	5,363.5	5,145.0

FINANCE

I.D. 1 (Iraqi Dinar)=1,000 fils=10 riyals=20 dirhams.
I.D. 0.857=£1 sterling; I.D. 0.357=U.S. $1.00.
I.D. 100 = £116 11s. 8d. sterling =U.S. $280.

Combined Ordinary and Development Budget 1967-68 (estimates): Revenue I.D. 337 million; Expenditure I.D. 424 million
1968–69 (estimates): Revenue I.D. 291 million; Expenditure I.D. 351 million.

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1965–70

(million I.D.)

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	
Agriculture	173.6
Industry	187.2
Transport and Communications	110.1
Hospitals, schools, public building and housing	134.8
TOTAL	605.7

The new 1970-74 Development Plan calls for total investment of I.D. 973 million, of which I.D. 490 million will accrue from oil revenues.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million I.D.)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:						
Merchandise	333.6	176.0	157.6	295.8	151.7	144.1
Transport, freight and insurance	10.6	0.9	9.7	10.4	0.8	9.6
Travel	16.5	29.7	— 13.2	16.1	15.8	0.3
Investment income	4.2	141.9	—137.7	3.6	126.2	—122.6
Government, n.e.s.	2.3	9.1	— 6.8	2.2	10.6	— 8.4
Other services	1.4	4.5	— 2.9	1.6	4.7	— 3.4
Private transfers	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
Government transfers	0.3	1.3	— 1.0	5.1	0.4	4.7
TOTAL AND CURRENT BALANCE	370.4	364.6	5.8	335.7	310.4	25.3
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private investment	25.3	—	25.3	3.6	—	3.6
Central government loans and aid	3.6	2.2	1.4	3.2	—	3.2
Private monetary movements	3.5	—	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Government monetary transactions (with IMF and other central institutions)	10.4	36.1	— 25.7	5.7	15.0	— 8.3
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	2.8	—	—	— 2.0
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	— 8.6	—	—	23.3

EXTERNAL TRADE

TOTAL TRADE
('000 I.D.)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS*	RE-EXPORTS	TRANSIT
1965	160,931	18,119	3,240	1,730
1966	176,092	23,278	3,224	5,884
1967	151,243	20,664	3,198	11,504
1968	144,164	23,029	4,541	20,492

* Exports of crude oil are not included

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL
('000 I.D.)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
281,758	293,595	307,046	274,396	344,154
(million long tons)				
58.2	60.7	63.6	56.7	69.3

COMMODITIES
('000 I.D.)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Tea	11,037	4,431	6,098
Sugar	5,274	7,657	6,268
Pharmaceutical products	6,014	4,200	3,118
Clothing	15,133	17,377	15,162
Boilers and engines	5,825	7,288	10,981
Automobilesandparts	9,994	8,438	58,715
Timber	3,757	2,572	2,853

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Barley	3,027	2,794	667
Dates	6,466	6,743	6,439
Straw and fodder	298	178	452
Raw wool	1,667	1,330	1,234
Raw cotton	1,235	593	879
Hides and skins	1,764	1,289	1,482
Cement	3,468	5,109	4,357

COUNTRIES
('000 I.D.)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Australia	1,797	4,639	5,063
Belgium	5,983	4,084	4,864
Ceylon	10,366	3,841	4,078
China, People's Republic	7,576	6,256	6,112
France	n.a.	6,041	7,404
German Federal Republic	21,272	15,520	10,404
India	3,864	2,892	5,856
Japan	10,818	9,234	12,972
Netherlands	3,299	3,792	1,896
Sweden	4,646	3,941	4,265
Switzerland	3,045	2,189	3,251
United Kingdom	23,938	19,421	12,628
U.S.A. and Canada	17,415	14,183	6,267
U.S.S.R.	9,145	12,417	12,551

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Bahrain	584	768	585
Belgium	406	105	152
Ceylon	1,010	649	446
China, People's Republic	2,362	1,903	1,933
German Federal Republic	243	75	99
India	1,268	908	1,065
Iran	653	766	527
Jordan	1,505	238	300
Kuwait	2,037	3,519	3,228
Lebanon	3,361	2,255	2,851
Saudi Arabia	1,532	2,100	2,585
Syria	828	958	1,385
United Kingdom	529	550	297
U.S.A. and Canada	1,255	1,327	1,036
U.S.S.R.	997	1,084	1,483

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL BY COUNTRY
(million long tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	10.1	10.2	3.1	3.1
France	10.1	10.3	14.4	15.7
Italy	8.2	8.7	9.9	17.6
Netherlands	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.1
German Federal Republic	4.7	3.6	1.7	2.5
Japan	4.5	4.6	2.7	1.4
U.S.A.	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	60.7	64.1	56.6	69.3

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Passenger km. ('000)	443,697	431,186	366,716
Freight ton km. ('000)	1,008,804	1,079,132	1,131,232

ROADS
('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Cars	58.2	60.6	61.5
Lorries	27.5	30.1	31.3
Buses	9.5	9.1	9.2
Motor Cycles	5.6	5.8	5.9

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Total net reg. tonnage	218,469	218,589	218,051
Number of Vessels	1,350	1,358	1,322

SHIPPING

Movement of Ocean-going Merchant Vessels at Port of Basra

YEAR	No. of PASSENGERS (Arrivals and Departures)	No. of VESSELS		TONNAGE OF CARGO	
		Loaded (Entered and Cleared)	In Ballast (Entered and Cleared)	Imported	Exported
1965	12,707	1,020	527	973,538	539,298
1966	10,470	1,094	602	1,069,940	717,286
1967	8,002	1,006	578	1,088,502	411,391
1968	8,127	926	577	870,271	270,420

SHIPPING AT FAO OIL TERMINAL

	1965	1966	1967
Number of ships docking	8	18	76
Net registered tonnage	77,120	163,042	726,430

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968
Number of Visitors	395,016	391,569	396,275

EDUCATION

(1968–69)

	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
Primary	5,137	1,017,050
Secondary	840	285,721
Vocational	43	10,388
Teacher Training	48	10,861
Colleges	45	41,189

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning, Baghdad.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

The following are the principal features of the Provisional Constitution issued on September 22nd, 1968:

The Iraqi Republic is a popular democratic state. Islam is the state religion and the basis of its laws and constitution.

The political economy of the state is founded in socialism.

The state will protect liberty of religion, freedom of speech and opinion. Public meetings are permitted under the law. All discrimination based on race, religion or language is forbidden. There shall be freedom of the Press, and the right to form societies and trade unions in conformity with the law is guaranteed.

The national rights of the Kurdish people are guaranteed within the framework of the unity of Iraq.

The highest authority in the country is the Council of Command of the Revolution, which will promulgate laws until the election of a National Assembly. The (five) members of the Council of Command of the Revolution are nominated Vice-Presidents of the State.

Two amendments to the constitution were announced in November 1969. The President, already Chief of State and head of the government, also became the official Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and President of the Command Council of the Revolution. Membership of the latter body, was to increase from five to a larger number at the President's discretion.

Earlier, a Presidential decree replaced the 14 local government districts by 16 governates, each headed by a governor with wide powers.

The fifteen-article agreement which ended the Kurdish war was issued on March 12th, 1970. The Provisional Constitution is to be revised to take account of this agreement, which grants autonomy to areas with a Kurdish majority.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Major-General AHMED HASSAN AL-BAKR.

Vice-Presidents: HARDAN AL TAKRITI, SALIH MAHDI AMMASH; a third Vice-President, a Kurd, is to be appointed.

COUNCIL OF COMMAND OF THE REVOLUTION

Members: The President, the Vice-Presidents, and two other members.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Ministers: HASSAN AL BAKR.

Minister of the Interior: Gen. SAADOUN GHAIDAN.

Minister of Defence: Gen. HAMMAD SHEBAB.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ABDUL KAREEM AL SHEIKHLY.

Minister of Industry: Capt. TAHA JAZRAWI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MORTADA AL HADITHI.

Minister of Culture and Information: SALAH OMAR AL ALI.

Minister of Justice: AZIZ SHERIF.

Minister of Transport: ANWAR ABDUL KADER AL HADITHI.

Minister for Youth: AHMED AL JOUBOURI.

Minister of Communications: ADNAN AYUB SABRI.

Minister of Rural and Municipal Affairs: IHSAN SHIRZAD.*

Minister of Northern Development: MUHAMMAD MAHMOUD.*

Minister of Public Works and Housing: NOURI SHAOUI.*

Minister of Agriculture: NAFEZ JALAL.*

Minister of Agrarian Reform: IZZAT AL DOURI.

Minister of Petroleum Affairs: Dr. SAADOUN HAMADI.

Minister of Education: Dr. SAAB ABDUL BAKI.

Minister of Higher Education: FOUAD KHALIL ISRAIL.

Minister of State for Military Affairs: KHALID MAKKI AL HASHIMI.

Minister of State for Presidential Affairs: Dr. ABDUL SATTAR AL JIWARI.

Ministers of State: ABDULLAH SALLOUM AL SAMARRAI, SALEH AL YOUSSOUFI,* Dr. RASHID RIFAI.

* Kurdish Minister.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO IRAQ

(Baghdad unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 28/10 Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* SAID TAJEDDIN (also accred. to Jordan).

Algeria: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD TEFWIK AL-MADANI.

Austria: Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER DE COMTES.

Belgium: Abu Nawas Street, Kard el Pasha (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL DUPRET.

Bulgaria: 35/1 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLA BOYADJIEV.

Canada: Teheran, Iran (E).

Ceylon: 10B/6/12 Alwiyah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* H. O. WIJEGOONAWARDENA.

China, People's Republic: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* TSAO CHIH.

Czechoslovakia: 1/7 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Denmark: 204 Nidhal St., Alwiyah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).

Ethiopia: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Finland: Masbah 37/7/35 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARTO TANNER.

France: Kard el Pasha 9/G/3 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CERLES.

German Democratic Republic: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* HANS JÜRGEN WEITZ.

Greece: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Guinea: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Hungary: 40/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS S. NAGY (also accred. to Afghanistan and Kuwait).

India: Taha Street, Najib Pasha, Ahmadiya (E); *Ambassador:* MAHBOOB AHMED.

Indonesia: Masbah 22/9/21 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOETAN BAHROEM SJAH.

Iran: Karradat Mariam (L).

Italy: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO V. MARERI.

Japan: 40/7/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO FUKAI.

Jordan: 10/9/22 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* ZUHAIR AL-MUFTI.

Kuwait: al-Mansour Street, Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED A. A. AL-HAMAD.

Lebanon: 11/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* FAWZI AL-BARDAWIL.

Libya: Saadoun Park (E); *Ambassador:* FADHL AL-AMIR.

Morocco: 3/1/37 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHMAN EL FEHRI EL FASI.

Netherlands: Nidhal St. (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO SCHELTEMA (also accred. to Iran).

Norway: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Pakistan: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* M. MASOOD.

Poland: Karrada al-Sharkiya, Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW TURBANSKY.

Portugal: Ankara, Turkey (L).

Saudi Arabia: Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED AL-HAMAD AL-SHEBAILY.

Somalia: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Spain: Saadoun Park 162/2 (E); *Ambassador:* Marques DE SANTA CRUZ DE IGNACIO (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Sudan: 51/5/35 Masbah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SAYID SHARIF AHMED (also accred. to Jordan and Turkey).

Sweden: 132/2 Al Nidhal St. (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT OHDNER.

Switzerland: 3/1/2 Saadoun St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DOMINCE.

Syrian Arab Republic: 160/2 Saadoun Park (E); *Ambassador:* BAHAEDDIN NAKKAR.

Thailand: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Turkey: 2/8 Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* ALI WINKAYA.

U.S.S.R.: 140 Mansour St., Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VASSILY F. NIKOLAEV.

United Arab Republic: Zahawi St. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED LUTFY METWALLY.

United Kingdom: Shari Salah Ud-Din, Karkh (E); *Ambassador:* H. G. BALFOUR PAUL.

Vatican: Karrada al-Sharkiya, Saadoun St. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. MAURICE PERRIN.

Venezuela: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Yemen: Karradat Mariam (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI AL-UNSI.

Yugoslavia: 10/11/1 Asfar Quarter, Battaween (E); *Ambassador:* ZVANKO ROAS (also accred. to Kuwait).

Iraq also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Ghana, Ireland and Democratic Republic of Korea.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

No form of National Assembly has existed in Iraq since the 1958 revolution which overthrew the monarchy. The existing provisional constitution contains provisions for the election of an assembly at a date to be determined by the government.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Baath Party: Baghdad; left-wing movement favouring independence for Iraq within the Arab world; Sec.-Gen. SAADOUN TAKRITI.

Kurdish Democratic Party: seeks special status for the Kurdish minority in north-eastern Iraq; Leader Gen. MUSTAFA AL-BARZANI (*banned*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts in Iraq consist of the following: The Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeal, First Instance Courts, Peace Courts, Courts of Sessions, Shara' Courts and Penal Courts.

The Court of Cassation: This is the highest judicial bench of all the Civil Courts; it sits in Baghdad, and consists of the President and a number of Vice-Presidents and not less than fifteen permanent judges, delegated judges and reporters as necessity requires. There are four bodies in the Court of Cassation, these are: (*a*) The General body, (*b*) Civil and Commercial body, (*c*) Personal Status body, (*d*) The Penal body.

A Technical Bureau has been established which is related to the Court of Cassation and is carrying out the work of abstracting and classifying the legal principles which are contained in the judgments issued by it.

Courts of Appeal: The country is divided into five Districts of Appeal: Baghdad, Mosul, Basrah, Hilla, and Kirkuk, each with its Court of Appeal consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents and not less than three members, who consider the objections against the decisions issued by the First Instance Courts of first grade.

Courts of First Instance: These courts are of two kinds: Limited and Unlimited in jurisdiction.

Limited Courts deal with Civil and Commercial suits, the value of which is five hundred Dinars and less; and suits, the value of which cannot be defined, and which are subject to fixed fees. Limited Courts consider these suits in the final stage and they are subject to Cassation.

Unlimited Courts consider the Civil and Commercial suits irrespective of their value, and suits the value of which exceeds five hundred Dinars with first grade subject to appeal.

First Instance Courts consist of one judge in the centre of each *Liwa*, some *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas*, as the Minister of Justice judges necessary.

Revolutionary Courts: These deal with major cases that would affect the security of the state in any sphere: political, financial or economic. In December 1968 the death penalty was introduced for espionage; a special three-man court was then set up to try such cases.

Courts of Sessions: There is in every District of Appeal a Court of Sessions which consists of three judges under the presidency of the President of the Court of Appeal or one of his Vice-Presidents. It considers the penal suits prescribed by Penal Proceedings Law and other laws. More than one Court of Sessions may be established in one District of Appeal by notification issued by the Minister of Justice mentioning therein its headquarters, jurisdiction and the manner of its establishment.

Shara' Courts: A Shara' Court is established wherever there is a First Instance Court; the Muslim judge of the First Instance Court may be a *Qadhi* to the Shara' Court if a special *Qadhi* has not been appointed thereto. The Shara' Court considers matters of personal status and religious matters in accordance with the provisions of the law supplement to the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Law.

Penal Courts: A Penal Court of first grade is established in every First Instance Court. The judge of the First Instance Court is considered as penal judge unless a special judge is appointed thereto. More than one Penal Court may be established to consider the suits prescribed by the Penal Proceedings Law and other laws.

One or more Investigation Court may be established in the centre of each *Liwa* and a judge is appointed thereto. They may be established in the centres of *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas* by order of the Minister of Justice. The judge carries out the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Penal Proceedings Law and the other laws.

There is in every First Instance Court a department for the execution of judgments presided over by the Judge of First Instance if a special President is not appointed thereto. It carries out its duties in accordance with the provisions of Execution Law.

There is a Notary Public for the swearing of contracts and he carries out his duties in accordance with the provisions relating to Notaries Public.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Over 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. The Arabs of northern Iraq, the Bedouins, the Kurds, and some of the inhabitants of Baghdad and Basra, are mainly of the Sunni sect, the remaining Arabs south of the Diyala, belong to the Shi'a sect. Leaders: Mr. ALWAIDH (Sunni), M. ALHAKEEM (Shi'a).

CHRISTIANITY

There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of Iraq, but their principal villages lie mostly in the Mosul district. The Christians of Iraq fall into three groups: (*a*) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Gregorian, and Jacobite; (*b*) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church including the Armenian Uniates, Jacobite Uniates, and Chaldeans; (*c*) mixed bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Orthodox Armenians.

Catholic:

Latin Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad Most Rev. MAURICE PERRIN; approx. 2,000 adherents.

Armenian Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad, Most Rev. NERSES TAYRQYAN.

Chaldean Rite: Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldeans: (vacant) approx. 220,000 adherents.

Syrian Rite: Archbishop of Mosul, Most Rev. EMANUEL BENNÍ; Archbishop of Baghdad, Most Rev. ATHANASE G. D. BAKOSE; approx. 25,000 adherents.

Orthodox Syrian Community: 12,000 adherents.

Orthodox (*Gregorian*) **Community:** 12,000 adherents, mainly Armenians; Acting Bishop of Baghdad KRIKOR HAGOPIAN.

JUDAISM

The Jewish community numbered some 250,000 in 1939, but most Jews left the country since the Second World War, particularly during the nineteen-fifties; unofficial estimates put the present size of the community at 2,500, almost all living in Baghdad.

OTHERS

About thirty thousand Yazidis and a smaller number of Turcomans, Sabeans, and Shebeks make up the rest of the population.

Sabean Community: 20,000 adherents; Head Sheikh DAKHIL, Nasiriyah; Mandeans, mostly in Nasiriyah.

Yazidis: 30,000 adherents; TASHIN BAIK, Asifni.

THE PRESS

The daily press was completely reorganized in December 1967 when by special decree all private newspapers were closed and a total of five government-controlled newspapers were recognized. Under the new law cabinet permission will be required to establish a new daily. Management control is by an institute attached to the Ministry of Guidance. An official statement said that the new press organs would serve as observers of the government, not official mouthpieces. A Kurdish language newspaper was allowed to resume publication in 1968. Some 15 magazines covering a wide range of interests are published by the Ministry of Culture and Information.

DAILIES

al Horriya: Baghdad; circ. 3,000.

al Jumhuriya (*The Republic*): Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1963, re-founded 1967; Editor FAWZI ABDUL JABBAR; circ. 20,000.

al Masa: Baghdad; f. 1967; evenings; Editor AZIZ MADI.

al Mouaten: Baghdad; f. 1967; Editor ABDULLAH SALAH.

al Noor: Baghdad; circ. 2,000.

al Taakhi (*Brotherhood*): Baghdad; re-founded 1968; privately-owned; Kurdish language.

al Thawrah al Arabiya (*Arab Revolution*): Baghdad; f. 1964, re-founded 1967; organ of the Arab Socialist Union; Editor HAZEM MUSHTAQ.

Baghdad Observer: Times Bldg., Al-Saadon, Baghdad; f. 1967; daily newspaper; 30 mems.; English language; Editor-in-Chief JALAL ABDUL KADER; circ. 10,000.

WEEKLIES

al Amal wal Ummal (*Work and Workers*): Baghdad; trades union organ; Editor NURI HAMMUD AL-BADRAN.

al Anba al-Jadida: Baghdad; circ. 10,000.

al-Aswaq al-Tijariya (*The Commercial Markets*): 28/13 Sharia Hassan Ben Thabit, Baghdad; f. 1951; economic and commercial; Propr. and Editor JAMAL DAWOOD; circ. 3,000.

al-Iqtisad al-Iraqi (*The Iraq Economy*): Baghdad; economic affairs; Editor A. B. MAHMUD AL-UMAR.

al-Jumhar al-Riadhi: Baghdad; sports.

al-Kashkal: Mosul; humorous.

al Khalij al-Arabi: Baghdad; f. 1963; pro-Government.

Kul Shi': Baghdad; general interest.

al-Malab: Baghdad; sports.

al-Mutafarrij: Baghdad; f. 1965; satirical; Editor MOUJIB HASSOON.

al-Nahdha: Sulaymaniya; Arabic and Kurdish; general interest.

L'Opinion de Baghdad: Baghdad; f. 1970; French.

Saut al-Ummal: Baghdad; trades union.

al-Siaha: Baghdad; tourism; Arabic and English.

al Shuoun al Zirayah wol Iqtisadiyah: Baghdad.

al Watan al-Arab: Baghdad.

PERIODICALS

al Adib: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

al Amilun fil Naft: Baghdad; petroleum news; monthly; Editor FAKHRÍ KHALIL AZIZ.

al Aqlam (*The Pen*): Baghdad; literary; monthly; Ministry of Culture and Information; f. 1964.

Commerce: Chamber of Commerce, Baghdad; f. 1938; quarterly; commercial and economic; circ. 2,000; also a weekly bulletin dealing in commodity prices and market conditions; circ. 2,000.

al-Fikr al-Arabi: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

al-Hadaf: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

al-Idhaa wat-Television: Baghdad; radio and television programmes and articles; monthly.

Iraq Government Gazette, The: Ministry of Culture and Guidance, Baghdad; f. 1922; Arabic edition irregular, English edition weekly; legal and official; circ.: Arabic 3,100, English 450.

Journal of the Faculty of Medicine, The: Baghdad; f. 1941; quarterly; Arabic and English; scientific and educational; owned by the Faculty of Medicine, Baghdad; Edited by AZIZ M. SHUKRI, F.R.C.S.

Majallat al-Ziraa al-Iraqiyah: Baghdad; quarterly; agricultural; published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Majallat-al-Majma al-'Ilmi al-Iraqi: Iraqi Academy, Waziriyah, Baghdad; quarterly; scholarly magazine on Arabic Islamic culture.

Mesopotamia: Ministry of Culture and Guidance, Tourism Service, Baghdad; monthly.

al-Mu'allem al-Jadid: Ministry of Education, Baghdad; f. 1935; quarterly; educational, social, and general; owned and published by the Ministry of Education; Editor ALI AL-SHOBAKI.

Mujalat Huwat al Tuwabiya al Iraqiyah: Baghdad; monthly.

Nation, The: Mid-East House, Shahrah; f. 1960; monthly; English; Editor MUMTAZ TARIQ.

Review of Arab Petroleum and Economics: Baghdad; English and Arabic; monthly.

al Sadura: Baghdad; bi-monthly; religious and cultural.

al Sinai (*The Industrialist*): P.O.B. 11120, Baghdad; publ. by Iraqi Federation of Industries; Arabic and English quarterly.

Sumer: Directorate-General of Antiquities, Jamal Abdul Nasr Street, Baghdad; f. 1945; archaeological, historical journal; publ. by the Directorate-General of Antiquities; Chair. of Ed. Board: Dr. FAISAL EL-WAELY (Dir.-Gen. of Antiquities); twice yearly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Iraqi News Agency: Baghdad; f. 1959; gathers and circulates news for use at home and abroad; independent in financial and administrative affairs; has contracts and agreements with various international commercial agencies and government news agencies; Board of Directors includes representatives from the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Guidance, Planning and the Interior and the Journalists' Association; offices in Beirut and Cairo and correspondents in many countries; Dir.-Gen. BAHJAT SHAKIR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: P.O.B. 5699, South Gate, Baghdad; Chief NAGIB FRANGIEH.

Middle East News Agency: Rasheed Str., al-Morabaa, Zaki Gamil Building, P.O.B. 2, Baghdad.

D.P.A. and Tass also have offices in Baghdad.

PUBLISHERS

al Adib: Baghdad; historical books.

al Alam al Arabiya: Baghdad; geography and history.

al Ahliya: Mutanabi St., Baghdad.

Dar al Basri: Amin Square, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

Dar al Bayan: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad.

al Irshad: Baghdad; Arab literature.

al Jumhuriyah Printing and Publishing Co.: Waziriya, Baghdad; f. 1963; the principal Iraqi publishers of newspapers and books.

al Ma'arif Ltd.: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad; f. 1929; publishes periodicals and books in Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish, French and English.

al Muthana: Mutanabi St., Baghdad.

al Nahdah: Mutanabi St., Baghdad; politics, Arab affairs.

Dar al Nathir: North Gate, Baghdad.

Dar al Shafik: Baghdad; art books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting Station of the Republic of Iraq: Directorate Gen. of Broadcasting and Television, Salihiya, Baghdad; home service broadcasts in Arabic, Kurdish and Turkuman; foreign service in French, German, English, Russian, Persian, Turkish and Urdu; Dir.-Gen. M. S. AL-SAHAF.

There are approximately one million radio receivers in Iraq.

TELEVISION

Baghdad Television: Ministry of Culture and Information, Salihiya, Baghdad; a government station which transmits for 7 hours daily; Kirkuk Television, in operation since November 1967, transmits for 4 hours daily; the Mosul station was opened in 1968, and a Basra station was opened in 1969; Dir.-Gen. MUHAMMAD S. AL-SAHAFF.

Number of TV receivers (1969): 250,000.

FINANCE

All banks and insurance companies, including all foreign companies, were nationalized in July 1964. The assets of foreign companies were taken over by the state.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Iraqi dinars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Iraq: Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1947 as National Bank of Iraq; branches in Mosul and Basra; has the sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 55.1m. (Dec. 1969); Gov. Dr. ABDUL HASSAN ZALZALA; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin, Annual Report.*

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Baghdad: New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1956 as Bank of Baghdad Ltd.; nationalized in 1964, combined with the Arab Bank Ltd. to form the Bank of Baghdad; cap. p.u. 1,350,000; dep. 13m. (March 1968); Chair. and Gen. Man. SABIH SADIK.

Commercial Bank of Iraq: New Banks Street, Baghdad; f. 1953; nationalized 1964; 16 branches; cap. p.u. 1.2m., dep. 11.7m. (Nov. 1967); Chair. and Gen. Man. NAJM UDDEEN CHILMERAN; Assistant Gen. Mans. I. H. SHAWKI, ALBERT SAEED.

Credit Bank of Iraq: P.O.B. 4, Baghdad; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 1.25m.; dep. (Dec. 1968) 17.2m.; took over business of Ottoman Bank, 1963; Gen. Man. ADNAN AL TAYYAR.

Rafidain Bank: New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1941; cap. 10.2m., dep. 83m. (Dec. 1967); Gen. Man. Dr. FAWZI AL-KAISSI.

SPECIALIZED BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Iraq: Rashid St., Baghdad; 20 branches; cap. p.u. 6.4m.; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAZZAK AL-HILALI.

Co-operative Bank: Baghdad; f. 1956; 5 branches; cap. p.u. 752,520; lends to and assists co-operatives.

Estate Bank of Iraq: Hassan ibn Thanit St., Baghdad; f. 1949; 18 branches; gives loans to assist the building industry; cap. p.u. 18.3m., dep. 22m. (Oct. 1967); Dir.-Gen. Dr. A. K. KANNUNA.

Industrial Bank of Iraq: National Insurance Co. Bldg., Baghdad; 7 branches; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 4.75m.; Gen. Man. Dr. FARHANG JALAL; publ. *Annual Bulletin.*

Mortgage Bank of Iraq: Baghdad; f. 1951; 13 branches; cap. p.u. 1.6m.; grants credits against moveable properties, accepts fixed and savings deposits.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

General Organization for Banks: Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1964; Pres. SHABAN JASSIM AL RIJAB.

INSURANCE

Iraqi Life Insurance Co.: Shabander Bldg., New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1960; cap. p.u. ID325,000; Chair. and Gen. Man. MUMTAZ AL-UMARI.

Iraq Reinsurance Company: Sabih al-Khedery Building, South Gate, P.O.B. 297, Baghdad; f. 1961; to transact reinsurance business on the international market; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. MUSTAFA RAJAB; London Office: 5 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.

National Insurance Co.: Al-Jamhouriya St., Khulani Square, P.O.B. 248, Baghdad; f. 1950; cap. p.u. ID1m.; state monopoly for all direct non-life insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDULBAKI REDHA.

OIL AND GAS

Iraq National Oil Company (INOC): P.O.B. 476, Saadoun Street, Baghdad; f. 1967 to operate in all stages of the oil industry outside and within the country. With Cabinet approval INOC may form or participate in other companies and contract loans. The Government will receive 50% of INOC's net annual profits until INOC has recovered its capital, when the payment shall be 75%. INOC may operate throughout Iraq except in the areas allocated to the oil companies under Law 80 (about 740 square miles); in August 1967 INOC was authorised by the government to exploit oilfields taken over from Western companies in 1961; in February 1968 agreement was reached with the French state-owned company ERAP, which will act as contractors for INOC for these areas; the Rumaila field is, however, to be exploited directly by INOC. Chair. SAADOUN HAMADI; board of 5 mems.

Gas Distribution Administration (G.D.A.): Baghdad; f. 1964 to supervise all gas projects, and to distribute and market natural and liquid gas all over Iraq. A sulphur recovery plant is under construction at Kirkuk. Two gas pipelines are being laid from Kirkuk to Baghdad, and a liquid gas processing plant (12,000 b/d) has been erected at Taji, north of Baghdad.

Government Oil Refinery Administration: Baghdad; operates refineries at Baghdad, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Hadithah and Qayyarah; capital investment I.D. 30m.; annual turnover I.D. 25m. approx.

Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; Chair. G. H. HERRIDGE, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. C. M. DALLEY; Exec. Dirs. J. F. MOORE, C. E. HAHN.

On January 1st, 1951 the Iraq Petroleum Company and its associated companies operating in Iraq entered into an agreement with the Government to share equally in the profits accruing from the production and export of crude oil; this agreement is still operative. Oil from the fields in northern Iraq is exported via pipelines to terminals in Syria and Lebanon. Combined group exports totalled 53.6 million tons in 1969; payments to the government in respect of these exports amounted to approximately £200 million.

Basrah Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; an associate company of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Chair. G. H. HERRIDGE, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. C. M. DALLEY.

On November 30th, 1938, the Company was granted a concession over southern Iraq, south of latitude 33°, for 75 years. Oil was found in 1948 at Zubair and in 1953 at Rumaila. Production has reached an annual rate of over 20 million tons, but it has declined recently; in 1969 it amounted to 16,587,000 tons.

Oil is exported by tankers from a deep-water terminal at Khor al Amaya, twenty-four miles offshore (opened in 1962). A system of pipelines carries the crude oil from the fields to the terminal.

Mosul Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; an associate company of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Chair. G. H. HERRIDGE, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. C. M. DALLEY; Exec. Dirs. J. F. MOORE, C. E. HAHN.

After many years' exploration, oil was first exported in 1952. The Ain Zalah and Butmah fields are now in production. Total production has stagnated in recent years; in 1969 it was 1,281,000 tons. A 12-inch diameter pipeline, 134 miles long, carries the oil to K.2 Pumping Station where it joins the main Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline system to the Mediterranean.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Amarah Chamber of Commerce: Al-Amarah; f. 1950; Pres. HAJ MUHSIN AL-RAMADHAN; Sec. HAJ SALMAN HASSAN.

Arbil Chamber of Commerce: Arbil; f. 1966; Pres. SHEKHEEL HAJ HASSAN; Sec. MUHYEE UDDIN HAJ ABDUL RAZZAK.

Baghdad Chamber of Commerce: Mustansir St., Baghdad; f. 1926; 9,000 mems.; Pres. SHA'ABAN JASSIM; Sec. ZAKI HASSAN; Dir.-Gen. J. I. HAMANDI; publs. *Weekly Bulletin, Annual Report, Commerce* (quarterly magazine), *Trade Directory*.

Basra Chamber of Commerce: Basra; f. 1926; Pres. JAA'FER AL-BADER; Sec.-Gen. ABDUL KERIM AL-ATTAR; publ. *al Tajir* (monthly).

Diwaniya Chamber of Commerce: Diwaniya; f. 1961; Pres. HAJ DHAHIR HAJ YOUSUF; Sec. TALIB AL-IDHARI.

Diyala Chamber of Commerce: Diyala; f. 1966; Pres. ABDUL RAZZAK RASHEED AL-SHIBANI; Sec. NASSIR JABIR AL-DULAIMI.

Hillah Chamber of Commerce: Hillah; f. 1949; Pres. ANWAR AL JEWHAR; Sec. MOHAMMAD INAD AL ALI.

Karbela Chamber of Commerce: Karbela; f. 1952; Pres. JAWAD ABULHAB; Sec. HUSAIN AHMED.

Kirkuk Chamber of Commerce: Kirkuk; f. 1957; Pres. MOHAMMAD AL-SALIHI; Sec. IZZUDDIN KOUJA WAH.

Mosul Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 35, Mosul; f. 1926; Pres. MOHAMMAD TAWFIC AL JADIR; Sec. MOHAMMAD ALI AL HAJ YOUNIS.

Najaf Chamber of Commerce: Najaf; f. 1950; Pres. SAYYID SHUBBAR MUSA SHUBBAR; Sec. ABDUL AMEER AL-TUFAILI.

Nasiriya Chamber of Commerce: Nasiriya; f. 1958; Pres. ADEL ABDUL GHANI; Sec. SUHAIL ABED AL YASEEN.

Sulaimaniya Chamber of Commerce: Sulaimaniya; f. 1967; Pres. AHMAD JALAL TAHA; Sec. ABDUL RAHMAN MALLA SAEED.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Iraq Federation of Industry: P.O.B. 11120, Baghdad; f. 1956; 1,750 mems.; Pres. Dr. MUHAMMAD KHALIL AL TAWIL; Dir.-Gen. HASHIM AL DABBAGH; publs. *Al Sinai* (quarterly), Directory of Iraqi Industries, and monthly reports.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions: Adj. Persian Embassy, Karradat Mariam, Baghdad; f. 1964; 19 unions, with a membership of 250,000, are affiliated to the General Federation and registered with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security Affairs; Pres. HASHIM ALI MOHSIN; Sec.-Gen. NOURI NAJIM; publ. *Saut al-Ummal.*

Union of Teachers: Baghdad; Pres. IBRAHIM MARZOUK.

Union of Palestinian Workers in Iraq: Baghdad; Sec.-Gen. SAMI AL SHAWISH.

CO-OPERATIVES (1965)

NAME	NUMBER
Consumers' Co-operatives (provide members with foodstuffs and clothing)	65
Agricultural and Credit Co-operatives (provide member farmers with loans at low rates)	297
Housing Co-operatives (provide members with houses at cost price)	269
Producers' Co-operatives	3
TOTAL	634

PEASANT SOCIETIES

General Federation of Peasant Societies: Baghdad; f. 1959; has 734 affiliated Peasant Societies.

TRADE FAIR

Baghdad International Fair: Damascus St., Al Mansour, Baghdad; held annually in October.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iraqi Republican Railways: Baghdad; length of track 1,462 miles (714 miles—4 ft. 8½ in.; 742 one-metre gauge); Dir.-Gen. ALI JUMA AL BAYATY.

ROADS

The most important roads are: Baghdad-Kirkuk-Mosul, 300 miles (485 km.); Baghdad-Shargat-Mosul, 270 miles (433 km.); Kirkuk-Sulaimaniya, 72 miles (116 km.); Baghdad-Amarah-Basra, 370 miles (598 km.); Baghdad-Hillah-Basra, 386 miles (622 km.); Baghdad-Damascus, 425 miles (685 km.); Baghdad-Teheran, 620 miles (1,000 km.); Baghdad-Hail-Medina, 680 miles (1,100 km.).

The total length of metalled and unmetalled roads is approximately 8,500 km., of which 3,500 km. are metalled. Under the 1965–70 Development Plan $125m. have been allocated to rebuilding and extending the present road system, including the completion of the Basra–Mosul highway. The World Bank has made a $23m. loan towards the project.

Iraq Automobile Association: Abu Nuwas St., Alwiya Arrasa No. 7, Baghdad; f. 1931; 3,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ALI GHALIB GHARIB.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Directorate-General of Navigation: Basra; Dir.-Gen. (vacant); in 1961–62 there were 1,613 registered river craft and 195 steam- and motor-propelled boats.

SHIPPING

Iraqi Ports Administration: Basra; Dir.-Gen. ADNAN AL-QASAB.

The Ports of Basra and Um Qasr are the commercial gateway of Iraq. They are connected by various ocean routes with all parts of the world, and constitute the natural distributing centre for overseas supplies. The Iraqi Maritime Company maintains a regular service between Basra, Arab Gulf and north European ports. Other shipping lines operate cargo and passenger services from Basra and Um Qasr to all parts of the world. There are fast mail and passenger services from Basra to Bombay via Khorramshahr, Bushire, and Karachi, connecting at Bombay with the Peninsula and Orient Mail Services to England, Australia, South Africa, and the Far East.

In 1968–69 the revenue of the Iraqi Ports Administration was ID8,822,161 against a general expenditure of ID8,166,127, including capital works. Expenditure on planning schemes was ID176,352. The tonnage of imports at the Port of Basra was 1,156,200 and exports (excluding oil) 461,820. Oil exports totalled 16,196,902 tons.

Four wharves of reinforced concrete are under construction to supplement the one already in existence. In 1968–69 there were 2,501 registered river craft.

Iraqi Maritime Transport Co.: P.O.B. 3052, Baghdad; f. 1952; Dir.-Gen. and Chair. of Board HAFEZ TOUQMATCHI.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport for Baghdad came into operation in the summer of 1969.

Iraqi Airways: Baghdad International Airport; f. 1945; Dir.-Gen. MUHAMMAD SAID KHALIL; regular services from Baghdad to Amman, Bahrain, Basra, Beirut, Berlin, Cairo, Damascus, Dhahran, Doha, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Kuwait, London, Mosul, Paris, Prague, Teheran, Vienna, Copenhagen, Karachi, New Delhi; fleet: 3 Tridents, 3 Viscounts.

The following airlines also operate services to Iraq: Aeroflot, BOAC, CSA (Czechoslovakia) Interflug (German Dem. Rep.), Iranair, Iraqi Airways, KLM (Dutch), Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, MEA, PIA, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, TMA (Lebanon), UAA.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Directorate-General of Summer Resorts and Tourism Service: Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. FAHEM KAMEL; publ. *Mesopotamia* (monthly), *Iraq* (tourist guide in English) and maps and folders.

THEATRE GROUPS

1. OFFICIALLY SPONSORED

National Group for Acting: Department for Cinema and Theatre, Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad.

Rashid National Group: Department for Cinema and Theatre, Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad; folklore group providing dancing and singing concerts.

2. PRIVATE

Baghdad Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

Contemporary Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1966.

Folklore Group: Baghdad; f. 1965; theatrical performances.

Free Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1965.

14 July Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1966.

Modern Art Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

Theatre Arts Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

United Artists' Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Baghdad; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MOYASSAR YAHIA AL MALLAH; an atomic reactor, built with Soviet aid at Tuwaitha, south of Baghdad, was inaugurated in 1968. The reactor will provide isotopes for teaching and civilian research.

UNIVERSITIES

Al-Hikma University of Baghdad: Box 2125, Baghdad; 65 teachers, 610 students.

Al Mustansiriya University: Baghdad; 392 teachers, 8,200 students.

University of Baghdad: Baghdad; 1,243 teachers, 20,066 students.

Basra University: Basra; 145 teachers, 3,255 students.

Mosul University: Mosul; 108 teachers, 1,258 students.

ISRAEL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Israel lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. All Israel's frontiers are with Arab countries, the longest frontiers being with Egypt and Jordan. To the north Israel shares short frontiers with Syria and the Lebanon. The climate is Mediterranean, with hot dry summers when the temperature approaches 100°F (38°C) and mild rainy winters. The language is Hebrew. Arabic is spoken by the quarter of a million Arab minority (as well as the population of the "occupied areas") and many European languages are spoken. Judaism is the religion followed by the great majority of the population. The flag consists of a white background, with a blue six-pointed star composed of two equilateral triangles (the "Star of David") between two blue horizontal stripes. The capital is Jerusalem.

Recent History

Before 1948 Palestine (of which present-day Israel now forms a part) was a Mandated Territory under British colonial administration. Zionists had long sought to establish a National Home in Palestine; the flow of Jewish immigration, and Arab concern over the displacement of the Palestinians and the impending creation of an alien state, finally led to war between Jews and Arabs in 1947. The State of Israel was created following the termination of the Mandate in May 1948. Fighting continued until January 1949. No peace treaty has been signed and no Arab state has diplomatic relations with Israel. A UN Truce Supervisory Organization continues to operate. A six-day war against the neighbouring Arab countries in June 1967 left the country in possession of all Jerusalem, the west bank of the Jordan, the Sinai peninsula, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. East Jerusalem was almost immediately integrated into the state of Israel; the other regions still retain the status of "occupied areas". There is considerable freedom of movement between the occupied areas and restricted access to and from the state of Jordan. On the death of Mr. Levi Eshkol in February 1969 Mrs. Golda Meir was elected Prime Minister by the Labour Party executive, and continued in office following the general election of October 1969. Hostilities continue on a limited scale along the present cease-fire lines, especially the Suez Canal, against both the neighbouring Arab states and the Palestinian guerilla organizations.

Government

Supreme authority in Israel rests with the *Knesset* (Assembly), which is elected by universal suffrage under proportional representation for four years. The President, who is Head of State, is elected by the *Knesset* for a period of five years. The Cabinet, which is headed by the Prime Minister, is responsible to the *Knesset*. Ministers are usually members of the *Knesset*, but non-members may be appointed. The country is divided into six administrative districts. Local authorities are elected once every four years at the same time as the *Knesset*. There are 27 municipalities (2 Arab), 117 local councils (45 Arab and Druze) and 47 regional councils (one Arab) comprising representatives of 674 villages.

Defence

The Israel Defence Forces consist of a small nucleus of commissioned and non-commissioned regular officers, a contingent called up for national service, and a large reserve. Unmarried women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six are called up for twenty months of military service, and men between eighteen and twenty-nine are called up for thirty months of military service. Defence estimates for 1970–71 account for 40 per cent of total budget expenditure. The highly efficient Air Force is of especial importance in present circumstances.

Economic Affairs

Thirteen per cent of the labour force is employed in agriculture, and 25 per cent in mining and industry. Continuous immigration and an Arab economic boycott have obliged Israel to develop both agriculture and industry on an intensive scale and to seek far afield for international trade. Particular features of agriculture are the *Kibbutzim* (collective settlements), the irrigation schemes and the reclamation of the Negev desert in the south. Citrus fruit is the main export crop. A wide variety of industrial goods is produced. Israel is second only to Belgium in processing of diamonds. Some 15 per cent of industry if controlled by the *Histadrut* (Israel Federation of Labour) which, in addition to its trade union activity, fosters economic development. Israel receives much aid from Jews in North America and Europe and has many tourists. In 1964 Israel reached agreement with the European Common Market on a reduction of import duties for selected Israeli products.

Since the June war of 1967 Israel has undertaken exploration and exploitation of the mineral reserves of the occupied Sinai peninsula, in particular of crude oil.

Transport and Communications

The Israel Railway Administration runs 464 km. of main line. Ultimately Eilat, the port on the Gulf of Aqaba, will be served by rail. 3,918 km. of roads are metalled and over 195,000 motor vehicles are in service. Communications with the Arab countries are severely limited. Israel has a merchant fleet of 107 vessels with a capacity of 1,415,000 tons. El Al Israel Airline operates international services and Arkia Israel Inland Airlines provide domestic route coverage. Since 1968 El Al has suffered from numerous sabotage or hijacking attempts made by members of Palestinian guerrilla organizations. In February 1970 a 42-inch crude oil pipeline running from Eilat to the Mediterranean was completed.

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social welfare. Old age pensions, industrial injury and maternity benefits,

and allowances for large families, are provided under the National Insurance Law. The *Histadrut*, to which almost 90 per cent of all Jewish workers belong, provides sickness benefit and medical care. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides for general assistance, relief grants, child care and other social services.

Education

Israel has European standards of literacy and educational services. Free compulsory primary education is provided for all children between the ages of five and sixteen. There is secondary, vocational and agricultural education. There are three universities, two university institutes and one institute of technology.

Tourism

Israel's tourist attractions include biblical sites, collective farms and sunshine. The Government Tourist Corporation maintains offices in New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Buenos Aires, Montreal and Zürich. 409,000 tourists visited Israel in 1969.

Citizens of Austria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dutch Antilles, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad-Tobago, U.K., and Uruguay do not require *visas* for stays of up to three months. *Visas* can be had free on entry by citizens of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, New Zealand, and U.S.A. All other visitors to Israel are required to obtain *visas* before their departure.

Sport

All sport in Israel is amateur. Football, basketball, swimming, athletics, hockey, tennis, rowing, handball, volleyball, gymnastics, boxing, wrestling and fencing all have their followers.

Public Holidays

The Sabbath starts at sunset on Friday and ends at nightfall on Saturday.

1970: May 11 (Independence Day), June 10 (Pentecost), October 1–2 (New Year), October 10 (Day of Atonement), October 15 (Tabernacles), October 22 (Simhat Torah).

1971: March 11 (Purim—Jerusalem March 12), April 10 (Passover), April 16 (Passover), April 30 (Independence Day).

Muslim holidays are observed by Muslim Arabs and Christian holidays by the Christian Arab Community.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

1 dunam = 1,000 sq. metres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Israeli Pound (I£), which is divided into 100 agurot (singular agora).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 agurot, ½ pound, 1 pound.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 Israeli Pounds.

Exchange rate: I£8.40 = £1 *sterling*

I£3.50 = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1968)	BIRTH RATE (per '000) 1968†	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000) 1968†	DEATH RATE (per '000) 1968†
8,017	2,841,000*	25.5	8.5	6.8

* This includes the population of Eastern Jerusalem (66,000 inhabitants).

† Estimate.

ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES
(September 1967)

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
Golan	444	6,396
Judea and Samaria	2,270	598,637
Gaza	140	389,702
Sinai	23,622	
TOTAL	26,476	994,735

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS

(January 1969)

Jerusalem (capital)	275,000	Holon	80,100
Tel-Aviv—Jaffa	384,700	Petach-Tikva	76,700
Haifa	212,200	Beersheba	72,000
Ramat Gan	109,400	Bene Beraq	67,000

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND JEWISH IMMIGRATION, 1958–68

END OF YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	JEWS	OTHERS	IMMIGRATION
1958	2,031,072	1,810,148	221,524	27,082
1959	2,088,685	1,858,841	229,344	23,895
1960	2,150,400	1,911,200	239,200	24,510
1961	2,234,200	1,981,700	252,500	47,638
1962	2,331,800	2,068,900	262,900	61,328
1963	2,430,100	2,155,500	274,600	64,364
1964	2,525,600	2,239,000	286,400	54,716
1965	2,598,400	2,299,100	299,300	30,736
1966	2,657,400	2,344,900	312,500	15,730
1967*	2,773,900	2,383,600	390,300	14,327
1968*	2,841,100	2,434,800	406,200	20,544

* These figures exclude the population of the areas occupied by Israel since June 1967; a military census carried out in September 1967 put this population at 994,735.

EMPLOYMENT

(Percentage)

	1967	1968
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.6	11.2
Industry, crafts and quarrying	24.6	26.0
Construction and public works	7.6	8.1
Electricity, water and sanitation	2.2	2.1
Commerce and banking	13.5	13.3
Transport, storage and communications	7.3	7.3
Government and public services	24.1	23.8
Personal Service and Entertainment	8.1	8.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	100.0	100.0

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL LAND USAGE

('000 dunums or '00 hectares)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Field Crops	2,646	2,755	2,774
Fruit	881	876	877
Vegetables, potatoes and groundnuts	283	276	280
Nurseries, flowers, fish ponds, etc.	235	258	259
TOTAL Cultivated Area	4,045	4,165	4,190

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Wheat	150,100	100,600	221,600
Barley	67,400	21,200	56,000
Sorghum	67,000	13,150	23,850
Pulses	6,550	4,200	6,450
Hay	109,100	110,200	137,100
Groundnuts	13,500	13,450	12,900
Cotton Lint	21,500	24,950	28,500
Cottonseed	35,400	40,200	48,000
Sugar Beet	294,600	282,000	239,300
Melons and Pumpkins	101,700	83,800	92,000
Vegetables	306,700	344,000	342,400
Potatoes	108,700	103,800	93,400
Citrus Fruit	878,300	906,500	1,082,000
Other Fruit	249,425	273,080	309,500
Milk (kl.)	367,400	393,600	428,700
Meat (live weight)	116,700	122,350	133,250
Fish	19,300	22,550	22,950

PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FRUIT

(metric tons)

	1966/67	1967/68
Grapefruit	226,150	264,770
Lemons	43,800	42,890
Oranges: Shamouti	625,550	684,580
Lates	140,400	218,300
Other varieties	46,100	54,760
TOTAL	1,082,000	1,265,300

LIVESTOCK

(thousands)

ANIMAL	1966	1967	1968*
Cattle (excl. oxen)	209	221	232
Poultry	8,200	6,950	8,000
Sheep	126	127	196
Goats	29	29	141
Work Animals (incl. oxen)	25	25	25

* Figures include non-Jewish farming.

FISHERIES

(tons)

1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
19,300	22,550	22,950	24,550

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Crude petroleum	'000 litres	234,000	216,000	152,000
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 tons	71	71	75
Lubricating oils	,, ,,	6	16	15
Quartz sand	,, ,,	40	32	35
Salt	,, ,,	55	58	57
Superphosphate	,, ,,	107	98	119
Sulphuric acid	,, ,,	156	159	166
Sulphates	,, ,,	82	78	69
Ammonia	,, ,,	31	33	30
Soap, detergents	,, ,,	35	36	37
Cement	,, ,,	1,260	1,168	805
Sheet glass	'000 sq. metres	3,300	3,288	2,198
Tyres and tubes	tons	14,959	14,108	13,949
Nails and rivets	,,	4,036	3,151	2,244
Paper and cardboard	,,	49,443	53,572	63,227
Textile yarns	,,	28,345	28,413	26,693
Cloth	,,	28,428	29,156	27,458
Electricity meters	units	57,272	57,665	33,495
Batteries	,,	108,167	107,549	123,700
Flour	'000 tons	245	249	290
Canned fruit	,, ,,	32	39	42
Sugar	,, ,,	37	36	31
Confectionery	,, ,,	18	18	18
Margarine	,, ,,	16	18	20
Edible oils	,, ,,	31	34	33
Cigarettes	,, ,,	3	3	3
Cigars	kg.	16,677	15,407	14,005
Electricity	milion kWh.	4,061	4,461	4,632

FINANCE

1 Israeli Pound = 100 agurot.

I£100 = £11 18s. 2d. sterling = U.S. $28.60.

I£8.40 = £1 sterling; I£3.50 = U.S. $1.

BUDGETS 1969–70

(I£ million)

ORDINARY BUDGET

REVENUE	
Income and Property Taxes	1,990
Customs and Excise	1,604
Transfer from Development Budget	1,349
TOTAL (incl. other items)	5,958

EXPENDITURE	
Defence	2,490
Education and Culture	450
Health	191
Police	127
Labour and Housing	104
Other Ministries	533
Interest	585
Subsidies	549
TOTAL ORDINARY BUDGET (incl. other items)	5,958

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million I£)

	1965	1966	1967
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	8,683.2	9,641.5	9,923.0
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	714.6	763.3	893.5
Manufacturing and mining	2,084.7	2,209.8	2,205.4
Construction and utilities	860.4	788.7	695.8
Transport and communications	740.9	868.3	889.6
Finance and insurance	454.6	528.5	553.8
Ownership of dwellings	630.0	664.0	684.6
Government and central institutions	1,640.4	2,055.3	2,218.4
Trade and services	1,557.6	1,763.6	1,781.9
Inventory and depreciation adjustments	−346.0	−419.9	−345.8
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Adjusted)	8,337.2	9,221.6	9,577.2
Net factor payment abroad	−56.4	−81.0	−123.0
NATIONAL INCOME (NET NATIONAL PRODUCT at Factor Cost)	8,280.8	9,140.6	9,454.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	895	1,053	1,086
Depreciation allowances	1,022	1,144	1,240
Errors and omissions	181	46	154
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at Market Prices)	10,379	11,384	11,934
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	3,889	4,185	4,420
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	14,468	15,569	16,354
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	7,136	7,909	8,166
Government consumption expenditure	2,207	2,643	3,411
Gross fixed capital formation	3,012	2,504	1,868

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million I£—end of year)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gold Reserves	167	133	240	240
IMF Reserve Position	37	68		
Foreign Exchange Holdings	1,724	1,658	2,262	2,080
Currency in Circulation	678	780	998	1,091.2
Total Money Supply*	1,826	2,008	2,539	2,898.5

* Currency in circulation plus demand deposits at banks.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(million U.S.$)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	474.5	731.1	−256.6	532.2	668.2	−136.0
Non-monetary gold	—	1.0	− 1.0	—	0.6	− 0.6
Freight and merchandise insurance	57.6	21.0	36.6	56.3	18.1	38.2
Other transport	62.7	102.5	− 39.8	71.3	96.3	− 25.0
Other insurance	47.8	53.0	− 5.2	55.6	63.1	− 7.5
Travel	59.1	48.8	10.3	52.2	65.7	− 13.5
Investment income	48.2	118.6	− 70.4	54.5	123.3	− 68.8
Other governmental	25.0	135.5	−110.5	34.3	255.4	−221.1
Other services	44.7	60.1	− 15.4	62.0	65.0	− 3.0
Total	819.6	1,271.6	−452.0	918.4	1,355.7	−437.3
Transfer Payments	315.6	9.3	306.3	539.8	17.6	522.2
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private long-term	160.7	59.9	100.8	110.4	87.8	22.6
Private short-term	266.9	256.2	10.7	230.1	247.0	− 16.9
Government long-term	240.9	165.8	75.1	322.2	88.5	233.7
Government short-term	71.3	65.4	5.9	34.2	46.4	− 12.2
Central monetary institutions	76.4	47.1	29.3	—	218.6	−218.6
Other monetary institutions	30.6	22.0	8.6	37.1	16.4	20.7
Total	846.8	616.4	230.4	734.0	704.7	29.3
Errors and Omissions	—	84.7	− 84.7	—	114.2	−114.2

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S.$)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE
1964	837,491	372,350	−465,141
1965	832,244	429,591	−402,653
1966	812,000	477,000	−335,000
1967	754,000	518,000	−236,000
1968	1,081,000	603,000	−478,000
1969	1,290,000	684,000	−606,000

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. $)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Cereals and cereal preparations	43,731	63,979	48,000
Meat and meat production	18,991	28,608	15,495
Wood and timber	22,064	14,347	18,649
Raw cotton and wool	14,708	12,446	10,413
Crude oil and oil products	50,122	56,284	44,638
Hides	3,653	3,506	3,238
Rubber (raw)	6,502	5,974	5,105
Electrical goods	52,464	45,398	n.a.
Machinery	95,246	78,629	n.a.
Chemicals	49,148	50,721	50,185
Transport equipment	84,610	59,873	n.a.
Rough diamonds	111,508	138,856	137,978
Sugar	7,839	5,367	4,277

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Citrus fruit	59,594	74,733	83,750
Groundnuts	1,344	1,565	1,541
Fruit juices	13,694	13,355	15,738
Preserved fruit	5,348	6,390	8,565
Cement	1,362	1,681	1,942
Iron pipes	2,447	2,710	n.a.
Polished diamonds	154,200	189,536	193,038
Textiles	25,631	28,865	31,088
Clothing	14,614	16,115	20,657
Motor cars and parts	593	2,314	n.a.
Tyres and tubes	8,840	9,622	9,470
Fertilizers	13,652	12,886	13,672
Plywood	7,692	7,026	7,026
Cardboard boxes	2,387	1,528	n.a.

COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1966		1967		1968	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Australia and New Zealand	3,591	1,986	3,901	2,878	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	5,945	3,919	3,765	5,644	6,289	6,724
Belgium	28,671	32,197	26,103	36,434	40,669	40,034
Canada	6,854	6,710	3,541	8,629	8,568	12,271
Denmark	5,434	4,622	3,583	5,289	4,788	4,624
Finland	7,560	4,902	7,029	5,198	9,531	4,646
France	32,795	18,849	32,538	23,655	52,827	30,523
German Federal Republic	68,707	47,280	61,802	59,379	114,208	57,935
Hong Kong	654	20,858	580	21,130	975	25,127
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	1,300	10,542	1,171	16,636
Italy	29,811	7,975	27,008	10,272	54,892	8,456
Japan	20,711	18,657	19,282	21,169	12,562	24,210
Malaysia	1,584	5,729	1,590	7,594	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	37,808	37,088	35,697	31,030	51,474	32,222
Norway	2,869	2,758	2,525	3,741	23,711	3,024
Poland	4,967	8,302	2,566	3,524	n.a.	n.a.
South Africa	4,427	2,310	3,355	3,996	5,229	5,661
Sweden	11,393	8,015	10,137	9,542	14,909	9,480
Switzerland	27,764	28,050	27,289	27,124	36,267	29,821
Turkey	5,138	8,205	3,117	6,086	2,327	3,618
United Kingdom	157,802	62,192	145,953	70,469	216,005	70,641
U.S.A.	219,978	77,518	219,979	89,937	245,394	119,645
Yugoslavia	7,964	11,238	11,825	9,106	7,668	11,411

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Passengers ('000)	4,401	4,056	4,082
Passenger/km. (millions)	358	337	342
Freight ton/km. (millions)	305	293	402

ROADS 1967*

Cars	92,791
Taxis	2,814
Lorries	47,479
Buses	3,619
Other Vehicles	48,354
TOTAL	195,057

* Provisional.

SHIPPING
('000 tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Cargo Loaded	2,029	2,311	2,900
Cargo Unloaded	2,610	2,417	3,391

Merchant Fleet (1968): 1,619,000 d.w.t.

TOURISM

NUMBER OF TOURISTS

1966	328,077
1967	291,168
1968	432,000
1969	409,000

Tourist Accommodation (1968): 13,091 rooms.

CIVIL AVIATION (El Al revenue flights only)
('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Kilometres flown	15,634	17,680	22,972
Passenger-km.	1,452,418	1,600,697	2,262,414
Cargo ton-km.	161,000	193,000	259,000
Mail (tons)	501	524	643

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(1967)

Radios licensed	610,000
Televisions licensed	30,500
Telephones	302,946
Daily Newspapers	26

EDUCATION
(1968–69)

	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
JEWISH:		
Kindergarten	2,966	99,250
Primary Schools	1,250	384,170
Secondary Schools	193	59,033
Vocational Schools	224	43,604
Agricultural Schools	30	8,072
Teachers' Training	59	10,185
Others (Evening, Handicapped)	165	14,768
Higher Education	258	15,881
ARAB:		
Kindergarten	166	9,538
Primary Schools	202	61,797
Secondary Schools	11	2,961
Agricultural Schools	1	392
Teachers' Training	1	368
Vocational	5	370
Others	11	354

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem.

THE CONSTITUTION

There is no written Constitution. In June 1950, the Knesset voted to adopt a State Constitution by evolution over an unspecified period. A number of laws, including the Law of Return (1950), the Nationality Law (1952), the State President (Tenure) Law (1952), the Education Law (1953) and the "Yad-va-Shem" Memorial Law (1953) are considered as incorporated into the State Constitution. Other constitutional laws are: The Law and Administration Ordinance (1948), the Knesset Election Law (1951), the Law of Equal Rights for Women (1951), the Judges Act (1953), the National Service and National Insurance Acts (1953), and the Basic Law (The Knesset) (1958).

The President

The President is elected by the Knesset for five years.

Ten or more Knesset Members may propose a candidate for the Presidency.

Voting will be by secret ballot.

The President may not leave the country without the consent of the Government.

The President may resign by submitting his resignation in writing to the Speaker.

The President may be relieved of his duties by the Knesset for misdemeanour.

The Knesset is entitled to decide by a two-thirds majority that the President is incapacitated owing to ill-health to fulfil his duties permanently.

The Speaker of the Knesset will act for the President when the President leaves the country, or when he cannot perform his duties owing to ill-health.

The Knesset

The Knesset is the parliament of the State. There are 120 members.

It is elected by general, national, direct, equal, secret and proportional elections.

Every Israel national of 18 years or over shall have the right to vote in elections to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

Every Israel national of 21 and over shall have the right to be elected to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

The following shall not be candidates: the President of the State; the two Chief Rabbis; a judge (*shofet*) in office; a judge (*dayan*) of a religious court; the State Comptroller; the Chief of the General Staff of the Defence Army of Israel; rabbis and ministers of other religions in office; senior State employees and senior Army officers of such ranks and in such functions as shall be determined by law.

The term of office of the Knesset shall be four years.

The elections of the Knesset shall take place on the third Tuesday of the month of Cheshven in the year in which the tenure of the outgoing Knesset ends.

Election day shall be a day of rest, but transport and other public services shall function normally.

Results of the elections shall be published within fourteen days.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members permanent committees, and may elect committees for specific matters.

The Knesset may appoint commissions of inquiry to investigate matters designated by the Knesset.

The Knesset shall hold two sessions a year; one of them shall open within four weeks after the Feast of the Tabernacles, the other within four weeks after Independence Day; the aggregate duration of the two sessions shall not be less than eight months.

The outgoing Knesset shall continue to hold office until the convening of the incoming Knesset.

The members of the Knesset shall receive a remuneration as provided by law.

The Government

The Government shall tender its resignation to the President immediately after his election, but shall continue with its duties until the formation of a new Government.

After consultation with representatives of the parties in the Knesset, the President shall charge one of the Members with the formation of a Government.

The Government shall be composed of a Prime Minister and a number of Ministers from among the Knesset Members or from outside the Knesset.

After it has been chosen, the Government shall appear before the Knesset and shall be considered as formed after having received a vote of confidence.

Within seven days of receiving a vote of confidence, the Prime Minister and the other Ministers shall swear allegiance to the State of Israel and its Laws and undertake to carry out the decisions of the Knesset.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the State of Israel: ZALMAN SHAZAR (re-elected March 1968).

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: Mrs. GOLDA MEIR (Labour Party).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Education and Culture: YIGAL ALLON (Labour Party).

Foreign Minister: ABBA EBAN (Labour Party).

Minister of Defence: Gen. MOSHE DAYAN (Labour Party).

Minister of Social Welfare: SHLOMO YOSEF BURG (Nat. Religious Party).

Minister of Housing: ZE'EV SHAREF (Labour Party).

Minister of Agriculture: HAIM GVATI (Labour Party).

Minister of Religious Affairs: ZERAH WARHAFTIG (Nat. Religious Party).

Minister of Labour: JOSEPH A. ALMOGI (Labour Party).

Minister of Justice: YA'ACOV SHIMSHON SHAPIRO (Labour Party).

Minister of Finance: PINHAS SAPIR (Labour Party).

Minister of the Interior: MOSHE HAIM SHAPIRO (Nat. Religious Party).

Minister of Police: SHLOMO HILLEL (Labour Party).

Minister of Commerce and Industry: JOSEPH SAPIR (Liberal).

Minister of Health: (held by Prime Minister a.i.).

Minister of Development: HAYIM LANDAU (Herut).

Minister of Posts: ELIMELECH S. RIMALT (Liberal).

Minister of Tourism: MOSHE KOL (Independent Liberal).

Minister of Transport: EZER WEIZMAN (Herut).

Minister of Immigrant Absorption: SHIMON PERES (Labour).

Ministers without Portfolio: MENACHEM BEGIN (Herut), ISRAEL GALILI (Labour Party), ISRAEL BARZILAI (United Workers' Party), ARYEH L. DULTZIN (Liberal), VICTOR SHEMTOV (United Workers' Party).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ISRAEL

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 62 Yehuda Halevi St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDUARDO PIZARRO JONES.

Australia: 145 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM GEORGE ALEXANDER LANDALE.

Austria: 11 Herman Cohen St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARTHUR AGSTNER.

Belgium: 76 Eben Gevirol St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES CASSIERS.

Bolivia: 5 Ha'Keshet St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Col. EDUARDO RIVIERA.

Brazil: 57 Sderoth Hen, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ OSWALDO DE MEIRA PENNA.

Burma: 11 Hagilgal St., Ramat Gan (E); *Ambassador:* U THEIN DOKE.

Canada: 84 Hashmonayim St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES MCGAUGHEY.

Central African Republic: 22 Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT SATO.

Chile: 10 Brener St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO CRUZ DONOSO.

Colombia: 34 Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS SANIN AGUIRRE.

Congo, Democratic Republic: 23 Hovevei Zion St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. L. BOTETI.

Congo, Republic: 18 Balfour St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN MOUMBOU.

Costa Rica: P.O.B. 1316, Kings Hotel, Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ ESCALANTE ROJAS.

Cuba: Villa Antil, Herzliya-Pituah (L); *Minister:* RICARDO SUBIRANO Y LOBO.

Dahomey: (*see* Ivory Coast).

Denmark: 23 Buei Moshe St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SIGVALD ALEXANDER KRISTENSEN.

Dominican Republic: 5 Bustenai St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ADOLFO RAFAEL CAMARENA DIDIEZ.

Ecuador: 37 Jabotinsky St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS ENRIQUE JARRAMILLO.

El Salvador: Rome, Italy (E).

Finland: 224 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* A. VON HEIROTH.

France: 112 Tayeleth Herbert Samuel, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS HURÉ.

Gabon: 8 Shoshana St., Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ARISTIDE ISSEMBE.

Germany (Federal Republic of): 16 Sutin St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* KARL HERMANN KNOKE.

Ghana: 37 Brandeis St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* OSEI TUTU.

Greece: 31 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (L); *Diplomatic Representative:* BASILE ELEFTHERIADES.

Guatemala: 3 Azza St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* Miss FRANCISCA FERNANDEZ HALL (also accred. to Greece).

Honduras: Jerusalem (E).

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

Italy: 24 Hubermann St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE WALTER MACCOTTA.

Ivory Coast: 14 Ramban St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ANOMA KANIE (also accred. to Cyprus).

Japan: 10 Huberman St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGEZO YOSHIKAWA.

Kenya: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Korea: Rome, Italy (E).

Laos: Paris, France (E).

Liberia: 5 Maneh St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ERNEST JEROME YANCY.

Malagasy Republic: 1 Eli Cohen St., Jerusalem; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JACQUES RAZAFIARISON.

Malawi: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Malta: Rome, Italy (E).

Mexico: 22 Huberman St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUIN BERNOL Y GARCIA PIMENTEL.

Nepal: Paris, France (E).

Netherlands: Beth Yoel, 33 Yaffo St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* Baron OSWALD FRANÇOIS BENTINCK VAN SCHOONHETEN.

Niger: (*see* Ivory Coast).

Norway: 21 Hess St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* KAARE INGSTEAD (also accred. to Cyprus).

Panama: 6 Magnus Square, Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador* ELIO V. ORTIZ.

Peru: 19 Weizmann St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE PORTOCARRERO OLAVE.

Philippines: 12 Smilansky St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE M. GARCIA.

Romania: 24 Adam Hacohen St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* VALERIU GEORGESCU.

Sweden: 198 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Bo L. SIEGBAHN.

Switzerland: 228 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* HANSJOERG HESS (also accred. to Cyprus).

Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).

Turkey: 20 Bialik St., Tel-Aviv (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MELIH AKBIL.

United Kingdom: 192 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN BARNES.

U.S.A.: 71 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* WALWORTH BARBOUR.

Upper Volta: (*see* Ivory Coast).

Uruguay: Gad Building, Hasoreg St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* YAMANDÚ LAGUARDA.

Venezuela: 28 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* NAPOLEON GIMÉNEZ.

Israel also has diplomatic relations with Singapore.

PARLIAMENT

Speaker of the Knesset: Justice SHIMON AGRANAT.

The state of the parties in the 7th Knesset, following the General Election of October 1969, was as follows:

PARTY	VOTES	PERCENTAGE	SEATS
Labour-Mapam Alignment	632,035	46.22	56
Herut-Liberal Bloc	296,294	21.67	26
National Religious Party	133,238	9.74	12
Arab Lists (affiliated to Labour)	47,989	3.51	4
National List	42,654	3.11	4
Independent Liberals	43,933	3.21	4
Agudat Israel	44,002	3.22	4
New Communist List	38,827	2.84	3
Poalei Agudat Israel	24,968	1.83	2
Ha'olam Hazeh	16,853	1.23	2
Free Centre	16,393	1.20	2
Israel Communist Party	15,712	1.15	1

There was an 82 per cent poll from the 1,758,685 people eligible to vote in the 1969 elections. The Knesset is elected by proportional representation by universal suffrage for four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Israel Labour Party (Mai): Jerusalem; formed in January 1968 as a merger of the three former Labour groups, Mapai, Rafi and Achdut Ha'avoda; controls 56 of the 120 seats in the Knesset in an alliance with the United Workers' Party at the 1969 elections; support from trade union and co-operative movements; Sec. PINHAS SAPIR.

Mapai: 110 Ha'yarkon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; the strongest Labour group; supported by the Ichud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim (Federation of Communal Agricultural Villages) and the Moshavim (Smallholders Co-operative Villages).

Mapai publishes the weekly *Hapoel Hatzair*, the quarterly *Molad* and an English-language *Bulletin*.

Israel Labour List (Rafi): f. 1965; breakaway party of former Mapai members; aims at modernizing the economy, re-organizing education, and the reform of the electoral system to one based on constituency representation; Pres. D. BEN GURION; Sec.-Gen. SHIMON PERES; publ. *Mabat Hadash* (*New Look*).

Achdut Ha'avoda-Poalei Zion Party: 19 Lilienblumst, Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; Zionist Socialist party (left-wing) with non-conformist policy. Influence mainly among trade unions, Histadrut and the Kibbutz HaMeuchad Movement; Party Gen. Sec. ISRAEL CALILI; daily newspaper *Lamerhav*.

In January 1969 an "Alignment" was formed with the Mapam party, which thus held a clear majority of the Knesset seats. The Alignment put up joint lists of candidates in the Autumn 1969 general election.

Gahal (the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc): formed in 1965 as the result of an agreement between:

The Herut (*Freedom*) **Movement:** P.O.B. 23062, Tel-Aviv; was founded in 1948 by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which played an activist part in the underground struggle against the British in the closing years of the Mandate.

The Herut Party strives to extend the present frontiers of Israel to its historic boundaries extending on both sides of the Jordan. The party stands for private initiative; 61,000 mems. Founder and Chair. MENACHEM BEGIN, M.K.

The Liberal Party of Israel: 68 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961 by merger of the General Zionist and Progressive Parties. Its programme includes the implementation of a written constitution, national health insurance, reforms for recovery of the economy. Free enterprise of individuals and of associations based on fair competition; strengthening of political and economic relations with the new African and Asian States; Leader YOSEF SAPHIR.

National Religious Party: f. 1956; stands for strict adherence to Jewish religion and tradition, and strives to achieve the application of the religious precepts of Judaism in everyday life. It is also endeavouring to establish the constitution of Israel on Jewish religious law.

The United Workers' Party—Mapam (*Mifleget Hapoalim Hameuchedet*): P.O. Box 1777, Tel-Aviv; f. January 1948.

Mapam is a left-wing Socialist-Zionist party, participating in the coalition government; membership: urban workers, professionals, 74 *Kibbutzim;* aims: public-owned enterprise, guaranteed real wages, progressive taxation, independence of labour movement from state control, large-scale Jewish immigration, equal rights for Arabs, neutralist foreign policy, atomic demilitarization of Israel-Arab region, a negotiated Israel-Arab peace; branches in North and South America, Europe and Australia; in January 1969 formed an alliance with the Israel Labour Party (*see* above).

The Kibbutz Artzi Federation of collective settlements (affiliated with Mapam) maintains *Hashomer Hatzeir*, which educates Jewish youth to pioneer life in Israel, and operates *Sifriat Poalim* (*The Workers' Library*) and *Hadfus Hehadash* (*The New Press*).

Daily newspaper *Al Hamishmar*; weeklies in Arabic, Yiddish, Bulgarian, Persian and Romanian.

Gen. Sec. MEIR YAARI; Political Sec. DOV ZAKIN; Organizing Sec. NAPHTALI FEDER; International Sec. PERETZ MERHAV.

Independent Liberal Party: set up in 1965 by 7 Liberal Party Knesset members after the formation of the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc; Pres. PINHAS ROSEN.

Ha'olam Hazeh (New Force): 8 Glickson St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1965; supports an Israeli-Arab federation, separation of religion and state, civil-rights and freedom of speech and the press; Pres. URI AVNERY.

Communist Party of Israel: P.O. Box 1843, Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; previously known as the Palestine Communist Party; aims include non-alignment and independence for Israel, and for peace with the Arab States based on mutual recognition of the just national rights of Israeli and Arab peoples. Publishes the Hebrew daily *Kol Haam* and Arabic *Sout el Shaab* (monthly). Other weeklies in Yiddish, Bulgarian, Romanian, Hungarian; monthly in English.

New Communist List of Israel: broke away from the *Communist Party of Israel* in 1965.

The National List: f. 1969 by former members of Rafi.

Agudat Israel and **Poalei Agudat Israel** are also Orthodox Judaist parties, the membership of the Poalei Agudat Israel being drawn largely from wage-earners.

The official organ of Agudat Israel is the daily *Hamodia*; that of the Poalei Agudat Israel is the daily *Shearim*.

Pres. of Poalei Agudat Israel Dr. K. KAHANA.

Co-operation and Fraternity Party: an Arab party associated with the *Mapai* party; has two seats in the 7th Knesset.

Progress and Development Party: an Arab party associated with the *Mapai* party; has two seats in the 7th Knesset.

THE JEWISH AGENCY

P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem.

President: NAHUM GOLDMANN.
Chairman, Executive Committee: ARYE LOUIS PINCUS.
Director-General: MOSHE RIVLIN.

History:

Article Four of the League of Nations' Mandate provided for the establishment of a Jewish Agency to co-operate with the administration in the economic and social development of the Jewish national home. The Zionist Organisation served as this agency until 1929, when the Jewish Agency was finally constituted, with the admission of non-Zionists as well as Zionists to its Council. The Zionist Congress of 1925 bound the Agency to the following "inviolable principles": a continuous increase in the volume of Jewish immigration, the recovery of the land as Jewish public property, agricultural colonisation based on Jewish labour, and the promotion of the Hebrew language and Hebrew culture.

When the State of Israel was established in 1948, the provisional Government was formed from the members of the Executive of the Va'ad Leumi (the representative organ of Palestinian Jewry) and members of the Jewish Agency Executive resident in Palestine at the time. The division of tasks between the Jewish Agency and the Government was defined in a law of 1952 and in a Covenant entered into in 1954.

Functions:

Under the Covenant, the functions of the Jewish Agency included the promotion of interest in and the organization of emigration to Israel of Jews abroad; the transportation of immigrants and their belongings to Israel; assistance in absorbing the immigrants in Israel and participation in the cost; care of youth and children among the immigrants; agricultural settlement; land amelioration and afforestation by the Jewish National Fund; participation in development projects; the encouragement of private investment; and the raising of funds to finance all these activities. A new Institute for Emissaries, with the principal object of training Israeli spokesmen abroad, was opened in 1969.

Revenue and Expenditure

The Jewish Agency's chief source of revenue is the United Israel Appeal, or Foundation Fund (*Keren Hayesod*) to which Jews in the U.S.A. contribute about $70 million a year, and to which Jews in other parts of the world, including the British Commonwealth, also contribute. The Agency also received an 18 per cent share of the German reparations payments.

Expenditure abroad, apart from debt service, includes transport of immigrants, aid to Jewish education and cultural activities as well as purchases of equipment and stocks for the new settlements established by the Agency.

Investments:

The Foundation Fund (*Keren Hayesod*) was established in 1920 and was transferred to the Jewish Agency in 1929, thus the Agency has acquired a not inconsiderable stake in the Israel economy.

Investments include the Mekorot Water Company, and there are other substantial investments in the Zim Navigation Company, in the Rassco building company, and in agricultural loan and contracting concerns.

Budget (1967–68): I£1,136,086,000; (1968–69): I£1,154,927,000.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law of Israel is composed of Ottoman law, British law, Palestine law, applicable in Palestine on May 14th, 1948, when the independence of the State of Israel was declared, the substance of the common law and doctrines of equity in force in England, as modified to suit local conditions, and religious law of the various recognized religious communities as regards matters of personal status, in so far as there is nothing in any of the said laws repugnant to Israeli legislation and subject to such modifications as may have resulted from the establishment of the State of Israel and its authorities, and also of the laws enacted by the Israeli legislature of which there are already over 1,000. The pre-1948 law is increasingly being replaced by original local legislation.

CIVIL COURTS

The Supreme Court is the highest Civil Court in Israel. It has jurisdiction as an Appellate Court from the District Courts in all matters, both civil and criminal (sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal or as a Court of Criminal Appeal), and as a Court of First Instance (sitting as a High Court of Justice) in matters in which it considers it necessary to grant relief in the interests of justice and which are not within the jurisdiction of any other court or tribunal. This includes applications for orders in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibitation and *certiorari*, and enables the court to supervise the legality of acts of administrative authorities of all kinds.

President of the Supreme Court: S. AGRANAT.

Permanent Deputy President of the Supreme Court: M. SILBERG.

Justices of the Supreme Court: Y. SUSSMAN, M. LANDAU, Z. BERINSON, A. WITKON, H. COHN, E. M. MANNY, I. KISTER.

The District Courts: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Beersheba. They have unlimited jurisdiction as Courts of First Instance in all civil and criminal matters not within the jurisdiction of a Magistrates' Court, all matters not within the exclusive jurisdiction of any other Court or tribunal, and matters within the concurrent jurisdiction of any other Court or tribunal so long as such Court or tribunal does not deal with them, and as an Appellate Court in appeals from judgments and decisions of Magistrates' Courts and judgments of Municipal Courts and various administrative tribunals.

Magistrates' Courts: There are 25 Magistrates' Courts, having criminal jurisdiction to try contraventions and misdemeanours, and civil jurisdiction to try actions concerning possession or use of immovable property, or the partition thereof, and other civil actions where the amount of the claim, or the value of the subject-matter, does not exceed I£ 3,000.

Municipal Courts: There are 5 Municipal Courts, having criminal jurisdiction over any offences against municipal regulations and by-laws and certain other offences, such as town planning offences, committed within the municipal area.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

The Religious Courts are the Courts of the recognized religious communities. They are competent in certain defined matters of personal status concerning members of their community. Where any action of personal status involves persons of different religious communities the President of the Supreme Court will decide which Court shall have jurisdiction. Whenever a question arises as to whether or not a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court, the matter must be referred to a Special Tribunal composed of two Justices of the Supreme Court and the President of the highest court of the religious community concerned in Israel.

The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and offices of the Civil Courts.

Jewish Rabbinical Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in Israel who are Israeli citizens or residents. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Muslim Religious Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Muslims who are not foreigners, or who are foreigners subject by their national law to the jurisdiction of Muslim Religious Courts in such matters. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Christian Religious Courts: The Courts of the recognized Christian communities have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of members of their communities who are not foreigners. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned. But neither these Courts nor the Civil Courts have jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage of a foreign subject.

Druze Courts: These Courts, established in 1963, have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Druze in Israel, who are Israeli citizens or residents, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in all other matters of personal status of Druze with the consent of all parties concerned.

MILITARY COURTS

Courts-Martial: A Court-Martial is competent to try a soldier within the meaning of the Military Justice Law, 1955, who has committed an act constituting a military offence, without prejudice to the power of any other Court in the State to try him for that act if it constitutes an offence under any other law. A Court-Martial is also competent to try a soldier for any offence which is not a military offence, but the Attorney General may order that he be tried by another Court if he is of the opinion that the offence was not committed within the framework of the Army or in consequence of the accused's belonging to the Army.

RELIGION

JUDAISM

Judaism, the religion evolved and followed by the Jews, is the faith of the great majority of the population, although certain features of Jewish traditional ritual and observance are less rigidly maintained by sections of the community than in European Jewish life of former centuries. Its basis is a belief in an ethical monotheism.

There are two main Jewish communities: the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim. The former are the Jews from Eastern, Central, or Northern Europe, while the latter originate from the Balkan countries, North Africa and the Middle East. Although they have separate synagogues, and differ somewhat in their ritual and pronunciation of Hebrew, there is no doctrinal distinction. The prevailing influence is that of the Ashkenazim Jews, who are more modern and westernized, but the recent Hebrew revival has been based on the Sephardi pronunciation of the ancient Hebrew tongue.

The supreme religious authority is vested in the Chief Rabbinate, which consists of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis and the Supreme Rabbinical Council. It makes decisions on interpretation of the Jewish law, and supervises the Rabbinal Courts. There are 8 regional Rabbinical Courts, and a Rabbinical Court of Appeal presided over by the two Chief Rabbis.

According to the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction Law of 1953, marriage and divorce among Jews in Israel are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Courts. Provided that all the parties concerned agree, other matters of personal status can also be decided by the Rabbinical Courts.

There are 185 Religious Councils, which maintain religious services and supply religious needs, and about 380 religious committees with similar functions in smaller settlements. Their expenses are borne jointly by the State and the local authorities. The Religious Councils are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. In all matters of religion, the Religious Councils are subject to the authority of the Chief Rabbinate. There are 365 officially appointed rabbis. The total number of synagogues is about 4,000.

Head of the Ashkenazi Community: The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi ISER UNTERMANN (*elected* March 1964).

Head of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel, President of the Rabbinical Supreme Court and Head of the Sephardic Community: The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi YITZCHAK NISSIM, Balfour St. 7, Jerusalem.

Two Jewish sects still loyal to their distinctive customs are:

The Karaites, a sect which recognizes only the Jewish written law and not the oral law of the Mishna and Talmud. The community of about 4,500, many of whom live in or near Ramla, has been augmented by immigration from Egypt.

The Samaritans, an ancient sect mentioned in 2 Kings xvii, 24. They recognize only the Torah and the Book of Joshua. The community in Israel numbers about 100; they live in Holon, where a Samaritan synagogue is now being built. Their High Priest lives in Nablus, near Mt. Gerizim, which is sacred to the Samaritans.

ISLAM

The Muslims in Israel are in the main Sunnis, and are divided among the four rites of the Sunni school of Muslim thought: the Shafe'i, the Hanbali, the Hanafi, and the Maliki. Before June 1967 they numbered approximately 175,000.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

The Greek Catholic Church, P.O.B. 279, Haifa; numbers about 35,000 and Haifa is the seat of the Archbishop of Acre, Haifa, Nazareth and all Galilee; Archbishop JOSEPH M. RAYA; publ. *Ar-Rabita* (Arabic monthly; circ. 4,000).

The Greek Orthodox Church in Israel has approximately 16,000 members. The Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude BENEDICTOS.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) Church has about 7,000 native members in Israel plus about 3,000 Polish and Hungarian Catholic refugees. The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude ALBERTO GORI.

The Maronite Community, with approximately 3,000 members, has communal centres in Haifa, Nazareth and Jaffa. The Maronite Patriarch resides in the Lebanon.

The Arab Evangelical Episcopal Church, which belongs to the Anglican Communion, has 1,000 members; it comes under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Jerusalem (The Most Rev. GEORGE APPLETON, St. George's Close, Jerusalem).

Other denominations include the *Armenian Church* (900 members), the *Coptic Church* (700 members), the *Russian Orthodox Church,* which maintains an Ecclesiastical Mission, the *Ethiopian Church,* and the *Baptist Lutheran* and *Presbyterian Churches.*

THE PRESS

With its broad range of political representation and multilingual news coverage the Israeli Press may fairly claim to be one of the most vigorous in the Middle East. Most legislation relating to the press dates from before the founding of the state. The printing and publication of newspapers is governed by the Press Ordinance of 1933, which is carried out by the Minister of the Interior. There is no political censorship though a very close control is exercised over matters affecting public security. The Censorship Laws, which originated in the British emergency regulations of 1945, require all articles dealing with military information and matters of state security to be approved by the military censorship authority, before which the press is represented by the Committee of Editors. If a paper edited by a member of the Committee infringes the censorship regulations, instead of being taken to court the matter is dealt with by a three-man censorship committee composed of one army officer, one editor and the president of the Bar Association. Any editor may lodge an immediate appeal with this committee which, by deciding against the censors, may authorize publication. The Editors' Committee also meets to hear background information from Cabinet members and other leading figures on major national issues and is at times a vehicle for mild government pressure when informal appeals may be made to a pressman to play down a delicate item of news in the national interest.

In July 1965 a Defamation Law was passed to protect organized bodies and communities as well as individuals. Printers, newsvendors and the person supplying defamatory information became liable to prosecution; and the defence of good faith must now demonstrate both the truth and the public interest of the point at issue.

There are twenty-four morning daily papers and two appearing at noon. Seventeen, including these two, are in Hebrew and one each in nine other languages including Arabic, English, French, Polish, Yiddish, Hungarian and German. The total daily circulation is 500,000–600,000 copies, or twenty-one papers per hundred people, although most citizens read more than one daily paper.

Tel-Aviv is the main publishing centre, only three dailies being published in Jerusalem. Largely for economic reasons there has developed no local press away from these cities; hence all papers regard themselves as national. Friday editions, Sabbath eve, are increased to up to twice the normal size by special weekend supplements, and experience a considerable rise in circulation. No newspapers appear on Saturday.

National and international news, politics and finance in particular, receive very good coverage; local news has received growing attention since the establishment in 1950 of ITIM, the national news agency. Though there is no lack of journalistic vitality, the press is characterized by restraint in the presentation and appearance of material; photographs are few, sensationalism rare. There is no tabloid press.

The venerable *Ha'aretz* and the newly established *Hayom* are politically independent. Otherwise except for the sports and financial papers all Hebrew morning dailies have strong political or religious affiliations. *Lamerhav* is affiliated to Achdut Ha'avoda, *Al Hamishmar* to Mapam, *Hatzofeh* to the Religious National Party—World Mizrahi. *Davar* is the long-established organ of the Histadrut. Mapai publishes the weekly *Hapoel Hatzair* but no daily. Although the revenue from advertisements is increasing, very few dailies are economically self-supporting; most depend on subsidies from political parties, religious organizations or public funds. The limiting effect on freedom of commentary entailed by this party press system has provoked repeated criticism.

The Jerusalem Arabic daily *Al Anba* has a small circulation (8,000) but an increasing number of Israeli Arabs are now reading Hebrew dailies. A new daily, *Al Quds*, was founded in 1968 for Arabs in Jerusalem and the West Bank; the small indigenous press of occupied Jordan has largely ceased publication or transfered operations to Amman.

There are 400 other newspapers and magazines including 50 weekly and 150 fortnightly; 260 of them are in Hebrew, the remainder in eleven other languages.

The most influential and respected dailies, for both quality of news coverage and commentary, are *Ha'aretz*, characterized by its sober but proudly independent editorials, and the Union paper, *Davar*, which frequently has articles by government figures. With circulations of 50,000 and 40,000 respectively these are the widest read of the morning papers, exceeded only by the popular afternoon press, *Ma'ariv* (160,000) and *Yediot Aharonot* (85,000), whose circulations rise on Fridays to 210,000 and 102,000. The *Jerusalem Post* (27,000) gives detailed and sound news coverage in English.

The Israeli Press Council, established in 1963, deals with matters of common interest to the Press such as drafting the recently published code of professional ethics which is binding on all journalists.

The Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association represents publishers in negotiations with official and public bodies, negotiates contracts with employees and purchases and distributes newsprint, of which Israel now manufactures 75 per cent of her needs.

DAILIES

Al-Anba: P.O.B. 428, Hachavazelet St., Jerusalem; f. 1968; published by Jerusalem Publications Ltd.; Editor YITZHAK BAR-MOSHE.

Al Hamishmar (*The Guardian*): Hamishmar House, 4 Ben Avigdor St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; morning; organ of the United Worker's Party (Mapam); Editor YA'AKOV AMIT; circ. 25,000.

Al Quds (*Jerusalem*): Jerusalem; f. 1968; Arabic.

Chadshot Hasport: Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; sports; independent; circ. 25,000.

Davar (*The Word*): P.O.B. 199, 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1925; morning; official organ of the General Federation of Labour (Histadrut); Editor YEHUDA GOTTHELF; circ. 40,000.

Hadashot Sport: Tel Aviv; f. 1954; independent; sport; circ. 25,000.

Ha'aretz (*The Land*): 56 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; Liberal, independent; Editor GERSHOM G. SCHOCKEN; circ. 50,000 (week-days), 70,000 (week-ends).

Hakol: Jerusalem; f. 1949; organ of Agudat Israel; morning; Editor A. TZIMER.

Hamodia: Kikar Hacheruth, P.O.B. 1306, Jerusalem; organ of World Agudats Israel Org.; morning; Editor YEHUDA L. LEVIN; circ. 8,000.

Hatzofeh: 66 Hamasger St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; morning; organ of the National Religious Front; Editor S. DANIEL; circ. 11,000.

Hayom (*Today*): Tel-Aviv; f. 1966; morning; independent; Chief Editor YITZHACK RAGER.

L'Information d'Israel: 52 Harakeveth St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; supports Israel Labour Party; weekly; French; Editor NATHANEL GREEN; circ. 7,000.

Israelski Far: Tel-Aviv; became daily in 1959; Bulgarian.

Jerusalem Post (formerly *Palestine Post*): P.O.B. 81, Hachavazelet St., Jerusalem; f. 1932; morning daily except Saturdays; independent; English; Editor TED R. LURIE; circ. 27,000 (weekdays), 37,000 (weekend edition); there is also a weekly overseas edition.

Kol Ha'am (*Voice of the People*): Eilath St., P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; f. 1947 as daily, previously weekly; morning; organ of the Communist Party of Israel; Editor MOSHE SNEH.

Ksafim Umis'har: Tel-Aviv; f. 1966; finance; morning.

Lamerhav: 1 Nahal Ayalon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; morning; organ of Ahdut Ha'avoda-Poalei Zion; Chief Editor DAVID PEDAHZUR; circ. 18,000.

Letzte Nyess (*Late News*): 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; morning; Editor M. TSANIN; circ. 23,000.

Ma'ariv: Ma'ariv House, P.O.B. 20010, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; evening; independent; Editor ARIE DISSENTSHIK; circ. daily 160,000, Friday 210,000.

Nowiny i Kurier: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Polish; morning; Editor S. YEDIDYAH; circ. 10,000.

Omer: 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; Histadrut popular vowelled Hebrew paper; f. 1951; Chief Editor MEIR BARELI; circ. 10,000.

Sha'ar: 32 Ben Yehuda St., Tel-Aviv; financial daily; Editor JOSEPH RABIN.

Shearim: 114 Allenby St., Tel-Aviv; organ of Poalei Agudat Israel; Editor YEHUDA NAHSHONI; circ. 5,000.

Ujkelet: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; Hungarian; independent; Editor Dr. G. MARTON; circ. 20,000.

Viata Noastra: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Romanian; supports Mapai; morning; Editor MEIR ZAIT; circ. 16,500.

Yediot Aharonot: 7 Nahal Ayalen St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; evening; independent; Editor Dr. H. ROSENBLUM; circ. 85,000, Friday 102,000.

Yedioth Hadashot: P.O.B. 1585, 66 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; morning; German; independent; Editor Dr. I. LILIENFELD; circ. 18,000.

Yom Yom: Tel-Aviv; f. 1964; morning; economy and finance; Editor P. MERSTEN.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Adevarul: 21 Hasharon Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Romanian; weekly; Editor IEHUDA MAERSON-SEVERIN.

Al Harriya: 38 King George St., Tel-Aviv; Arabic weekly of the Herut Party.

Al-Ittihad: P.O.B. 104, Haifa; f. 1944; Arabic; journal of the Israeli Communist Party; Chief Editor EMILE TOUMA.

Al Marsad: P.O.B. 1598, Haifa; Mapam; Arabic.

Bama'alah: P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; journal of the young Histadrut Movement; Editor N. ANAELY.

Bamahane: Military P.O.B. 1013, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; military, illustrated weekly of the Israel Army; Editor-in-Chief IZHAK LIVNI.

Bitaon Heyl Ha'avir (*Air Force Magazine*): Doar Zwai 2704; f. 1948; Editor M. HADAR; Managing Editor Y. OFFER; circ. 33,000.

Business Diary: 37 Harbour St., Haifa; f. 1947; three a month; English and Hebrew; news digest, trade, finance, economics, statistics; Editor G. ALON.

Dvar Hashavua: 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; popular illustrated; weekly; published by Histadrut, General Federation of Labour; Editor O. ZMORA; circ. 42,000.

Economic Review: Tel-Aviv; Editor T. LOEVY.

Ethgar: 75 Einstein Street, Tel-Aviv; twice weekly; Editor NATHAN YALIN-MOR.

Fade: Tel-Aviv; weekly; Romanian.

Frei Israel: Eilath Street, P.O.B. 1427, Tel-Aviv; Yiddish, progressive weekly, publ. by Assen. for Popular Culture; Editor I. LIPSKI.

Glasul Populurui: Eilath Street, P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; weekly of the Communist Party; Romanian; Editor M. HARSGOR.

Hamis'har (*Commerce*): P.O.B. 852, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; Hebrew; economic and commercial; Chamber of Commerce Tel-Aviv-Yafo; Editor Dr. E. W. KLIMOWSKY; circ. 39,000.

Haolam Hazeh: P.O.B. 136, 12 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; independent; illustrated news magazine; weekly; Editor ELI TAVOR.

Ha'poel Hatzair: 110 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1907; weekly; organ of the Israel Labour Party; Editor ISRAEL COHEN.

Hed Hahinukh: 8 Ben-Saruk Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; weekly; educational; published by the Israeli Teachers' Union; Editor ZVI ARAD; circ. 26,000.

Illustrirte Weltwoch: P.O.B. 2571, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; Yiddish; weekly; Editor M. TSANIN.

Israel Digest of Press and Events: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1957; independent; fortnightly; circ. 30,000; Editor PINCHAS LAPIDE.

Israel Journal of Medical Sciences: P.O.B. 2296, Jerusalem; incorporating *The Israel Journal of Experimental Medicine* and *The Israel Medical Journal*; f. 1965; bi-monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr. M. PRYWES; circ. 5,500.

Jerusalem Post Overseas Weekly: P.O.B. 81, Hahavazelet Street, Jerusalem; f. 1959; English; Overseas edition of the *Jerusalem Post;* Editors TED R. LURIE, MEIR RONNEN; circ. 20,500.

Kalkalan: 16 King George Ave., Jerusalem; f. 1952; fortnightly; Hebrew commercial and economic; independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.

Laisha: P.O.B. 109, 7 Fin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; women's magazine; Editor DAVID KARASSIK.

Liawladina: Arabic Publishing House, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; children's; fortnightly; Chair. and Editor E. AGHASSI.

Maariv Lanoar: 2 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; weekly for the youth; Editor YANAI REUBEN; circ. 25,000.

MB (formerly *Mitteilungsblatt*): P.O.B. 1480, Tel-Aviv; f. 1936; German; journal of the Irgun Olei Merkas Europa; Editor Dr. HANS TRAMER.

Min Hayesod: Tel-Aviv; fortnightly; Hebrew; news and political commentary.

Reshumot: Israel Government Printer, Jerusalem; f. 1948; Hebrew and Arabic; official Government gazette, edited by the Ministry of Justice.

Sada-A-Tarbia (*The Echo of Education*): published by the Histadrut and Teachers' Association, P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952, educational fortnightly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

El Tiempo: P.O.B. 761, Tel-Aviv; weekly; Ladino.

Yediot Israel SSSR: P.O.B. 1936, Tel-Aviv; illustrated weekly published by the Israel-U.S.S.R. Friendship League; Editor M. SNEH.

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PERIODICALS

Al-Bushra: P.O.B. 6088, Haifa; f. 1935; monthly; Arabic; organ of the Ahmadiyya movement; Editor FAZL ILAHI BASHIR.

Al Hamishmar: 20 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv; Bulgarian monthly of United Workers' Party.

Al Jadid: P.O.B. 104, Haifa; Arabic; literary monthly; Editor HANA NAKARA.

Ariel: Cultural and Scientific Relations Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem; f. 1962; quarterly; review of the arts and sciences in Israel; Editor YEHUDA HANEQBI.

Avoda Ubituach Leumi: P.O.B. 915, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly review of the Ministry of Labour, and the National Insurance Institute, Jerusalem; Editor Z. HEYN; circ. 2,500.

Christian News from Israel: Jerusalem; issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs; in English, French, Spanish; Editor Dr. Y. MALACHY; circ. 20,000.

Dapim Refuiim: 101 Arlosoroff St., P.O.B. 16250, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; eight times a year; medical; Hebrew with English and French summaries; circ. 5,000; Editor Dr. M. DVOR-JETSKI.

Divrei Haknesset: c/o The Knesset, Jerusalem; f. 1949; records of the proceedings of the Knesset, published by the Government Printer, Jerusalem; Editor D. NIV; circ. 300.

Dvar Hapoelet: P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; monthly journal of the Council of Women Workers of the Histadrut; Hebrew; Founder and Past Editor Mrs. RACHEL SHAZAR; Editor RIVKA KATZNELSON; circ. 45,000.

Folk un Zion: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1950; monthly; current events relating to Israel and World Jewry; circ. 6,000; Editor MOSHE HORVITZ.

Gazit: 8 Zvi Brook St., P.O.B. 4190, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; monthly; art, literature; Publisher G. TALPHIR.

Goldene Keit, Die: 16 Beery Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; literary quarterly; published by the Histadrut; Editor A. SUTZKEVER; Co-Editor E. PINES; Man. Editor M. KARPINOVITZ.

Hameshek Hahaklai: 21 Melchett St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; agricultural; Editor ISRAEL INBARI.

Hamizrah Hehadash: The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1949; quarterly of the Israel Oriental Society; Hebrew with English summary; Middle Eastern, Asian and African Affairs; Editor YEHOSHUA PORATH.

Hamlonai (*The Hotelier*): 13 Montefiore Street, P.O.B. 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1962; monthly of the Israel Hotel Association; Hebrew and English; Editor Dr. K. LICHT.

Hapraklit: P.O.B. 788, Tel-Aviv: f. 1943; quarterly; published by the Israel Bar Association in co-operation with the Faculty of Law, Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Editor A. POLONSKY; Editorial Sec. J. GROSS.

Harefuah: 49 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; Hebrew, with English summary; fortnightly journal of the Israeli Medical Association; Editor I. SUM, M.D.; circ. 6,000.

Hariv'on Lekalkala: Am Oved Publishing House, 22 Mazah Street, Tel-Aviv; quarterly on economics; Editors H. FRUMKIN, J. RONEN.

Hassadeh: 25 Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; monthly; review of mixed farming; Editor J. M. MARGALIT; circ. 10,000.

Hataassiya (*Israel Industry*): 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1941; monthly review of the Manufacturers' Assen. of Israel; Man. Dir. Z. PELTZ.

Hed Hagan: 8 Ben Saruk St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; educational; Editor Mrs. ESTHER RABINOWITZ; circ. 3,500.

Israel Annals of Psychiatry: Jerusalem Academic Press, Givat Saul, P.O.B. 2390, Jerusalem; f. 1963; semi-annual; Editor-in-Chief Prof. H. Z. WINNIK.

Israel Economic Forum: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Jerusalem; f. 1948.

Israel Economist: 16 King George Ave., Jerusalem; f. 1945; monthly; English; political and economic; Independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.; also publishes *The Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange Information Card Service.*

Israel Exploration Journal: P.O.B. 7041, Jerusalem; f. 1950; quarterly; Editor Prof. M. AVI-YONAH; circ. 1,900.

Israel Export and Trade Journal, The: 13 Montefiore Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; monthly; English; commercial and economic; Editor SYLVIA SATTIN BANIN; Man. Dir. F. A. LEWINSON.

Israel Labour Party Bulletin: 110 Ha'yarkon St., Tel-Aviv; monthly; published by the International Department of the Israel Labour Party; English.

Israels Aussenhandel: 13 Montefiore Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1967; monthly; German; commercial; Editor N. PELTZ.

Iyyun: Jerusalem Philosophical Society, c/o The Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1945; quarterly; Hebrew (English summaries); Editors EDWARD I. J. POZNANSKI, Dr. ORA SEGAL, Dr. EDDY ZEMACH.

Kirjath Sepher: P.O.B. 503, Jerusalem; bibliographical quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem; f. 1924.

Labour in Israel: 93 Arlosoroff St., Tel-Aviv; periodic bulletin of the Histadrut; English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.

Leshonenu: Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O.B. 3449, Jerusalem; f. 1929; quarterly; for the study of the Hebrew language and cognate subjects; Editor Y. E. KUTSCHER.

Leshonenu La'am: Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O.B. 3449, Jerusalem; f. 1945; popular Hebrew philology; Editors E. ETAN, M. MEDAN.

Ma'arachot: Ha'Kirya, 1 Rechov Gimmel, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military; Editor Col. GERSHON RIVLIN.

Mada: Weizmann Science Press, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem; f. 1956; popular scientific bi-monthly in Hebrew; Editor-in-Chief KAPAI PINES; circ. 8,000.

Mibbifnim: Ein-Harod, Hakibbutz Hameuchad; f. 1924; quarterly of the United Collective Settlements (Hakibbutz Hameuchad); Editor ZERUBAVEL GILEAD; circ. 8,000.

Molad: P.O.B. 1165, Jerusalem; f. 1948; bi-monthly; independent political and literary review; Hebrew; published by Miph'ale Molad Ltd.; Editor EPHRAIM BROIDO.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly; also **Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics** and **Monthly Price Statistics;** Hebrew and English editions.

Moznayim (*Balance*): P.O.B. 7098, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; literature and culture; monthly; circ. 2,500; Editor K. A. BERTINI.

Ner: Ihud, P.O.B. 451, Jerusalem; f. 1948; monthly on political and social problems; advocates Arab-Jewish reconciliation; Hebrew, English, Arabic; circ. 1,500.

New Outlook: 8 Karl Netter Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; monthly; Editor Dr. H. DARIN-DRAPKIN.

Proche-Orient Chrétien: B.P. 19079, Jerusalem; f. 1951; quarterly.

Quarterly Review of the Israel Medical Association (*Mif'al Haverut Hutz*—Overseas Fellowship of the Israel Medical Association): 1 Heftman St., Tel-Aviv; English; also published in French and Spanish; quarterly; Editor Dr. V. RESNEKOV.

Refuah Veterinarit: 25 Lilienblum Street, P.O.B. 4, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; quarterly review of veterinary surgery; Editor Dr. F. G. SULMAN.

Scopus: Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1946; published by Department of Information and Public Affairs, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; English.

"Shalom": 137 Ha'yarkon Street, Tel-Aviv; Russian; bi-monthly; Chief Editor A. EIZER; circ. 5,000.

Sheetoof: 24 Ha'arba St., Tel-Aviv; monthly; Hebrew co-operative journal; published by the Central Union of the Workers' Producer, Transport and Service Co-operative Societies; Editor ISRAEL RITOV.

Sinai: P.O.B. 642, Jerusalem; Torah, science and literature; Editor Dr. YITZCHAK RAPHAEL.

Sindbad: P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1969; children's monthly; Chair. WALID HUSSEIN; Editors ELIAHU AGHASSI, JAWAD UTHMAN.

Sion: P.O.B. 14001, Jerusalem; f. 1866; bi-monthly of religion, literature and philology; official organ of the Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem; circ. 1,200; Editor His Beatitude Patriarch Y. DERDERIAN.

Sulam: 2 Ben Yehuda St., Jerusalem; political; monthly; Editor Y. SHAIB.

Taawun: P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; published by the Arab Worker's Dept. of the Histadrut and the Co-operatives Dept. of the Ministry of Labour; co-operatives quarterly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

Tarbiz: Magnes Press, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1929; quarterly; for Jewish studies; Editor J. SCHIRMANN; circ. 750.

Terra Santa: P.O.B. 186, Jerusalem; f. 1920; monthly; published by the Custody of the Holy Land (the official custodians of the Holy Shrines); Italian, Spanish, French and Arabic editions published in Jerusalem, English edition in Washington, German edition in Vienna, Maltese edition in Valletta.

Teva Vaarez: 25 Lilienblum Street, P.O.B. 4, Tel-Aviv; f. 1958; monthly; review of agriculture, nature and geography; Editor N. TERADYON.

Tmuroth: 48 Hamelech George St., P.O.B. 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; organ of the Liberal Labour Movement; monthly; Editor D. SHLOMI.

Urim: 93 Arlosoroff St., P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1942; educational problems in the school; monthly; Editor URI BLUM.

Urim La-Orim: 93 Arlosoroff St., P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; educational problems in the family; monthly; Editor N. GINTON.

WIZO Review: Women's International Zionist Organization, 38 Sderoth David Hamelekh, Tel-Aviv; English, French, Spanish and German editions; Editor HADASSAH AYLAT; circ. 50,000.

Work: 93 Arlosoroff St., Tel-Aviv; illustrated magazine; published by the Histadrut; English, French, Spanish.

Yam: Israeli Maritime League, P.O.B. 1917, Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; review of marine problems; Editor J. DROR; Pres. S. TOLKOWSKY; circ. 10,000.

Zion: P.O.B. 1062, Jerusalem; f. 1935; research in Jewish history; quarterly; Hebrew and English; Editors I. F. BAER, B. DINUR, H. H. BEN-SASSON, S. ETTINGER, I. HALPERN.

Zraim: 7 Dubnov Street, P.O.B. 20126, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; journal of the Bnei Akiva (Youth of Hapoel Hamizrachi) Movement; Editor MENACHEM MICHELSON.

The following are all published by Weizmann Science Press Israel, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem; Exec. Editor L. LISTER.

Israel Journal of Botany: f. 1951; Editor Prof. LEONORA REINHOLD; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Chemistry: f. 1951; Editor Prof. G. STEIN, bi-monthly.

Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences: f. 1951; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Mathematics: f. 1951; Editor Prof. Y. LINDENSTRAUSS; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Medical Sciences: f. 1965; Editor Prof. M. PRYWES; bi-monthly.

Israel Journal of Technology: f. 1951; Editor Prof. D. ABIR; bi-monthly.

Israel Journal of Zoology: f. 1951; quarterly.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association of Israel: P.O.B. 2251, 4 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; safeguards professional interests and maintains standards, supplies newsprint to dailies; negotiates with trade unions, etc.; mems. all daily papers except *Ha'aretz*; affiliated to International Federation of Newspaper Publishers.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA): Israel Bureau, "Post" Building, 9 Havazelet Street, Jerusalem; Dir. AMOS BEN-VERED.

Israeli News Agency (INA): Israel Affiliate of JTA; 59 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; 9 Havazelet St., Jerusalem; London Office: 182 Fleet St., London, E.C.4; f. 1923; Dir. A. SCHWARTZ; publ. *Hebrew News Bulletin* (daily).

ITIM, News Agency of the Associated Israel Press: 10 Tiomkin Street, Tel Aviv; f. 1950; co-operative news agency; Dir. and Editor HAYIM BALTSAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 7 Schderot Kheu, Tel-Aviv; Chief NATHAN GURDUS.

ANSA: 20 29th November Street, Jerusalem; Bureau Chief REPHAEL MIGDAL.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Jerusalem Post Bldg., Jerusalem.

The following are also represented: AP, DPA, North American Newspaper Alliance, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Achiasaf Ltd.: 13 Yosef Hanassi St., Tel-Aviv; general; Man. SH. ACHIASAF.

Achiever Publications: 56 Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem.

Am Hassefer Ltd.: 9 Bialik St., Tel-Aviv; Man. Dir. Dov LIPETZ.

"Am Oved" Ltd.: 22 Mazah Street, Tel-Aviv; fiction, scientific, sociology, textbooks, children's books; Manager EL. PERI.

Arabic Publishing House: 17A Hagra Street, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; established by the Histadrut (trade union) organization; periodicals and books; Dir. and Gen. Editor ELIAHU AGHASSI.

B. Barlevi: 57 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; children's books and educational games.

Bialik Institute, The: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1935; classics, encyclopaedias, criticism, history, archaeology, art, reference books, Judaica.

Cosmopolite: 57 Yehuda Halevy St., Tel-Aviv.

Joshua Chachik Publishing House Ltd.: 11 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; general; Dirs. JOSHUA and SARAH CHACHIK.

Dvir Ltd.: 58 Mazcha St., Tel-Aviv; literature, science, art. education; Man. Dir. A. BROIDO.

Eretz-Yisrael Publishing House: P.O.B. 7031, Haran St. 7, Jerusalem; f. 1936; books and periodicals of all categories in Jewish religious Orthodox spirit; Dir. Rabbi Dr. ZVI HARKAVY.

Eshkol: 25 Herzl St., Haifa; general; Dir. Mr. FISH.

Ever: 56 Jaffa St., Jerusalem; general and sport; Dir. M. ROLNIK.

Gazit: 8 Zvi Brook St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 4190; art publishers; Editor GABRIEL TALPHIR.

Haifa Publishing Co. Ltd.: 9 Habroshim Avenue, Haifa; f. 1960; fiction.

Isral Hakibutz Hameuchad Publishing Ltd.: P.O.B. 16040, Pumbadita St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1940; general; Dir. A. TARSHISH.

Israel Program for Scientific Translations Ltd.: Kiryat Moshe, P.O.B. 7145, Jerusalem; f. 1958; original and translated works in all fields of science and humanities, published in English; publishing imprints: Israel Universities Press, Keter Books, Encyclopaedica Judaica; Man. Dir. YITZHAK LEVI.

Izreel Publishing House Ltd.: 76 Dizengoff St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; Principal Officer ALEXANDER IZREEL.

Jerusalem Academic Press: Shattner Industrial Centre, P.O.B. 2390, Jerusalem; f. 1959; science publications; Dir. ITZHAK LAHAD.

Jewish Agency Publishing Department: P.O.B. 704; Jerusalem; f. 1945; Palestinology, Judaism, scientific, classics, and publicity brochures; Dir. M. SPITZER.

Kiryath Sepher Ltd.: 15 Arlosorov St., Jerusalem; f. 1933; dictionaries, text books, maps, scientific books; Dir. SHALOM SIVAN (STEPANSKY).

La'am, The Israel Publishing Co. Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; dictionaries, illustrated publications, albums; Dir. Mr. MISHKOVSKY.

Lewin-Epstein Publishers Ltd.: 27 Rothschild St., Bat Yam; f. 1930; religious books; Man. Dir. URI BEN-ARI.

Machbarot Lesifrut Publishers, Ltd.: 38 Petah-Tikva Road, Tel-Aviv; children's books, fiction, poetry, classics, periodicals; Dir. ISRAEL ZMORA.

Mass, Rubin: P.O.B. 990, Jerusalem; Allenby 62, Tel-Aviv; f. 1927; Hebraica, Judaica; Dir. Mr. MASS.

Massadah Ltd.: 21 Jabotinsky St., Ramat Gan; f. 1931; art and literature; Dirs. B. PELI, A. PELI, I. BARASH; Chair. BRACHA PELI.

M. Newman Publishing House Ltd.: 38 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1944; general; Dir. MORDECAI NEWMAN.

Omanut Co. Ltd.: 9 Bezalel Yaffe Street, Tel-Aviv; educational; Dir. Mrs. PERSITZ.

I. L. Peretz: 31 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv.

Rabbi Kook Foundation: P.O.B. 642, Jerusalem; religious and scientific; Dir. Z. BLUMENZWEIG.

Schocken Publishing House Ltd.: P.O.B. 2316, Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; general; Dir. J. HERRMANN.

Shalit Publishers Ltd.: 109 Yefe Nof Street, Haifa.

Joseph Shreberk: 16 Balfour Street; Tel-Aviv; general; Dir. Mr. SHREBERK.

Sifriat Poalim Ltd. (Hashomer Hatzair): 73 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1947; general; Man. ZVI MARKMANN.

Sinai Bookstore and Publishers: 72 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; Hebrew books and religious articles; Dir. Mr. SCHLESINGER.

Hevrat Tazpiot Ltd.: 8 Karl Netter St., Tel-Aviv.

Topel & Sons Ltd.: 24 Ahad Haam Street, Tel-Aviv.

N. Tversky Publishing House: 2 Chlenov Street, Tel-Aviv; general; Dir. NAHUM TVERSKY.

Weizmann Science Press of Israel: 33 King George Ave., P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem; f. 1951; publishes scientific books and periodicals; Exec. Editor L. LESTER.

Yavneh Publishing House Ltd.: 4 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; general; Dir. Dir. YEHOSHUA ORENSTEIN.

Israel Book Publishers Association: 29 Karlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; mems.: 67 publishing firms; Dir. MORDECHAI BERNSTEIN.

Jerusalem Book Fair: takes place in alternate years; 1,000 publishing firms from 21 countries were represented in 1969; next fair April 20–26th, 1971.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Kol-Israel: the Israel Broadcasting Authority; f. 1948; station, Jerusalem with studios in Tel-Aviv and Haifa; Dir.-Gen. S. ALMOG. Kol Israel broadcasts on nineteen wave-lengths (fourteen medium and five short) in eleven languages; Hebrew, Arabic, English, Yiddish, Ladino, Romanian, Hungarian, Moghrabit, Persian, French and Russian.

Receivers (1969): 655,000.

TELEVISION

Programmes for schools started in spring 1966, and programmes for the general public began in 1967.

Instructional Television Centre: Ministry of Education and Culture, Tel-Aviv; f. 1963 by Hanadiv (Rothschild Memorial Group) as Instructional Television Centre; pilot project for instructional television; began transmissions in 1966.

Receivers (1969): 50,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; I£=Israeli £.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Israel: Mizpah Building, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 780; f. 1954 as the Central Bank of the State of Israel; (Dec. 1969) cap. I£10m., dep. I£3,603m.; gold and foreign currency reserves I£1,444m.; Gov. D. HOROWITZ; Mans. M. HETH, Y. J. TAUB, J. MILO, Dr. E. SHEFFER, Z. SUSSMAN; publs. *Annual Report, Bulletin.*

ISRAELI BANKS

Arab Israel Bank Ltd.: 2 Shivat Zion Street, Haifa; f. 1960 to serve primarily the Arab sector of the economy; cap. p.u. I£3.5m., dep. I£26m.; Gen. Man. S. MOAULLEM.

Bank Hapoalim B.M.: 50 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; cap. p.u. I£26.75m., dep. I£2,257m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of Board of Dirs. A. ZABARSKY; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. LEVINSON; Joint Man. Dir. ASHER HALPERIN.

Bank Lemelacha Ltd.: 9 Karlibach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; cap. p.u. I£8m., dep. I£60m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. CHAIM STOUSSEL; Gen. Man. A. FEIN.

Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.: 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1902; cap. p.u. I£32.1m., dep. I£3,558.6m. (1968); Chair. Y. FOERDER; Gen. Managers, E. LEHMANN, H. GRUENBAUM, E. I. JAPHET; publ. *Review of Economic Conditions in Israel* (quarterly).

I. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.: 62 Yehuda Halevi St., P.O.B. 1824, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; Chair. ARNOLD M. APELBOM; Man. Dir. A. D. KIMCHI.

Foreign Trade Bank Ltd., The: 39 Rothschild Blvd., P.O.B. 2110, Tel-Aviv; f. 1955; cap. p.u. I£7.2m., dep. I£243.3m.; Chair. A. FRIEDMANN; 29 brs.

Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd.: 65 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim B.M.; cap. p.u. I£4m.; Chair. E. AVNEYON; Man. Dir. A. BERGNER.

Israel American Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: 50 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; cap. p.u. and gen. res. I£16.5m., dep. I£143.8m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. A. DICKENSTEIN; Gen. Man. A. ZABARSKY.

Israel Bank of Agriculture Ltd.: 83 Hashmonayim Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; cap. p.u. I£94.7m., dep. I£197m. (March 1969); Chair. Prof. H. HALPERIN.

Israel British Bank Ltd.: 20 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; cap. p.u. I£19.4m., dep. I£225.3m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. W. N. WILLIAMS; Gen. Manager J. BENSION.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.: 27–29 Yehuda Halevy St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935 as Palestine Discount Bank Ltd., name changed 1957; cap. p.u. I£80m.; dep. I£3,239m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. DANIEL RECANATI; brs. throughout Israel and in New York and Nassau.

Affiliated Bank: **Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd.:** 24 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv; cap. p.u. I£2.4m., dep. I£63.4m. (Dec. 1969).

Israel Industrial Bank Ltd.: 13 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; cap. I£7.0m., dep. I£37m. (Dec. 1969); Man. Dir. A. D. KIMCHI.

Jacob Japhet and Co. Ltd.: 11 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Chair. D. DUNSKY; Man. Dir. I. KLAUSNER.

Kupat Am Bank Ltd.: 13 Ahad Haam Street, P.O.B. 352, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; cap. p.u. I£11.8m.; Chair. O. BEN-AMI; Gen. Man. SIMCHA GAFNY.

Trade Bank Ltd.: 42 Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; cap. p.u. I£1m., dep. I£4.5m. (Dec. 1967); Mans. M. KAPLAN, M. STERN.

Union Bank of Israel Ltd.: 6–8 Ahuzat Bait St., P.O.B. 2428, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; cap. p.u. I£11.1m., dep. I£552.2m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. Y. FOERDER; Gen. Mans. W. HAUCK, M. MAYER; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.: 48 Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1923; cap. p.u. I£25m., dep. I£268m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. MOSHE SHAPIRO.

MORTGAGE BANKS

General Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 13 Ahad Haam Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; cap. p.u. I£12.1m., dep. I£495m. (1968); Chair. Y. FOERDER; Vice-Chair. E. LEHMANN.

Housing Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim B.M.; cap. p.u. I£10.9m., dep. I£165.6m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. A. ZABARSKY.

Israel Development and Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; subsidiary of Israel Discount Bank Ltd.

Tefahot, Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; subsidiary of Amidar, the Government-owned housing company; branches Jerusalem, Haifa.

Unico Mortgage and Investment Bank Ltd.: 25A Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961.

FOREIGN BANK

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London, E.C.3; 103 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv (Local Office); brs. throughout Israel.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange: 113 Allenby Rd.; Chair. Dr. E. LEHMANN; Publs. *Official Quotations* (daily), *Financial Structure and Performance of Companies Listed on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange* (annual).

INSURANCE

Ararat Insurance Company Ltd.: Ararat House, 32 Yavneh Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Managing Dir. PHILIP ZUCKERMAN.

Argus, the National Insurance Company Ltd.: 37 Jaffa-Tel-Aviv Road, Tel-Aviv; br. in Haifa; f. 1948; Gen. Manager SORIN RAND.

Aryeh Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shalom Tower, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Chair. JUDAH M. TOCATLY.

Hassneh Insurance Company of Israel Ltd.: 27 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; Chair. ABRAHAM ZABARSKI; Man. Dir. MORDECHAI ZILIST.

Israel Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd., The: 30 Levontin Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. of Bd. and Man. Dir. DAVID J. HACKMEY.

Israel Reinsurance Company Ltd., The.: 7 Shadal St., P.O.B. 29163, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Chair. Board of Dirs. A. SACHAROV; Man. S. JANNAI.

Maoz Insurance Company Ltd.: 113 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; formerly Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.; Chair. M. W. ERHARD.

Mazada Insurance Service Ltd.: 3 Ahuzat Bait St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; Mans. S. SPIGELMAN, A. SPIGELMAN.

Menorah Insurance and Reinsurance Company Ltd.: Menorah House, 73 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Gen. Man. DAVID HIRSCHFELD.

Migdal-Binyan Insurance Company Ltd.: 53 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; Chair. M. W. ERHARD; Man. Dir. J. GRUENGARD.

Palglass Palestine Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.: 30 Achad Ha'am Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; Gen. Manager AKIVA ZALZMAN.

Sahar Insurance Company Ltd.: Sahar House, 23 Ben-Yehuda St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. and Managing Dir. AHARON SACHAROV; Manager MOSHE KEREN.

Samson Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27 Montefiore Street, P.O.B. 2875, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Gen. Man. Dr. L. L. GOTTESMAN.

Sela Insurance Company Ltd.: 6 Ahuzat Bait St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; Gen. Man. J. N. DANON.

Shiloah Company Ltd.: 2 Pinsker Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Gen. Manager R. S. BAMIRAH; Manager Mme BAMIRAH.

Yardenia Insurance Company Ltd.: 22 Maze Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Gen. Man. S. LEBANON.

Yivtakh Ltd.: 19 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; Gen. Man. GEORGE SHAPIRO; Man. ZIGFRIED JACOBSON.

Yuval Insurance Company of Israel Ltd.: Jerusalem; Dir. J. KAPLAN.

Zigug Glass Insurance Company Ltd.: 34 Sheinkin Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Gen. Manager CARL WOLFSON, Manager Z. ZALHAIMER.

Zion Insurance Company Ltd.: 120 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Chair. HAIM TAIBER.

THE HISTADRUT

Hahistadrut Haklalit shel Haovdim Beeretz Israel, 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv.

(GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR IN ISRAEL)

Secretary-General: AHARON BECKER.

The General Federation of Labour in Israel, usually known as the Histadrut, is the largest voluntary organization in Israel, and the most important economic body in the State. It is open to all workers, including members of co-operatives and of the liberal professions, who join directly as individuals. The Histadrut engages in four main fields of activity: trade union organization; economic development; social insurance based on mutual aid; and educational and cultural activities. Dues—between 3 per cent and 4.5 per cent of wages (up to I£700)—cover all its trade union, health and social services activities. The Histadrut was founded in 1920.

ORGANIZATION

In 1968 the Histadrut had a membership of 965,000, including 275,000 in collective, co-operative and private villages (*kibbutzim*, *moshavim* and *moshavot*), affiliated through the Agricultural Workers' Union, and 279,400 wives (who have membership status); 41,000 of the members were Arabs. In addition some 110,000 young people under 18 years of age belong to the Organization of Working and Student Youth, a direct affiliate of the Histadrut. The main religious labour organizations, *Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrahi* and *Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel*, belong to the trade union section and welfare services, which thus extend to 90 per cent of all workers in Israel.

All members take part in elections to the Histadrut Convention (*Veida*), which elects the General Council (*Moetsa*) and the Executive Committee (*Vaad Hapoel*). The latter elects the 19-member Executive Bureau (*Vaada Merakezet*), which is responsible for day-to-day implementation of policy. The Executive Committee also elects the Secretary-General, who acts as its chairman as well as head of the organization as a whole and chairman of the Executive Bureau. Nearly all political parties are represented on the Histadrut Executive Committee. Throughout Israel there are 65 local Labour Councils.

The Executive Committee has the following departments: Trade Union, Arab Affairs, Mutual Aid, Organization, International, Finance, Legal, Employment, Vocational Training, Absorption and Development, Academic Workers, Pensions, Religious Affairs and Higher Education.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Collective agreements with employers fix wage scales, which are linked with the retail price index; provide for social benefits, including paid sick leave and employers' contributions to sick and pension and provident funds; and regulate dismissals. Dismissal compensation, until recently fixed by collective agreements, is now regulated by law. The Histadrut actively promotes productivity through labour management boards and the National Productivity Institute, and supports incentive pay schemes.

There are unions for the following groups: clerical workers, building workers, teachers, engineers, agricultural workers, technicians, textile workers, printing workers, diamond workers, metal workers, food and bakery workers, wood workers, government employees, seamen, nurses, civilian employees of the armed forces, actors, musicians and variety artists, social workers, watchmen, cinema technicians, institutional and school staffs, pharmacy employees, medical laboratory workers, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists, social scientists, microbiologists, psychologists, salaried lawyers, pharmacists, physicians, occupational therapists, truck and taxi drivers, hotel and restaurant workers, workers in Histadrut-owned industry, garment, shoe and leather workers, painters and sculptors and industrial workers.

OFFICERS AND PUBLICATIONS

The principal officers engaged in the Histadrut are as follows:

Secretary-General: AHARON BECKER.
Head, Organizational Dept.: N. ALMOZLINO.
Head, Cultural and Education Dept.: RAPHAEL BASH.
Head, Mutual Aid Dept.: A. EFRAT.
Head, Immigrant Absorption Dept.: EZRA HADAD.
Head, International Affairs Dept.: ZEEV HARING.
Head, Youth and Sports Dept.: I. KEYSAR.
Treasurer: YEHOSHUA LEVI.
Head, Trade Union Dept.: YERUCHAM MESHEL.
Head, Employment Dept.: BERL REPETUR.
Head, Vocational Training Dept.: GAD YA'ACOBI.
Secretary, Hevrat Haovdim (Labour Economy): ASHER YADLIN.
Head, Workers' Management Participation Dept.: I. YUDIN.
Head, Pensions Dept.: HILLEL ZEIDEL.
Trade Union Representatives: SH. BEN SIMHON, SH. COHEN, CHAIM FLEXER, ELIYAHU MOYAL, Y. VOSHTSHINA.

The principal newspapers and periodicals published by the Histadrut are as follows:

Davar (*The Word*) (daily), *Al-Yaum* (Arabic, daily), *Omer* (daily), *Dvar Hashavua* (illustrated weekly), *Davar Liyeladim* (children's weekly), *Bahistadrut* (monthly review), *Devar Hapoalet* (women's monthly), *Israel au Travail* (French, monthly), *Labour in Israel* (English, monthly), *Trabajo en Israel* (Spanish, monthly), *Work* (English, illustrated quarterly), *Trabajo* (Spanish, quarterly). (*See* also Press section).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

General Co-operative Association of Labour in Israel (*Hevrat Ovdim*): Every member of the Histadrut is simultaneously a member of Hevrat Ovdim, and therefore a part-owner in its economy, whether or not he works within its framework. This labour economy includes a variety of structural forms, falling into two main types: co-operative societies run by their own members, such as all *kibbutzim* and *moshavim* and the producer, service, transport and consumer co-operatives; and the collectively-owned enterprises which are initiated by Hevrat Ovdim. The following are among the enterprises controlled by Hevrat Ovdim.

Industry and Production

Koor Industries Ltd.: 99 Ben Yehuda Street, Tel-Aviv; a group of 38 plants, including chemical works, engineering works, foundries, cement factories, rubber products, plastics, plywood, and light industry, electronic plants, vehicles, cardboard containers; owned by the Histadrut; Gen. Man. General MEIR AMIT.

Hamashbir Hamerkazi l'Ta'asiah (*Co-operative Society for Industry*): 60 Salame Road, Tel-Aviv.

Tiyyus (*Establishment of Industries in Development Areas*): 33 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv.

The Centre for Producers, Service and Transport Co-operatives: 24 Arbra'al St., Tel-Aviv.

Agriculture

YAKHIN Agricultural Cooperative Association Ltd.: 2 Kaplan Street, P.O.B. 332, Tel-Aviv.

Nir Ltd.: 28 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv P.O.B. 1294.

Nachson Ltd.: 1 Nathan St., Haifa; fishing company.

Yona Ltd.: 1 Nathan St., Haifa; fishing company.

Marketing and Services

Hamashbir Hamerkazi Co-operative Wholesale Soc. Ltd.: 58 Salame Road, Tel-Aviv.; main supplier of the *kibbutzim* and *moshavim*.

Hamashbir Latzarchan Consumers' Co-operative Association: 58 Salame Rd., Tel-Aviv; department store chain company with 18 branches throughout Israel.

Tnuva, Co-operative Centre for Marketing of Agricultural Produce in Israel Ltd.: 17 Yehuda Halevi St., P.O.B. 265, Tel-Aviv; f. 1927; markets two-thirds of all farm produce in Israel, and is increasingly active in exports.

Histour: 32 Ben Yehuda Street, Tel-Aviv; travel and tourism agency.

Finance and Insurance

Bank Hapoalim Ltd.: 50 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv.

Ampal, American Israel Corporation: 17 East 71st St., New York, U.S.A.

Hassneh Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; Chair. ABRAHAM ZABARSKI.

Co-operative Savings and Loan Society: 5 Hehoshmal St., Tel-Aviv.

Building and Housing

Solel Boneh Company for Building and Public Works Ltd.: and **Solel Boneh Overseas and Ports Works Ltd.:** Solel Boneh House, Solel Boneh Square, Haifa. This is the largest Histadrut concern, the Building and Public Works Company, and the Overseas and Ports Works Company, which has carried out important works in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Shikun Ovdim Ltd.: 21 Leonardo da Vinci Street, Tel-Aviv; Workers' Housing.

Transport and Haulage

Arkia Air Lines Ltd.: 88 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv.

Ophir Fishing Society Ltd.: 19 Jaffa Rd., Haifa.

Tarshish Navigation Co. Ltd.: 60 Atzmaut Street, Haifa.

Egged Ltd.: 3 Finn Street, Tel-Aviv; road transport.

Dan Ltd.: 17 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; road transport.

The Centre for Producers, Service and Transport Co-operatives: 24 Arbra'al St., Tel-Aviv.

Special Services

Mekorot: f. 1937; for exploration for water and the exploitation of discovered sources for large scale irrigation.

The Histadrut is also an important partner in *Zim*, the Israel Navigation Company, and in *El Al*, Israel Air Lines.

SOCIAL WELFARE

All the Histadrut's social welfare institutions are based on the principal of mutual aid, and over 75 per cent of membership dues is allocated to them.

Kupat Holim (*The Workers' Sick Fund*): 14 Ben Ami Street, Tel-Aviv; the largest health organization in Israel; over 850 clinics, 14 hospitals, 17 convalescent homes; also conducts preventive health services; serves 77 per cent of the population.

Mishan: 27 Bloch St., Tel-Aviv; grants loans to needy members and maintains old-age homes and children's institutions.

Dor l'Dor: 27 Bloch St., Tel-Aviv; assists elderly workers, in particular those not covered by a regular pension scheme.

Matsiv: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; assists dependents of deceased members.

Seven central pension and provident funds operate within the Histadrut framework, with contributions coming from both their members and the employers. In addition to providing a wide range of benefits, these funds constitute the principal source of savings of the population. These long-term savings are directed to the development of the economy; moreover, by absorbing monies, they also act as an anti-inflationary influence. Accumulated funds total I£2,150 million.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Centre for Education and Culture: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; initiates, plans and co-ordinates activities on a national scale, among them immigrant education courses, evening courses for adults, a theatre company, and numerous choirs, folk-dance groups and popular art circles; arranges theatrical performances and concerts in rural centres, supplies films weekly to agricultural villages and produces its own documentary films.

Amal: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; a special Histadrut department to operate and co-ordinate a network of 32 technical high schools.

The Organization of Working and Student Youth: 91 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv; for young people under the age of 18 who have commenced work or are still at secondary school; 110,000 mems.

Hapoel: 8 Haarba St., P.O.B. 7170, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; the Histadrut sports organization; 600 brs. with 86,630 mems.

The Women Workers' Council (*Moetzot Hapoalot*) and **Union of Working Mothers** (*Irgun Imahot Ovdot*): 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; cover both women workers and women members who do no paid outside work but actively help in the absorption of immigrants, the welfare of children of members, the promotion of education programmes for women, including the eradication of illiteracy, good citizenship courses and consumers' activities, etc.; 700 summer camps for 20,000 children; vocational and agricultural training for 6,500 boys, girls and women; over 100 women's club rooms for both Jewish and Arab women.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Histadrut is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is active in the International Labour Organization and the International Co-operative Alliance, and has active and friendly relations with labour movements all over the world. Most of its national unions are affiliated to their respective International Trade Secretariats.

Afro-Asian Institute for Labour Studies and Co-operation: f. 1960; has conducted courses for over 1,000 participants from 77 countries.

Centre for Labour and Co-operative Studies for Latin America: f. 1962; has conducted courses for some 400 participants from all the countries of Latin America, and from the Caribbean.

BUDGET OF THE HISTADRUT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(I£1)

EXPENDITURE	1968	1969*
Local Labour Councils	24,065,000	25,350,000
Executive Committee	1,635,000	1,607,000
Properties and Investments	999,000	990,000
Hevrat Ovdim Secretariat	750,000	805,000
Workers' Participation	62,500	95,000
Trade Union Department	4,753,000	4,962,000
Organization	541,000	570,500
Activities Among Arab Workers	1,302,500	1,398,000
Mutual Aid and Social Welfare	217,000	222,500
Education and Culture	3,978,000	4,745,000
Vocational Training	1,695,000	1,785,000
Encouragement of Study and Research	331,000	303,000
Higher Education	339,000	341,000
Youth and Sports	4,179,000	4,872,000
"Hechalutz" Youth in Diaspora	497,000	504,000
Immigrant Absorption and Development	529,000	519,000
Internal Relations	1,532,000	1,475,000
Judiciary and Control	1,485,500	2,156,000
Administration and Maintenance	2,366,000	2,525,000
General and Special Expenditure	258,500	978,000
Total	51,515,000	56,203,000
Less Savings and Reductions in Expenditure	—	1,000,000
TOTAL	51,515,000	55,203,000

REVENUE	1968	1969
Membership Dues	45,170,000	46,350,000
Institutions and Enterprises	5,400,000	6,300,000
Fund for Encouragement of Study and Research	37,500	—
Dividends and Miscellaneous	111,500	600,000
Services	420,000	853,000
Income from Funds and Interest	—	1,100,000
Deficit	376,000	—
TOTAL	51,515,000	55,203,000

* Provisional.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Joint Representation of the Israeli Chambers of Commerce: P.O. Box 501, Tel-Aviv; co-ordinates the Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa Chambers of Commerce; Sec. F. B. WAHLE.

Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 183, 120 Hillel St., Jerusalem; f. 1908; about 300 mems.; Pres. M. H. ELIACHAR; publ. *Bulletin* (Hebrew and English).

Haifa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (*Haifa and District*): P.O.B. 176, 53 Haatzmaut Rd., Haifa; f. 1921; 700 mems.; Pres. M. LUNCZ; Gen. Sec. A. MEHOULAL.

Chamber of Commerce, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa: P.O.B. 501, 84 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; Pres. A. BENYAKAR; Secs. D. GRAJCAR, F. B. WAHLE; publ. *Hamishar*.

Association of Bi-National Chambers of Commerce in Israel: 82 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv; incorporates the following bi-national chambers of commerce: Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Camara de Comercio e Industria Israel-Brasil; Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Israel-Danish Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-France; Camera di Commercio Israel-Italia; Israel-Japan Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Latin America Chamber of Commerce; Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Sweden Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-Belgique; Israel-Cyprus Chamber of Commerce; and Israel-Germany Chamber of Commerce; Chair. E. IZAKSON; Exec. Dir. H. ZUCKERMAN, O.B.E. and also incorporates Bi-National Chambers of Commerce existing in 18 foreign countries with Israel.

Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (Israel): 82 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 1127; f. 1951; 320 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. S. ARNON, C.B.E.; Chair. A. S. COHEN; Gen. Sec. H. ZUCKERMAN, O.B.E.; publs. *Anglo-Israel Trade Journal* (monthly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Union, The: Tchlenov 20, Tel-Aviv; consists of more than 50 agricultural settlements and is connected with marketing and supplying organizations, and Bahan Ltd., controllers and auditors.

Central Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers: P.O. Box 4041, Tel-Aviv; f. 1907; has a membership of 40,000 divided into 70 groups according to trade; the union is led by a seven-man Presidium; publ. *Hamlakha*.

Citrus Control and Marketing Boards: 69 Haifa Road, Tel-Aviv; the government-established institution for the control of the Israel citrus industry; Boards made up of representatives of the Government and the Growers. Functions: Control of plantations, supervision of picking and packing operations; marketing of the crop overseas and on the home markets; shipping; supply of fertilisers, insecticides, equipment for orchards and packing houses and of packing materials; technical research and extension work; long-term financial assistance to growers.

Diamond Exchange of Israel: Tel-Aviv; f. 1968; production, export and finance facilities; estimated exports (1968) U.S. $200m.

Farmers' Federation: P.O. Box 209, Tel-Aviv; has a membership of 7,000 independent farmers and citrus growers; Pres. ZVI IZACKSON; Dir.-Gen. ITZHAK ZIV-AV; publ. *The Israeli Farmer* (monthly).

General Association of Merchants in Israel: 6 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; the organization of retail traders; has a membership of 30,000 in 60 brs.

Histadrut: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; membership of the Histadrut is open to all self-employed persons with no staff under them; Chair. of Employment Dept. BERL REPETUR (Achdut Ha'avoda); Sec. for Economic Enterprises ZEEV ONN (Mapai); (*see* also above, *The Histadrut* section.)

Israel Journalists' Association Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; Sec. MOSHE RON.

Manufacturers' Association of Israel: 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 29116, Tel-Aviv; Pres. MARK MOSEVICS; Gen. Man. Col. PELEG TAMIR; Gen. Sec. A. Z. CRYSTAL, F.C.C.S.

TRADE UNSIONS

Histadrut: (*see The Histadrut* section above).

Histadrut Haovdim Haleumit (*National Labour Federation*): 23 Sprinczak St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; 84,000 mems.; publs. *Hazit Ha 'Oved, Lapid*.

Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrahi (*Mizrahi Workers' Organization*): 108 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv; has 55,000 members in 75 settlements.

Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel (*Agudat Israel Workers' Organization*): Geula Quarter, Corner Yehezkel St., Jerusalem; has 19,000 members in 12 settlements.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Israel Railways: P.O. Box 44, Haifa; a department of the Ministry of Communications. All its lines are managed and operated from Haifa. The total length of track in operation is 733 km. Traction is wholly diesel. Construction has begun on a railway to Eilat.

All lines in operation are standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.).

The main flow of traffic is from Haifa Port and from the oil installations and industrial centres in the vicinity of Haifa and of minerals from Beersheba and Dimona to the north. Most of the citrus destined for export is shipped by rail to Haifa Port. The bulk of freight traffic consists of grain, provisions, cement and building materials, heavy bulk imported commodities, citrus, minerals and oils. Passenger traffic is operated between the main towns: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Beersheba.

Gen. Man. A. ZWICK; Principal Asst. M. ESHEL.

ROADS

Ministry of Labour, Public Works Dept., Jerusalem.

There are 3,270 km. of metalled main roads not including roads in towns and settlements. Under a five-year plan ending in 1975 the following works will be completed:

Two hundred km. new roads to be built, 60 km. additional two-lanes for existing roads, 500 km. widening and improving existing roads.

Automobile and Touring Club of Israel (ATCI): 19 Petah Tikva Road, P.O.B. 2877, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; over 11,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. C. NAHMIAS; publ. *Memsi* (monthly).

SHIPPING

The Israel Ports Authority: f. 1961; to plan, build, develop, administer, maintain and operate the ports. In 1968/69 investment amounted to I£18.7m. in expanding facilities in Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat Ports. Cargo traffic in 1968/69 amounted to 6.2m. tons (oil excluded).

ZIM Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.: 7–9 Ha'atsmaut Rd., Haifa; f. 1945; runs cargo services in the Mediterranean and to N. Europe, N. and S. America, Far East, Africa and Australia and operates passenger services with Zim Kavei Nosim; Chair. M. TZUR, Gen. Man. M. KASHTI.

Atid Cargo Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 416, Haifa; f. 1955, runs a small freighter fleet in the Mediterranean and to the U.K.

Cargo Ships "El-Yam" Limited: P.O. Box 2303, Tel-Aviv; P.O. Box 182, Haifa; f. 1953; Man. Dir. RAPHAEL RECANATI; a world-wide cargo tramp service.

Mediterranean Seaways Ltd.: P.O. Box 1755, Haifa; br. P.O.B. 409, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956.

Tanker Services Ltd.: 6 Achusat Bayit Street, Tel-Aviv. Man. Dir. E. RACINE; Man. A. MAYRON.

Haifa and Ashdod are the main ports in Israel. The former is a natural harbour, enclosed by two main breakwaters and dredged to 37 ft. below mean sea level. An auxiliary harbour was opened in 1955. In 1965 the new deep water port was completed at Ashdod which has a capacity of about 4 million tons per year. The Tel Aviv/Jaffa ports were closed down in 1965 as their facilities were no longer adequate for Israel's needs.

Israel had (in 1966) a merchant fleet of 100 ships, with a displacement of approximately 1,000,000 tons.

The port of Eilat is Israel's gate to the Red Sea. It is a natural harbour, operated from a wharf. A new port, to the south of the original one, started operating in 1965.

CIVIL AVIATION

EL AL Israel Airlines Ltd.: Lod Airport, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; daily services to Europe; over twenty flights weekly to New York; services to Johannesburg, Teheran, Nairobi, Nicosia, Istanbul; fleet consists of two Boeing 720-058B, three Boeing 707-458, two Boeing 707-320B; Pres. M. BEN-ARI.

Arkia, Israel Inland Airlines Ltd.: 88 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv, f. 1950; daily services between Tel-Aviv and Eilat; Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem; Tel-Aviv and Galilee; Jerusalem and Eilat; Jerusalem and Galilee; Gen. Man. L. BIGON.

The following airlines also serve Israel: Air France, Alitalia, A.U.A., B.E.A., B.O.A.C., Cyprus Airways, Iberia, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Olympic Airways, P.A.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Tarom (Romania), T.H.Y. (Turkey), T.W.A., Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: Hakirya, P.O. Box 1018, Jerusalem; information offices at Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Nazareth, Safad, Lod International Airport, Beersheba, Tiberias, Ashkelon, Arad, Bethelehem, Acre, Netanya, Nahariya and Eilat; Minister of Tourism MOSHE KOL; Dir.-Gen. M. DE SHALIT; publs. *Annual Report, Statistical Year-Book.*

There are also offices in the following countries: England (London), France (Paris), German Federal Republic (Frankfurt), Italy (Rome), Netherlands (Amsterdam), Switzerland (Zürich), Sweden (Stockholm), U.S.A. (New York, Chicago, Boston, Beverly Hills, Atlanta), Argentina (Buenos Aires), Canada (Montreal), Denmark (Copenhagen), Belgium (Brussels).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Israel Festival Association: Migdal Shalom, Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 29874; organizes the Israel Festival which takes place in August in Caesarea and Jerusalem; Dir. A. Z. PROPES.

Israel Music Institute: P.O.B. 11253, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; promotes Israeli contemporary music in Israel and abroad (also Music Information Centre); Chair. ELIEZER PERI; Dir. WILLIAM ELIAS.

The National Council of Culture and Art: Hadar Daphna Bldg., Shaul Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Cameri Theatre: Tel-Aviv; f. 1944; actor-members co-operative; tours abroad.

Habimah Theatre (*The National Theatre of Israel*): Tel-Aviv; f. 1918 in Russia, moved to Palestine 1928; Jewish, classical and modern drama.

Israel National Opera and Israel National Opera Ballet: 1 Allenby St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1947 by Edis de Philippe (Dir.); classical and modern opera and ballet; open 50 weeks of the year.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Haifa Symphony Orchestra: Beit Ha'am, 54 Pevsner St., Haifa; Music Dir. AVI OSTROVOSKY.

Israel Chamber Ensemble: 103 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1965; 35 mems.; Artistic Dir. GARY BERTINI.

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra: Frederic R. Mann Auditorium, Tel-Aviv; f. 1936 by Bronislav Hubermann; 106 mems.; frequent tours abroad; 35,000 subscribers; Concert Masters CHAIM TAUB, URI PIANKA, ZVI HAFTEL.

Kol-Israel Symphony Orchestra: Israel Broadcasting Authority, P.O.B. 1082, Jerusalem; f. 1938; 63 mems.; Dir. SHALOM RONLY-RIKLIS; Chief Conductor MENDI RODAN.

DANCE TROUPES

Bat-Dor Dance Company: 9 Sderoth Hahaskala, Tel-Aviv; Dir. BATSHEVA DE ROTHSCHILD.

Batsheva Dance Company: 9 Sderoth Hahaskala, Tel-Aviv; Dir. BATSHEVA DE ROTHSCHILD.

Inbal Dance Theatre: Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; modern Israeli dance theatre specializing in their traditional folk art, with choreographic themes from the Bible; frequent tours abroad; Founder and Artistic Dir. SARA LEVI-TANAI.

FESTIVALS

Israel Festival: Caesarea; international festival; of music, dance and drama; f. 1961; one month annually July-August; organized by Israel Festival Association.

Ein Gev Music Festival: Kibbutz Ein Gev, Kinneret; international festival; annually for one week at Passover.

Zimriya: World Assembly of Choirs, comprising Israeli and international choirs; f. 1952; triennial; next assembly 1970.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Israel Atomic Energy Commission: 26 Rehov HaUniversita, Ramat Aviv, Tel-Aviv; also P.O.B. 7056 and P.O.B. 17120, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; advises the Government on policies in nuclear research, supervises the implementation of approved policies and represents Israel in its relations with scientific institutions abroad and international organizations engaged in nuclear research and development (Israel is a member of IAEA); Chair. The PRIME MINISTER; Dir.-Gen. Prof. ISRAEL DOSTROVSKY.

The Atomic Energy Commission has two research and development centres: the Soreq Nuclear Research Centre and the Negev Nuclear Research Centre near Dimona. The main fields of research are: nuclear physics and chemistry, reactor physics, reactor engineering, radiation research and applications, application of isotopes, metallurgy, eletronics, radiobiology, nuclear medicine, nuclear power and desalination. The centres also provide national services: health physics including film badge service, isotope production and molecule labelling, activation analysis, irradiation, advice to industry and institutions, training of personnel, technical courses, documentation.

Soreq Nuclear Research Centre: Yavne; f. 1952; equipped with a swimming pool type research reactor IRR-1 of 5MW thermal; Dir. Prof. AHARON NIR.

Negev Nuclear Research Centre: Dimona; equipped with a natural uranium fuelled and heavy water moderated reactor IRR-2 of 26 MW thermal; Dir. JOSEPH TULIPMAN.

Weizmann Institute of Science: Rehovoth; in the field of atomic energy, the Institute's equipment includes a 15 MeV Van de Graff accelerator and a production-scale plant for the separation of O_{17} and O_{18} from O_{16}; the institute engages in research and teaching in physics, applied mathematics, chemistry, biology, chemical physics and electronics; Dirs. PETER HILLMAN, PH.D. (Nuclear Physics), ISRAEL DOSTROVSKY (Isotope Research), MICHAEL FELDMAN (Cell Biology).

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: Jerusalem; engages in atomic research and teaching in chemistry, physics biology and medicine.

Technion: Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; the Dept. of Physics engages in teaching and research in experimental and theoretical nuclear physics, elementary particle and high energy physics; the Dept. of Nuclear Science undertakes teaching and graduate work in applied nuclear science and engineering; research groups work in the fields of theoretical and experimental nuclear reactor physics, neutron physics, nuclear desalination, heat transfer, nuclear chemistry and technology and applications of nuclear radiations; Head, Nuclear Science Dept. Prof. N. H. SHAFRIR.

UNIVERSITIES

Bar-Ilan University: Ramat-Gan; 450 teachers, 4,500 students.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: Jerusalem; 1,570 teachers, 14,820 students.

Tel-Aviv University: 155 Herzl St., Tel-Aviv; 1,588 teachers, 9,700 students.

Technion, Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; 1,050 teachers, 4,000 students; 1,900 graduate students.

IVORY COAST

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Ivory Coast lies on the west coast of Africa between Ghana and Liberia with Guinea, Mali and Upper Volta to the north. The climate is hot and wet with temperatures varying from 57° to 103°F (14° to 39°C). The official language is French and a large number of tribal languages are spoken. The majority of the population follow traditional beliefs; Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, make up 12 per cent of the population, and Muslims about 25 per cent. The flag is a vertical tricolour of orange, white and green. The capital is Abidjan.

Recent History

The Ivory Coast became an independent Republic in August 1960. Formerly a province of French West Africa, in 1958 it was declared to be a self-governing Republic within the French Community. In 1959 it joined with Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente, a regional politico-economic association. The Ivory Coast did not rejoin the French Community on attaining independence but through the Conseil de l'Entente is closely bound to France by cultural, economic and military treaties. In 1964 the African Development Bank was established in Abidjan. President Houphouët-Boigny was re-elected in November 1965. A separatist revolt in Sanwi, on the Ghanaian border, was put down by the government in December 1969.

Government

The Ivory Coast is a Republic with executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct universal suffrage. The Council of Ministers is directly responsible to him. The National Assembly is elected by a single party system. The country is divided into 24 Départements, each with its own elected Council.

Defence

Defence matters are the concern of the Regional Defence Council of the Conseil de l'Entente through which agreements with France have been negotiated. France supplies equipment and training in return for bases in case of need. The Ivory Coast has over 4,000 troops and a small air force.

Economic Affairs

The economy of the Ivory Coast is basically that of subsistence agriculture with 90 per cent of the population dependent on farming, forestry and fishing. The Ivory Coast is the third most important coffee producer in the world and the most important African producer of timber, her second most valuable export. Cocoa, bananas and pineapples are the other main cash crops. Manganese and diamonds are mined and other minerals await development. There is little industry but the state encourages the processing of raw materials and local handicrafts. The country is noted for its encouragement of foreign investment as a means of achieving economic development rapidly. France is the largest contributor of foreign aid, and the U.S., German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan and Netherlands have also contributed from the public or private sectors. Over 500,000 Voltaics live and work in the Ivory Coast.

Transport and Communications

A one-metre gauge railway runs to Upper Volta. The Ivory Coast has the most extensive road system in West Africa with 33,000 km. of primary and secondary roads. Two bridges with multiple driveways join Abidjan to the suburb of Treichville. The lower courses of the rivers and the coastal lagoons are used for local transport. Abidjan is the most important seaport in French-speaking West Africa. The Ivory Coast is a member of Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

Medical services are organized by the state. Other social services have yet to be developed.

Education

The government provides education at nominal rates but attendance at primary school is compulsory. There are 330,551 pupils in primary schools and 20,229 at secondary schools. There is a university at Abidjan. A number of students enrol at French universities.

Toursim

The game reserves, forests and lagoons, and the capital Abidjan, are all of interest to tourists, 300,000 of whom are expected to visit the country this year. The 12½-mile coastal strip from Abidjan to Bingerville is to be developed as a tourist riviera.

Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Football is popular and the country takes part in regional and international competitions.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension), May 18 (Whit Monday), August 7 (Independence), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), November 30 (End of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), April 12 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (C.F.A.) which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 100 Francs C.F.A.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs C.F.A.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs C.F.A. = £1 sterling

277 Francs C.F.A. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1965 est.)				
	Total	Foreign	Abidjan (capital)	Bouaké	Gagnoa
322,500	3,830,000	20,000	320,000	100,000	45,000

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT
(1962)

Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	85,000
Extractive Industries	2,300
Manufacturing	10,100
Building and Timber	24,300
Trade and Commerce	17,000
Transport	15,400
Domestic Service	9,900
Government Service	28,000
TOTAL	192,000

AGRICULTURE

FOOD CROPS ('000 tons)

	1963	1966
Yams	1,859	1,864
Manioc	978	1,044
Taro	116	132
Sweet Potato	56	52
Bananas (Plantain)	1,068	1,014
Maize	168	194
Rice	219	274
Millets	34	47
Groundnuts	31	25

COMMERCIAL CROPS (tons)

	1966	1967
Bananas (Green)	136,000	180,000
Cotton	22,047*	32,284†
Cocoa	149,662*	146,640†
Coffee	130,759*	287,759†
Pineapples (Fresh)	55,800	61,000
Rubber	5,872	7,195‡
Palm Oil	7,965	n.a.

* 1966–67 † 1967–68 ‡ estimate

Production: (1966—'000 tons): Rice 230, Coffee 257, Cocoa 153, Rubber 4; (1967): Coffee 131, Cocoa 140, Rubber 6, Rice 345.

LIVESTOCK
(1967)

CATTLE	SHEEP AND GOATS	PIGS
380,000	1,520,000	120,000

FISHERIES
(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Industrial Fishing	42,004	47,800	43,000

Local fishing (sea and lake): 1967: approx. 20,000; 1968: approx. 25,000.

FORESTRY
(cubic metres)

	1966	1967
Timber	2,612,000	3,022,000

There are 6,065,000 hectares of forests.

MINING

	1966	1967
Diamonds ('000 carats)	183	175
Manganese ('000 tons)	176	149

INDUSTRY

		1962	1963	1964	1965
Sawn Timber	(cu. metres)	125,000	151,788	195,000	250,000
Fish Canning (Tuna)	(tons)	1,400	n.a.	3,000	1,600
Cotton Textiles	(,,)	n.a.	n.a.	3,340	4,000
Safety Matches	('000 boxes of 500)	5,520	n.a.	12,499	n.a.
Fruit Canning	(tons)	16,500	n.a.	n.a.	34,250
Electricity Production	('000 kWh)	177,881	154,560	182,748	220,400

Other industries include processing of palm oil for soap and margarine, the preparation of soluble coffee, rope manufacture, rubber production and light engineering.

FINANCE

1 Franc C.F.A. = 100 centimes. 1 Franc C.F.A. = 0.02 French Francs.

666 Francs C.F.A. = £1 sterling; 277 Francs C.F.A. = U.S. $1.00.

100 Francs C.F.A. = £1 10s. 0d. sterling = U.S. $3.60.

BUDGET

(million Francs C.F.A.)

REVENUE	1967	1968
Direct Taxes	6,700	7,235
Indirect Taxes	29,320	32,100
Licence Fees	1,500	1,100
Others	2,280	2,765
TOTAL	39,800	43,200

EXPENDITURE	1967	1968
Education	7,109	8,327
Defence	3,619	3,789
Public Health	4,194	3,789
Local Government Grants	5,929	6,018
Public Works and Housing	4,977	5,219
Public Administration	7,159	7,552
Agriculture	1,430	1,822
Foreign Affairs	955	1,085
TOTAL (incl. others)	39,800	43,200

1968 Capital Budget: 20,000 (Agriculture 6,251, Public Works 4,690); **1969 Capital Budget:** 27,224.

FOUR-YEAR PLAN (1967–70)

Total expenditure 116,000m. Francs C.F.A., of which 90,500m. is allocated for 1968–70 as follows:

(million Francs C.F.A.)

Agricultural development	34,480
Economic infrastructure	45,450
Cultural development	8,550
Sanitary infrastructure	5,850
Social infrastructure	670
Administrative infrastructure	8,800
State participation in the development of the private sector	7,350
Studies and Research	4,850

NATIONAL INCOME

		1962	1963	1964	1965
Gross Domestic Product	(million Francs C.F.A.)	182.6	208.1	249.5	247.9
Gross Domestic Product	(per head Francs C.F.A.)	39,800	43,400	50,200	49,700
Private Investment	(million Francs C.F.A.)	15.5	19.0	24.4	26.0
Public Investment	(million Francs C.F.A.)	11.2	11.3	18.0	18.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Francs C.F.A.)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	58,873	58,343	63,613	65,050
Exports	74,501	68,418	76,659	80,263

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Food and Beverages	12,587	9,355
Fuels	3,351	3,547
Materials and semi-manufactures	12,061	13,811
Capital equipment	15,624	15,778
Consumer goods	19,990	22,387

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Bananas	2,823	3,038
Coffee	30,233	25,423
Manganese Ore	774	473
Cocoa	13,144	13,878
Timber	18,603	21,777
Pineapples	n.a.	2,448

1968 Exports: Bananas 2,800.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967
France	36,694	35,934
Other Franc Zone	6,280	6,710
United Kingdom	1,454	1,713
U.S.A.	4,905	4,072
German Federal Republic	4,062	4,372
Italy	1,813	1,993
Netherlands	1,302	3,115
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,538	1,540

EXPORTS	1966	1967
France	29,738	29,981
Algeria	1,484	1,354
Morocco	1,263	699
Other Franc Zone	3,627	5,357
United Kingdom	2,206	2,207
U.S.A.	13,005	11,000
German Federal Republic	4,789	6,799
Italy	6,657	7,313
Netherlands	4,624	6,089
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,100	1,673

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(including Upper Volta traffic)

	1965	1966
Passengers	2,354,000	2,370,000
Passenger/km. (million)	506.6	517
Freight (metric tons)	688,500	683,000
Freight (ton/km.) (million)	324.7	318

ROADS

	1966
Cars	38,567
Buses and Coaches	709
Goods Vehicles	24,447
Tractors	2,828
Motorcycles and Scooters	2,100
TOTAL	68,651

SHIPPING

	1966	1967
Vessels	4,794	5,190
Freight loaded (metric tons)	2,389,965	2,481,429
Freight unloaded (metric tons)	1,683,239	1,664,237

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967
Passenger:		
Arrivals	66,262	68,083
Departures	65,618	66,181
Freight (metric tons)	4,983	5,425
Mail (metric tons)	670	660

EDUCATION

(1965–66)

	Schools	Pupils
Primary . .	1,857	400,913
Secondary . .	104	38,000
Higher* . .	3	1,911†

* Of which 608 are Ivorians, 585 French.

† There are also 1,200 Ivorian students studying abroad, mainly in France.

Source: Ministère des Finances, des Affaires Economiques et du Plan, Abidjan.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*October 31st*, 1960)

Preamble: The Republic of the Ivory Coast is one and indivisible. It is secular, democratic and social. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or through referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The President is elected for a 5-year term by direct universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of the Administration and the Armed Forces and has power to ask the National Assembly to reconsider a Bill, which must then be passed by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly; he may also have a bill submitted to a referendum. In case of the death or incapacitation of the President his functions are carried out by a deputy chosen by the National Assembly.

Executive Power: Executive Power is vested in the President who appoints a Council of Ministers.

Legislative Power: Legislative power is vested in a National Assembly of 85 members, elected for a 5-year term of office at the same time as the Presidential elections. Legislation may be introduced by either the President or by a member of the National Assembly.

Judicial Power: The independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the President, assisted by a High Council of Judiciary.

Economic and Social Council: An advisory commission representing employers, unions and Government.

Conseil de l'Entente: In May 1959 the Ivory Coast joined with the Republics of Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente. (*See* Volume I.)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence: FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

Ministers of State: AUGUSTE DENISE, MATHIEU EKRA, Dr. BLAISE N'DIA KOFFI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ARSÈNE USHER ASSOUAN.

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: CAMILLE ALLIALI.

Minister of the Interior: NANLO BAMBA.

Minister of the Armed Forces and Civic Services: KOUADIO M'BAHIA BLÉ.

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs: KONAN BÉDIÉ.

Minister of Planning: MOHAMED DIAWARA.

Minister of Town Planning: ALEXIS THIERRY-LEBBE.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: GRAH KADJI.

Minister of Tourism: LOUA DIOMANDE.

Minister of the Civil Service: TADJO EHUE.

Minister of Information: EDMON BOUAZO.

Minister of Health and Population: HIPPOLYTE AYE.

Minister of National Education: LOROUGNON GUEDE.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: VANIE BI TRA.

Minister of Youth, People's Education and Sports: ETIENNE AHIN.

Minister of Animal Production: DICOH GARBA.

Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training: BARRY BATTESTI.

Minister of Agriculture: ABDOULAYE SAWADOGO.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: SOULEYMANE CISSOKO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IVORY COAST

(Abidjan, unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 53 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 1015; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDALLAOUI.

Belgium: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1800; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD WALRAVENS.

Cameroon: "Le Signal", blvd. de la République, B.P. 2886; *Ambassador* (vacant).

Canada: E. 115/3 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1639, Accra, Ghana; *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS B. HICKS.

China, Republic (Taiwan): blvd. de Marseille, km. 8, B.P. 2688; *Ambassador:* CHANG PING-CHUN.

Congo, Democratic Republic: (address not available): *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KAHAMBA.

Denmark: P.O.B. 3328, Accra, Ghana; *Ambassador:* HANS BIERING.

Finland: P.M.B. 12108, Lagos, Nigeria; *Ambassador:* JAAKKO LYYTINEN.

France: blvd. Angoulvant, B.P. 1393; *Ambassador:* JACQUES RAPHAEL-LEYGUES.

German Federal Republic: 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1900; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF JUNGES.

Ghana: Zone 2B, No. 6, B.P. 1871; *Ambassador:* H. A. GRANT.

Haiti: 21 ave. Ouezzin-Coulibaly, B.P. 1775, Treichville; *Ambassador:* JEAN CORADIN.

India: Allées Canard, B.P. 398, Dakar, Senegal; *Ambassador:* HABIB HASSAN SAFRANI.

Israel: 43 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1877; *Ambassador:* ITZHAK MINERBI.

Italy: rue de la Canebière, Vieux-Cocody, B.P. 1905; *Ambassador:* VINCENZO BOLASCA.

Japan: ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1329; *Ambassador:* M. YOSHITSIGU.

Korea, Republic: ave. Mozart 33, Paris 16e, France; *Ambassador:* CHOI WAN BOK.

Lebanon: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 2227; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE JABRE.

Lesotho: (E); *Ambassador:* C. D. MULAPO.

Liberia: 17 ave. Chardy, B.P. 2514; *Ambassador:* E. C. B. JONES.

Mauritania: ave. 21, 19 rue Barrée, Treichville, B.P. 2275; *Ambassador:* BAKAR OULD AHMEDOU.

Morocco: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 2146; *Ambassador:* ABDELHADI SBIHI.

Netherlands: Résidence Delafosse, B.P. 1086; *Ambassador:* FRANS VAN OVEN.

Norway: "Le Signal", blvd. de la République, B.P. 607; *Ambassador:* NICOLAI ALFRED FOUGNER.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana (E).

Sierra Leone: 152 Benson St., Monrovia, Liberia; *Ambassador:* AMBROSE P. GENDA.

Spain: P.O.B. 275, Sinkor, Monrovia, Liberia; *Ambassador:* JUAN LUIS PAN DE SORALUCE OLMOS.

Sweden: Résidence Delafosse, B.P. 2407; *Ambassador:* KARL HENRICK ANDERSSON.

Switzerland: 19 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1914; *Ambassador:* HENRI MONFRINI.

Thailand: (E); *Ambassador:* UPADIT PACHARIYANGKUN.

Tunisia: 25 blvd. Roosevelt, B.P. 430, Dakar, Senegal; *Ambassador:* RIDA BACH BAOUB.

United Kingdom: Shell Building, ave. Lamblin, B.P. 2581; *Ambassador:* THOMAS RICHARD SHAW.

United States: ave. Crosson-Duplessis, B.P. 1712; *Ambassador:* JOHN F. ROOT.

Upper Volta: ave. Terrasson-de-Fougères, B.P. 908; *Ambassador:* MOUSSA TOURE.

Viet-Nam Republic: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 531; *Ambassador:* PHAM VAN TOAN.

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* ZDRAVO PECAR.

Zambia: (E); *Ambassador:* ALI SIMBULE.

Ivory Coast also has diplomatic relations with Brazil, Ethiopia, Niger, Peru, Thailand and U.S.S.R.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: PHILIPPE YACÉ.

Vice-Presidents: JEAN-MARIE KOUASSI BERNARD, MAMERY CHÉRIF.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7th, 1965

All 85 seats were won by the Parti Démocratique de la Cote d'Ivoire.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire: the national part of the West African Rassemblement Démocratique Africain; Pres. FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY; Sec. Gen. PHILIPPE YACÉ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: B.P. 1534, Abidjan; has four chambers; constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. ALPHONSE BONI.

The High Court of Justice: composed of Deputies elected from and by the National Assembly. It is competent to impeach the President or other members of the Government. Pres. PHILIPPE YACÉ; Vice-Pres. MARCEL LAUBOUET; mems. FRANÇOIS OUÉGNIN, AMOAKON DIHYE, DRAMANE COULIBALY, AMBROISE SAMBA KONÉ, CHÉRIF MAMÉRY.

Court of Appeal: Abidjan; hears appeals from the Courts of 1st instance; Pres. M. BELFER.

State Security Court: composed of a President and six regular judges, all appointed for five years; deals with all offences against the security of the State; Pres. A. BONI.

Courts of 1st Instance: Abidjan, Pres. LAZENI COULIBALY; Bouaké, Pres. FADIKA MAMADOU; Daba, Pres. TAHAR CHÉRIF HAMZA; there are a further 25 courts in the principal centres.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 23 per cent are Muslims and 12 per cent are Christian, of whom Roman Catholics account for 8.5 per cent of the total population.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

There are about 495,000 Roman Catholics. The Church operates 111 mission stations.

Archbishop of Abidjan: Mgr. BERNARD YAGO; B.P. 1287, Abidjan.

Bishop of Katiola: Mgr. EMILE DURRHEIMER, B.P. 110, Katiola.

Bishop of Gagnoa: Mgr. JEAN-MARIE ETRILLARD, B.P. 527, Gagnoa.

Bishop of Bouaké: Mgr. ANDRÉ DUIRAT, B.P. 591, Bouaké.

Bishop of Daloa: Mgr. PIERRE ROUANET, B.P. 686, Daloa.

Bishop of Abengourou: Mgr. EUGÈNE KWAKU, B.P. 92, Abengourou.

Bishop of Man: Mgr. BERNARD AGRÉ, B.P. 447, Man.

OTHER CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Mission Biblique: Daloa, B.P. 5; 8 missions.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: B.P. 585, Bouaké; f. 1929; 7 missions; Superintendent WALTER OLSEN; publ. *Ivory Coast Today*.

Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society: Boundiali. B.P. 5; 7 missions.

Eglise Protestante Méthodiste: B.P. 1282, Abidjan; *c*; 75,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor S. NANDJUI.

The Bible Society in Francophone West Africa: Abidjan, B.P. 1529; Sec. Rev. E. M. ROULET; circ. of Scriptures 204,145 (1966).

Gospel Missionary Union: Man; 5 missions.

Mission Evangélique: B.P. 5, Zuénoula; established 1939; 9 missions; Field Dir. J. REIDER.

PRESS AND PUBLISHER

Fraternité-Matin: blvd. de Marseille, Abidjan, B.P. 1807; f. 1964; daily; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU COULIBALY; Editor-in-Chief LAURENT DONA FOLOGO; circ. 20,000.

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: Abidjan; published by Ivory Coast News Agency (*Agence Ivoirienne de Presse*), B.P. 4312; Dir. BLAISE AGUI.

Entente Africaine: Abidjan; Editor JUSTIN VIEYRA; quarterly review.

Fraternité: Abidjan, B.P. 1212; organ of the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire; weekly; Political Dir. FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

Le Journal: B.P. 694; f. 1957; fortnightly; left-wing political; Editor AHINSA YAPI; circ. 12,000.

Sports Abidjan: B.P. 932, Abidjan; weekly.

Champion: c/o Centre de Publications Evangéliques, Abidjan, B.P. 8020; religious; quarterly; Editor J. BOLARIN; circ. 20,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ivory Coast News Agency (*Agence Ivoirienne de Presse*): 11 ave. Bir-Hakeim, B.P. 4312; f. 1961; Man. JEAN-BAPTISTE SAMPAH; publ. *Bulletin Quotidien*, daily; *Ivory Coast* (English fortnightly bulletin).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 8 rue Paris-Village, B.P. 726, Abidjan; Chief JEAN AGEORGES.

Société d'Information et de Diffusion Abidjanaise: Abidjan; f. 1963; Man. Dir. MAMADOU COULIBALY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Abidjan: Radiodiffusion de la Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan, B.P. 2261; government station broadcasting in French and local languages; Dir. of Programmes (Radio and TV) EDO KOUAMÉ; Technical Dir. GERMAIN TANOH.

Radio Bouaké: Second transmitter of the Radiodiffusion de la Cote d'Ivoire, set up April 1966.

In 1968 there were 67,000 receivers.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne: Abidjan, B.P. 2261; f. 1963; stations at Abidjan and Bouafle; Dir. CHRISTOPHE NOGBOU; 5,500 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Abidjan: ave. Terrasson de Fougères, B.P. 1769; Manager M. ELIARD.

African Development Bank: B.P. 1387, Abidjan; f. 1964; cap. authorised $U.S. 250m.; Pres. MAMOUN BEHEIRY (Sudan).

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Agricole (BNDA): blvd. Roume, B.P. 2508, Abidjan; f. 1968; Dir.-Gen. JOACHIM ATTOUNGBRE.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; f. 1965; Abidjan, B.P. 1274; Dir. ANDRÉ CHARDON.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1298, Abidjan; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL GEOFFROID.

Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel: B.P. 4470, Abidjan; f. 1965; cap. 700m. CFA; Gov. M. AMETHIER; Dir.-Gen. GERHARD ROHNFELDER.

Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement: Résidence du Banco, B.P. 670, Abidjan; Dir. ANDRÉ HOVINE.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 22 avenue Barthe, B.P. 1814; Dir. HARRY MERY.

Crédit de la Côte d'Ivoire: 22 avenue Barthe, B.P. 1720, Abidjan; f. 1955; development bank; cap. 800m. CFA, dep. 14,663m.; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ AMICHIA.

Société Générale de Banques en Côte d'Ivoire: 5 ave. Barthe, B.P. 1355, Abidjan; cap. 875m. francs CFA; Dir. LOUIS BUTTAY.

Société Ivoirienne de Banque: 34 blvd. de la Republique, B.P. 1300, Abidjan; Dir.-Gen. OLIVIER BOYER.

Société Nationale de Financement (SONAFI): 19 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1591, Abidjan; f. 1962; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. CAMILLE KONAN.

Association Professionelle des Banques et Etablissements Financiers: B.P. 20900, Abidjan; Pres. GÉRARD MADELIN.

INSURANCE

Abidjan

Assureurs Conseils de Côte d'Ivoire: Faugère et Cie., 40 blvd. Angoulvant, B.P. 1554.

Comité des Assureurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1397; Pres. J. DE CURTON.

Crédit Foncier de l'Ouest-Africain: ave. Lamblin, B.P. 3.

Société Africaine de Courtage et de Représentation d'Assurances: B.P. 3129.

Syndicat des Assureurs: B.P. 180; Pres. M. MOERS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1399; Pres. F. MASSIEYE; publ. daily and monthly bulletins.

Chambre d'Agriculture de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1291; Pres. OKA NIANGOIN; Sec.-Gen. DOGOH PIERRE; publ. monthly bulletin.

Chambre d'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1758; Pres. ANDRÉ BLOHORN.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Abidjan

Syndicat des Commercants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire (SCIMPEX): Annexe de la Chambre de Commerce, B.P. 20,882; Pres. M. KELLER.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs et des Industriels de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 464; Pres. PIERRE CHICHET.

Syndicat des Industriels de Côte d'Ivoire: 11 bis avenue Lamblin, B.P. 1340; Pres. ANDRÉ BLOHORN; Sec.-Gen. PH. MEYER.

Syndicat des Négociants Importateurs et Agents de Marques de Matériel Automobile ou Agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1399; f. 1953; 18 mems.; Pres. M. BROSSET.

Coopérative Bananière de la Côte d'Ivoire (COBAFRUIT): B.P. 1550, Abidjan; Pres. P. BONJOUR.

Union des Employeurs Agricoles et Forestiers: B.P. 2300, Abidjan; f. 1952; Pres. HUGUES DE QUATREBARBES.

Association Interprofessionelle de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1340; Pres. A. BLOHORN.

Syndicat des Producteurs Forestiers: B.P. 318, Abidjan; Pres. A. LEGRAS.

Syndicat pour la Défense des Intérêts Généraux des Planteurs et Cultivateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: Treichville, B.P. 6085; Pres. ALEXANDRE DJABIA.

Syndicat Agricole Africain: B.P. 24, Treichville; Pres. JOSEPH ANOMA.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1749 Abidjan; f. 1962; 200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH COFFIE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: Abidjan, B.P 1394; f. 1904; 1,145 km. of track linking Abidjan with Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta; 625 km. are in the Ivory Coast; Dir. LANCINA KONATE.

ROADS

There are 6,850 km. of bitumen-surfaced roads; 18,000 km. of all weather earth roads and 14,000 km. of tracks.

SHIPPING

Abidjan

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 25 avenue Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1281.

Delta Line: B.P. 894.

Gold Star Line: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 1611.

Hoogh Lines: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 21.011.

Holland-West Afrika Lijn NV: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 1559.

Italian West Africa Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Jugolinija: Cie. Foncière et Commerciale de Distribution, km. 1, rue du Port Bouet, B.P. 4308.

K Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Lloyd Triestino: c/o SAMOA, rond-point du Nouveau Port, B.P. 1611.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Transcap-Shipping, B.P. 1908.

Palm Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Royal Interocean Lines: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 1559.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: c/o SOAEM, B.P. 1727.

Seven Star Line: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 1611.

Société Ivoiriénne de Transport Maritime (SITRAM): 4 ave. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1546; f. 1967; 3 ships.

Société Navale de l'Ouest: c/o SOAEM, rond-point du Nouveau Port, B.P. 1727.

Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux: 17 ave. Louis-Barthe, B.P. 1281.

Splošna Plovba: c/o SOCOPAO, Km. 1, blvd. de Marseille, P.O.B. 1297, Abidjan.

Transcap-Shipping: B.P. 358; Agents for Elder Dempster Lines, Barber Line, Guinea Gulf Line, Bank Line, Marine Chartering Co., Svea Line, Mitsui-OSK Line and Nopal Line; Dir. G. DAGOREAU.

Union West Africa Line: c/o SOAEM, B.P. 1727.

United West Africa Service: c/o SOMICOA, B.P. 640.

CIVIL AVIATION

Abidjan

Air Afrique: ave. L. Barthe, B.P. 21017, Abidjan; f. 1961; Pres. Dir.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL; Dir.-Gen. JEAN CADEAC D'ARBAUD; Gen. Rep. for Europe JEAN-CLAUDE DELAFOSSE, 2 rue Euler, Paris 8e.

Air Ivoire: B.P. 1027; local services.

The following air lines also serve the Ivory Coast: Lufthansa, M.E.A., Nigeria Airways, Alitalia, Ghana Airways, K.L.M., P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair, U.T.A., Air Mali, and Union de Transports Aériens.

TOURISM

Office Nationale du Tourisme de la Côte d'Ivoire: 9 avenue Barthe, B.P. 1173.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Abidjan: Abidjan; 100 teachers, 1,700 students.

JAMAICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean ninety miles south of Cuba. Haiti is nearby to the east. The climate varies with altitude, being tropical at sea level and temperate in the mountain areas. Average annual rainfall is 77 inches. The language is English. The majority of the population belong to Christian churches of which the Church of England and the Baptist Church are the strongest. There is a small Jewish minority. The flag consists of a diagonal gold cross on a black and green background. The capital is Kingston.

Recent History

Formerly a British colony, the island achieved internal independence in 1959 and full independence in 1962. In 1958 Jamaica joined with Trinidad, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands to form the West Indies Federation. Jamaica seceded in 1961 following a referendum and the Federation broke up. The two dominant political figures since the war have been Sir Alexander Bustamante, who retired as Prime Minister in 1966 on account of ill health, and Norman Manley, Q.C., the previous Premier, who died in September 1969.

Government

The legislature consists of a Senate of 21 members and a House of Representatives of 53 members. Thirteen members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and eight on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The House of Representatives is elected by universal adult suffrage. Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and a Cabinet of not less than eleven members. A Privy Council of six members advises the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on Service appeals of a disciplinary nature.

Defence

Until independence in 1962 defence was the responsibility of the United Kingdom. Since then Jamaica has been building up her own forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and mining. The dominant crop is sugar, with molasses and rum as important by-products. Bananas, citrus fruits and coconuts are also cultivated. The principal mineral is bauxite, of which Jamaica is a large producer, and new processing factories have made Jamaica the world's second most important producer of alumina. Industry is expanding and covers cement, tobacco and a number of consumer goods. Trade is chiefly with Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada. Two valuable sources of income are the tourist trade and remittances from migrants working in the United Kingdom. Under the Five-Year Plan, 1963–68, fifty per cent of expenditure was devoted to social and community services to combat the drift of labour to the towns. Jamaica has been a member of CARIFTA, the Caribbean Free Trade Association, since August 1968. A Jamaica Development Bank was set up in September 1969.

Transport and Communications

There are 249 miles of railway, including the 112-mile line running diagonally across the island from Kingston to Montego Bay; 2,688 miles of main roads and 6,516 miles of secondary roads link towns and villages. The principal ports are Kingston and Montego Bay. Jamaica is well served by a number of international air lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is undertaken by the Government, chiefly in co-operation with private charitable organizations. The Social Development Commission arranges and co-ordinates social welfare in the villages.

Education

Primary education is compulsory in certain districts and where schools are available; and secondary schools receive a Government grant. The Five-Year Plan, 1963–68, envisaged expansion of education facilities by 25 per cent. Six faculties of the University of the West Indies are in Kingston.

Tourism

Jamaica attracts many tourists, mainly from the U.S.A. In 1968 396,000 tourists visited the island. There are many hotels but none have facilities for large conferences; hotel proprietors receive tax concessions to encourage development.

Visas are not required to visit Jamaica by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States.

Sport

The chief sports are cricket, tennis, swimming and football. Sports are organized and played almost entirely on an amateur basis.

Public Holidays

1970: March 27–30 (Easter), May 23 (National Labour Day), August 3 (Independence Day), October 19 (National Heroes Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), February 24 (Ash Wednesday), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in force in Jamaica.

Currency and Exchange Rates

On September 8th, 1969, Jamaica adopted a decimal system of currency. The major unit, the dollar, is equal to the former 10s. and is divided into 100 cents.

The denominations of the new currency are:

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 cents

Notes: 50 cents, 1, 2, 10 dollars.

Exchange rate: J$2 = £1 sterling.
70 cents = U.S.$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (square miles): 4,243.6.

Population: (Dec. 1967 est.): 1,893,890; Kingston 192,000; Birth rate (1966) 38.9; (1967) 35.9; Death rate (1967) 7.1.

Employment: (1968): Total labour force 700,000; Agriculture (incl. Sugar), Forestry and Mining 338,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Sugar, unrefined	'ooo tons	4,700	4,885	4,489
Bananas	'ooo stems	20,250	20,626	18,732
Citrus	'ooo boxes	4,144	4,402	3,852
Coconuts	'ooo nuts	130,149	138,504	140,350
Ginger	'ooo lb.	1,960	2,240	1,944

MINING AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Bauxite	tons	8,584,064	9,120,000	9,247,265
Alumina	,,	740,719	781,130	814,035
Cement	,,	311,069	349,819	329,722
Gypsum	,,	208,492	189,546	183,856
Cigars	'ooo	17,605	15,900	8,825*
Cigarettes	million	1,016	1,074	n.a.
Sugar	'ooo tons	489	500	455
Rum	'ooo gal.	3,229	3,195	1,972†
Soap	'ooo lb.	16,732	16,195	3,944

* 6 months. † 3 months.

FINANCE

J$1 = 100 cents.

J$2 = £1 sterling; 70 cents = U.S. $1.00.

J$100 = £50 sterling = U.S. $120.

BUDGET

(1967–68—£J'000)

Revenue	
Customs and Excise	32,377
Direct Taxation	20,982
Other Items	30,745
Total	84,104

Expenditure	
Federal Government	nil
Communications and Public Works	11,151
Education	10,048
Public Health	7,436
Development and Welfare	3,388
Agriculture	8,366
Other Items	43,713
Total	84,104

Budget Totals (1968–69): *Revenue* £71.5m.; *Expenditure* £93.5m.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(1963–68 £J'000)

General Revenue Contributions	17,700
Internal Loans	17,600
External Loans	25,600
Institutional Loans and Aid	30,400
TOTAL	91,300

The first plan was very accurately fulfilled.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(December 1967=100)

	METROPOLITAN KINGSTON		RURAL AREAS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Food and Drink	104.2	111.2	104.0	110.8
Fuels	101.2	108.8	105.4	113.8
Housing	100.8	104.1	100.0	107.6
Household Furnishing	100.4	104.1	101.1	105.4
Clothing	101.1	103.3	101.7	105.4
Transportation	101.9	109.0	101.0	106.6
Personal	107.4	116.4	104.0	110.0
Miscellaneous	101.0	107.7	100.5	106.7
ALL ITEMS	103.2	109.4	103.2	109.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(£J'000)

	1966	1967 (Prov.)	1968 (Prelim.)
NET NATIONAL INCOME	283,342	300,136	327,533
Taxes *less* subsidies	33,017	36,117	39,000
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	315,871	336,253	367,383
Depreciation allowances	35,062	26,151	28,323
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	340,933	362,404	395,706
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	20,848	29,920	47,070
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	361,781	392,324	442,776
of which:			
Domestic consumption expenditure	246,664	259,516	275,325
Government consumption expenditure	38,337	44,414	51,454
Gross domestic capital formation	75,785	88,339	115,844

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million £J)

	1966	1967	1968 (est.)
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	−19.5	−25.9	−44.8
Freight and transportation	− 9.1	−11.9	−15.1
Travel	24.0	24.6	31.5
Investment income	−16.8	−18.0	−19.7
Insurance	− 6.4	− 6.7	− 7.0
Other services	−21.2	−31.6	−48.8
Total	−50.0	−69.5	−103.9
Transfer Payments	5.2	5.0	5.0
CURRENT BALANCE	−44.8	−64.5	−98.9

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£J'000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	103,450	116,853	126,340	160,173
Exports	74,937	80,109	81,470	91,501

COMMODITIES

(£J'000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food	22,602	24,292	28,986
Beverages and Tobacco	1,649	1,717	2,371
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	3,109	3,849	4,233
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	9,541	10,150	11,456
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	753	867	1,019
Chemicals	9,686	10,189	12,651
Manufactured Goods	32,010	33,138	40,987
Machinery and Transport Equipment	28,440	31,729	45,122
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	8,872	10,122	13,048
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	194	237	299

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food	29,998	28,322	31,265
Bananas	6,338	6,502	6,900
Sugar (Raw and Refined)	16,603	15,205	17,024
Molasses	801	1,271	1,500
Beverages and Tobacco	2,636	2,612	2,495
Rum	1,327	1,224	689
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	38,340	40,458	44,949
Bauxite	18,426	18,749	19,024
Alumina	19,317	20,886	25,417
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	3,147	2,208	2,697
Animal and Vegetable Oils	4	5	49
Chemicals	1,835	1,999	2,175
Manufactured Goods	1,241	1,099	1,828
Machinery and Transport Equipment	893	1,025	1,444
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3,323	3,900	4,581
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	18	28	19

COUNTRIES

(£J'000)

	1966		1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
United Kingdom	25,909	21,643	25,108	21,583	32,696	21,816
U.S.A.	42,642	30,859	48,853	32,524	61,775	35,738
Canada	12,694	12,299	14,400	11,247	15,326	12,955
Other Countries	35,608	16,636	37,929	16,303	50,376	20,992

TRANSPORT

Railways (1966): Passengers 1,163,263, Freight 2,257,000 tons.

Roads (1966–67): 79,432 licensed vehicles.

Shipping (1966): Ships unloaded (Port of Kingston only) 1,576, Freight unloaded (all ports) 2,601,000 tons; Freight loaded 9,875,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Landings at International Airports 13,441; Passengers arriving 331,527; Cargo handled 9,353.4 tons; (1967): passengers arriving 439,878.

TOURISM

Total number of visitors (1967): 430,660, expenditure £28.6m.; (1967): 330,000; number of hotel beds (1966): 6,670.

EDUCATION

1966	PRIMARY	SENIOR	SECONDARY	POST SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY
Schools	742	14	53	9	1
Staff	5,853	337	1,364	126	276
Students	333,272	13,062	26,686	1,726	1,902

Source: Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General is appointed by The Queen and holds office during her pleasure.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate or Upper House consists of 21 Senators of whom 13 will be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and 8 by the Governor-General on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition.

The House of Representatives consists of 45 elected members, to be called Members of Parliament, but provision is included to permit the numbers to be increased to up to 60. (There are 53 seats in the house.)

A person is qualified for appointment to the Senate or for election to the House of Representatives if he is a citizen of Jamaica or other Commonwealth country of the age of 21 or more and has been ordinarily resident in Jamaica for the immediately preceding twelve months.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of six members appointed by the Governor-General after consultation with the Prime Minister, of whom at least two are persons who hold or who have held public office. The functions of the Council are to advise the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on appeals on disciplinary matters from the three Service Commisions.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Prime Minister

The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister the person from the House of Representatives who, in his judgment, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of that House.

Leader of the Opposition

There is a Leader of the Opposition appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion being the member of the House of Representatives who in his judgment is best able to command the support of the majority of those members of the House who do not support the Government.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and not less than eleven other Ministers appointed by the Governor-General on the Advice of the Prime Minister.

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature consists of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal and minor courts. Judicial matters, notably advice to the Governor-General on appointments, are considered by a Judicial Service Commission, the Chairman of which is the Chief Justice, members being the President of the Court of Appeal, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and three others.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Jamaica after Independence automatically acquire Jamaican citizenship and there is also provision for the acquisition of citizenship by persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents. Persons born in Jamaica (or persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents) before independence who are immediately prior to independence citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies also automatically become citizens of Jamaica.

Appropriate provision is made which permits persons who do not automatically become citizens of Jamaica to be registered as such.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The Constitution includes provisions safeguarding the fundamental freedoms of the individual, irrespective of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, subject only to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. The fundamental freedoms include the right of life, liberty, security of the person and protection from arbitrary arrest or restriction of movement, the enjoyment of property and the protection of the law, freedom of conscience, of expression and of peaceful assembly and association, and respect for private and family life.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir CLIFFORD CAMPBELL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

PRIVY COUNCIL

Hon. C. H. BROWNE, Hon. G. ARTHUR BROWN, C.M.G., Hon. CLINTON HART, O.B.E., Hon. D. G. FARQUHARSON, C.B.E., Hon. Dr. VERNON LINDO, Hon. Dr. K. RATTRAY, Hon. IRA ROWE, Q.C.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and of External Affairs: HUGH SHEARER.
Minister of Education: EDWIN ALLEN.
Minister of Labour and National Insurance: LYNDEN NEWLAND.
Minister of Trade and Industry: ROBERT LIGHTBOURNE.
Minister of Health: Dr. HERBERT ELDEMIRE.
Minister of Finance and Planning: EDWARD SEAGA.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: JOHN GYLES.
Minister of Home Affairs: ROY MCNEILL.
Minister of Communications and Works: CLEVELAND LEWIS.
Minister of Local Government: L. LYNCH.
Minister of Housing and Public Utilities: WILTON HILL.
Minister of Rural Land Development: WILLIAM MCLAREN.
Minister without Portfolio: Sir NEVILLE ASHENHEIM.
Minister of Youth and Community Development: ALLAN DOUGLAS.
Minister of State: HECTOR WYNTER.
Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs: VICTOR GRANT, Q.C.

Leader of the Opposition: MICHAEL MANLEY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO JAMAICA.
(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Argentina: 10 Millsborough Crescent, Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO NEGRE.

Canada: The Dominion Life Building, Cnr. Trafalgar Rd. and Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* VICTOR C. MOORE.

China, Republic (Taiwan): 39 Russell Heights, Kingston 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL C. H. LING.

Colombia: 35 Norbrook Drive, Kingston 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affairs:* HERNANDO RICARDO.

France: 13 Hillcrest Ave., Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL LOUET.

German Federal Republic: Standard Life Building (4th Floor), 64 Barry St., Kingston (E); *Ambassador:* KURT SCHMIDT.

Mexico: British-American Building (3rd Floor), Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO GÓMEZ MAGANDA.

Netherlands: British-American Building, Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHIEL P. GORSIRA.

Panama: Seymour Apartments, Room 11, Seymour Ave., Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIP DEAN ELLIS BUTCHER.

Trinidad and Tobago: 31 Old Hope Rd., Kingston 5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ANTONY K. SABGA-ABOND.

United Kingdom: 58 Duke St., Kingston (HC); *High Commissioner:* EDWARD NOEL LARMOUR.

U.S.A.: 43 Duke St., Kingston (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT DE ROULET.

Venezuela: British-American Building (3rd Floor), Knutsford blvd., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Brigadier-General ALFRED MONCH.

Jamaica also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: G. S. RANGLIN.

21 members, 13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by the Leader of the Opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: EUGENE PARKINSON.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1967

	SEATS	VOTES
Jamaica Labour Party . .	33	223,961
People's National Party . .	20	217,173

POLITICAL PARTIES

Jamaica Labour Party (J.L.P.): 7 Retirement Road, Cross Road, Kingston 5; f. 1944 by Sir Alexander Bustamante; the Party draws its main support from worker-members of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, founded by Sir Alexander in 1938; the Union has representatives on the Central Executive of the Jamaica Labour Party; Leader Sir ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE, G.B.E., Chair. Dr. HERBERT ELDEMIRE, Sec. STAFFORD OWEN

People's National Party (P.N.P.): Headquarters: 23/25 South Camp Rd., Kingston; f. 1938. The Party favours a moderate form of socialism and its aims include the encouragement of foreign capital investment in the island, and the intensification of agricultural development. The Party draws its supporters mainly from the middle classes and groups of workers who have joined the National Workers' Union. Pres. MICHAEL MANLEY; Sec. S. O. VEITCH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by several Courts—the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Resident Magistrates' Courts and Traffic Courts. There are also Courts of Petty Sessions.

The Supreme Court

P.O. Box 491, Kingston.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir HERBERT DUFFUS.

Senior Puisne Judge: A. M. EDUN.

Puisne Judges: C. H. GRAHAM-PERKINS, R. M. HERCULES, L. G. ROBINSON, L. G. ROBINSON, V. N. PARNELL, H. S. GRANNUM, E. ZACCA, V. L. LOPEZ, K. G. SMITH.

Registrar: K. C. HENRY.

Deputy Registrars: D. O. BINGHAM and I. C. BLACKMAN.

Court of Appeal

President: The Hon. Sir CYRIL HENRIQUES.

Judges: G. E. WADDINGTON, L. T. MOODY, I. D. ECCLESTON, H. J. SHELLEY, Sir JOSEPH LUCKHOO, L. B. FOX.

Deputy Registrars: G. H. A. MCMILLAN, L. S. HUNTE.

Judicial Service Commission

Chairman: Chief Justice.

Members: President of the Court of Appeal; Chairman of The Public Service Commission and three others.

RELIGION

The Anglican Church is the largest religious body, and had 318,643 adherents according to a 1960 estimate. Presbyterians number about 92,000. The Roman Catholic Church has about 152,000 members, and other religious bodies include the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches, the Salvation Army, The Society of Friends and the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Jamaica: Rt. Rev. J. C. E. SWABY.

Suffragan Sees:

Bishop of Kingston: Rt. Rev. J. CLARK.

Bishop of Mandeville: (vacant).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Kingston: JOHN J. MCELENEY, S.J., 21 Hopefield Ave., Kingston.

Bishop of Montego Bay: EDGERTON R. CLARKE, Blessed Sacrament Cathedral Rectory, Montego Bay.

Presbyterian Church of Jamaica: 5 Lockett Ave., Kingston 4; 12,789 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. C. A. THOMAS; publ. *The Presbyterian* (bi-monthly).

Assembly of God: Evangel Temple, 3 Friendship Park Rd., Kingston.

First Church of Christ Scientist: 13 West Racecourse, Kingston.

Congregational: North St. Kingston.

Jewish: 92 Duke St. Kingston.

Methodist: Lyndhurst, Kingston.

Salvation Army: Bramwell Booth Memorial Hall, Kingston.

Seventh Day Adventist: North St., Kingston.

THE PRESS

Daily Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston; f. 1834; morning; Independent; circ. 60,986; Gen. Man. G. A. SHERMAN; Editor T. E. SEALEY; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Star: 7 North St., Kingston; evening; circ. 66,793.

Beacon: Montego Bay; weekly.

Caribbean Challenge: 55 Church St., Box 186, Kingston; f. 1957; monthly; circ. 30,000.

Catholic Opinion: 11 Duke St., Kingston; f. 1896; weekly; Editor Rev. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, S.J.; Agents: R. H. Humphrey & Co. Ltd., 39 Brockenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey, England; circ. 7,500.

Children's Own: 7 North St., Kingston; weekly; circ. 78,136.

Chinese Public News: 9 North St., Kingston; Chinese; bi-weekly; circ. 4,000.

Chung San News, The: 130 Barry St., Kingston; Chinese; bi-weekly; circ. 3,500.

The Farmer: North Parade, Kingston; quarterly.

Farmers' Weekly: 17 North St., Kingston; circ. 70,568.

Government Gazette: P.O. Box 487, Kingston; f. 1868; circ. 3,200; Government Printer JNO. L. TAYLOR.

Jamaica and West Indian Review, The: 46 East St., Kingston; Liberal; illustrated; quarterly; Editor ESTHER CHAPMAN; London Office: 63 Neal St., W.C.2.

Jamaica Baptist Reporter, The: The Jamaica Baptist Union, 6 Hope Rd., Kingston 10; Editor Rev. AMBROSE A. FINLAY, B.D., S.T.M.; circ. 3,800.

Jamaica Churchman: Church House, Kingston 5; monthly; newspaper issues twice yearly; circ. 3,000.

Jamaican Housewife: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; published by the National Publishing House Ltd.

Jamaican Home and Builder: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; quarterly.

Jamaican Magazine: Box 131, Kingston 10; quarterly; circ. 3,500.

Jamaican Review: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; publ. semi-annual.

Jamaica Weekly Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston; weekly; overseas.

New Nation: 23-25 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; Editor Dr. KEN MCNEIL.

Pagoda: 50 Duke St., Kingston; fortnightly.

Public Opinion: 2 Torrington Road, Kingston; f. 1937; supports People's National Party; weekly; Editor O. T. FAIRCLOUGH; Agents: R. H. Humphrey & Co. Ltd., 39 Brockenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey, England; circ. 10,000.

Society Magazine: 136 Orange Street, Kingston; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Sports Life: 18 East St., Kingston; f. 1958; circ. 7,000.

Spotlight News Magazine Ltd.: 8 Retirement Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1939; Liberal; monthly; circ. 12,000.

Sunday Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston; circ. 84,399.

Trumpet: 23–25 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; organ of the People's National Party; Editor IVORALL DAVIS; circ. 20,000.

Unionist: 23 Merrivale Ave., Kingston 8; 3 times yearly; circ. 10,000.

Vanity Magazine: P.O.B. 40, Kingston 3; bi-monthly.

Voice of Jamaica: 98 Duke Street, Kingston; organ of Jamaica Labour Party; weekly; circ. 20,000.

Weekend Star: 7 North St., Kingston; Fridays; evening; circ. 73,839.

West Indian Medical Journal: University of the West Indies, Kingston 7; quarterly; circ. 1,300.

West Indian Review: 46 East St., Kingston; quarterly.

West Indian Sportsman: 75 Church St., Kingston; monthly; circ. 7,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Jamaica: 2–4 Geffrard Place, Kingston; f. 1943; 90 mems.; Pres. CLIFTON NEITA; Sec. KEN CHAPLIN; publ. *Press & Radio* (annual).

Reuters is also represented in Jamaica.

PUBLISHERS

City Printery Ltd.: 2 Torrington Rd., Kingston; f. 1937; Chair. H. O. A. DAYES; Man. Dir. O. T. FAIRCLOUGH; publ. *Public Opinion* (weekly).

Gleaner Co. Ltd., The: 146–156 Harbour Street, Kingston; publs. newspapers and magazines; Gen. Man. G. A. SHERMAN.

Government Printing Office: 77 Duke St., Kingston; Government Printer C. S. MARKLAND.

Jamaica Times Press Ltd., The: 141 East Street, Kingston; f. 1898.

Longman Caribbean Ltd.: Kingston; f. 1970; general; Dir. HECTOR WYNTER.

Pioneer Press: 148 Harbour St., Kingston; history, geography, fiction, paperbacks.

West Indian Publishing Co. Ltd., The: 44 East St., Kingston.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation: 5 South Odeon Avenue, Kingston; f. 1959; a publicly-owned Statutory Corporation run on semi-commercial lines and designed to transmit quality programmes both on radio (from 1959) and television (from 1963) with a broad social purpose; Gen. Man. WYCLIFFE BENNETT.

Educational Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Education, Kingston; f. 1964; 20-minute telecasts and 15-minute radio broadcasts daily.

Radio Jamaica Ltd.: Broadcasting House, 32 Lyndhurst Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1950; associated company of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; island-wide commercial and public service broadcasting 144 hours per week; also operates the Reditune background music service; Gen. Man. L. W. DE PASS.

Receiving sets (1969): radio 469,000; television 59,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Jamaica: P.O.B. 621, Kingston; f. 1960; cap. J$500,000, dep. J$47.4m. (Oct. 1969); Gov. G. A. BROWN, C.M.G.; Banking Man. W. J. WILSON; Sec. E. S. M. KENTISH.

OTHER BANKS

Government Savings Bank: 134-140 Tower St., P.O.B. 473, Kingston; f. 1870; Government guaranteed; dep. £9.1m. (Dec. 1968); Man. C. A. HUDSON; brs. at 255 Post Offices.

Jamaica Citizens Bank: 4 King St., Kingston 1; f. 1967; cap. J$4m., dep. J$10.4m.; Gen. Man. A. GORDON OLIVER.

The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd.: 5–7 King St., Kingston; f. 1967; Man. Dir. G. E. MARSHALL; main br. 35 King St., Man. P. S. DODD; 38 other brs. throughout Jamaica.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Head Office: P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston: 111/115 Harbour St.; Man. W. L. JONES.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; West Caribbean Head Office: 77 King St., Kingston, Dirs. C. F. T. TAME, F. D. LONGMIRE; Kingston Office: 54 King St., Man. J. R. BASCOM; 40 brs., sub-brs. and agencies in Jamaica.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St. West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Kingston Office: King and Harbour Sts.; Man. (Kingston) R. B. GIBSON; 8 brs.

First National City Bank: Head Office: 399 Park Ave., New York 10022; Jamaica Branches: 4½ King St., P.O.B. 362, Kingston, Man. C. H. STONE; 21 Constant Spring Rd., P.O.B. 124, Kingston 10, Man. W. R. RHODES.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie Montreal; Kingston Main Office: Duke and Barry Streets; brs. in Kingston (9), Mandeville and Montego Bay; Man. (Kingston) R. S. SASSO.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Jamaica Development Bank: Kingston; f. 1969; replaced Development Finance Corporation, f. 1959; initial cap. J$10m.; Chair. ABE ISSA; Gen. Man. D. R. CLARKE; Offices in London, New York and Toronto.

There are also Peoples' Co-operative Banks, which, under the supervision of the Agricultural Loans Societies Boards, make loans to small farmers.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Jamaica Stock Exchange Ltd.: Kingston; f. 1968; Chair. G. A. BROWN, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. V. H. O. MENDEZ.

INSURANCE

Cosmopolitan Assurance Co. Ltd.: 86 Church St., P.O.B. 428, Kingston; f. 1931; Chair. W. G. MORIAS.

Insurance Company of Jamaica Ltd.: 101-3 Harbour St., P.O.B. 249, Kingston; f. 1931; Chair. LESLIE E. ASHENHEIM, M.A.; Gen. Man. V. A. DAYES.

Jamaica Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10 Duke St., Kingston; Gen. Man. G. M. DOUET.

Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O.B. 204, Kingston; f. 1844; Chair D. J. JUDAH, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. GILBERT C. LIVINGSTON.

Most of the leading British, and some U.S. and Canadian companies have offices or agents.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 172, Kingston; Pres. S. C. ALEXANDER; Gen. Man. S. M. ABRAHAMS; Sec. N. R. MADDEN; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (quarterly).

Montego Bay Chamber of Commerce Ltd.: P.O. Box 213, 2 Parade, Montego Bay; f. 1932, 175 mems.; Pres. K. A. SMITH; Sec. K. W. ARMSTRONG.

Ocho Rios Chamber of Commerce: Pineapple Place, Ocho Rios; Pres. W. S. COLE, Jr.; Sec. Mrs. S. V. BROWN.

Portland Chamber of Commerce Ltd.: Portland; f. 1935; 135 mems.; Pres. J. B. PATERSON, Port Antonio.

ASSOCIATIONS

All-Island Banana Growers' Association Ltd.: Banana Industry Building, 10 South Avenue, Kingston Gardens, Kingston; f. 1946; reorganized 1956; 41,210 mems.; Chair. Mrs. O. W. CHAMPAGNIE; Sec. D. L. WHITTLE.

All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association: 4 North Ave., Kingston 4; f. 1941; registered cane farmers 26,958 mems.; Chair. C. O. TITUS; Man. W. D. ROBERTS.

Citrus Growers' Association Ltd.: 60A East Queen Street, P.O. Box 159, Kingston; f. 1955; 26,248 mems.; Chair. C. D. DELISSER; Man. Dir. C. C. RUSSELL.

Importers' and Distributors' Association of Jamaica: 11 Duke St., Kingston.

In-Bond Merchants' Association: The Cage, Parade, P.O.B. 213, Montego Bay; Chair. ALAN HART.

Jamaica Banana Producers' Association Ltd.: 64 Harbour St., P.O. Box 237 Kingston; Chair. C. H. BROWNE.

Jamaica Livestock Association: 50 East Street, Kingston; f. 1941; 6,000 mems.; Chair. H. L. ROPER; Man. H. J. RAINFORD.

Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Ltd.: 85A Duke St., Kingston; f. 1947; 415 mems.; Pres. RAY HADEED, Sec. E. A. HALL.

Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists: c/o Sugar Research Dept., Mandeville, P.O.; Pres. T. CHINLOY.

Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association of Jamaica: c/o Jamaica Times Ltd., 8-12 King St., Kingston; f. 1943; 18 mems.; Pres. H. L. SPOERRI; Sec. D. BURROWS.

Shipping Association of Jamaica: 161 Water Lane, Kingston; f. 1939; 22 mems.; Chair. LAURENCE P. SCOTT; Gen. Man. NOEL A. HYLTON.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd.: 5 Trevennion Park Rd., Kingston 5; comprises all the sugar manufacturers in Jamaica; deals with all aspects of the sugar industry and its by-products; provides liaison between the industry, the Government and overseas interests; Man. F. EVANS

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: 83 Hanover St., Kingston; est. 1952; Chair. R. E. MAIS; Sec. T. D. DE CASSERES.

Agricultural Marketing Corporation: 188 Spanish Town Rd., P.O.B. 144, Kingston 11; f. 1963; Chair. R. K. AQUART; Gen. Man. G. SAMMS.

Banana Board: P.O. Box 602, Kingston; f. 1953 under the Banana Board Law; is the sole exporter of bananas and has wide powers over the industry; Chair. Sir NEVILLE ASHENHEIM; Sec. N. RAE.

Cocoa Industry Board: P.O. Box 68, Kingston 15; f. 1957; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; owns and operates four central fermentaries; Chair. H. S. SCHLEIFER, J.P.; Sec.-Man. L. P. DELISSER.

Coconut Products Board: c/o P.O.B. 496, Kingston; Chair. J. C. BREAKSPEARE; Sec. A. C. CARTER.

Coconut Industry Board: 18 Waterloo Rd., P.O.B. 204, Kingston 10; 9 mems.; Chair. R. D. C. HENRIQUES; Man. N. E. FOSTER; Sec. R. A. WILLIAMS.

Coffee Industry Board: P.O. Box 12, Kingston 15; f. 1950; 7 mems.; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; is the sole exporter of coffee except for the Blue Mountain variety; Chair. N. C. MILLER; Man. F. A. BRISCOE; publ. *Annual Report.*

Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation: 4 Winchester Rd., Kingston; est. 1952; financed by the Government to facilitate and stimulate industrial projects; maintains a staff of advisory specialists and trains staff in labour and management; Chair. FELIX FOX; Exec. Dir. CARROLL DA COSTA; brs. in London, New York and Toronto.

Jamaica National Export Council: Kingston; f. 1968; advisory body to Government and private business; to expand Jamaica's exports of agricultural and manufactured goods, examine and make recommendations on such matters as new product development, market studies, promotional activities for different markets, and shipping; also conduct foreign trade missions and advise on participation in trade fairs and exhibitions; Chair. LAURIE RAMSON.

Sugar Control Board: Chair. R. C. HARTY; Sec. B. W. LYNCH.

Sugar Industry Advisory Council: Kingston; f. 1968; Chair. The Minister of Agriculture.

Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board: 22 Camp Rd., P.O.B. 34, Kingston 5; Chair. L. C. BLOOMFIELD; Man. M. L. G. SHARP.

Urban Development Corporation: Kingston; f. 1968; responsibility for urban renewal within designated areas; Chair. MOSES MATALON.

TRADE UNIONS

Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU): 98 Duke St., Kingston; f. 1938; 100,459 mems; Pres. Sir ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE; Gen. Sec. Miss EDITH NELSON.

National Workers' Union of Jamaica: 17 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, etc.; 149,569 mems.; Pres. THOSSY A. KELLY; Gen. Sec. W. A. WAINWRIGHT.

Trade Union Congress of Jamaica: 3 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; mems. 93,984; Pres. MICHAEL MANLEY; Gen. Sec. HOPETON CAVEN.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Independent Portworkers' Union: 71 North St., Kingston.

Jamaica Clerical Workers' Association: 130–132 East St., Kingston.

Jamaica Federation of Musicians' Union: 38 Smith Lane, Kingston 3; f. 1958; about 900 mems.; Pres. CECIL V. BRADSHAW; Sec. LESLIE A. WILSON.

Machado Employees' Union: 130 East St., Kingston.

United Portworkers' and Seamen's Union: 20 West St., Kingston.

Water Commission and Allied Workers' Union: 130 East St., Kingston; about 520 mems.; Pres. ISAIAH STEWART; Sec. V. BANCROFT EDWARDS.

There are also 17 employers' associations registered as trade unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission promotes Co-operative Societies in the following categories: Consumer, Co-operative Farming, Credit, Credit and Marketing, Fishermen's, Irrigation, Land Lease, Land Purchase, Marketing, Supplies Co-ops., Thrift, Transport and Tillage.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Jamaica Railway Corporation: P.O. Box 489, Kingston; Chair. D. C. TRETZEL; Gen. Man. U. H. SALMON.

There are 205 miles of standard-gauge railway operated by the Jamaica Railway Corporation. The main lines are from Kingston to Montego Bay, May Pen to Frankfield and Spanish Town to Port Antonio. The Railway is subsidized by the Government.

ROADS

Jamaica has a good network of tar-surfaced and metalled motoring roads. There are some 2,675 miles of main roads which are asphalted or macadamised and about 6,500 miles of secondary roads of which over 3,200 are suitable for motor traffic.

SHIPPING

Passenger and cargo services are provided to Jamaica by the following companies: Alcoa, Achille Lauro, *Atlantrafic Express*, Blue Sea, Booth American, Canada Jamaica, Cia. Trasatlántica Española, Elders and Fyffes, Dovar, French, Grace, Hamburg-Amerika, Harrison, Horn, Jamaica Banana Producers', Jamaica Fruit and Shipping, New Zealand Shipping, New Zealand-West Indies, K. Line, Kirk, Montreal-Australia-New Zealand, Royal Mail, Saguenay, United Fruit Jamaica Co.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Jamaica (1968) Ltd.: 76 Harbour St., Kingston; f. 1968; services to Miami and New York; fleet of two DC-9, one DC-8.

Jamaica Air Services Ltd.: 76 Harbour St., Kingston; f. 1962; domestic services and charter flights.

Air Caribbean Transport Ltd.: Kingston; started passenger and cargo services 1968 Kingston–Belize–Guatemala–San José–Panama; Man. Dir. EVERETT SCHROEDER.

Jamaica is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Canada, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., Caribair, Delta Air Lines, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Mexicana, Pan Am, Viasa.

TOURISM

Jamaica Tourist Board: 80 Habour St., P.O.B. 284, Kingston; Montego Inn, Fort St., Montego Bay; f. 1955; 5 members appointed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry headed by a Director of Tourism; a statutory body set up by the government for the promotion of tourism; Dir. E. STUART SHARPE; in 1968 396,000 tourists visited Jamaica.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

U.S.A.:
200 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Champlain Bldg., 375 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Suite 494, 680 Beach St., San Francisco, Calif. 94109.
Suite 605, 3075 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90005.
Suite 1322, First National Bank of Miami, Miami 1, Florida.

Canada:
9th Floor, Board of Trade Bldg., 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto 1.
Suite 211, 1118 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

U.K.:
6-10 Bruton St., London, W.1.

Jamaica Automobile Association: 17a Duke St., Kingston; Pres. ALVIN V. LYONS; Sec. E. W. YOUNGMAN.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association: Park Lane Bldg., 2 Duke St., Kingston.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Institute of Jamaica: 12-16 East St., Kingston; f. 1879; Government-sponsored organization; Dir. C. BERNARD LEWIS; publs. *Jamaica Journal* (quarterly), *Bulletins, Science Series* (irregular).

Jamaica Amateur Operatic Society: c/o Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, 6 Duke St., Kingston.

Jamaica Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra: Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, 21 Hope Rd., Kingston 10; f. 1940; Dir.-Conductor SIBTHORPE L. BECKETT; Exec. Sec. Mrs. VIVIENNE MURPHY.

The Little Theatre Movement of Jamaica: 4 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1941; amateur and semi-professional productions; Pres. GRETA FOWLER, M.B.E., Sec. DORIS DUPERLY.

Jamaican National Dance Theatre Company: c/o The Little Theatre, 5 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1962; amateur company; productions reflect the variety of sources of Jamaican life; annual dance seasons and international tours; Artistic Dir. REX NETTLEFORD; Chair. J. COALS-LARTIQUE; Sec. VERONA ASHMAN.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston; 396 teachers, 4,564 students (incl. faculties outside Jamaica).

JAPAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Japan forms a curved chain of islands off the coast of east Asia. There are four large islands named (from north to south) Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, and many smaller islands. Hokkaido lies just to the south of the large Russian island, Sakhalin, and about 800 miles east of the Russian mainland port, Vladivostok. Southern Japan is about 100 miles east of Korea. Although summers are everywhere temperate, the climate in winter varies sharply from north to south. Typhoons and heavy rains are common in summer. The language is Japanese. The major religions are Shinto and Buddhism and there is a minority of Christians. The flag consists of a red sun without rays on a white background. The capital is Tokyo.

Recent History

Following the Second World War the Americans occupied Japan and introduced a policy of democratization. The Emperor was deprived of his former god-like authority and a new Constitution providing for popular elections became operative. In 1952 Japan regained its independence with the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty. Admission to the United Nations followed in 1957. The economy has been rebuilt and Japan has become a prosperous state. In 1963, 1967 and 1969 the Liberal Democrats were re-elected for further ministerial terms. In 1964 Mr. Ikeda resigned the Premiership, and was succeeded by Mr. Sato. In the same year Japan became a full member of IMF and OECD. Mr. Sato has followed a policy of controlled economic expansion. Diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea were established in 1965. The Bonin Islands, administered by the U.S.A. from 1945, were returned to Japan in June 1968; in November 1969 the U.S.A. agreed to restore the Ryukyu Islands, including Okinawa (site of a major military base), to Japan by 1972.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1946 the Emperor is Head of State but has no governing power. Executive power lies with the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and 11 to 16 Ministers of State. The legislative body is the Diet, consisting of the House of Representatives (486 seats), whose members are elected for a four-year term, and the House of Councillors (250 seats), members of which are elected for six years, one half retiring every three years. There is universal suffrage at the age of twenty. The country is divided into 46 prefectures.

Defence

Although the Constitution renounces war and the use of force, the right of self-defence is not excluded and Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defence Forces are maintained. Under Security Treaties, the United States provides equipment and training staff and also maintains bases in Japan. The total strength of the Self-Defence Forces was estimated at 246,000 in 1965. These forces are being strengthened under a five-year programme started in 1966, and personnel are to be increased to 250,372.

Economic Affairs

Japan is not well endowed with natural resources. About 70 per cent of the total land area is forested and, although almost completely self-sufficient in rice, the country has to import more than 70 per cent of the other cereals and fodder crops consumed. Mineral resources are meagre, except for limestone and sulphur, and Japanese industry is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. Based on the promotion of manufacturing industries for the export market, Japan has achieved and maintained a very high rate of economic growth since the war. Gross National Product (GNP) grew at an average annual rate of roughly 10 per cent between 1958 and 1967, and during 1969 Japan's GNP became the third largest in the world, ranking only behind the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. The Economic and Social Development Plan (1967–71) envisages a continued average annual growth rate of 8.2 per cent. Exports have expanded at an even faster rate, registering a fivefold increase between 1955 and 1967. The major contributors (nearly 70 per cent) to total exports are now chemical and heavy industrial products.

The contribution of agriculture and fishing to the national income has been declining and now stands at 11 per cent. The percentage of the labour force engaged in this sector (21 per cent) is also falling. The principal crops are rice, wheat and barley, and much fruit is grown. Japan is a leading fishing nation, both in coastal and deep-sea waters. Mining and manufacturing contribute 37 per cent of the national income and employ 34 per cent of all employees. Heavy and chemical industries predominate in the increasing output of the manufacturing sector (29 per cent of national income), particularly petrochemicals, automobiles, steel, machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals. Commerce, transportation, communications and public service account for 52 per cent of national income and 45 per cent of the labour force.

The Economic and Social Development Plan (1967–71) aims to concentrate investment on the improvements of the economic and social infrastructure particularly with regard to roads, ports, housing, sanitation and social welfare.

Transport and Communications

Despite difficulties of terrain, rail transport is highly developed, and a 22 mile-long tunnel is being built under the Pacific to join Hokkaido and Honshu. The Japanese National Railways have 20,775 km. of track and there are extensive private railways. Japan's road network extended to a length of 994,926 km. in March 1968, and plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network with a total length of 7,600 km. by 1985. Under the Economic and Social Development Plan (1967–71) $18,330 million are to be invested in the development of roads, and $2,300 million are to go towards improving harbour facilities. Large and small craft ply between the islands and there is a big fleet of ocean-going vessels. In 1969 Japan had 23,987,000 gross tons of mercantile marine. The main ports are Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe.

Japanese Air Lines (JAL) are state-subsidized and there are over 20 other air transport companies.

Social Welfare

About 90 per cent of the population are insured under schemes covering health, welfare annuities, unemployment and industrial accidents. Public Aid is available for the physically handicapped, for disabled war veterans and for war-bereaved families.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for nine years (6–15) in elementary and secondary schools. Higher education may be obtained at over 350 colleges and universities, with a total of over 800,000 students. There are both State and private universities.

Tourism

The forests and mountains, pagodas and temples, traditional festivals and the classical Kabuki theatre are some of the many tourist attractions of Japan.

Expo 70, to be held in Osaka during 1970, is expected to attract huge numbers of tourists.

Visas are not required to visit Japan by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and United Kingdom.

Sport

Traditional sports with a wide following are Judo, Sumo (Japanese wrestling) and Kendo (Japanese fencing). Baseball, swimming, skiing and table-tennis are the principal other sports and golf is becoming increasingly popular. The Olympic Games were magnificently staged in Tokyo in 1964, and the Winter Olympic games will be held at Sapporo in 1972.

Public Holidays

1970: May 3 (Constitution Memorial Day), May 5 (Children's Day), September 15 (Respect for the Aged Day), September 23 (Autumnal Equinox Day), October 10 (Physical Education Day), November 3 (Culture Day), November 23 (Labour Thanksgiving Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 15 (Adults' Day), February 11 (National Foundation Day), April 29 (Emperor's Birthday).

The date of the Vernal Equinox Day in 1971 has not yet been determined (*March 1970*).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Yen of 100 Sen.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 Yen.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Yen.

Exchange rate: 853 Yen = £1 sterling
355·4 Yen = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Population figures in thousands)

AREA	YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
369,662 square kilometres	1966	99,056	48,628	50,429
	1967	100,243	49,219	51,024
	1968	101,408	49,803	51,605

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

Tokyo (capital)	10,863	Sakai	533	Shizuoka	385
Osaka	3,057	Amagasaki	526	Niigata	370
Nagoya	2,011	Sendai	505	Nishinomiga	352
Yokohama	1,988	Kumamoto	428	Wakayama	349
Kyoto	1,388	Nagasaki	420	Kanazawa	343
Kobe	1,247	Hamamatsu	414	Yokosuka	335
Kita-Kyushu	1,099	Kagoshima	405	Toyonaka	324
Sapporo	877	Gifu	396	Okayama	315
Fukuoka	796	Himeji	393	Matsuyama	307
Hiroshima	536	Chiba	390	Sasebo	286

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965	1,824,000	18.6	954,852	9.7	700,438	7.1
1966	1,359,221	13.7	940,072	9.5	670,135	6.8
1967	1,934,958	19.3	953,097	9.5	674,909	6.7

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

YEAR (Average)	TOTAL 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER	LABOUR FORCE			NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	
1965	72,870	47,870	47,480	390	26,510
1966	74,320	48,910	48,470	440	25,370
1967	75,570	50,580	48,940	630	24,920
1968	76,780	50,610	50,020	590	26,090

EMPLOYMENT—*continued.*

	1965	1966	1967	1968
All Industries ('000)	47,480	48,470	49,940	50,020
Agriculture and Forestry	11,580	11,140	9,660	9,340
Fishery and Aquatic Culture	580	590	610	540
Mining	360	330	280	270
Construction	3,080	3,290	3,650	3,700
Manufacturing	11,570	11,870	12,920	13,050
Wholesaling, Retailing, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	9,560	10,000	10,960	11,110
Transport, Communications and Public Utility	3,040	3,210	3,350	3.290
Services	6,270	6,600	6,800	7,130
Government Service	1,450	1,420	1,610	1,540

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

PRODUCT	1965	1966	1967
Rice (paddy)	12,409	12,745	14,453
Barley	712	611	673
Wheat	1,287	1,024	997
Potatoes, Sweet and Irish	9,111	8,193	7,669
Silk Cocoons	106	105	114
Soybeans	230	200	141
Tobacco	193	198	209

LIVESTOCK

('000)

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	HORSES	PIGS
1966	2,887	146	281	268	5,158
1967	2,928	113	246	240	5,975
1968	3,155	83	223	216	5,535

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres)

YEAR	SAWN TIMBER	PULP	PIT PROPS	PLYWOOD	OTHERS	TOTAL
1965	34,124	7,673	1,365	618	5,754	49,534
1966	34,450	8,227	1,388	717	6,241	51,023
1967	33,572	9,075	1,218	692	7,256	51,813

FISHING

('000 tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Deep-sea Fishing	1,604	1,702	2,403
Off-shore Fishing	2,917	2,983	2,827
Coastal Fishing	1,861	1,873	2,012
Shallow Sea Culture	380	405	470
Inland Water Fisheries	146	140	139
TOTAL	6,908	7,103	7,851

MINING

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968
Coal	'000 metric tons	51,347	47,482	46,569
Lignite	" " "	452	365	334
Zinc	" " "	254	263	264
Iron	" " "	1,110	1,087	1,059
Iron Pyrites	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Manganese	" " "	303	338	312
Quartzite	" " "	3,112	4,975	5,333
Limestone	" " "	71,450	81,719	91,528
Titanium	metric tons	6,432	7,840	5,871
Chromite	" "	32,833	45,232	27,891
Copper	" "	111,679	117,847	119,932
Lead	" "	63,096	149,000	62,873
Silver	" "	321	336	336
Gold	kg	7,975	7,869	7,419
Natural Gas	cu. metres	1,826,710	1,889,718	2,056,296

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	27,502	32,018	40,095	46,397
Crude Steel	" " "	41,161	47,784	62,154	66,893
Hot Rolled Steel	" " "	33,384	38,956	50,359	55,687
Paper Pulp	" " "	5,163	5,691	6,231	6,861
Cement	" " "	32,689	38,277	43,292	47,680
Home Sewing Machines	'000	4,026	4,052	4,150	4,563
Washing Machines	"	2,294	2,612	3,309	3,939
Refrigerators	"	2,312	2,565	3,181	3,471
Radio Receivers	"	22,938	25,293	28,180	30,189
T.V. Receivers	"	4,208	5,663	7,038	9,140
Telephone Sets	"	2,148	2,160	2,620	2,566
Cameras	"	3,915	3,255	3,632	4,064
Fabrics:					
Cotton	million sq. metres	3,012	2,913	2,825	2,744
Wool	" " "	341	345	376	385
Rayon	" " "	390	383	411	399
Spun Rayon	" " "	935	935	867	859
Silk	" " "	176	175	184	189
Synthetic Fibre	" " "	1,241	1,443	1,708	1,893
Chemical Machinery	tons	286,218	265,934	405,961	484,483
Household Chinaware	"	491,691	508,969	539,525	601,621
Automotive Tyres	"	162,695	184,247	209,642	253,330
Flexible PVC Products	"	215,255	299,000	345,054	382,541
Rigid PVC Products	"	301,680	424,000	527,892	620,297
Machine Tools	Nos.	90,356	107,969	153,949	184,260
Passenger Cars	"	695,974	877,692	1,375,755	205,821
Ships (only steel vessels)	'000 G.R.T.	5,527	6,396	7,999	8,482

FINANCE

1 Yen=100 Sen.

855 Yen=£1 sterling; 356.2 Yen=U.S. $1.
1,000 Yen=£1 3s. 5d. sterling=U.S. $2.8.

BUDGET

('000 million yen)

REVENUE	1969
Taxes and Stamp	5,738,100
Miscellaneous	511,400
Public Bonds	490,000
TOTAL	6,739,500

EXPENDITURE	1969
Social Security	946,963
Education and Science	805,753
Defence	483,810
Public Works	1,202,262
Local Finance	1,333,339
Pensions	267,729
Miscellaneous	1,699,644
TOTAL	6,739,500

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(1967–71)

TARGETS

FINANCIAL YEAR (April–March)	1965–66	1971–72
Total Population ('000)	98,275	104,370
Population over 15 ('000)	73,640	80,460
Per Capita Income ('000 yen)	255	471
Mining and Manufacturing (index; 1950=100)	176.5	313.6
Persons Employed ('000)	28,210	33,754
Freight (million ton/km.)	192,000	313,000
Passengers (million passenger/km.)	382,000	567,000
Energy ('000 coal tons)	236,650	373,000
Imports* (million dollars)	6,497	13,450
Exports* (million dollars)	8,591	16,400

* Imports and Exports estimated on IMF basis.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million yen)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	23,431.0	26,098.4	30,373.0	35,907.3
of which:				
Agriculture	2,624.0	2,907.1	3,303.0	4,052.0
Mining	220.3	233.3	253.9	248.6
Manufacturing	6,809.4	7,301.0	8,510.1	10,474.1
Construction	1,676.5	1,860.0	1,860.0	2,605.4
Electricity, Gas, Water supply, Transport and Communications	2,148.7	2,232.2	2,725.6	3,088.8
Wholesale and Retail trade	3,965.6	4,417.9	5,071.5	5,974.7
Finance	2,249.7	2,661.3	3,179.7	3,653.0
Services	2,759.2	3,391.6	3,898.6	4,454.8
Public administration	977.7	1,094.1	1,203.1	1,355.8
Net factor income from abroad	−101.7	−98.1	−99.5	−115.1
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	23,329.3	26,000.3	30,273.4	35,792.2
Provisions for the consumption of fixed capital	3,667.1	4,090.0	4,836.2	5,705.1
Taxes *less* subsidies	2,158.6	2,285.7	2,497.6	2,940.8
Statistical discrepancy	375.6	285.1	486.7	269.5
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	29,530.5	32,661.1	38,094.0	44,707.6
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	39.8	411.8	415.5	−49.5
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	29,570.3	33,072.9	38,509.5	44,658.1
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	16,432.4	18,483.4	20,967.8	23,934.9
General government consumption expenditure	2,656.9	3,037.8	3,413.5	3,862.3
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	9,611.8	9,915.5	11,997.7	14,766.2

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million yen)

	THE BANK OF JAPAN NOTES	SUBSIDIARY COINS	TOTAL
1966	2,913,500	152,200	3,065,700
1967	3,411,599	190,606	3,602,205
1968	4,041,933	241,915	4,283,849

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(U.S.$ million)

1965: 2,107; 1966: 2,074; 1967: 2,005.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million U.S.$)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	9,639	7,366	2,273	10,228	9,066	1,162
Non-monetary gold	1	—	1	—	4	− 4
Freight and transport	832	1,467	−635	931	1,782	−851
Travel	79	118	− 39	89	145	− 56
Investment income	243	430	−187	285	463	−178
Government transactions	485	42	443	532	58	474
Other services	290	759	−469	345	906	−561
Total	11,569	10,182	1,387	12,410	12,424	− 14
Transfer Payments	69	204	−135	73	251	−178
CURRENT BALANCE	11,638	10,386	1,252	12,483	12,675	−192
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	—	75	− 75	—	77	− 77
Other private long-term	—	585	−585	—	489	−489
Other private short-term	—	77	− 77	504	—	504
Central government	—	144	−144	—	229	−229
Total	—	882	−882	504	795	−291
Monetary Sector:						
Commercial banks; assets	—	114	−114	—	485	−485
Commercial banks; liabilities	—	284	−284	975	—	975
Central institutions; assets	36	—	36	89	—	89
Central institutions; liabilities	36	—	36	—	22	− 22
Total	72	397	−326	1,064	507	557
CAPITAL BALANCE	72	1,279	−1,207	1,568	1,302	266
Net Errors and Omissions	44	—	44	74	—	74

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN, 1967
(million U.S.$)

	U.S.A.	OTHER OECD	COMMUNIST STATES	ALL OTHER STATES	INTER-NATIONAL ORGS.
Goods and Services:					
Merchandise	459	242	−204	1,054	—
Freight and insurance	−161	−447	− 30	12	—
Travel	10	− 13	− 4	− 49	—
Investment income	−175	− 66	8	84	−29
Government transactions	496	− 13	− 1	− 10	3
Other services	−258	−179	− 3	−108	—
Total	371	−476	−234	983	−26
Transfer Payments	34	3	3	−212	− 7
CURRENT BALANCE	405	−473	−231	771	33
Capital and Monetary Gold:					
Non-Monetary Sector:					
Direct investment	− 16	− 3	—	− 53	—
Other private long-term	− 40	−110	12	−349	—
Other private short-term	349	89	− 9	76	—
Central government	− 43	− 6	—	−207	27
Total	250	− 30	3	−533	27
Monetary Sector:					
Commercial banks; assets	−442	− 41	34	− 31	—
Commercial banks; liabilities	551	386	2	40	− 4
Central institutions; assets	8	8	—	− 9	82
Central institutions; liabilities	− 1	—	—	− 3	−18
Total	116	353	36	− 3	60
CAPITAL BALANCE	366	323	39	−536	87

JAPANESE AID TO LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
(million U.S. dollars)

	1965	1966	1967
Total Official and Private, net (I–IV)	485.5	538.8	855.3
Total Official, net (I–II)	243.7	285.3	390.6
Total official, gross	268.5	310.3	414.8
Total official bilateral, gross	251.1	259.6	370.1
Total Private, net (III–IV)	241.8	253.5	464.7
I. Total Official Bilateral, net	226.3	234.7	345.9
Grants and grant-like contributions	82.2	104.7	138.4
Grants	82.2	104.7	138.4
Technical co-operation	6.0	7.6	11.0
Other grants	76.2	97.1	127.4
Government long-term capital, net	144.1	130.0	207.5
Loans, net	144.1	130.0	207.5
Loans extended	168.9	154.8	231.7
Amortization received	24.8	24.8	24.2
II. Total Official Multilateral, net	17.4	50.7	44.7
Grants and capital subscription	17.4	48.6	44.7
IBRD	—	10.7	—
IDA	13.8	13.8	13.8
UN Agencies	3.6	4.1	4.6
ADB	—	20.0	20.0
Bonds, loans and participations	—	2.1	—
IBRD	—	—	—
IDB	—	2.1	—
III. Private Investment and Lending, net	87.1	96.7	84.5
Direct investment	87.4	97.1	84.6
New direct investment	(73.3)	(80.1)	n.a.
Reinvested earnings	(14.0)	(17.0)	n.a.
Multilateral portfolio investment	−0.3	−0.4	−0.1
IV. Private Export Credits, net	154.7	156.8	380.2
Over 1 to and including 5 years	71.9	14.1	−52.1
Guaranteed	64.7	12.6	−47.0
Non-guaranteed	7.2	1.5	− 5.0
Over 5 years	82.8	142.7	432.3
Guaranteed	74.5	127.1	385.6
Non-guaranteed	8.3	15.6	46.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	8,169,019	10,013,000	11,670,000	12,987,243	14,500,000
Exports	8,451,742	9,961,000	10,450,000	12,971,662	16,200,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Million U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Wheat	279	308	289
Maize	243	271	241
Sugar	126	178	147
Raw Wool	420	377	363
Raw Cotton	424	442	511
Iron ore	606	718	834
Iron scrap	145	312	158
Non-ferrous ore	377	485	591
Hide and Leather	98	82	74
Soya beans	272	272	274
Rubber	97	102	83
Lumber	677	838	1,160
Coal	303	407	518
Oil	1,444	1,798	2,100
Chemical Products	497	616	690
Business Machines	112	160	178
Metal Working Machines	47	58	143
Iron and Steel	133	369	246
Passenger Cars	n.a.	33	38

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Raw Silk	9	6	9
Cotton Fabrics	286	248	238
Silk Fabrics	32	26	25
Wool Fabrics	76	85	104
Synthetic Fibres	272	313	394
Rayon Fabrics	66	n.a.	59
Spun Rayon Fabrics	87	n.a.	67
Clothing	340	336	387
Fertilizer	183	179	183
Ceramic Products	89	96	115
Metal Manufactures	366	403	472
Iron and Steel	1,293	1,272	1,712
Textile Machinery	100	106	119
Sewing Machines	80	97	115
Radios	278	333	421
Motor Vehicles	306	631	713
Ships	770	982	1,084
Plywood	74	69	93
Optical Instruments	271	314	371
Toys	108	166	113

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Asia						
Burma	14,825	12,004	12,372	46,566	26,354	39,283
China, P.R.	306,237	269,460	224,185	315,150	288,317	325,438
China (Taiwan)	147,396	137,099	150,721	255,378	328,180	471,626
Hong Kong	47,121	53,439	54,021	369,907	348,997	467,586
India	205,930	258,824	293,021	166,811	137,927	139,327
Indonesia	175,505	196,651	251,829	118,615	155,401	146,595
Iran	n.a.	528,837	632,445	n.a.	77,063	136,689
Korea (Republic)	71,688	92,360	101,630	335,170	406,991	602,653
Malaysia	307,136	335,000	343,360	89,390	89,000	104,470
Pakistan	30,521	37,641	56,873	99 513	81,803	116,041
Philippines	324,976	374,468	397,942	278,256	362,930	411,092
Thailand	153,225	160,052	147,023	300,838	341,019	365,448
Europe						
France	64,232	87,385	127,197	70,187	77,418	94,068
German Federal Republic	236,890	363,901	400,570	246,567	214,987	287,371
Netherlands	60,536	100,581	85,596	145,112	127,148	154,509
United Kingdom	214,424	257,104	257,356	225,465	295,781	364,587
U.S.S.R.	300,361	453,954	463,512	214,022	157,701	179,018
North and South America						
Argentina	53,334	52,260	41,100	30,586	39,266	42,438
Brazil	60,602	85,640	87,118	44,017	54,560	102,069
Chile	149,432	166,924	187,047	23,068	11,866	12,303
Mexico	177,724	171,810	172,898	50,193	91,759	106,276
Peru	124,059	154,580	194,761	57,022	50,632	30,989
Canada	451,299	633,381	660,297	255,812	274,203	346,349
U.S.A.	2,657,650	3,212,757	3,527,383	2,969,491	3,048,830	4,086,454
Africa						
Nigeria	n.a.	16,164	14,502	n.a.	38,338	13,094
South Africa	133,354	304,595	334,587	126,983	157,119	169,812
Liberia	n.a.	12,263	17,280	n.a.	393,345	439,029
Australia and Oceania						
Australia	679,637	792,469	921,298	297,678	358,823	416,293
New Zealand	113,195	111,796	120,450	59,069	64,224	68,259

TOURISM

Year	Number of Foreign Visitors	Money Received ('000 dollars)	Japanese Travellers Abroad	Tourist Payments Abroad ('000 dollars)
1964	352,832	61,975	128,000	78,140
1965	366,649	71,320	159,000	87,780
1966	433,937	79,060	212,000	117,960
1967	476,771	89,200	427,766	145,600

TRANSPORT

NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Year	Passengers (million persons)	Freight (million ton-km.)
1965	6,722	56,400
1966	6,842	54,900
1967	7,048	58,548
1968	n.a.	n.a.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Year	Passengers (million persons)	Freight (million ton-km.)
1965	9,085	890
1966	9,081	937
1967	9,199	999
1968	9,318	1,007

ROADS

(licensed vehicles—'000)

Year	Cars	Buses	Lorries	Special Purpose Vehicles	Total
1965	2,181	102	4,189	159	6,632
1966	2,833	114	5,374	183	8,505
1967	3,835	129	6,319	215	10,500

SHIPPING

(International Sea-borne Traffic)

Year	Entered	
	Number	'000 tons
1963	18,525	76,279
1964	21,564	88,962
1965	22,903	101,069
1966	24,841	113,797
1967	26,752	138,869
1968	28,230	159,845

MERCHANT FLEET

Year	Number of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.T.)
1965	5,836	11,971
1966	6,105	14,723
1967	6,409	16,883

CIVIL AVIATION

Year	Passengers Carried ('000)	Passenger/Km. (million)	Freight Ton/Km. (million)
(Domestic Lines Only)			
1965	5,174	2,944	20.8
1966	4,793	2,722	26.9
1967	6,310	3,924	44.0
(International Services)			
1965	435	2,025	63.8
1966	603	2,719	110.3
1967	788	3,536	143.0

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

('000)

	1965	1966	1967
Radio Subscribers	2,361	2,400	2,212
Television Subscribers	18,224	19,247	20,270
Newspaper Circulation	44,134	45,399	47,555

EDUCATION

(1967)

	Number of Institutions	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
Primary Schools	25,487	353,486	9,452,071
Secondary Schools	11,684	242,972	5,270,854
High Schools	4,827	229,082	4,301,380
Junior Colleges	451	28,740	234,748
Colleges and Universities	369	101,131	1,160,425

Sources: Statistical Handbook, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Tokyo; Foreign Capital Research Society, Tokyo; Economic Planning Agency, Tokyo; UN sources; *The Japan Times*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated 3 November 1946, in force 3 May 1947)

The Emperor

1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

2. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of State, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

4. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of State as are provided for in this Constitution, and he shall not have powers related to government.

The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of State as may be provided by law.

5. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of State in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph 1 of the preceding article will be applicable.

6. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister, as designated by the Diet.

The Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, as designated by the Cabinet.

7. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following acts in matters of State on behalf of the people:

Promulgation of amendments, of the Constitution, laws, Cabinet orders, and treaties.

Convocation of the Diet.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Proclamation of general election of members of the Diet.

Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of Ambassadors and Ministers.

Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Awarding of honours.

Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law.

Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Performance of ceremonial functions.

8. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, nor can any gifts be made therefrom, without the authorization of the Diet.

9. Renunciation of war.

10–40. Public rights and duties.

The Diet

41. The Diet shall be the highest organ of State power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

42. The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

43. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.

44. The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property, or income.

45. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

46. The term of office of members of the House of Councillors shall be six years, and election for half the members shall take place every three years.

47. Electoral districts, methods of voting, and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses, shall be fixed by law.

48. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

49. Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

50. Except in cases provided by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from apprehension while the Diet is in session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

51. Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates, or votes cast inside the House.

52. An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.

53. The Cabinet may determine to convoke extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either House makes the demand, the Cabinet must determine on such convocation.

54. When the House of Representatives is dissolved there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (30) days from the date of the election.

When the House of Representatives is dissolved the House of Councillors is closed at the same time. However, the Cabinet may in time of national emergency convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session.

Measures taken at such session as mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be provisional, and shall become null and void unless agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten (10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

55. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

56. Business cannot be transacted in either House unless one-third or more of total membership is present.

All matters shall be decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution, and in case of a tie the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

57. Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-

thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor.

Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy.

Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

58. Each House shall select its own President and other officials.

Each House shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings, proceedings, and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.

59. A bill becomes law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

A bill which is passed by the House of Representatives, and upon which the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, becomes a law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the House of Representatives from calling for the meeting of a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law.

Failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within sixty (60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of Representatives, time in recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection of the said bill by the House of Councillors.

60. The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives.

Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when no agreement can be reached, even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or in the case of failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within thirty (30) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the House of Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

61. The second paragraph of the preceding article applies also to the Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties.

62. Each House may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may demand the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

63. The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of speaking on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

64. The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from among the members of both Houses for the purpose of trying those judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted.

Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

The Cabinet

65. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

66. The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State as provided for by law.

The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of State must be civilians.

The Cabinet, in the exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Diet.

67. The Prime Minister shall be designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall precede all other business.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree, and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within ten (10) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

68. The Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers of State. However, a majority of their numbers must be chosen from among the members of the Diet.

The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

69. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign *en masse*, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten (10) days.

70. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet shall resign *en masse*.

71. In the cases mentioned in the two preceding articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime Minister is appointed.

72. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs, and foreign relations to the Diet, and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches.

73. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions, shall:

Administer the law faithfully, conduct affairs of State.

Manage foreign affairs.

Conclude treaties. However, it shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances, subsequent approval of the Diet.

Administer the civil service in accordance with standards established by law.

Prepare the budget, and present it to the Diet.

Enact Cabinet orders in order to execute the provisions of this Constitution and of the law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such Cabinet orders unless authorized by such law.

Decide on general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

74. All laws and Cabinet orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

75. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

76–103. The Judiciary, Finance, Local Government, Amendments and *Supplementary Provisions*.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

His Imperial Majesty HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan; succeeded to the throne 25 December 1926.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: EISAKU SATO.

Justice Minister: TAKEJI KOBAYASHI.

Foreign Minister: KIICHI AICHI.

Finance Minister: TAKEO FUKUDA.

Education Minister: MICHITA SAKATA.

Health and Welfare Minister: TSUNEO UCHIDA.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister: TADAO KURAISHI.

International Trade and Industry Minister (Minister in charge of EXPO '70): KIICHI MIYAZAWA.

Transport Minister (Minister in charge of the new international airport): TOMISABURO HASHIMOTO.

Posts and Telecommunications Minister: ICHITARO IDE.

Labour Minister: MASAKATSU NOHARA.

Construction Minister (Director, Capital Region Development Commission, Chubu Region Development Commission, Kinki Region Development Commission, Minister in charge of the new academic city): RYUTARO NEMOTO.

Home Affairs Minister: DAISUKE AKITA.

State Minister (Chief Cabinet Secretary): SHIGERU HORI.

State Minister (Director General, Prime Minister's Office): SADANORI YAMANAKA.

State Minister (Chairman, National Public Safety Commission; Director General, Administrative Management Agency): MASUO ARAKI.

State Minister (Director General, Hokkaido Development Agency; Director General, Science and Technology Agency; Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Minister in charge of 1972 Olympic Games at Sapporo): SHINICHI NISHIDA.

State Minister (Director General, Defence Agency): YASUHIRO NAKASONE.

State Minister (Director General, Economic Planning Agency): ICHIRO SATO.

Director, Cabinet Legislation Bureau: MASAMI TAKATSUJI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 48 Akasaka-Shinsaka-machi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUL HAKIM TABIBI.

Algeria: Hotel Takanawa, 33 Shiba-Isaragocho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* RACHID BENCHEIKH.

Argentina: 43 Azabu-Kitahiga-kubocho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN B. MARTIN.

Australia: 1-14 Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ALLEN BROWN, C.B.E.

Austria: 20 Azabu-Ippon-matsucho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OTTO EISENBERG.

Belgium: 5 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT HUPPERTS.

Bolivia: 21 Datemachi, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SERGIO PALACIOS DE VIZZIO (also accred. to Taiwan).

Brazil: 3rd Floor, Aoyama Dai-ichi Mansion, 11 4-chome, Akasaka-Omotemachi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO TEIXEIRA SOARES.

Bulgaria: 2, 7-chome, Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku (L); *Minister:* NACHO PAPAZOV.

Burma: 303-4, 3-chome, Kita-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* U BA SWE.

Cambodia: 17 Akasaka-Aoyama-Takagicho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* H.H. Prince SISOWATH SIRIK MATAK.

Canada: 16, 3-chome, Akasaka-Omotemchi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT O. MORAN.

Ceylon: 57, 5-chome, Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* H. E. TENNEKOON.

Chile: Room 412, Yaesu Building, 6, 2-chome, Marunouchi (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO MARAMBIO.

China Republic (Taiwan): 30 Azabu-Sakurada-cho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHEN CHIH-MAI.

Colombia: 49, 6-chome, Aoyama-Minamicho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO RESTREPO DEL CORRAL.

Congo Democratic Republic: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS JOSE MISANO.

Costa Rica: 28 Uguisudani-cho, Shibuya-ku (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

Cuba: 23 Azabu-Kasumicho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL J. CUERVO MENDEZ.

Czechoslovakia: 11 Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ZDENEK HRLIČKA.

Denmark: Room No. 428, Nikkatsu International Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Baron JOACHIM HENRYK GEORG ZYTPHEN-ADELER.

Dominican Republic: 96 Imazatocho, Shiba-Shirogane, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO GERMAN.

Ecuador: 59 Mita-Toyooka-cho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. BOLIVAR OQUENDO (also accred. to Taiwan).

El Salvador: 28-3 Azabu-Mikawadaimachi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. SALVADOR JAUREGUI (also accred. to Taiwan).

Ethiopia: 17 Toyowakecho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* EPHRAIM BORRON.

Finland: 62 Azabu-Tansumachi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* VILJO AHOKAS.

France: 40 Azabu-Fujimicho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS DE GUIRINGAUD.

German Federal Republic: 35 Azabu-Hiroocho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ KRAPF.

Ghana: 12 Akasaka-Reinanzakacho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL P. OFEI KUMI.

Greece: Room No. 711, Ginza Tokyu Hotel, 5, 5-chome, Ginza Higashi, Chuo-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRI AVRAMIDIS (also accred. to Taiwan).

Guatemala: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL CONTRERAS SARAVIA.

Honduras: 53 Azabu-Fujimi-cho, Minato-ku (L); *Minister:* Dr. ARTURO TORRES WILLS (also accred. to Taiwan).

Hungary: 1 Azabu-Kasumi-cho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KAROLY SZEGETY.

Iceland: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* MAGNUS V. MAGNUSSON.

India: 1, 2-chome, Kodan, Chiyado-ku (E); *Ambassador:* S. K. BANERJEE.

Indonesia: 387 Kami-Osaki-Nakamaru, Sinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ASHARI DANUDIRDJO.

Iran: 169 Azabu-Honmura-cho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN ETESSAM (also accred. to Taiwan).

Iraq: 11 Wakagicho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FAISAL HABIB AL-KHIZORAN.

Israel: 22-1, 1-chome, Shodocho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE BARTUR.

Italy: 28, 1-chome, Shiba-Mita, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERICO CASARDI.

Korea, Republic: 5, 1-chome, Azabu-Takeyacho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* UM MIN YUNG.

Kuwait: 3rd Floor, Arisugawa Apt., 35 Azabu-Hiroocho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ZAID.

Laos: 1 Azabu-Kogaicho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NITH SIINGHARAJ.

Lebanon: Room 95, Azabyu Tokyu Apt. 47, Azabu-Mamianacho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* TEWFIC AWAD (also accred. to Taiwan).

Malaysia: 192 Sekiguchicho, Bunkyo-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Tan Sri ZAITON IBRAHIM bin AHMAD.

Mexico: 21, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO SILLER (also accred. to Taiwan).

Morocco: 450 Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Shiba Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ABDESSEDEK GLAOUI.

Nepal: 11-7-4-chome Minami Azabu, Minato-ku (E).

Netherlands: Shiba Park Hotel, Room 221, 3, 6-gochi, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* W. CH. E. A. DE VRIES.

New Zealand: 26 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* R. H. WADE.

Nicaragua: 10 Azabu-Miyamuracho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS MANUEL PEREZ ALOUSO (also accred. to Taiwan).

Nigeria: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ABBA ANNAS BABA-GANA.

Norway: 15-3 Azabu-Hiroocho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT THOMSSEN.

Pakistan: 22 Azabu-Nishimachi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MAQBUL MURSHED.

Panama: 39-15 Yoyogi Oyamacho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO GONZALEZ CASTRELLON.

Paraguay: 310 Kakinokizaka, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. NICOLAS DE BARI FLECHA TORRES (also accred. to Taiwan).

Peru: 1 Azabu-Roppongi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CARLOS FERREYROS.

Philippines: 6 Azabu-Higashi-Toriizakacho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ S. LAUREL III.

Poland: 39 Ichigaya-Yakuojicho, Shinjuku-ku (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: 35 Azabu-Yamamotocho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VIRGILIO ARMANDO.

Romania: 32, 5-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ION DATU.

Saudi Arabia: 38 Azabu-Sakuradacho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER ALMANKOUR.

Singapore: Tokyo (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANG KOK PENG.

Spain: 2, 1-chome, Azabu-Ichibeicho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Don LUIS GARCIA DE LLERA.

Sudan: 9-21 4-chome, Joyoka, Setagaya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH EL DIN BABIKIR.

Sweden: 15, 1-chome, Azabu-Ichibeicho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KARL FREDRIK ALMQVIST.

Switzerland: 18 Azabu-Hiroocho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EMIL STADELFER.

Thailand: 418 Kami-Osaki-Nakamaru, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* OBEBOON VANIKKUL.

Turkey: 345, 3-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* TURGUT AYTUG.

U.S.S.R.: 1 Azabu-Mamianacho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* OLEG ALEXANDROVICH TROYANOVSKY.

U.A.R.: 37, 3-chome, Nishiharamachi, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SALEK KHALIL.

United Kingdom: 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN PILCHER.

U.S.A.: 1 Akasaka-Enokizakamachi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ARMIN MEYER.

Uruguay: 8, 1-chome, Yumimachi, Bunkyo-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LAUL BENAVIDES.

Vatican: 2, 9-chome, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Internuncio:* Mgr. BRUNO VUSTENBERG.

Venezuela: 22 Azabu-Nishimachi, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Col. JÉSUS MANUEL PEREZ MORALES.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 50 Moto-Yoyogimachi, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* VINH THO.

Yugoslavia: 8 Azabu-Fujimicho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KRSTO BULAJIĆ.

Japan also has diplomatic relations with Haiti, Irish Republic, Jordan, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Senegal and Tunisia.

PARLIAMENT

THE DIET

The Diet consists of two Chambers—the House of Councillors (Upper House)—which replaces the old House of Peers—and the House of Representatives. The 486 members of the House of Representatives are elected for a period of four years. For the House of Councillors, which has 250 members, the term of office is six years, half the members being elected every three years.

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

Speaker: YUZO SHIGEMUNI.

(*Election, July* 1968)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberal Democrat	137
Socialist	65
Komeito	24
Democratic Socialist	10
Communist	7
Independent and others	7

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: MITSUJIRO ISHII.

(*Election, 27 December* 1969)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
Liberal Democrat	288	22,381,566
Socialist	90	10,074,099
Komeito	47	5,124,666
Democratic Socialist Party	31	3,636,591
Communist	14	3,199,030
Independents	16	2,492,559

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Political Funds Regulation Law is the basis of political organization in Japan. It provides that any organization which wishes to support a candidate for an elective public office must be registered as a political party. There are over 10,000 registered parties in the country, mostly of local or regional significance. National politics are still largely factional in character, but since the introduction of the western pattern of parliamentary democracy in the 1946 Constitution, a restricted number of major parties have formed, grouping the principal pressure groups and personal followings. The conservative Liberal-Democratic Party has the support of big business and the rural population, and holds a majority of seats in the Diet; it is also by far the richest of the political parties. Support for the two socialist parties comes from the intelligentsia, the trades unions, and younger urban voters, and the proportion of votes for these parties combined has increased slowly at each election since 1952. The split between the two parties reflects a longstanding division between supporters of a mass popular party (now represented by the D.S.P.) and those seeking a class party on Marxist lines. The Communist Party of Japan has split since 1964, the official party being independent and supporting neither the U.S.S.R. nor China. In the 1968 elections the militant religious organization Sokagakkai increased its representation in the Diet through its political wing Komeito. There are also a number of small extreme right-wing political organizations.

Liberal-Democratic Party (Jiyu-Minshuto): 7, 2-chome, Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955 by merger of former Liberal and Democratic Parties; programme includes the establishment of a welfare state, the build-up of industrial development, the levelling up of educational and cultural systems and the revision of the Constitution where necessary; follows a foreign policy of alignment with U.S.A.; Pres. EISAKU SATO; Sec.-Gen. KAKUEI TANAKA.

Socialist Party of Japan (Nihon Shakaito): 1-8-1, Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 50,026 mems.; aims at the establishment of collective non-aggression and mutual security system, including Japan, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China; Chair. TOMOMI NARITA; Sec.-Gen. SABURO EDA; publ. *Shakai Shimpo* (twice a week).

Komeito (*Clean Government Party*): 17 Minamimoto-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; affiliated to the Sokagakkai, Japan's largest Buddhist organization, based on middle-of-the-road principle; mems. 280,000; at present the third largest party, with 71 seats in the National Diet, 2,098 seats in local assemblies; Founder DAISAKU IKEDA; Chair. YOSHIKATSU TAKEIRI; Sec.-Gen. JUN'YA YANO; publs. *Komei Shimbun* (daily), *The Komei* (monthly), *Komei Graphic* (bi-monthly).

Democratic Socialist Party (Minshu-Shakaito): Shiba Sakuragawa-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961 by Right-Wing Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Japan; 52,000 mems.; aims at the pursuit of an independent foreign policy; Leader EIICHI NISHIMURA; Sec.-Gen. KAZUYUKI KASUGA.

Communist Party of Japan: 26, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; independent; 300,000 mems.; Chair. SANZO NOSAKA; Gen. Sec. KENJI MIYAMOTO; publs. *Akahata* (daily and weekly), *Zen-ei* (monthly).

Voice of Japan: Tokyo; f. 1964; breakaway group from Communist Party of Japan; pro-Soviet; Chair. YOSHIO SHIGA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The basic principles of the legal system are set forth in the Constitution, which lays down that the whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law, and enunciates the principle that no organ or agency of the Executive shall be given final judicial power. Judges are to be independent in the exercise of their conscience, and may not be removed except by public impeachment, unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Cabinet, the sole exception being the Chief Justice, who is appointed by the Emperor after designation by the Cabinet, similar to the appointment of the Prime Minister.

The Court Organization Law, which came into force on 3 May 1947, decreed the constitution of the Supreme Court and the establishment of four types of inferior courts —High, District, Family (established 1 January 1949), and Summary Courts. The constitution and functions of the courts are as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT

This court is the highest legal authority in the land, and consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen associate judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

(1) **Jokoku** (appeals).

(2) **Kokoku** (complaints), prescribed specially in codes of procedure.

It conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a Grand Bench or three Petty Benches. Both are collegiate bodies, the former consisting of all judges of the Court, and the latter of five judges. A Supreme Court Rule exists determining which cases are to be handled by the respective Benches. It is, however, laid down by law that the Petty Bench cannot make decisions as to the constitutionality of a statute, ordinance, regulation, or disposition, or as to cases in which an opinion concerning the interpretation and application of the Constitution or of any laws or ordinances is at variance with a previous decision of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: MASATOSHI YOKOTA.
Secretary-General: SEIICHI KISHI.

INFERIOR COURTS

High Court

A High Court conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body, consisting of three justices, though for cases of high treason the number of justices must be five. The Court has jurisdiction over the following matters:

(1) **Koso** appeals from judgments in the first instance rendered by District Courts, from judgments rendered by Family Courts, and from judgments concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts.

(2) **Kokoku** complaints against rulings and orders rendered by District Courts and Family Courts, and against rulings and orders concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(3) **Jokoku** appeals from judgments in the second instance rendered by District Courts and from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.

(4) Actions in the first instance relating to cases of high treason.

District Court

A District Court conducts hearings and renders decisions through a single judge or, for certain types of cases, through a collegiate body of three judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

(1) Actions in the first instance, except offences relating to high treason, claims where the subject matter of the action does not exceed 100,000 yen, and offences liable to a fine or lesser penalty.

(2) **Koso** appeals from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.

(3) Complaints against rulings and orders rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Family Court

A Family Court handles cases through a single judge in case of rendering judgments or decisions. However, in accordance with the provisions of other statutes it conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body of three judges. A conciliation is effected through a collegiate body consisting of a judge and two or more members of the conciliation committee selected from among civilians.

It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

(1) Judgment and conciliation with regard to cases relating to family as provided by the law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations.

(2) Judgment with regard to the matters of protection of juveniles as provided by the Juvenile Law.

(3) Actions in the first instance relating to adult criminal cases of violation of the Labour Standard Law, the Law for Prohibiting Liquors to Minors, or other laws especially enacted for protection of juveniles.

Summary Court

A Summary Court handles cases through a single judge, and has jurisdiction in the first instance over the following matters:

(1) Claims where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 100,000 yen (excluding claims for cancellation or change of administrative dispositions).

(2) Actions which relate to offences liable to fine or lighter penalty, offences liable to a fine as an optional penalty, and certain specified offences such as habitual gambling and larceny.

A Summary Court cannot impose imprisonment or a severer penalty. When it deems proper the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment or a graver penalty, it must transfer such cases to a District Court, but it can impose imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three years for certain specified offences.

A Procurator's Office, with its necessary number of procurators, is established for each of these courts. The procurators conduct searches, institute prosecutions and supervise the execution of judgments in criminal cases, and act as representatives of the public interest in civil cases of public concern.

RELIGION

The traditional religions in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither is exclusive, and many Japanese subscribe at least nominally to both. Since the war a number of new religions based on an amalgamation of Shinto, Buddhist, Taoist, Confucian and Christian beliefs have grown up.

SHINTOISM

Shintoism is an indigenous cult of nature and ancestor worship. It is divided into two cults: national Shintoism, which is represented by the shrines; and sectarian Shintoism, which developed towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. In 1868, Shinto was designated a national religion, and all Shinto shrines acquired the privileged status of a national institution. After the adoption of the present constitution in 1947, however, complete freedom of religion was introduced, and state support of Shinto was banned. In 1962 there were 80,452 shrines, 199,498 priests and approximately 77,797,000 adherents.

SHRINE SHINTO

The most important of all Japanese shrines is the Isé Grand Shrine at Ujiyamada, Mié Prefecture. A number of subsidiary shrines, a seminary, a library and two museums are attached.

Religious seminaries consist of the Isé Grand Shrine seminary, a middle-grade school attached to it, a department of religious instruction at Kokogakuin College, and about 26 smaller institutes of religious learning.

SECTARIAN SHINTO

There are about 130 sects in Sectarian Shinto.* Principal among these are:

Shinto Sect: called by the general name given to the national cult before its later branches had developed; 3,405 priests; 1,101,868 adherents.

Kurozumi Sect: f. by Munetada Kurozumi (1780-1850); 2,959 priests and teachers; 613,419 adherents.

Shinto-shusei Sect: f. by Kunitmitsu Nitta (1829-1902); 1,679 priests and teachers; 43,101 adherents.

Taisha Sect: preached by Sompuku Sengé (1845-1918).

Fuso Sect: f. by Takekuni Fujiwara (1541-1646); 1,991 priests and teachers; 140,984 adherents.

Taisei Sect: f. by Shosai Hirayama (1815-1890); 5,671 priests and teachers; 226,508 adherents.

Jikko Sect: f. by Hanamori Shibata (1809-1890).

Shinshu Sect: f. by the Ministry of Education of Japan (1964); 33,265 priests and teachers; 13,248,744 adherents.

Ontaké Sect: 7,724 priests and teachers; 357,334 adherents.

Misogi Sect: f. by Masakané Inouyé (1790-1849); 592 priests and teachers; 100,032 adherents.

Shinri Sect: f. by Tsunehiko Sano (1834-1906); 2,240 priests and teachers; 258,157 adherents.

Konko Sect: f. by Bunjiro Kawaté (1814-1883); 3,229 priests and teachers; 693,314 adherents.

Tenrikyo: f. by Miki Nakayama (1798-1887); 118,949 priests and teachers; 1,323,363 adherents.

BUDDHISM

In 1962 it was estimated that there were 65,114,000 Buddhists in Japan. The number of temples was 75,678 and the number of priests 141,164. Twelve universities are under Buddhist administration.

There are over 200 sects of which the eleven principal are as follows:*

Hosso Sect: introduced by Dosho (628-700); 195 priests and teachers; 43,499 adherents.

Kegon Sect: chief temple, Todaiji, Nara; introduced by Roben (688–776); 499 priests and teachers; 51,008 adherents.

Ritsu Sect: chief temple, Toshodaiji, Nara; introduced by Ganjin (686–763); 128 priests and teachers; 70,558 adherents.

Tendai Sect: f. by Chisha Daishi (537-579); introduced by Saicho (766-822); three sub-sects: Tendai Branch (chief temple, Yenryakugi, Shiga); Jimon Branch (chief temple, Onjoji, Shiga); Shinsei Branch (chief temple, Saikyoji, Shiga); 7,958 priests and teachers; 3,629,870 adherents.

Shingon Sect: introduced by Kukai (773-835); its eight branches are: Koya, Omuro, Daikakuji, Daigo, Toji, Yamashina, Ono, Senyuji. Three hundred years after its foundation a new school of Shingon was established by Kokyo Daishi (1094-1143); this has two branches: Chizan (chief temple, Chisaku-in, Kyoto) and Buzan (chief temple, Chokokuji, Hasedera); 6,133 priests and teachers; 2,715,609 adherents.

Yuzu-nenbutsu Sect: chief temple, Dainen butsuji, 10 Uemachi-Hirano Higashisumiyoshi-ku, Osaka; f. 1117 by Ryonin (Shoo Daishi); 1,300 priests and teachers; 350,000 adherents; 560 temples; Archbishop JIYU NISHINOTOIN.

Jodo Sect: f. by Genku (1133–1212); Jodo Shu (chief temple, Chion-in, Kyoto); Seizan Jodo Shu, f. by Shoku (1176–1247), has three sub-branches: Zenrinji (chief temple, Zenrinji, Kyoto); Komyoji (chief temple, Komyoji, Kyoto), and Fukakusa (chief temple, Seigwanji, Kyoto); 12,000 priests and teachers; 5,500,000 adherents.

Shin Sect f. by Shinran (1173-1262); the ten branches are: Honpa-Honganji, Otani, Bukkoji, Takada, Kibé, Kosho, Izumoji, Yamamoto, Jyoshoji, Sammonto; 34,054 priests and teachers; 13,910,869 adherents.

Ji Sect: chief temple, Shojokoji, Kanagawa; f. by Ippen (1239–89); 547 priests and teachers; 444,759 adherents.

Zen Sect: (*a*) Rinzai Sect; f. by Yeisai (1140-1215); 14 branches: Kenninji, Kenchoji, Tofukuji, Engakuji, Nanzenji, Daitokuji, Myoshinji, Tenryuji, Yeigenji, Shokokuji, Hokoji, Buttsuji, Kokutaiji, Kogakuji; (*b*) Soto Sect; f. by Dogen (1199-1253); chief temples, Yeiheiji, Sojiji; (*c*) Obaku Sect; f. by Yin-gen (1592-1673); chief temple, Mampukuji, Uji, Kyoto; 9,829 priests and teachers; 219,773 adherents.

Nichiren Sect: f. by Nichiren (1222-1281); the eight branches are: Nichiren-shu (chief temple, Kuonji, Yamanashi); Hommon-shu (chief temple, Hommonji, Ikegami, Tokyo); Hokké-shu (chief temple, Honjiji,

* Accurate statistics for numbers of priests and adherents are not available; the figures given represent returns made by the various sects at different dates.

Niigata); Kempon-hokké-shu (chief temple, Kochoji, Shizuoka); Homyo-hokké-shu (chief temple, Honryuji, Tokyo); Nichiren-seishu (chief temple, Daisekiji, Shizuoka); Nichiren-fujufusé-ha (chief temple, Myokakuji, Okayama); Nichiren-shu-fujufusé-komon-ha (chief temple, Honkakuji, Okayama); 6,853 priests and teachers; 1,438,990 adherents.

World Buddhist Fellowship: Rev. RIRI NAKAYAMA, Hozenji Buddhist Temple, 1115, 3-chome, Akabane-cho, Kita-ku, Tokyo.

CHRISTIANITY

In 1962 the number of Christians was estimated at 858,000, with 4,060 churches and 19,060 clergy. Twenty-two universities are maintained by Christian communities.

In 1940 the Religious Organizations Law was passed, according to which a religious body must possess at least 50 churches and 5,000 adherents in order to be recognized. Many of the numerous Christian sects united in order to obtain recognition. The Law was repealed at the end of the war and certain groups returned to their original status. The following are the largest groups:

Roman Catholic Church: Archdiocese of Tokyo: Sekiguchi, 3-chome, 16-15, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; suffragan sees at Sapporo, Sendai, Yokohama, Urawa, Niigata; Archbishop of Tokyo Cardinal PETER TATSUO DOI; Archdiocese of Nagasaki: 1 Otsu Minami-Yamate-cho, Nagasaki; suffragan sees at Kagoshima, Fukuoka and Oita; Archbishop of Nagasaki Mgr. JOSEPH A. SATOWAKI; Archdiocese of Osaka: 1-55, Nishiyama-chô-Koyoen, Nishihomiya-shio, Hyogo-ken; suffragen sees, at Kyoto, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, Nagoya; Archbishop of Osaka Mgr. PAUL Y. TAGUCHI; 348,322 adherents.

United Church of Christ in Japan: 5-1, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1941; union of 34 Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and other evangelical denominations; Moderator Rev. KIYOSHI Ii; Gen. Sec. Rev. TORU TAKAKURA; 203,682 adherents.

Japanese Orthodox Church: Holy Resurrection Cathedral, Nicolai-Do, 1-4 Surugadai Kanda, Tokyo; Bishops Rt. Rev. VLADIMIR and Rt. Rev. THEODOSIUS; 25,000 adherents.

Nippon Sei Ko Kai (*Japan Episcopalian Church*): 4-21, Higashi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; in Communion with the Church of England; est. as Province of the Anglican Communion 1887; 49,638 mems. (approx.); Primate Most Rev. MICHAEL HINSUKE YASHIRO (Bishop of Kobe); 9 other diocesan bishops.

OTHER RELIGIONS

In 1962 there were 4,889,000 adherents of other religions, with 1,197 shrines and temples and 14,792 priests.

THE "NEW RELIGIONS"

Many new cults have grown up in Japan since the end of World War II. Collectively these are known as the New Religions (*Shinko Shukyo*). The most important are as follows:

Sokagakkai: 32 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1930; the lay society of Orthodox Nichiren Buddhism; membership 7½ million households; Buddhist group aiming at individual happiness and world peace; represented in Diet by its political party, Komeito; Pres. DAISAKU IKEDA; publs. *Complete Works of Daisaku Ikeda, The Human Revolution, Vols. 1-5, Science and Religion, Seikyo Shimbun* (daily), *Dai-byaku Renge* (monthly), *Seikyo Graphic* (weekly), *Seikyo Times* (English language monthly), etc.

Rissho Koseikai: Membership 1 million approx.; a healing cult based on belief in the divine inspiration of the leading Priestess by the ancestral goddess of Japan.

THE PRESS

The Japanese Press is free from government control. Article 21 of the Constitution of Japan reads: "Freedom of assembly and association as well as of speech, Press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated." The Law on the Prevention of Subversive Activities, 1952, provides a marginal directive concerning treasonable matter, however. It has also been known for journalists to be imprisoned for refusing to reveal sources. The standards of press integrity, and protection of the liberty of the Press, are upheld by the influential voluntary organization *Nihon Shimbun Kyokai* (Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association).

Government influence is less important than the domination of the major press organs by big business, through the dependence of the Press on commercial advertising. This does not prevent the majority of newspapers from keeping up perpetual criticism of governmental activities, however. There are no chains of newspapers, though each of the major dailies produces weekly and monthly periodicals, and engages in a variety of business enterprises, partly for commercial and partly for prestige reasons; these projects include book publishing, running radio and television stations, public halls, and academic research projects, and promoting sports, literary and industrial programmes.

The total circulation of Japanese dailies is the highest in the world after the United States, and the circulation per head of population is fifth highest. The three biggest newspapers are the *Asahi Shimbun* (combined circ. 5.5 million), *Mainichi Shimbun* (4.7 million) and *Yomiuri Shimbun* (5.2 million). There are also two influential financial papers, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* and *Sankei Shimbun*, both with circulation of over two million. These papers together account for more than half the total circulation of Japanese newspapers. A notable feature of the Japanese Press is the number of weekly news journals, most of which have started in the last ten years.

Technically the Japanese Press is very advanced, and all three of the major newspapers are issued in simultaneous editions in the main centres. This is achieved by high-speed wireless photo-facsimile offset printing. Automatic monotype setting has been adopted since 1959, and teletypesetting was introduced by Kyodo News Agency in 1960, using a Chinese ideographic teleprinter invented in Japan. Colour printing is another advanced feature of the leading presses.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES*

TOKYO

Asahi Evening News: 6-26, 3-chome, Konan, Minato-ku; f. 1954; evening, English language; circ. 49,000; Pres. and Editor I. SUZUKAWA.

Asahi Shimbun: 3, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1935; Editor K. TASHIRO; circ. (all editions) morning 5,413,054, evening 3,609,591.

Asia Scene: 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1955; Pres. N. SHIKANAI; Man. Editor SHOZO HOCHI; circ. 62,551.

Daily Sports: 7 Ikenohata-Shichiken-cho, Taito-ku; f. 1955; morning; Chief Editor K. IWANO; circ. 404,282.

Daily Yomiuri, The: 1-2-3, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1955; formerly *The Yomiuri*; English language; Editor SHIRO HARA; circ. morning 37,000.

* Circulation over 50,000, and foreign-language press.

Dempa Shimbun: 11-2, 1-chome, Higashi Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku; f. 1950; morning; circ. 188,000; Editor H. SASAKI.

Hochi Shimbun: 29, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1871; Pres. T. SYORIKI; circ. 922,047.

Japan Times, The: 5-4, 4-chome, Shibaura, Minato-ku; f. 1897; morning; English; Pres. S. FUKUSHIMA; Editor K. HIRASAWA; circ. 49,200.

Komei Shimbun: 17 Minamimoto-machi, Shinjuku-ku; organ of the Komeito political party; circ. 1,100,000.

Mainichi Daily News, The: 1, Takehira-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; English language; morning; Editor-in-Chief ZENICHIRO WATANABE; Tokyo Man. Editor T. TOMIHIRO; circ. 56,000 (*see also under* Osaka).

Mainichi Shimbun: 1 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1872; Editor-in-Chief E. SAITO; circ. (all editions) morning 4,741,000, evening 2,874,000.

Naigai Sports: Keiso Building, 12-8, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku; evening; Man. Editor R. HARIGAYA; circ. 329,408.

Naigai Times: 5, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1949; evening; Pres. TSAI CHANG KENG; Man. Editor S. TAMAKI.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 1-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1876; morning and evening; economic news; Pres. J. ENJOJI; Chief Editor S. NAKAGAWA; circ. morning 1,099,312, evening 742,687.

Nihon Kogyo Shimbun: 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; morning business and financial; Pres. N. SHIKANAI; Man. Editor T. MASAKI; circ. 425,000.

Nihon Kyoiku Shimbun: 9, 2-chome, Kanda-Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1946; educational; Man. Editor K. YOSHIOKA; circ. morning 87,400.

Nihon Nogyo Shimbun: 2-3 Akihabara, Taito-ku; f. 1928; agricultural; Man. Editor S. KIMURA; circ. morning 307,963.

Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (*Industrial Daily News*): 8-10 Kudan Kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1945; morning; Man. Editor K. ASAKURA; circ. 506,682.

Nikkan Sports: 5-10, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku; f. 1946; Chair. G. KAWADA; Editor H. SUGIMORI; morning; circ. 673,000.

Sankei Shimbun: 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor R. NAKAYAMA; circ. morning 1,907,830, evening 1,058,126.

Sankei Sports: 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1963; Man. Editor I. TOKAWA; circ. morning 317,407.

Shipping and Trade News: Tokyo News Service Ltd., 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku; f. 1949; English language; Man. Editor M. CHIHAYA; circ. 13,593.

Sports Nippon: 1-1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; Dir. Y. MIYAMOTO; Man. Editor Y. MIYAMOTO; morning; circ. 1,229,745.

Sports Times: 12-7, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku; f. 1961; Man. Editor M. SEKI; circ. evening 268,700.

Tokyo Shimbun: 3-13, 2-chome, Konan, Minato-ku; f. 1942; Pres. S. MIURA; Man. Editor H. ITO; circ. morning 475,000, evening 304,000.

Tokyo Sports: 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-ku; f. 1959; Pres. M. NAGATA; Man. Editor H. HIROTA; circ. evening 575,550.

Tokyo Times: 1, 1-chome, Shiba Shimbashi, Minato-ku, f. 1946; Chair. N. OKAMURA; Man. Editor N. CHIBA; circ. morning 218,926.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1-2, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1874; Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. Y. KOBAYASHI, M. MUTAI; Chief Editor SHIRO HARA; morning and evening; circ. (all editions) morning 5,446,290, evening 3,366,882, (Tokyo) morning 3,341,705, evening 2,220,010.

OSAKA DISTRICT

Asahi Shimbun: 3, 3-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku; f. 1879; Man. Editor SHORYU HATA; circ. morning 1,812,137, evening 1,141,651.

Daily Sports: 4, 7-chome, Kumoibori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City; circ. morning 598,519; Editor Y. NAITO.

Hochi Shimbun: 46 Nozaki-machi, Kita-ku; f. 1964; morning; Editor M. ISHIGE; circ. 186,909.

Kansai Shimbun: 31 Hashizume-cho, Uchihon-cho, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; evening; Editor H. KIMURA.

Mainichi Daily News, The: 36, 2-chome, Dojima-kami, Kita-ku, Osaka; Osaka Man. Editor H. FUJIMOTO; circ. 21,560 (*see also under* Tokyo).

Mainichi Shimbun: 36, 2-chome, Dojima-kami, Kita-ku; f. 1882; Man. Editor K. KOBAYASHI; circ. morning 1,445,470, evening 824,500.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 1, 1-chome, Komabashi, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; Man. Editor T. FUJIKARA; circ. morning 230,025, evening 156,711.

Nikkan Sports: 40 Toyoyima-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1950; Man. Editor M. WATANABE; morning circ. 391,143.

Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun: 69, 1-chome, Edobori-kitadori, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; Pres. J. ISHII; Man. Editor K. KISHIMOTO; circ. 120,000.

Osaka Shimbun: 27, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1922; evening; Pres. Y. SAWAMARA; Man. Editor T. NAGATA; circ. 165,193.

Sankei Shimbun: 27, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor T. NAGATA; circ. morning 1,007,700, evening 555,908.

Sankei Sports: 27 Umeda-machi, Kita-ku; f. 1955; Dir. K. YAMAJI; circ. morning 323,521.

Shin Kansai: 2-3 Minami, 3-chome, Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku; f. 1946; Rep. Dir. H. MORIGUCHI; Man. Editor K. KITABATAKE; evening; circ. 147 000.

Shin Osaka: 36 Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; Man. Editor K. HANAMOTO; circ. evening 29,808.

Sports Nippon: 2-3 Minami, 3-chome, Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku; f. 1949; Man. Editor A. HONDA; circ. morning 396,231.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 77 Nozaki-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1952; Chair. Y. KOBAYASHI; Man. Editor T. KURIYAMA; circ. morning 1,301,602, evening 810,640.

KANTO DISTRICT
(Outside Tokyo)

Chiba Nippo (*Chiba Daily News*): 31, 3-chome, Azuma-cho, Chiba City; f. 1957; Pres. Z. TANZAWA; Editor K. TAKAHASHI; circ. 56,820.

Ibaragi: 2-15 Kitami-machi, Mito City, Ibaraki; f. 1891; circ. 68,740; Man. Editor T. MIKURA.

Jomo Shimbun: 90 Furuichi-machi, Maebashi City, Tochigi; f. 1886; circ. morning 68,000; Editor-in-Chief K. NISHIHARA.

Kanagawa Shimbun: 23, 2-chome, Otomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama City; f. 1942; morning; circ. 118,000; Editor S. YAMAGAMI.

Shimotsuke Shimbun: 4-11 Hon-cho, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi; f. 1884; morning; circ. 93,200; Editor-in-Chief T. FUKUSHIMA.

Tochigi Shimbun: 3-6 Hon-cho, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi; f. 1949; Chair. K. SAKAMOTO; Man. Editor MUNEHIKO KIKUCHI, circ. 68,720.

TOHOKU DISTRICT
(Northeast Honshu)

Akita Sakigake Shimpo: 2-6, 1-chome, Omachi, Akita-shi, Akita, f. 1874; Pres. G. KURATA; Man. Editor K. TAKADA; circ. morning 143,000, evening 143,000.

Daily Tohoku: 3 Bancho, Hachinohe, Iwate; f. 1945; morning; circ. 49,670; Editor T. KAWAGUCHI.

Fukushima Minpo: 21, Sakae-cho, Fukushima; f. 1892; morning and evening; circ. morning 127,196, evening 17,655; Editor M. SATO.

Iwate Nippo: 3-7, Uchimaru, Morioka, Iwate; f. 1938; morning and evening; circ. 113,091; Editor TAKESHI WATANABE.

Kahoku Shimpo: 141, Higashi-niban-cho, Sendai City, Miyagi; f. 1897; morning and evening; circ. 275,978 and 109,079; Editor M. KUSAKA.

Minyu Shimbun: 9-9 Naka-machi, Fukushima City; f. 1895; circ. morning 116,686, evening 13,819; Man. Editor Y. WAKU.

Too Nippo: 3-28 Ono, Nagashima, Aomori; f. 1888; morning and evening; circ. 134,185 and 132,991; Man. Editor T. OZAKI.

Yamagata Shimbun: 5-12, 2-chome Hatago-cho, Yamagata City; f. 1876; Pres. Y. HATTORI; Chief Editor K. OKAZAKI; morning and evening 124,691.

CHUBU DISTRICT
(Central Honshu)

Asahi Shimbun: 3-3, 1-chome, Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; Man. Editor F. ETO; circ. morning 373,575, evening 314,915.

Chubu Keizai Shimbun: 24-1 Doroe-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1946; circ. 134,504; Man. Editor H. WADA.

Chunichi Shimbun: 12-21, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1942; circ. morning 1,497,603, evening 877,598; Pres. A YORA; Editor E. SUGIURA; the paper has the world's leading newspaper colour printing facilities.

Chunichi Sports: 24, 2-chome, Miyuki Honmachidori, Naka-ku, Nagoya; morning; circ. 200,000; Chief Editor T. ARIUMI.

Gifu Nichinichi Shimbun: 9 Imakomachi, Gifu-shi, Gifu; f. 1879; morning and evening; circ. morning 128,119, evening 75,436; Pres. T. YAMADA; Editor K. TAKIGAWA.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Horinouchi-machi, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; morning circ. 286,707, evening 229,634; Man. Editor K. UEDA.

Nagoya Times: 3-10, 1-chome, Maruno-uchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya City; f. 1946; evening; circ. 85,280; Editor-in-Chief N. ISHIHARA.

Shinano Mainichi Shimbun: 657 Minamiagata-machi, Nagao-shi, Nagano; f. 1873; circ. morning 203,231, evening 54,765; Man. Editor I. LIO.

Shizuoka Shimbun: 46 Konya-cho, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuo-ka; f. 1941; circ. morning 274,334, evening 274,334; Man. Editor K. IMAI.

Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun: 10-7, Chuo 3-chome, Kofu City, Yamanashi; morning; circ. 52,000; Man. Editor S. OZAWA.

Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun: 6, 2-chome, Kitaguchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi; f. 1872; morning; circ. 100,500; Man. Editor SUSUMU KANAMARU.

HOKURIKU DISTRICT
(North Coastal Honshu)

Fukui Shimbun: 1302 Yamato-machi, Fukui City; f. 1889; Chief Editor K. AOZONO; circ. morning 102,000, evening 14,488.

Hokkoku Shimbun: 5-1, 2-chome, Korinbo, Kanazawa, Ishikawa; f. 1893; circ. morning 207,245, evening 117,389; Pres. Y. MIYASHITA; Man. Editor S. NUKUI.

Hokuriku Chunichi Shimbun: 7-15, 2-chome, Karimbo, Kanazawa; circ. morning 126,000, evening 32,000; Editor K. NAKAGAWA.

Kita Nihon Shimbun: 2-14 Yasuzumi-cho, Toyama-shi, Toyama; f. 1940; circ. morning 168,000, evening 82,000; Man. Editor Y. FUJII.

Niigata Nippo: 189-3 Ichiban-cho, Higashinaka-dori, Niigata City; f. 1942; circ. morning 241,927, evening 82,814; Man. Editor S. KISHIDA.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 5/4 Shomozekimachi, Takaoka; f. 1961; Man. Editor T. SUZUKI; circ. morning 95,327, evening 13,854.

KINKI DISTRICT
(West Central Honshu)

Hyogo Shimbun: 3-25 Minato-machi, Hyogo-ku, Kobe; f. 1946; evening; circ. 94,257; Editor J. IWASA.

Ise Shimbun: 1871 Sendo-machi, Tsu City, Mie; f. 1878; morning; circ. 71,261; Man. Editor M. FURUTA.

Kobe Shimbun: 4, 7-chome, Kumoidori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City; f. 1898; circ. morning 337,847, evening 186,459; Man. Editor H. INAMOTO.

Kyoto Shimbun: 239 Shoshoi-machi Ebisugawa-kitairu, Karasuma-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto; f. 1942; circ. morning 358,042, evening 302,269; Chief Editor T. HIDAKA.

Wakayama Shimbun: 5, 4-chome, Komatsubara-dori, Wakayama; f. 1940; Man. Editor Y. YAMASHITA; circ. morning 63,825.

CHUGOKU DISTRICT
(Western Honshu)

Bocho Shimbun: 3 Kisen-cho, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi; f. 1941; morning; circ. 36,000; Pres. Y. FUURA; Man. Editor H. YAMANE.

Chugoku Shimbun: 7-1 Dobashi-cho, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima; f. 1892; morning circ. 330,895, evening circ. 104,266; Pres. M. YAMAMOTO; Man. Editor K. MORIWAKI.

Sanyo Shimbun: 1-23, 2-chome, Yanagi-cho, Okayama; f. 1879; circ. morning 284,239, evening 95,941; Man. Editor Y. MATSUOKA.

Shimane Shimbun: 14-3 Sodeshi-machi, Matsue, Shimane; f. 1942; morning; circ. 55,070; Man. Editor S. ADACHI.

Yukan Shimbun: 47 Uchisange, Okayama; f. 1946; Man. Editor T. KAWATANI; circ. evening 118,643.

SHIKOKU ISLAND

Ehime Shimbun: 12-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Matsuyama, Ehime; f. 1876; circ. morning 173,293, evening 38,489; Chair. M. TAKAHASHI; Chief Editor M. NOGUCHI.

Kochi Shimbun: 24 Honcho, Kochi-shi, Kochi; f. 1904; circ. morning 140,000, evening 84,168; Editor H. KOMATSU.

Shikoku Shimbun: 1-4, Tenjinmae, Takamatsu, Kagawa; f. 1889; circ. morning 83,184, evening 12,893; Editor T. SUZUKI.

Tokushima Shimbun: 32-1 Saiwai-cho, Tokushima; f. 1941; circ. morning 133,197, evening 38,313; Man. Editor K. SUGIMOTO.

HOKKAIDO ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 1 Nishi 1-chome, Kitanijo, Sapporo; f. 1959; Editor S. MAKITA; circ. morning 159,464, evening 106,744.

Hokkai Times: 1, 4-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo; f. 1946; evening and morning; circ. morning 133,886, evening 62,974; Man. Editor S. MITA.

Hokkaido Nikkan Sports Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Odori-nishi, Sapporo; f. 1962; morning; circ. 80,800; Pres. U. CHIZAKI.

Hokkaido Shimbun: 6, 3-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo; f. 1942; morning and evening; circ. 378,694; Editor T. YAMANAKA.

Mainichi Shimbun: 2, Nishi, 4-chome, Kita-Nijo, Sapporo; f. 1959; circ. morning 112,776, evening 60,991; Man. Editor Y. MASUI.

Nikkan Sports: 4-1 Odori-nishi, Sapporo; f. 1962; morning; Pres. U. CHIZAKI; Man. Editor Y. MORIKAWA; circ. 85,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 11, Nishi, 1-chome, Minami-Sanjo, Sapporo; f. 1959; Man. Editor A. ONO; circ. morning 152,199, evening 57,462.

KYUSHU ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 380-1, Tominokuchi-Kita, Sunatsu, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu City; f. 1935; Man. Editor K. AMANO; circ. morning 743,211, evening 275,095.

Fukunichi: 2-1, 1-chome, Imaizumi-machi, Fukuoka; f. 1946; circ. evening 120,000; Editor O. INOUE.

Kagoshima Shimpo: 1-15 Matsubara-cho, Kagoshima; f. 1959; morning; circ. 68,000; Editor S. MIHARA.

Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun: 2-33 Kamidori-cho, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto; f. 1942; circ. morning 154,533, evening 59,580; Man. Editor R. FUKUDA.

Mainichi Shimbun: 207-1, 1-chome, Konyu-machi, Kokura-ku, Kitakyushu; f. 1935; circ. morning 604,893, evening 226,375; Man. Editor S. FUKUI.

Minami Nihon Shimbun: 1-2 Yasui-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima; f. 1881; morning circ. 188,044; evening circ. 32,293; Man. Editor K. KOMAKI.

Miyazaki Nichinichi Shimbun: 1-33, 1-chome Takachihodori, Miyazaki; f. 1940; circ. morning 85,912; Editor S. KUROKI.

Nagasaki Jiji Shimbun: 1-25 Moto-machi, Saseho, Nagasaki; f. 1904; circ. morning 65,153; Man. Editor S. IWAMURA.

Nagasaki Shimbun: 6-24 Dejima, Nagasaki; f. 1889; morning and evening; circ. 113,857 and 113,971; Chief Editor N. MATSUURA.

Nishinihon Shimbun: 4-20, 1-chome, Tenjin, Fukuoka; f. 1887; circ. morning 731,042, evening 302,897; independent; Chief Editor K. KOTABE; Man. Editor J. IDE.

Ooita Godo Shimbun: 9-15, 3-chome, Funai-cho, Ooita; f. 1886; circ. morning 130,107, evening 130,107; Man. Editor S. MASAMITSU.

Saga Shimbun: 62 Matsubara-cho, Saga; f. 1884; circ. 80,377; Man. Editor Y. MIYAHARA.

Shin Kyushu: 1-3 Kiyotaki-cho, Moji, Fukuoka; f. 1946; morning; circ. 73,164; Man. Editor S. KITAJIMA.

Sports Nippon: 3, 1-chome, Kiyotaki-cho, Moji-ku, Kita-Kyushu; Rep. Dir. S. YAMASHIRO; morning; circ. 211,048.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1-11 Meúva-cho, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu; Man. Editor M. SAKURAI; circ. morning 360,347, evening 177,063.

WEEKLIES

Asahi Graphic: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; pictorial review.

Asahi Journal: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; review.

Economist: 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi; Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; published by Mainichi; weekly; economics; Editorial Chief YOSHINORI HAYASHI; circ. 117,000.

The Engineering Journal: No. 1, 1 chome, Iidamachi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; engineering.

Japan Company Directory: 1-4 Hongoku-cho Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; in English, published by *The Oriental Economist.*

Japan Trade Journal: 1-2 Honcho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Nippon Shogyo: 3 Bakuro-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; circ. 35,000; Exec. Dir. KO TAKEUCHI.

Oriental Economist: Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1934; economics, politics; English edition; Editor S. WATANO.

Screen and Stage: Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; Editor J. TOMODA.

Shukan Asahi: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., 2–3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; circ. 1,300,000.

Shukan Bunshun: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; general; circ. 550,000.

Shukan Sankei: 1–3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; general.

Shukan Shincho: 71 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; general; circ. 1,040,000.

Shukan Yomiuri: 3-3 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Editor S. HARA; general.

Student Times: Japan Times Inc., 4-5-4 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo; English language.

Sunday Mainichi: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; circ. 1,200,000.

Tenji Mainichi: 2–36 Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1922; circ. 10,000; in Japanese braille; Editor ISAO HASEGAWA.

Toyo Keizai Shimpo: 1-4 Hongkoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; weekly; economics; Pres. K. MURAYAMA; circ. 100,000.

PERIODICALS

Airview: 601 Kojun Building, 6 Ginza, Tokyo; f. 1946; monthly; Editor E. SEKIGAWA.

Alpinist: 24 2-chome, Miyukihonmachi, Nakaku, Nagoya; f. 1942; circ. 20,000; Editor T. SUZUKI; monthly.

Asahi Camera: Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1926; photography; monthly; Editor HIDEO TSUNODA; circ. 200,000.

Bijutsu Techô: 15 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; monthly; fine arts.

Bungaku: Iwanami Shoten, 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1933; Editor YOSHIYA TAMURA.

Bungei-Shunju: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; popular monthly; general.

Chuo Koron: 2-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1886; monthly; political, economic, scientific and literary; Chief Editor KINJIRO SASAHARA.

Design: 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; monthly; covers all aspects of design.

Earth and Youth: S-294 1-chome, Minato-machi, Hyogo-ku, Kobe; circ. 15,200; Editor S. NAKAMURA; monthly.

Fujin Koron: Chuo Koron-sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; women's literary monthly.

Geijitsu Shincho: 71 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; monthly; fine arts, music, architecture, drama and design; Editor-in-Chief RYOICHI SATO.

Gekkan Rodo Mondai: 14 Sugumachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; labour problem monthly.

Gengo Seikatsu: Chikuma-shobo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; language and life monthly; Editor SHIZUO TAKENOUCHI; circ. 10,000.

Horitsu Jiho: 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; law journal.

Ie-no-Hikari (*Light of Home*): 11 Funagawara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; monthly, rural and general interest; Pres. I. MIYABE, Editor HIROAKI MORISHIMA; circ. 1,400,000.

Japan Economic Yearbook: Nihonbashi, Tokyo; in English; published by *The Oriental Economist.*

Japan Quarterly: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; in English; Exec. Editor TADAO KIMURA.

Jitsugyo No Nihon: Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; semi-monthly; economic and business.

Junkan Yomiuri: 3-1 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; three times monthly.

Kagaku: Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hititsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1931; Editor YUTAKA OGAWA; monthly.

Kagaku Asahi: 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; scientific; Editor SHINYA TAKATSU; monthly.

Kagaku Yomiuri: 1-3 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Man. Editor F. KOJIMA; scientific; monthly.

Kagakushi-Kenkyu: 8th Floor, Room 838, 1-3-4 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; quarterly Journal of the History of Science Society of Japan.

Katei Yomiuri: 1-3 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Editor FUMIO KUJIMA; three times a year.

Keizai Hyoron: 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku, Tokyo; economic review.

Keizaizin (*Home Economics*): Kansai Economics Federation, Shin-Dai-Bldg., Dojima-Hamadori, Kita-ku, Osakao economics; monthly; Editor Y. MIYANO.

Kokka: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., 3, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Far Eastern art, monthly.

Mizue: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1905; monthly; fine arts.

Museum: published by *Bijutsu Shuppan*, 15 Ichigaya-Hommura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; monthly bulletin of Tokyo National Museum.

New Japan: Mainichi Newspapers, Tokyo; f. 1947; pictorial; Chair. KANAE TANAKA.

Nogyo Asahi: 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; scientific.

Nosei Hyoron: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; agricultural; monthly.

Ongaku no Tomo: Kagurazaka 6-30, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; music; monthly.

The Pacific Community: Pacific News Commonwealth, Jiji Press Ltd., Central P.O.B. 1007, Tokyo; f. April 1969; political, economic, diplomatic, cultural, military, etc.; quarterly (Jan., April, July, Oct.); Pres. Jiji Press SAIJI HASEGAWA; Managing Editor TSURUTARO ADACHI; circ. 5,000.

Rodo Hyoron: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, labour review; monthly.

Seibutsu-Kagaku (*Biology*): Iwanami Shoten Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; quarterly.

Sekai: Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1946; reviews; monthly; Editor TORU MIDORIKAWA.

Shakaijin: Yamajin Bldg., 1–1 Ogawa Machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; political.

Shincho: 71 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; literary; monthly; Editor JUICHI SAITO; circ. 30,000.

Shinkenchiku: 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1924; monthly architectural journal; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publisher YASUGORO YOSHIOKA; circ. 48,000.

Shiso (*Ideology*): Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1921; Editor TORU MIDORIKAWA; monthly.

Shizen (*Nature*): Chuo Koron Sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; scientific monthly.

Shosetsu Shincho: Shincho-sha, 71 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; monthly; literature; Chief Editor TOSHIO SATO.

Shufu to Seikatsu: 1-2 Nishi Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly: women's magazine.

Shufunotomo: 6, 1-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; women's magazine.

Soen: 22, 3-chome, Bunka Fukuso Gakuin Shuppan, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; fashion monthly; circ. 350,000.

Sports Mainichi: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly.

Statistical Monthly (*Toyo Keizai Tokei Geppo*): Tokyo; published by *The Oriental Economist*, 1–4 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1895.

Sugaku (*Mathematics*): Iwanami Shoten 5-5, 2-chome Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; edited by the Mathematical Society of Japan; quarterly.

Teien Kanko Kai: Karasuma Marutamachi sagaru, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto; f. 1959; gardens, parks and landscapes; quarterly; Dir. SHIGENARI NAKAOKA; circ. 2,000.

The Japan Architect: 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1956; monthly; international edition of *Shinkenchiku*; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publisher YASUGORO YOSHIOKA; circ. 17,000.

Yomiuri Nenkan (*Yomiuri Yearbook*): published by Yomiuri Shimbun, 3-2-1 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946, general year book and almanac; Editor K. YAMADA.

Yomiuri Shin Seikatsu: 3-1 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Man. Editor F. KOJIMA; modern tastes; monthly.

Zosen: Tokyo News Service Ltd., 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; monthly; shipbuilding.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (*Jiji Press*): P.O.B. 1007, Tokyo; f. 1945; financial news service by facsimile; Managing Dir. SAIJI HASEGAWA; publ. *Yearbook*.

Kyodo News Service: 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; supplies press, radio and television with foreign and domestic news; Pres. SHINTARO FUKUSHIMA; Man. Editor HIDEJI TAKADA.

Radiopress Inc.: Fuji Television Annex Bldg., Kawadocho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; Pres. K. NAKATA; Man. Editor T. NAKADATE.

Soviet News: Tokyo; monitors Radio Moscow broadcasts.

Sun Telephoto: Palaceside Bldg., 1 Takehira-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; Chair. I. FURUNO; Pres. K. MATSUOKA.

BUREAUX OF FOREIGN AGENCIES

Tokyo

ABC: Asahi Bldg., 6-7, Ginza, 6-chome, Chuo-ku; Bureau Chief LOU CIOFFI.

Agence France Presse: Asahi Shimbun Bldg., 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief LEON L. PROU.

ANSA: Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Aoi-cho, Akasaka, Minato-ku; Correspondent UGO PONTIERI.

Antara: Kyodo News Service Bldg., No. 2, Aoicho Akasaka, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief ALADDIN.

AP: Asahi Shimbun Bldg., 2-3, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief H. HARTZENBUSCH.

Central News Agency of China: Shisei-kaikan, Hibiya 2, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief LEE CHIA.

China News Service: 2-22, Kasuga-cho, Bunkyo-ku; Bureau Chief LI KOU-JEN.

Czechoslovak News Agency: 5-13, Jingumae 4-chome, Shibuya-ku; Bureau Chief IVO STOLC.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa): Shisei Kaikan, Room 202, Hibiya 2, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief WILLIAM LANGE.

Donghwa News Agency: 11th Floor, New Ginza Bldg. 3-13, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; Bureau Chief TAE-SOON CHOI.

Hapdong News Agency: Kyodo Press Bldg., 2 Aoi-cho, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief SANG KWON LEE.

Keystone: 12-3, Koji-machi, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief H. J. ABRAHAMS.

Novosti: 6-191, Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku; Bureau Chief PETR BARAKHTA.

Reuters-AAP: Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Akasaka, Aoi-cho, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief LEE CASEY.

Sisa News Agency: 2425, 5-chome, Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku; Bureau Chief WHA BONG SHINN.

Tass: 1-5, Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku; Bureau Chief VICTOR ZATSEPIN.

UPI: Palaceside Bldg., 1-1 Hitotsubashi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Asia DONALD J. BRYDON.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nihon Shinbun Kyokai (*Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors Association*): Shiseikaikan Building, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1946; mems. include 163 companies, including 107 daily newspapers, 8 news agencies, 44 radio and TV companies, and 4 non-daily newspapers; Pres. NAOJI YORUZU; Sec.-Gen. SUSUMU EJIRI, publs. *The Japanese Press* (annual), *Shimbun Kenkyu* (monthly), *Shimbun Kyokai Ho* (weekly), *Nihon Shimbun Nenkan* (annual), *Shimbun Insatsu Gijutsu* (quarterly), *Shimbun Keiei* (quarterly).

Foreign Correspondents' Club (*Press Club*): 2-14 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Magazine Publishers' Association: 7, 1-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

PUBLISHERS

Japan is one of the top six book-producing countries in the world. Her reading population is estimated at about 70 per cent of the population and literacy is almost 100 per cent.

In 1968 there were an estimated 2,400 publishers producing 24,600 books per year (16,100 new titles and 8,500 reprints). Japanese book imports in 1967 were valued at U.S.$21.23 million.

Separating functional books (textbooks and technical books) from non-functional books (more or less for entertainment), 75 per cent of the books published in Japan come under functional categories (*cf* 50 per cent in U.S.A.; 65 per cent in U.K.).

One of the interesting features of the Japanese publishing industry is that the weekly magazines are sidelines of major publishing firms. For example, Kodansha, the biggest publisher in Japan, runs thirteen magazines. But the basic difference between the publishing industry in Japan and Europe lies in the distribution system. In Japan, publishers are responsible for all the risks involved, for promotion and advertising, and for taking back unsold copies. No wonder that they have to sell their books to the wholesalers (who in turn sell to the booksellers) at a usual discount of 27 per cent. The wholesaler therefore exercises considerable power over the publisher. The bookseller gets his books from the wholesaler at 20 per cent off retail price.

Though Japan had her seven hundred years' start over Europe in publishing and printing, the Japanese publishing industry suffers from numerous shortcomings and stunted growth. Between 770 and 1868, book printing centred round the religious books produced by wood block prints for Christian scriptures and Buddhist texts. The two hundred years of isolation (Tokugawa period) retarded the growth of printing techniques and it was only in 1912 that she first imported offset and gravure presses. By 1966 she was one of the four biggest printing countries in the world. Nevertheless, the printing industry suffers from bad management, and cannot recruit good graduates, partly because of the small scale of the industry. At the same time, the quality of paper available for bookmaking is poor and the choice limited. The papermakers are reluctant to import the pulp they need to produce high-opacity paper. In 1963 the Ministry of International Trade and Industry therefore stopped the import of new papermaking machinery. Paper remains the weak link in Japan's book production chain.

In 1966, imports of foreign books exceeded £5.3 million. The potential market for English-language books lies in schools and universities where English is taught as a second language. The demand is chiefly in esoteric subjects for postgraduate studies or in English language and literature texts. Most of the major works by foreign authors are translated and published in Japan. In most cases, this is done through contracts between the publishers in England and Japan, and a few of the Japanese classics have been translated into English. The Publishers' Association for Cultural Exchange can assist foreign publishers with exchange of publications, sales, rights, and similar transactions.

KYOTO

Jimbun Shoin: Takakura-Nishi, Bukkoji-dori, Shimokyo-ku; f. 1922; literary, philosophy, history, fine art; Pres. MUTSUHISA WATANABE.

TOKYO

Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co.: Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku f. 1879; newspapers and periodicals; Pres. TOMOO HIROOKA; Man. Dir. EIZO NAKAGAWA.

Baifukan Co. Ltd.: 4-3-12 Kudan Minami, 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1924; mathematics, scientific, social science; Man. H. NOHARA.

Bijutsu Shuppan-Sha: 15 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1905; art and architecture; Pres. ATSUSHI OSHITA.

Chuo Koron Sha: Chuo-koron Building, 1 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1886; publs. *Chuo Koron* (The Central Review), *Fujin Koron* (The Women's Review), *Shizen* (Nature, scientific monthly) and all kinds of books; Pres. HOJI SHIMANAKA.

Daigakusyorin: Koishikawa 4-7-4, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1929; language primers; Man. Y. SATO.

Dai-Ichi Shuppan Kabushiki Gaisha: 39, 1-chome, Kanda, Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1944; publs. *Japanese Journal of Nutrition, Journal of Japanese Society of Food and Nutrition, Journal of Home Economics;* Chair. SHUSAKU NAGATA.

Froebel-Kan Co. Ltd.: 3-1 Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1907; children's books; Pres. KENSUKE SUGANO; Dir. MITSUYOSHI YOSHIDA.

Hakusui-Sha: 3-26 Kanda-Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1915; novels; translations; science and languages.

Heibon Sha: 4 Yonban-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; Pres. KUNIHIKO SHIMONAKA; encyclopaedias, art, science books, atlases, etc.

Hokuseido Press: 12, 3-chome, Nishikicho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; Pres. JUMPEI NAKATSUCHI; regional non-fiction.

Ie-No-Hikari Association: 11 Funakawara-cho, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1925; *Japan Agricultural Year Book* and books on agriculture in general, farm co-operatives, daily life and cultural education; Pres. ICHIRO MIYABE, V. P. KIYOSHI OKUHARA; Man. Dir. YOSHIRO TAKAHASHI.

Iwanami Shoten: 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi; f. 1913; Pres. YUJIRO IWANAMI; general.

Kanehara Shuppan Co. Ltd.: 31-14, 2-chome Yushima, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1875; medical, agricultural, engineering and scientific; Man. H. KOHNO.

Keisei-Sha: No. 7, Itchome, Kobikucho, Chuo-ku; religious.

Kenkyusha Ltd.: 1-2, chome, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1908; English books and dictionaries, 5 monthlies; Pres. MASUZO KOSAKAI; Chief Editors TORAO UYEDA, YOSHINOBU TAKABE.

Kodansha Ltd.: 21-12-2, Otowamachi, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1909; art, geography, children's picture books, fiction, cookery, reference books, and various other types of books in English and other languages; Pres. SHOICHI NOMA.

Kogaku-Sha: 8, Toyo-Oka-cho, Shiba Mita, Minato-ku; f. 1948; Pres. NAKABA KAWAGUCHI.

Koyama Shoten: 2 Fujimicho, Chiyoda-ku; novels; general.

Kyoritsu Shuppan Co. Ltd.: 4-6-19 Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1926; scientific and technical; Man. MASAO NANJO.

Maruzen Company, Ltd.: 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi; f. 1869; general; Pres. TADASHI TSUKASA.

Mikasa Shobo: Chiyoda-ku; novels; general.

Nankodo Co. Ltd.: 42-6, Hongo 3-chome, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1879; medical, chemical and pharmaceutical; Dir. MASAHIKO KODACHI.

Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun: 1-8-10 Kudan Kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; f. 1911, revived 1945; publishes one industrial daily, *The Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun,*

one weekly engineering journal, thirteen monthly magazines for business and technology, and over 1,800 books; Gen. Man. TOKUJI SAITO.

Nippon Hyoron Sha: 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku-ku; magazines, social sciences, general; Pres. MIOKICHI SUZUKI.

Obun Sha: 55 Yokodera, Shinjukuku; student's books; English; Exec. Dir. T. ITO.

OHM-Sha Ltd.: 1-3 chome, Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; technical and scientific; Pres. G. TANAKA; Man. Dir. S. MITSUI.

Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corpn.: Kagurazaka 6-30, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1941; music books, magazines and scores; Chair. KEIZO HORIUCHI; Pres. SANSAKU MEGURO; Gen. Man. SUNAO ASAKA.

"Oriental Economist": Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1934; Japanese economy; publs. *Oriental Economist, Japan Economic Yearbook, Japan Company Directory*; Pres. SHUZO WATANO.

Risosha Ltd.: 46 Akagashita-machi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1927; philosophy, religion, social science; Pres. T. SASAKI.

Sankaido: 3-361 Mabashi, Suginami-ku; scientific.

Sanseido (*Sanseido Co.*): 1-1, Kanda-Jinbocho, Chiyoda-ku, dictionaries, text-books; religious.

Seibundo-Shinkosha Publishing Co. Ltd.: 5-1 Kanda Nishikicko, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1912; general non-fiction; Pres. S. OGAWA; Man. Dir. Y. KAWASAKI.

Shin-Norinsha Co. Ltd.: 7, 2-chome, Kanda, Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; farming, mechanization, machinery, periodicals and reference books; Chair. Y. KISHIDA.

Shinkenchiku-Sha Ltd.: 2-31, 2-chome Yushima, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1925; architectural; Editor and Publisher Y. YOSHIOKA.

Shogakukan Publishing Co. Ltd.: 5, 2-chome, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; reference books; Man. T. OHGA.

Shokokusha Publishing Co. Inc.: 25 Sakamachi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1932; architectural books and magazines; Chair. G. SHIMOIDE; Pres. K. SHIMOIDE; Man. Dir: K. KOMPARU.

Shufunotomo Co. Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, f. 1916, publisher of women's magazine *Shufunotomo* and books for children and the home, cookery books, fine art, literature.

Shuntu-Sha Co. Ltd.: 2-18-6 Soto Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1918; philosophy, religion, literary, economics, music, etc.; Man. M. WASHIO.

Teikoku-Shoin Co. Ltd.: 29, 3-chome Jimbocho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101; f. 1926; school books (especially atlases); Pres. KIMIO MORIYA.

Tokyo International Publishers Ltd.: 1-14 Kanda-Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku 101; f. 1967; art books, general; Pres. MASARU SHINOHARA.

Tokyo News Service Ltd.: 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku; f. 1947; business and shipping periodicals and books; Pres. S. OKUYAMA.

University of Tokyo Press: 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1951; variety of scholarly books; Man. S. MINOWA.

Yama-To-Keikokusha Co. Ltd.: 1-2 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1930; mountaineering, skiing and travel books; Pres. K. KAWASAKI.

Yuhikaku Co.: 17, 2-chome, Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1877; social sciences; Dir. T. EGUSA; Man. S. EGUSA.

Publishers' Association for Cultural Exchange: 1-2-1 Sarugakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; promotes exchanges of publications, negotiates foreign rights and sales.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

There were 22,500,000 receiving sets in 1968.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai, N.H.K. (*Japan Broadcasting Corporation*): Nippon Hoso Kyokai Building, 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; Chair. Board of Govs. S. ITO; Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA.

N.H.K. is a non-commercial public corporation whose Governors are appointed by the government. Three networks and 2,410 stations cover the country. The International Service broadcasts in 23 languages.

National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan: Bungei Shunju Bldg., 3, Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. JUNZO IMAMICHI; Exec. Dir. SABURO SAKAI; Sec.-Gen. KAZUO SUGIYAMA; association of 50 companies with 586 privately-owned stations, including:

Asahi Broadcasting Co.: 2-2 Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku, Osaka; Chair. T. SUZUKI.

Nippon Cultural Broadcasting, Inc.: Shinju-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. TOMODA.

Nippon System, Inc.: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. K. UEMURA; Pres. N. SHIKANAI.

Nihon Short-Wave Broadcasting Co.: 9-15 Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. M. NAKAJIMA.

Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.: Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Chair. TADASHI ADACHI; Pres. J. IMAMICHI.

American Forces R.T.V. (*Far East Network*): H.Q. in Los Angeles, U.S.A.; has 7 outlet stations relaying American programmes; Programme Dir. JOHN F. BUEY.

TELEVISION

There were 21,684,000 receiving sets in September 1969.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai: 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; public non-commercial corporation; total of 1,888 television stations, almost all equipped for colour broadcasting, equally divided between general and educational networks; central stations at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Sapporo and Matsuyama; Chair. Board of Govs. S. ITO Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA.

There are also 69 commercial stations operated by Radio Tokyo, Asahi Broadcasting Co., Nippon TV Network Co., Nippon Educational TV Co. and others, including:

NET Television Network Co. Ltd.: 4-10, 6-chome Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; Chair. YOSHIO AKAO; Pres. NAOMOTO YAMAUCHI.

YTV—Yomiuri Telecasting Corporation: 2-74 Iwaicho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1957; 18 hrs. broadcasting a day, of which 30 hrs. per week in colour; Pres. M. SYORIKI; Exec. Dir. T. OKANO; Programme Man. U. TANAKA.

Regular colour television transmissions started on September 10th, 1960. By 1967 NHK and 46 commercial companies were engaged in colour broadcasting.

TELEVISION NEWS AGENCIES

Asahi Television News (ATENE): 55 Zaimo-ku-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Pres. H. OKAWA.

Kyodo Television News: 7 Kawata-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. R. NOZAWA; Pres. N. AIZAWA.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in yen)

Japan's central bank and note-issuing body is the Bank of Japan, founded in 1882. More than half the credit business of the country is handled by approximately one hundred commercial banks and three long-term credit institutions, collectively designated "All Banks". The most important of these are the thirteen city banks, many of which have a distinguished history, reaching back to the days of the *zaibatsu*, the private entrepreneurial organizations on which Japan's capital wealth was built up before the Second World War. Although the *zaibatsu* were abolished as integral industrial and commercial enterprises during the Allied Occupation, the several businesses and industries which bear the former *zaibatsu* names, such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo, continue to flourish and to give each other mutual assistance through their respective banks and trust corporations. Among the commercial banks, one, the Bank of Tokyo, specializes in foreign exchange business, while the Industrial Bank of Japan provides a large proportion of the finance for capital investment by industry. The Japan Long-Term Credit Bank also specializes in industrial finance; the work of these two privately-owned banks is supplemented by the government Japan Development Bank.

The government has established a number of other specialized organs to supply essential services not performed by the private banks. Thus the Japan Export-Import Bank advances credits for exports of heavy industrial products and imports of raw materials in bulk. A Housing Loan Corporation assists firms building housing for their employees, while the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation gives loans to the named industries for equipment purchases. Similar services are provided for small businesses by the Small Business Finance Corporation.

An important part is played in the financial activity of the country by co-operatives, and by the many small enterprise institutions. Thus in 1963 there were 72 mutual loans and savings banks, 534 credit associations, 503 credit co-operatives, 11,024 agricultural co-operatives, 2,354 fisheries co-operatives, and 79 credit federations of co-operatives. Each prefecture has its own federation of co-operatives, with the Central Co-operative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry as the common central financial institution. This Central Co-operative Bank also serves as an agent for the government's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation.

The commonest form of savings is through the government-operated Postal Savings System, which collects petty savings from the public by means of the post office network. The funds thus made available are used as loan funds by the government financial institutions, through the government's Trust Fund Bureau.

Clearing houses operate in each major city of Japan, and total 80 institutions. The largest are those of Tokyo and Osaka.

CENTRAL BANK

Nippon Ginko (*Bank of Japan*): 2-2-1 Hongoku-cho, Ninonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1882; cap. 100m., dep. 312,498m., notes issued 3,774,643m. (Sept. 1969); Gov. TADASHI SASAKI; Vice-Gov. MICHIKARU KONO.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Fukuoka Ltd.: 12-18 Kamikawabata-machi, Fukuoka; f. 1945; cap. 2,500m., dep. 318,170m. (Sept. 1968); Pres. G. ARIKAWA.

Bank of Kobe Ltd., The: 56 Naniwa-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe f. 1936; cap. p.u. 18,000m., dep. 801,184m. (March 1969); Pres. SHINICHI ISHINO.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; specializes in foreign exchange business; cap. p.u. 20,000m., dep. 608,635m. (Mar. 1967); Pres. SUMIO HARA.

Dai-Ichi Bank Ltd.: 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1873; cap. p.u. 24,000m., dep. 1,455,390m. (Mar. 1969); Pres. KAORU INOUYE.

Daiwa Bank Ltd.: 21 Bingomachi, 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 18,000m., dep. 837,671m. (Mar. 1968); Pres. TAKEO TERAO.

Fuji Bank Ltd.: 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 36,000m., dep. 2,343,346m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. YOSHIZANE IWASA.

Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.: 7 Nishi, 3-chome, Odori, Sapporo; f. 1900; cap. 12,000m., dep. 673,995m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. KEIICHI HIROSE; Pres. TAKEI TOJO.

Hokuriku Bank Ltd.: 26, 2-1 chome, Tsutsumicho-dori, Toyama; f. 1943; cap. 5,000m., dep. 375,262m. (Sept. 1968); Pres. T. TANABE.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.: *see* Nippon Kogyo Ginko.

Kyowa Bank Ltd., The: 4-1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; cap. 18,000m., dep. 1,044,461m. (Mar. 1969); Pres. SHUICHI SHINOHARA.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.: 5, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. 36,000m., dep. 1,958,503m.; Pres. WATARU TAZITSU.

Mitsui Bank Ltd.: 12 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1876; cap. p.u. 28,000m., dep. 1,507,310m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. KYUBEI TANAKA; Pres. GORO KOYAMA.

Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd.: 1-5, Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 146 brs. in Japan; overseas offices in London, New York, Taipei, Seoul; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 27,000m.; dep. 1,393,150m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. TAKASHI YOKOTA; Man. Dir. SOTA NAGAMATSU.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (*Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.*): 1-1, 5-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1902; long-term financing of industrial enterprises in Japan; cap. p.u. 20,000m., debentures and dep. 1,776,268m.; total loans 1,490,567m. (Sept. 1968); Chair. SOHEI NAKAYAMA; Pres. ISAO MASAMUNE.

Saitama Bank Ltd.: 9-15, Takasago 2-chome, Urawa, Saitama Prefecture; f. 1943; cap. 16,200m., dep. 804,398m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Pres. KYOSUKE NAGASHIMA.

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: 10 Fushimimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1933; cap. 36,000m., dep. 2,227,506m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. T. WATANABE; Pres. K. UEDA.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: 22, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1895; cap. 36,000m., dep. 2,305,306m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. SHOZO HOTTA.

Taiyo Bank Ltd., The: 1, 2-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1940; cap. 16,000m., dep. 712,688m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. KAZUYUKI KOHNO; Dep. Pres. SHINSAKU FUJII.

Tokai Bank Ltd.: Nishiki, 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 27,000m., dep. 1,346,353m. (March 1968); Chair. YOSHINORI KANEKO; Pres. SHIGEMITSU MIYAKE.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation: 5-6, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; finances plant and equipment investment; cap. 168,000; Pres. TORU OSAWA; Vice-Pres. HIROSHI SATAKE.

Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Co-operatives (*Shoko Chukin Bank*): Yaesu 6-5, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1936 to provide normal banking services to facilitate finance for smaller enterprise co-operatives and other organizations formed mainly by small- and medium-scale enterprises; 18,559 affiliated orgs.; cap. p.u. 31,200m.; dep. 237,498m. (June 1969); Pres. HAJIME TAKAGI; Vice-Pres. MASAO KAYA; publ. *Shoko Kinyu* (Commerce-Industry Financing, monthly).

Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry: 1-5 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; apex organ of financial system of agricultural, forestry and fisheries co-operatives; receives deposits from individual members; finances agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries and adjusts excess and shortage of funds within co-operative system; issues debentures and extends loans to industries related to the agricultural sector; 2,561 mems.; cap. p.u. 10,000m.; dep. 1,182,605m.; Pres. SHINKICHI KATAYANAGI; Vice-Pres. KANICHI OHSHIMA; publs. *The Central Co-operative Bank Review* (quarterly), *Statistics of Agricultural Finance in Japan* (irregular).

Export-Import Bank of Japan, The: 1-5-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 368,800m. (1969); Pres. TADASHI ISHIDA.

Housing Loan Corporation: 10-4, 1-chome, Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950 to provide long-term capital for the construction of housing at low interest rates; cap. 97,200m.; funds disbursed 1,244,800m. (end March 1969); Pres. KIYOSHI ASAMURA; Vice-Pres. TOSHIHIDE TAKAHASHI; publs. *Housing Loan Report* (monthly), *Housing Loan Annual Report, Business Statistics* (annual), *Guidance of Loans for Housing* (annual), *Table of the Housing Loan Corporation's Business* (annual).

Japan Development Bank, The: 5-5, Otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; provides long-term funds to private industry for the acquisition of new plant and equipment or the improvement of existing plant and equipment; cap. 233,971m.; loans in local currency (March 1968) $3,373,811; Gov. KANEO ISHIHARA; Vice-Gov. YUTAKA FUKUCHI.

Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., The: 2-4, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; cap. 20,000m., dep. and debentures 1,557,721m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. KAZUO MIYAZAKI.

Medical Care Facilities Finance Corporation: 2 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 11,500m.; Pres. MASAYOSHI YAMAMOTO.

The Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund: 1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961; cap. U.S. $112.34m. (March 1969); Pres. SHINICHI TAKASUGI.

People's Finance Corporation: 1-5-6 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949 to supply business funds particularly to very small enterprises among those sections of the population who are unable to obtain loans from banks and other private financial institutions; cap. p.u. 20,000m.; 4,282 mems.; Pres. MICHIKAZU KAWANO; Vice-Pres. NOBUKUNI YOSHIDA; publ. *Chosageppo* (monthly research report in Japanese).

Small Business Finance Corporation: 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953 to lend equipment funds and long-term operating funds (directly or indirectly through agencies) which are necessary for the promotion of small businesses (capital not more than 50m., or not more than 300 employees) but which are not easily secured from other financial institutions; cap. p.u. 25,210m. (July 1969) wholly subscribed by Government; Gov. HIROSHI SAKU; Vice-Gov. YOSHISUKE ISODA; publs. *Financial Statistics Monthly, Monthly Bulletin of Small Business Finance Corporation.*

PRINCIPAL TRUST BANKS

Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation: 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1927; cap. 10,000m., dep. 1,238,696m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. JIRO AMAKASU; Pres. TERUOMI CHIKAMI.

Mitsui Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 1-1, Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1924; cap. 10,000m.; dep. 970,000m. (30 Sept. 1968); Pres. TAKEO SUGITANI.

Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 15, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1925; cap. 10,000m.; Pres. HIROMU YAMAMOTO.

Yasuda Trust and Banking Co. Ltd., The: 3, 1-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku; Tokyo, f. 1925; cap. 10,000m., dep. 814,227m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. TAKEO HISATOMI.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Amsterdam; 2-3, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, C.P.O. Box 374; brs. in Kobe, Osaka.

American Express International Banking Corpn.: New York, 6th Floor, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 2-2, Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; 1, 2-chome, Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Man. SUPONG SOTTHITADA.

Bank Indonesia: Head Office: Djakarta; 310-311 Nikkatsu International Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank of America—National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; Shin Marunouchi Bldg., 4, 1-chome Marunouchi, Tokyo; brs. in Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe.

Bank of China, 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Mitsubishi Denki Bldg., 12, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; br. also in Osaka.

Bank of Korea: Seoul; Sanhashi Bldg., 10, 1-chome Urakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris; Tokyo, Central, P.O. Box 314.

Central Trust of China: Taipei, 5th Floor, Togin Bldg., 4-2 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1935; Man. YUAN-LING PEI.

Chartered Bank: London; 2-3, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo; brs. in Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Tokio Kaijo Bldg., 2-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Hoh Bldg.. 47, 4-chome, Minami Honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541; Vice-Pres. and Man. A. CUSHMAN MAY.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago: Tokyo Branch: Mitsui Seimei Bldg., 1-2 Ohtemachi, 1-chome Chiyoda-ku; Man. J. H. BRINCKMANN; Osaka branch: 35-11 Hiranomachi, 3-chome Higashi-ku; Man. T. DE HAAN.

First National Bank of Chicago: Chicago; Far East Representative Office, Room 629, Chiyoda Bldg., 114, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

First National City Bank: New York; 4 Ohtemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; brs. in Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Camp Zama.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Hong Kong; 14, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Korea Exchange Bank: Seoul; New Kokusai Bldg., 4, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Second Shinsaibashi Bldg., 23-1, 4-chome, Sueyoshibashidori, Minami-ky, Osaka; f. 1950 (present name adopted 1968); Dir. BONG-EUN KIM; Man. YOON SUP HONG.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: New York; Togin, Building, 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Hong Kong; P.O.B. Central 86, Nagoya.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.: New York; New Yurako-cho Bldg., 11, 1-chome, Yurako-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

National Handelsbank, N.V.: Amsterdam; Tokyo Bldg., 2-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan: 1-8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 72 member associations; Chair. TAKASHI YOKOTA; Senior Exec. Dir. SHIGEO MATSUMOTO; publs. *Zenkoku Ginko Tempo Ichiran* (list of bank offices in Japan), annual; *Zenkoku Ginko Yakuin Meibo* (list of members of Boards of Directors of all banks in Japan), annual; *Tegata Kokan Toke-Nempo* (annual statistics of Clearing House).

Local Bankers' Association: 3-1-2 Uchi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Bankers' Association: 1-8 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Tokyo Stock Exchange: 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-Kabuto-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; 83 mems.; Pres. TEIICHIRO MORINAGA; publ. *Securities* (monthly), *TSE Monthly Statistics Report, Annual Statistics Report.*

Hiroshima Stock Exchange: 14-18, Kanayama-cho, Hiroshima; f. 1949; 15 mems.; Principal Officer SHIGERU AKAGI.

Fukuoka Stock Exchange: 55, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka.

Nagoya Stock Exchange: 3-17, 3-chome, Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1949; Pres. TAKUMI YOSHIHASHI; Man. Dir. NAOKI SAKASAKI.

Osaka Securities Exchange: 2-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1949; 57 regional mems. and 5 Nakadachi mems.; Pres. and Chair. KANAME TAKAHASHI; publ. *Investment* (bi-monthly), *Monthly Statistical Report, Annual Statistical Report, O.S.E. Official Quotation Daily.*

INSURANCE

The principal companies are as follows:

LIFE

Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 103, 2-chome, Tsunohazu, Shinyuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1888; Chair. SADAMU HARUTAMA; Pres. KIYOSHI KAZUNO.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 19-18, Kamimeguro 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; f. 1904; Pres. YUKICHI KADONO.

Daido Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1, 1-chome, Tosaboritori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Daihyaku Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: 4-go, 1-ban, 3-chome, Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; Pres. D. KAWASAKI.

Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: 9, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1902; Chair. ICHIRO YANO; Pres. TSUNEHISA YADA.

Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 6, 3-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923.

Heiwa Life Insurance Co.: 7, 3-chome, Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Kyoei Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 2, 4-chome, Hongokucho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. KAWAI.

Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 2-2, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1881; Pres. YOSHITOMI SEKI.

Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-1 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1927; Pres. YOSHIO YONEYAMA.

Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Nippon Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7, 4-chome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Nissan Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 2, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1909; Chair. TERUO FUJIMOTO; Pres. MASAO FUJIMOTO.

Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 16, 2-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1926; Chair. TAIZO ASHIDA; Pres. MASAAKI ARAI; Senior Man. Dir. SEIICHI MIYAKE.

Taisho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1913; Pres. SHIGEJI YAMANODA.

Taiyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 8, 2-chome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Toho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 3-1, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1898; Chair. SEZO OHTA; Pres. BENJIRO OHTA.

Tokyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: No. 5-2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; Pres. HAJIME MATSUMOTO.

Yamato Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; Pres. KOHEI MAEYAMA.

Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: P.O.B. 28, Shinjuku, Tokyo 160-91; f. 1880; Chair. HAJIME YASUDA; Pres. M. MIZUNO.

NON-LIFE

Asahi Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10, 2-chome, Kanda Kajicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. KOHICHIRO TAKEMURA.

Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shin-Yaesu Bldg., 3 Kyobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1898; incorporating Chitose Fire and Marine, Okura Fire and Marine, Fukoku Fire and Marine, Nippon Kyoritsu Fire companies; Chair. SHOTARO KAMIYA; Pres. TSUNEJIRO TEJIMA.

Daiichi Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 1-10, 4-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Pres. N. NISHIHARA; Chair. Y. NARUSE.

Dai-Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 2 Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; incorporating Tokyo Movable Property Fire and Toshin Fire; Pres. TOKIRO MORIYA; Vice-Pres. KIN-ICHI AKITA.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 61 Shinmei-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1944; incorporating Yokohama Fire, Kobe Marine, Kyodo Fire, Asahi Marine; Chair. TAKASHI OTSUKI; Pres. TSUYOSHI HOSOI.

Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3, 2-chome, Sueyoshibashi-dori, Minamiku, Osaka; f. 1918.

Koa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; incorporating Tatsuma Marine and Fire, Amasaki Marine and Fire, Shinkoku Fire and Marine, and Taihoku Fire and Marine; Pres. KATSUMI YAMAGATA.

Kyoei Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 18-8, 1-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; Pres. CHIKI ARIMA; Vice-Pres. MORITAKA MAEDA.

Nichido Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3-16, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; incorporating Toho Fire; Pres. K. HIRAKAURA.

Nippon Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 4, Nihonbashi, Tori-Nichome Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1892; Pres. YASUTARO UKON.

Nissan Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-5, 2-chome, Kita-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; incorporating Taiheiyo Fire and Marine, Showa Fire and Marine, Pres. YOSHITSUGU OISHI.

Nisshin Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; incorporating Toyo Marine and Fire, Fukuju Fire, Hokoku Fire; Pres. SHINTARO TOMIZAWA; Senior Man. Dir. SEIJI KAJINISHI.

Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 1 Yaesu, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; incorporating Osaka Fire and Marine, Sumitomo Marine and Fire; Pres. S. MIZOGUCHI; Chair. T. HANAZAKI.

Taisei Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 11 Kanda Nishiki-cho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, f. 1950, Pres. TOKIO NODA.

Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; member of Mitsui group of companies; Pres. TAKAHISA HANAI; Exec. Dir. MASASHI ISOBE; Man. Dirs. NOBUYUKI MISAWA, TSUNETOSHI OHASHI, AKIO HIRATA, YOSHIMASA OGATA, TOKIO MATSUBA, HAYASHI INOUE.

Taiyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 5, Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi Tori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. T. MIZUGUCHI; Man. Dir. K. KANEKO.

Toa Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 5, 1-chome, Kanda Sudacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1940.

Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. (*Tokio Kaijo*): 1-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1879; incorporating Mitsubishi Marine and Fire, Meiji Fire and Marine insurance companies; Chair. KENZO MIZUSAWA; Pres. GENZAEMON YAMAMOTO.

Toyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 2-1, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, f. 1950, Chair. YASUSABURO HARA.

Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5-4, Otemachi Itchome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1887; Pres. T. MIYOSHI.

In addition to the commercial companies, the Post Office runs life insurance and annuity schemes.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Life Insurance Association (*Seimei Hoken Kyokai*): New Kokusai Bldg., 4-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; 20 mem. cos.; Chair. K. KAZUNO; Exec. Dir. H. FURUKAWA; Man. Dir. T. NAKAZAWA.

Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan: Non-Life Insurance Building, 9, 2-chome, Kanda Awaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1907; 21 mems., Pres. GENZAEMON YAMAMOTO; Vice-Pres. CHIKI ARIMA; SHUJI MIZOGUCHI; Exec. Dir. HIDEO YAMAGUCHI, Man. Dir. FUMIO IMAI.

Fire and Marine Insurance Rating Association: Sonpo Kaikan, 9, 2-chome, Kanda Awaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. YASUTARO UKON; Man. Dir. TSUTOMU SAITO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The (*Nippon Shoko Kaigi-sho*): 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; mems. 453 local Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the central organization of all chambers of commerce and industry in Japan.

Officers as of 1969: Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO, K.B.E. (Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2-2 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo); Vice-Pres. SHINOBU ICHIKAWA (Pres. Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 58-7 Hashizume-cho, Uchihonmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka), MOTOO TSUCHIKAWA (Pres. Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2-10-19 Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya), TAKASHI RINOIE (Pres. Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 11 Nippon Odori, Naka-ku, Yokohama), TOMEJIRO ENJO (Pres. Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karasumaru-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto), MASASHI ISANO (Pres. Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 5-2-1, Hamabe-dori, Fukiai-ku); publs. *Standard Trade Index of Japan* (annual), *Japan Commerce and Industry* (bi-annual).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office: Tokyo (formerly Liao-Takasaki Trade Agreement); responsible for official trade with People's Republic of China; Chair. KAHEITA OKAZAKI.

Council of All-Japan Exporters' Association: Kikai Shinko Kaikan Bldg., 13-5 Tsukiji 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan External Trade Organization—JETRO: 2 Akasaka Aoi-Cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; est. 1958; information for foreign firms, investigation of foreign markets, exhibition of Japanese commodities abroad, etc.; Pres. KICHIHEI HARA; Vice-Pres. KIMITAKA MURAKAMI; publs. *Trade and Industry of Japan* (monthly), *Japan Trade Bulletin* (quarterly), etc.

Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (*Nippon Boeki-Kai*): No. 8-5, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 104; f. 1947; 450 mems.; Pres. HEITARO INAGAKI; Man. Dirs. NAOJI HARADA, YASUHIRO NAITO; Exec. Dir. AKIRA OHKAWA; publ. *Bulletin* (in Japanese).

Japan International Trade Promotion Association (JITPA): Nippon Bldg., 2-8 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo;

responsible for trade of private firms with People's Republic of China; handles 70 per cent of Sino-Japanese trade; Sec.-Gen. TAKAMARU MORITA; Man. Dir. TEWI HAGIWARA.

Nicchu Exporters and Importers Association: 1-6-14 Nishi-Shinbashi, Minataku, Tokyo.

Society for Trade with the U.S.S.R.: Tokyo; f. 1967; Pres. SHIGEO HORIE.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Fertilizer Traders' Association: Chikusan Kaikan, 4, 4-chome, Ginza Higashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Foreign Film Importers-Distributors' Association of Japan: Shochi-ku Kaikan, 13-5 Tsukiji, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Agricultural Products Exporters' Association: 12-3, 2-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Automobile Importers' Association: 1-chome, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Exporters' Association: Kato Bldg., 2, 2-chome, Nihonbashi-tori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association: 2, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Muro-machi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, f. 1953, 850 mems., Pres. KYUZABURO JUBA.

Japan Lumber Importers' Association: Nihon Yushi Kogyo Kaikan Bldg., 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Sugar Import and Export Council: 9-15, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Tea Exporters' Association: 81-1 Kitaban-cho, Shinzuoka, Shinzuoka Prefecture.

Japan Timber Exporters' Association: Meisan Bldg., 17-18, 1-chome, Nishishimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

TRADE FAIRS

Japan Association for the 1970 World Exposition: Mido Bldg., 27 Hommachi 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1966; organizing the Japan World Fair, March 15th–September 13th, 1970; Pres. TAIZO ISHIZAKA.

Tokyo International Trade Fair Commission: 16, 4-chome, Harumi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (C.P.O. Box 1201, Tokyo).

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Industry Club of Japan: 4-6, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1917 to develop closer relations between industrialists at home and abroad and promote expansion of Japanese business activities; *ca.* 1,600 mems.; Pres. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Exec. Dir. YAMANE GINICHI; publs. bulletins (4 a year), pamphlets, economic surveys of major countries (2 a year).

Japan Committee for Economic Development (*Keizai Doyukai*): Kogyo Club Bldg., 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; an influential group of business interests concerned with aid to foreign nations.

Japan Federation of Economic Organizations—KEIDANREN (*Keizaidantai Rengo-kai*): 9-4, Otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100; f. 1946; private non-profit association to study domestic and international economic problems; mems. 105 professional organizations, 729 firms (Oct. 1969); Pres. KOGORO UEMURA; Dir.-Gen. TEIO HORIKOSHI.

Japan Federation of Smaller Enterprises: 2-4 Kayabacho, Nihoubashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Productivity Centre (*Nippon Seisansei Honbu*): 3-1-1 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 6,500 mems.; concerned with management problems; Chair. TADASHI ADACHI; Pres. KOHEI GOSHI; publ. *Japan Productivity News* (weekly).

ARBITRATION

Japan Commercial Arbitration Association: Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg., 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 800 mems.; provides facilities for adjustment, conciliation and arbitration in international trade disputes; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO; Man. Dir. TADATOSHI FUKUSHIMA; publ. monthly and quarterly journals.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei—NIKKEIREN (*Japan Federation of Employers' Associations*): 4-6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; covers 93 member organizations, Exec. Dir. MASARU HAYAKAWA; Sec.-Gen. AKIO IGARASHI; publs. *JFEA News* (quarterly, English), *Nikkeiren Times* (weekly, English).

FISHING AND PEARL CULTIVATION

Japan Coastal Trawler Fisheries Association: Showa Kaikan, 1, Sannen-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KASUKE HOSONO.

Japan Pearl Export and Processing Co-operative Association: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ko, Tokyo, f. 1951, 130 mems.

Japan Pearl Exporters' Association: 122 Higashi-machi Ikuta-ku, Kobe; Tokyo branch: 7, 3-chome Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Pres. ATSUSHI KANAI.

Japan Pearl Promoting Society: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956.

National Federation of Fishery Co-operative Associations, The: Sankaido Bldg., 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

TEXTILES

Central Raw Silk Association of Japan, The: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Fibres Association: Mitsui Bekkan, 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Cotton Commercials' Foundation: 1, 1-chome, Bingo-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Japan Cotton and Staple Fibre Weavers' Association: 8, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Export Clothing Makers' Association: 4-5, 1-chome, Utsubo, Nishi-ku, Osaka; f. 1956; 480mems.; promotion and internal policy body for the manufacture of cotton clothing for export; Pres. K. KONDO; publ. *JECMA News* (in Japanese).

Japan Knitted Goods Manufacturers' Association: Nihon Meriyasu Kaikan Bldg., 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Yoshi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Silk Association, Inc.: Sanshi Kaikan, 1-chome Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; mems. 14 asscns.; Pres. RISHICHI TAKADA.

Japan Silk and Rayon Weavers' Association: Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Spinners' Association: Mengyo Kaikan Building, 8, 3-chome, Bingo Machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1948; 107 member firms; Chair. TATSU TSUYUGUCHI; publ. *Monthly Report.*

Japan Staple Yarn Merchants' Federation: 2, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Kobune-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Textile Council: Sen-i-Kaikan Bldg., 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 23 asscns.; publ. *Textile Statistics* (monthly and yearly), *Textile Japan* (annual in English).

Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association: Room No. 310, Kikai Shinko Bldg., 1-5 Shiba Park 21-Yard, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. TAIZO ISHIDA.

Japan Wool Industry Association: Sen-i-Kaikan, 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Wool Spinners' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. S. ABE; Man. Dir. H. SAKAI; publ. *Yomo* (monthly), *Statistical Data on the Wool Industry in Japan* (monthly).

Japan Worsted and Woollen Weavers' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. S. OGAWA; Man. Dir. M. YASUDA.

PAPER AND PRINTING

Japan Paper and Pulp Association: 9-11, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; 67 mems.; Pres. T. OKAWA; Dir.-in-Chief M. MATSUNAGA.

Japan Paper Exporters' Association: 4, 3-chome, Ginza-Higashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Paper-Products Exporters' Association: 18-2, 1-chome, Higashi-Komagata, Sumida-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Printers' Association: 23, 2-chome, Shintomi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. SADAO OHASHI; Exec. Dir. TAKAO YAMAOKA.

Machine-Made Japanese Paper Industry Association: 9-11, Ginza, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

CHEMICALS

Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of Japan: 9, 2-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-chu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Perfumery and Flavouring Association: Nitta Bldg., 8, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Ammonium Sulphate Industry Association: Hokkai Bldg., 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-dori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Industry Association: Tokyo Club Bldg. 2-6, 3-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 207 mems.; Pres. SUEICHI NOMURA.

Japan Cosmetic Makers' and Wholesalers' Association: 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Bakuro-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; 365 mems.; publ. *The Nihon Syogyo* (weekly).

Japan Gas Association: 38 Shiba Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. HIROSHI ANZAI; Man. Dir. T. SUGAI; publ. *Monthly Journal.*

Japan Inorganic Chemical Industry Association: 6, 3-banchi, Nihonbashi Yokoyama-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KAN-ICHI TANAHASHI.

Japan Pharmaceutical, Medical and Dental Supply Exporters' Association: 7, 4-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; 185 member firms; Pres. CHOBEI TAKEDA; Man. Dir. MITSUO SASAKI.

Photo-Sensitized Materials Manufacturers' Association, The: Fukuoka Bldg., 1, 6-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Society of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Japan: Echiso Bldg., 39-7, 2-chome, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; 4,009 mems.; Pres. K. SHISHIDO; Man. S. ISHIDA; publ. *Monthly Journal.*

MINING AND PETROLEUM

Asbestos Products Industrial Association: Daiichi Kaikan Bldg., 10-5, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1937; Chair. SHIN-ICHIRO KONDO.

Cement Association of Japan, The: Hattori Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 21 member companies; Chair. K. MORI; Exec. Man. Dir. T. NAKAO; publ. *Cement and Concrete* (monthly, Japanese), *The Cement Industry in Japan* (annual, English), *Semento Gijutsu Nenpo* (annual in Japanese), *Review of General Meeting—Technical Session* (annual).

Japan Coal Association: Nikkatsu Kokusai Kaikan, 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Mining Industry Association: c/o Shin-Hibiya Bldg., 3-6, 1-chome, Uchisauvai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 92 member companies; Pres. M. AIKYO.

Petroleum Association of Japan: Keidanren Kaikan, 5, 1-5-7 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 22 mems.; Pres. SHINGO FUJIOKA; Man. Dir. KINZABURO IKEDA.

METALS

Japan Brass Makers' Association: 3, 1-chome, Nishi-Hatchobon, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 104 mems.; Pres. S. TANAKA; Man. Dir. T. WADA.

Japan Cast Steel Society: Tekko Building, 8-2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; membership 90 companies, 105 plants; Exec.-Dir. MASANARI YOKOTA.

Japan Forged Steel Society: Tekko Building, 8-2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; membership 15 companies, 17 plants; Exec. Dir. MASANARI YOKOTA.

Japan Iron and Steel Federation: Keidanren Kaikan, 1-5-7 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. Y. INAYAMA; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO.

Japan Light Metal Association: Nihonbashi Asahi Seimei Bldg., 2, Nihonbashi Tori, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103.

Japan Stainless Steel Association: Tekko Kaikan Bldg., 16, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Kayaba-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

The Kozai Club: 3-16 Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; mems. 36 manufacturers, 102 dealers; Chair. YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA.

MACHINERY AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT

Electronic Industries Association: Tosho Bldg., 14, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 520 firms; Pres. KENICHIRO KOMAI; publ. *Denshi* (Electronics) (monthly).

Japan Business Machine Association: 2, 7-chome, Akasaka Ta-michi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Camera Industry Association: Mori Building Ninth, 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Atago-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1954; Pres. HIROSHI SHIRAHAMA.

Japan Electric Association: 1-3 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Electrical Manufacturers Industry Association: 4-15, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 143 firms; Pres. K. HIRAKI; Exec. Dir. K. SATO; publ. descriptive information on Japanese Electrical Machinery (in English).

Japan Farm Machinery Manufacturers' Association: 5, 1-chome, Ueno-machi, Taito-ku, Tokyo.

The Japan Machinery Federation: Kikai Shinko Kaikau, 5-1-21 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association: Kikai Shinko Bldg., 5-1-21 Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; 105 mems.; Exec. Dir. K. SUGIYAMA.

Japan Measuring Instruments Industrial Federation: Japan Metrology Bldg., 1-25 Nando-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Microscope Manufacturers' Association: c/o Olympus Optical Co. Ltd., 43, 2-chome, Hatagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; mems. 27 firms; Chair. T. NAKANO.

Japan Motion Picture Equipment Industrial Association: Kikai-shinko Bldg., 5-1-21, Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers' Association: Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 1-5 Shibu Park 21, Minatoku, Tokyo 105.

Japan Photographic Equipment Industrial Association: Shin-Kaede Bldg., 3-3, 2-chome, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Power Association: Daido Building, 7-13, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 99 mems., Pres. GORO INOUYE; Sec. SACHIO TANAKA; publ. *Power* (bi-monthly).

Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers: Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 21, Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 246 mems.; Chair. YOSOMATSU MATSUBARA.

TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY

Japan Association of Rolling Stock Manufacturers: Tekko Bldg., 1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Auto Parts Industries Association: 2-4-7 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 350 firms; Pres. K. FUJIOKA; Man. Dir. T. KUROME; publ. *Auto Parts* (monthly, Japanese).

Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.: Ohtemachi Bldg., 1-6 Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967 in succession to the Automotive Industrial Assen.; mems. 14 firms; Pres. K. KAWAMATA; Man. Dir. T. NOMIYAMA.

Japan Bicycle Industry Association: 7-3 Akasaka Ta-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Shipowners' Association: Osaka Bldg., No. 2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Shipbuilders' Association of Japan: 35 Shiba-Kotohiracho, Minatoku, Tokyo; f. 1947; 27 mems.; Pres. TAKAO NAGATA (Hitachi); Man. Dir. HAJIME YAMADA.

The Ship Machinery Manufacturers' Association of Japan: Sempaku-Shinko Bldg., 35, Shiba Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956; 270 mems.; Pres. MAKOTO ISOGAI.

The Society of Japanese Aircraft Constructors: Chiyoda Bldg., 2-1-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; 124 mems., 15 assoc. mems.; Chair. Y. MAKITA; Exec. Dir. MITSUO ARIMORI; publ. *Monthly Report* (in Japanese), *Directory of the Aircraft Industry in Japan* (English, annual), *The Aircraft Industry Year Book* (Japanese, annual).

MISCELLANEOUS

All-Japan Leather Association: No. 11, 1-chome, Kuramae, Asakusa Taito-ku, Tokyo.

Association of Tokyo Exporting Toy Manufacturers: 3-16, 4-chome, Higashi-Komagata Sumida-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 200 mems.; Pres. EIJIRO TOMIYAMA.

Canners' Association of Japan: Marunouchi Bldg., 18, 2-chome, Marumouchi, Tokyo.

Communication Industries Association of Japan: Sankei Bldg., 1-7-2 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KANJIRO OKADA; Exec. Dir. SHUZO OHIZUMI; publ. *Tsushin-Kogyo* (monthly in Japanese).

Japan Construction Materials Association: Kenchiku Kaikan Bldg., 1, 3-chome, Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Plywood Manufacturers' Association: Meisan Building, 17-18, 1-chome, Nishishimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 160 mems.; Chair. NEI-ICHI MATAGA.

Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation: 32 Nunoike-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; f. 1931; 8 mem. asscns.; Pres. R. TSUKAMOTO; Man. Dir. K. MITSUI.

Japan Raw Fur Association: 2, 4-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Rubber Manufacturers' Association, The: 5-16-4 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 212 mems.; Pres. RIKIMATSU TOMIHISA.

Japan Sewing Machine Association: 13 Sakamachi, Shinjukuku, Tokyo.

Japan Spirits and Liquors Manufacturers' Association: Koura Bldg., 7th Floor 2, 1-chome, Nihombashi Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Sugar Refiners' Association: 5-7 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Man. Dir. ICHIRO FURUNISHI; Man. KIYOHISA NAGAMIYA; publs. *Sato Tokei Nenkan* (Sugar Statistics Year Book), *Kikan Togyoshiho* (Quarterly Sugar Journal).

Japan Watch and Clock Association: Nomura Building, 2, 2-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Motion Picture Producers' Association of Japan: Sankei Kaikan Bldg., 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

TRADE UNIONS

A feature of Japan's trade union movement is that the unions are in general based on single enterprises, embracing workers of different occupations in that enterprise, rather than organizing the workers of the same trade in different enterprises on an industry-wide basis.

PRINCIPAL FEDERATIONS

Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sohyogikai—SOHYO (*General Council of Trade Unions of Japan*): 8-2 Shiba-park, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TOSHIKATSU HORII; Sec.-Gen. A. IWAI; total mems. 4,208,000.

Major Affiliated Unions

National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions (*Jijiro*): approx. 704,000 mems.; Pres. M. KURIYAMA.

Japan Teachers' Union (*Nikkyoso*): 550,000 mems.; Pres. S. MIYANOHARA.

National Railway Workers' Union (*Kokuro*): approx. 218,000 mems.; Pres. YOSHIO KAMBE.

Japan Postal Workers' Union (*Zentei*): approx. 238,000 mems.; Pres. F. TAKARAGI.

General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions (*Shitetsuzoren*): approx. 240,000 mems.; Pres. T. HORII.

National Metal and Machine Trade Union (*Zenkoku Kinzoku*): approx. 202,000 mems.; Pres. S. TSUBAKI.

Japan Telecommunication Workers' Union (*Zendentsu*): approx. 184,000 mems.; Pres. T. KASAHARA.

National Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions (*Tekko Roren*): approx. 200,000 mems.; Pres. K. MITO.

Japanese Federation of Synthetic Chemistry Workers' Unions (*Goka Roren*): approx. 122,000 mems.; Pres. K. OTA.

Japan Broadcast Corporation Workers' Union (*Nipporo*): approx. 111,000 mems.; Chair. TETSU UEDA.

Japan Coal Miners' Union (*Tanro*): approx. 68,000 mems.; Pres. T. YAMAMOTO.

All-Japan Free Workers' Union (*Zennichi Jiro*): approx. 221,000 mems.; Pres. FUMIO WADA.

National Forest Labour Union (*Zenriya*): approx. 74,000 mems.; Pres. TAKESHI TAMURA.

Japan Federation of Municipal Transportation Workers' Unions (*Toshikotsu*): approx. 70,000 mems.; Pres. ATSUSHI MIYAHARA.

All-Japan Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's Workers' Union (*Zen Norin*): approx. 57,000 mems.; Pres. T. WATARAI.

Zen Nihon Rodo Sodomei Kaigi—DOMEI (*Japanese Confederation of Labour*): 20-12 Shiba, 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; 1,874,391 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. MINORU TAKITA; Vice-Pres. SEIJI AMAIKE; Sec.-Gen. TAKUMI SHIGEEDA.

Affiliated Unions

Japan Federation of Textile Workers' Unions (*Zensendomei*): Pres. MINORU TAKITA; Gen. Sec. TADANOBU USAMI; 516,578 mems.

National Federation of Metal Industry Trade Unions (*Zenkindomei*): Pres. SHIGEO IBORI; Gen. Sec. SEIJI AMAIKE; 220,000 mems.

All Japan Seamen's Union (*Kaiin*): Pres. YUTAKA NABASAMA; 135,000 mems.

Federation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions (*Jidosharoren*): Pres. ICHIRO SHIOJI; Gen. Sec. SHOZO AKAGI; 129,540 mems.

Federation of Electric Workers' Unions of Japan (*Denroren*): Pres. CHOZUI KAMEYAMA; Gen. Sec. SOOICHI SUZUKI; 127,798 mems.

Japanese Federation of General Trade Unions (*Ippan Domei*): Pres. MISAO MASUHARA; Gen. Sec. TSUTAE SATOH; 105,772 mems.

Japanese Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions (*Zenkadomei*): Pres. SHIGEO MURAO; Gen. Sec. KEITARO NAKAJIMA; 72,790 mems.

Japan Federation of Transport Workers' Unions (*Kotsuroren*): Pres. ISAMU YAMAMOTO; Gen. Sec. KENJI NAGASAWA; 67,877 mems.

General Federation of Ship Building Workers' Unions (*Zosensoren*): Pres. MASASHICHI MOTOI; Gen. Sec. HARUZO NISHIMOTO; 56,512 mems.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Workers' Union Council (*Domei-Mitsubishi*): Pres. AKIRA KINOSHITA; Gen. Sec. KOSHIRO MIKI; 40,800 mems.

National Union of Coal Mine Workers (*Zentanko*): Pres. TAKUMI SHIGEEDA; Gen. Sec. EIJI HAYADATE: 35,137 mems.

National Federation of Food Industry Workers' Unions (*Zenshokuhindomei*): Pres. GENJIRO TSURUTA; Gen. Sec. EIJI OHSEKO; 27,820 mems.

Federation of Japanese Metal Resource Workers' Unions (*Shigenroren*): Pres. TOHRU ENDO; Gen. Sec. KAZUHIRO IIOKA; 12,530 mems.

National Council of Paper and Pulp Workers' Unions "NPU" (*Domeizenkamipa*): Pres. ICHIRO MICHIKAWA; Gen. Sec. HIDEKA HOSOKAWA; 7,937 mems.

National Cinema and Theatre Workers' Union (*Zen-Eien*): Pres. ISAO MASUDA; Gen. Sec. HIROSHI HARIU; 3,220 mems.

Preparatory Council of National Federation of Dockers' Unions (*Kowandomei Jumbikai*): Chair. SADAO HISATSUNE; 800 mems.

Japan Emigration Service Workers' Union (*Kaigai-Ijuroso*): Pres. TADAO IMAMURA; Gen. Sec. MASAJI SAITO; 300 mems.

Japanese Federation of National Railway Workers' Unions (*Shinkokuro*): Pres. EIETSU SUGAWARA; Gen. Sec. KOOICHI TANIMURA; 74,360 mems.

All Japan Special Post Office Labour Union (*Zenyusei*): Pres. TSUTOMU NAKAMURA; Gen. Sec. HIDEMASA FUKUI; 28,840 mems.

National Tax Office Employees' Union (*Kokuzeiroso*): Pres. YASUJI NAKAZAWA; Gen. Sec. MUTSUO SHIMIZU; 10,200 mems.

National Forest Workers' Union of Japan (*Nichirinro*): Pres. KAZUO KUMAI; Gen. Sec. YASUO YAMADA; 10,062 mems.

New Nippon Telephone and Telegram Workers' Union (*Dendenshinro*): Pres. JOTARO TANI; Gen. Sec. TADAO IKEDA; 250 mems.

Domei's Local Federations (*Chihodomei*): 200,000 mems.

Fraternal Organizations

National Council of Government and Public Corporation Workers' Unions (*Zenkanko*): Chair. EIETSU SUGAWARA; 150,000 mems.

National Council of Democratic Unionists (*Zenkokuminren*): Chair. SHIMPACHI KUDO; 300,000 mems.

Churitsu Rode Kumiai Renraku Kaigi—CHURITSU ROREN (*Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions*): 4-9, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; over 1,400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. SHIGERU OKAMURA.

Major Affiliated Unions

National Federation of Cement Workers' Unions (*Zenkoku Semento*): 29-2, 5-chome, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 22,000 mems.; Pres. YORIO ABE; Sec.-Gen. MANJI YAMAMOTO.

National Federation of Electric Machine, Tool and Appliance Workers' Unions (*Denki Roren*): 13-10, 3-chome, Minami-Ohoi, Shingawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; approx. 440,000 mems.; Pres. SHINRYO KIYOTA; Sec.-Gen. TARIKICHI SEKI.

Japanese Federation of Food and Allied Workers Unions (*Shokuhin Roren*): 4-9, 1-chome, Shiba, Minatoku, Tokyo; approx. 92,000 mems.; Pres. Shigeru Okamura.

National Federation of Life Insurance Employees' Unions (*Zenseiho*): 6 Kabuto-cho, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 82,000 mems.; Pres. JUNNOSUKE TANABE.

All Japan Shipbuilding and Engineering Union (*Zenzosen*): 60-5, Sendagaya-3, Shibuya, Tokyo; f. 1964; 52,000 mems.; Pres. ISAO HASEGAWA; Sec.-Gen. NABEZO OHODE; publ. *Zenzosenkikai* (3 times monthly).

Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Rengokai—SHIN SAMBETSU (*National Federation of Industrial Trade Unions*): Tokyo; approx. 70,000 mems.

MAJOR NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

Tokyo

All Japan Federation of Automobile Workers' Unions (*Zenkoku Jidosha*): f. 1962; approx. 120,000 mems.; Pres. KAZUO ITO; Sec.-Gen. TATSUYA KUBO.

Federation of City Bank Employees' Unions (*Shiginren*): c/o Yaesu, Chuo-ku; approx. 130,000 mems.; Pres. T. FURUKAWA.

Federation of Textile Clothing Workers' Unions of Japan (*Asa Ryokyo*): Katkura Bldg., 3-2 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 25,000 mems.; Pres. KENZO OGUCHI.

National Federation of Mutual Bank Employees' Unions (*Zenso Ginren*): 40 Higashi Matsushita-cho; approx. 28,000 mems.; Pres. K. ISHIKAWA; Sec.-Gen. S. SAKAI.

Japan Council of Construction Industry Employees' Unions (*Nikkenkyo*): 5, 3-chome, Kanda-Kaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1954; approx. 30,000 mems.; Pres. T. KUROMUSHA; Gen. Sec. N. RIOJA.

All Japan Council of Electric Engineering Workers' Unions (*Nichi Denko*): 7-36 Masago-cho, Bunkyo-ku; approx. 23,000 mems.

Labour Council of Governmental Special Corporations (*Seryokyo*): c/o Nichijuo 14, 1-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku; approx. 19,000 mems.; Pres. K. TAKIZAWA.

All Japan Damage Insurance Employees' Unions (*Zensonpo*): c/o Morizui Bldg., 3, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 38,000 mems.; Pres. T. UEDA.

All-Japan Day Workers' Union (*Zen Minro*): approx 164,000 mems.

National Council of Medical Treatment Workers' Unions: approx. 49,000 mems.

Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Workers' Unions (*To Roren*): c/o Tokyo-to Office, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku; approx. 120,000 mems.; Pres. U. OKAMOTO; Sec.-Gen. T. NAKAGAWA.

Japan Federation of Teachers (*Zenkyoren*): approx. 47,000 mems.; Pres. MASAO SUZUKI; Sec.-Gen. T. KIRUCHI.

Japan High School Teachers' Union (*Nikkokyo*): c/o Kyoiku Kakika, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; approx. 48,000 mems.; Pres. K. OGASAWARA.

Japan National Railways Locomotive Workers' Union: 3-2-13 Nishi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; approx. 59,000 mems.; publ. weekly newsletter.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

Co-ordinating bodies for unions whose members are in the same industry or have the same employer.

Zenkoku Shogyo Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zen Shokyo (*National Council of Commerce Workers' Unions*): 1-2 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 153,652 mems.; Gen.-Sec. TATSUO MATSUDA.

Zenkoku Kinyu Kikan Rode Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zen Kinyu (*National Council of Finance Industry Workers' Unions*): 1-2 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 120,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MASAYA OKABE.

Zen Nippon Rodo Kumiai Rengo-kai—Shokuhin Roren (*Japanese Federation of Food and Allied Workers' Unions*): 1-4-9 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 92,000 mems.; Chair. SHIGERU OKAMURA.

Nihon Kankocho Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Kankoro (*Liaison Organization of Public Workers' Unions*): Sohyo Kaikan, Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 2,500,000 mems. from SOHYO affiliates; Sec.-Gen. REIICHIRO TOYOTA.

Zen Nippon Kotsu Unyu Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zenkoun (*All-Japan Council of Traffic and Transport Workers' Unions*): c/o Kokutetsu Rodo Kaikan, 2-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; about 800,000 mems.; Pres. TOSHIKATSU HORII; Gen. Sec. ICHIZO SAKAI.

National Council of Government Enterprise Workers' Unions: Tokyo; approx. 1,000,000 mems.

National Liaison Council of Shipping and Harbour Workers' Unions: Tokyo; approx. 200,000 mems.

Kokusai Jiyuroren Kameikumiai linkai (*Co-ordinating Committee of the I.C.F.T.U. Affiliated Unions in Japan*): c/o Kawate Bldg., 5-8, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; about 2,400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. EIICHI OCHIAI.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

National Federation of Purchasing Associations—ZENKOREN: 5-12 Omotemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; principal agricultural co-operative federation; collective purchase and sale of agricultural materials and produce.

POWER

Projected supply of primary energy, in terms of million kilolitres of petroleum:

	1970	1975	1985
Hydroelectricity .	19.9	22.2	26.4
Atomic Energy .	1.5	8.0	60.1
Coal . . .	51.4	55.1	56.5
Petroleum . .	161.7	246.2	446.9

In face of the increasing demand for energy supply, Japan's energy policy is to seek low-cost energy sources and to stabilize the supply. The aim is to make energy supplies autonomous, with the government playing a leading part in promoting technological development and developing overseas resources.

ELECTRICITY

In terms of electric power generation Japan ranks fourth in the world. Similarly, in terms of hydroelectric power generation, she ranks fourth (after U.S.A., German Federal Republic and U.S.S.R.).

Production (1967): 215,276m. kWh., of which 90,000m. kWh. hydro-electric.

Power generating capacity (1967): 32,790,000 kW., of which 21,800,000 thermal, 10,990,000 hydroelectric.

DISTRIBUTION

There are 47 wholesale organizations. The largest of these is:

The Electrical Power Development Co. Ltd.: 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952 with government assistance; Pres. OSAMU FUJINAMI.

Regional Corporations

The Hokkaido Electric Power Co. Inc.: 2, 1-chome, Odori-Higashi, Sapporo; Pres. TSUNEJI IWAMOTO.

The Tohoku Electric Power Co. Inc.: 70, Higashiniban-cho, Sendai; Pres. HIRAI KANICHIRO.

The Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc.: 5-1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KAZUTAKA KIKAWANDA.

The Chubu Electric Power Co. Inc.: 10, Toshin-cho, Higashiku, Nagoya; Pres. MICHIO YOKOYAMA.

The Hokuriku Electric Power Co. Ltd.: 3, Sakurabashi-dori, Toyama; Pres. KYUBEI KANAI.

The Kansai Electric Power Co. Inc.: 5, 3-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

The Chugoku Electric Power Co. Inc.: 4, Komachi, Hiroshima; Pres. MIKIO SAKURAUCHI.

The Shikoku Electric Power Co. Inc.: 2, Marunouchi, Takamatsu; Pres. SABURO OUCHI.

The Kyushu Electric Power Co. Inc.: 1, 2-chome, Watanabedori, Fukuoka; Pres. KIYOSHI KAWARABAYASHI.

NATURAL GAS

Production (1966): 32,851,000m. Kcal.

MAJOR COMPANIES:

Osaka Gas Co. Ltd.: 5-1, Hiranomachi, Higashiku, Osaka; Chair. TAKEJIRO IGUCHI; Pres. NAGATOMI FUJISAKA.

Saibu Gas Co. Ltd.: 9-1 Kego Okitamachi, Fukuoka City; Pres. MIYAICHI YAMASAKI.

Toho Gas Co. Ltd.: 60, Sakuradacho, Atsutaku, Nagoya; Pres. KIYOSHI AOKI.

Tokyo Gas Co Ltd.: 1-3 Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. HIROTOSHI HONDA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Japan's atomic energy development programme began towards the end of 1955 with the government's enactment of the Basic Law of Atomic Energy, and setting up the Atomic Energy Commission of Japan. In 1956 the first research centre, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, was established in Tokai village, Ibaraki prefecture. In 1962 the Nuclear Ship Development Agency was established, and in 1967 the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Corporation was established to develop advance thermal reactors and fast breeder reactors, as well as nuclear fuels.

Japan is an active member of the IAEA. She also has Co-operation Agreements on Atomic Energy with the U.S., U.K. and Canada. Through these agreements, various collaborations such as the exchange of technological information, supply of nuclear fuel and instruments, etc., have been carried out. The nine regional electricity companies of Japan have engaged foreign firms to undertake prospecting and mining for uranium in North America on their behalf.

Projected Generating Capacity: 1970: 1,295 MW; 1975: 6,000 MW; 1985: 30,000-40,000 MW.

Japan Atomic Energy Commission (JAEC): 3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; policy board for research, development and peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. SHINICHI NISHIDA, Commissioners: HIROMI ARISAWA, KAZUE KITAGAWA, SHIGERU YOSANO, TOSHINOSUKE MUTO, EIICHI TAKEDA, TASABURO YAMADA.

Atomic Energy Bureau (AEB): Science and Technology Agency, 3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; central administrative agency; Dir. KUNIOMI UMEZAWA.

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI): 1-1-13 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; five reactors for training, isotope production and research; f. 1956; Pres. EIJI MUNEKATA; Vice-Pres. HIROSHI MURATA.

Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development of Japan: 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; education of the Japanese people in understanding atomic energy and its applications; Pres. REINOSUKE SUGA.

Japan Atomic Industrial Forum (JAIF): 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minatu-ku, Tokyo; collates the activities of private industry in connection with peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. REINOSUKE SUGA.

PRINCIPAL JAERI ESTABLISHMENTS

Tokai Research Establishment: Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

Takasaki Radiation Chemistry Research Establishment: 1233 Watanuki-cho, Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken.

Tokyo Radioisotope Centre: 31 Kamifujimai-cho, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

Oharai Establishment: Narita-machi, Oharai-cho, Higahiibaraki-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

CONTRACTORS

The First Atomic Power Industry Group (FAPIG): Nissho Bldg., 10, Nihonbashi-Edobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; constructed the Tokai Power Station for JAPCO; member firms mostly belong to the Furukawa, Kawasaki and Suzuki groups; Chair. T. WADA.

Mitsubishi Atomic Power Industries, Inc.: Ohtemachi Bldg., 6-1, 1-chome Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; set up 1958 to construct nuclear reactors and power plants and to fabricate nuclear fuel; is building the reactor for Japan's first atomic powered ship, and Mihama Unit No. 1 and No. 2 nuclear power plants of Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc.; mems. 25 firms, mostly members of the Mitsubishi group; Pres. SABURO SENO.

Nippon Atomic Industry Group Co. Ltd. (NAIGCO): 2-5 Kasumigaseki, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; set up to construct atomic energy facilities; mems. 36 firms, mostly members of the Toshiba and Mitsui group; Chair. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Pres. YOSHIHIKO OGURA.

Sumitomo Atomic Energy Industries Ltd.: 22, 5-chome, Kitahama Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1958; set up to utilize nuclear materials and build necessary instrumentation; mems. 38 firms, mostly members of Sumitomo group; Pres. MASATOSHI HIRATSUKA.

Tokyo Atomic Industrial Consortium (TAIC): Hitachi Bldg., 4-6 Surugadai Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; set up to utilize nuclear materials and build necessary instrumentation; mems. 26 firms, mostly members of Hitachi (Yasuda) group; Chair. CHIKARA KURATA.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Electric Power Development Company (EPDC): 8-2, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; almost entirely government owned corporation devoted to promoting the development mainly of large-scale hydro-power resources, construction of thermal and nuclear power projects and to wholesaling the generated power to nine privately-owned power companies; also overseas engineering assistance in the development of water resources.

The Japan Atomic Power Company (JAPC): 1-4, Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; private consortium building nuclear power plants; Japan's first nuclear power station, at Tokai in Ibaraki Prefecture, opened in 1966; second 322,000 kW reactor to be installed at Tsuruga by 1970; Pres. TAMAKI IPPONMATSU.

Japan Nuclear Ship Development Agency (JNSDA): 35 Shiba-Kotohira, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; designing and constructing an 8,300-ton training and special cargo ship, to be completed by 1972; Pres. SHUICHI SASAKI; Gen. Man. TORATARO UCHIKOGA.

Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC): 9-13, 1-chome Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967; public corporation for developing advanced thermal reactor and fast breeder reactor, and for prospecting, mining, manufacture and processing of nuclear fuel; Pres. GORO INOUYE.

Chubu Electric Power Co.: 10-1 Toshin-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; one of the nine electric utilities operating in Japan, plans to add 11,850,000 kW. by 1978, including nuclear power; Pres. OTOSABURO KATO.

Hitachi Company Ltd.: Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

Kansai Electric Power Co.: Fukui; plans a 300,000 kW power station, to open at Yoshihama in 1970, and two more by 1975; Pres. Y. ASHIHARA.

Mitsubishi Electric Co. Ltd.: Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

Tokyo Electric Power (TODEN): 2, 9-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; plans four nuclear power generator stations to open between 1970 and 1976; the first two are under construction at Futaba-Okumo and at Mihama; Pres. K. KIKAWADA.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Ltd.: Komukai Toshiba-cho, Kawasaki; 100 kW. swimming-pool reactor; Principal Official T. NISHIJIMA.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Kinki University: Fuse-shi Osaka-fu; U.T.R.-type reactor.

Kyoto University: Yoshida Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; swimming-pool type reactor at Osaka, critical 1964.

Musashi Institute of Technology: Ozenji, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawaken; f. 1963; research reactor of Triga II type.

National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS): 9-1, 4-chome, Anagawa, Chiba-shi; f. 1957; research on effects and medical uses of radiation and training of researchers; Dir. KEISUKE MISONO.

Rikkyo University: Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; research reactor of Triga II type.

COAL

Japan only possesses 0.4 per cent of the world deposits, and mostly low grade coal.

Production (1966): 51,347,000 tons.

Estimated coal deposits: 20,792m. tons.

MAJOR COMPANIES

Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co. Ltd.: 2-1, 1 Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KICHITARO HAGIWARA.

Mitsubishi Mining Co. Ltd.: Shin-Marunouchi Building 1, 4 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. BUMPEI OTSUKI.

Mitsui Mining Co Ltd.: 2-1, 1 Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. OKITO KURATA.

Sumitomo Coal Mining Co. Ltd.: Eiraku Building, 1-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. MASAKANE ISHIMATSU.

Matsushita Coal Mining Co. Ltd.: 1-1 Otemon, Fukuoka; Pres. KAMEO KAWAKAMI.

PETROLEUM

Japan possesses only 0.01 per cent of total world deposits of petroleum; consequently a large proportion of crude oil is imported.

CONSUMPTION
('000 kl.)

	HOME PRODUCTION	IMPORTS
Crude Oil	869	98,728
Petroleum Products . .	82,608	11,713

MAJOR OIL COMPANIES

Arabian Oil Co. Ltd.: 5-3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. TAIZO ISHIZAKA.

Showa Oil Co. Ltd.: 7-3 Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TOKIO NAGAYAMA.

Maruzen Oil Co. Ltd.: 1-3 Nagahoribashi-suji, Minami-ku, Osaka; Pres. KAZUO MIYAMORI.

Mitsubishi Oil: 1, Shiba-Kotohiracho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Chair. SHUNICHI TAKEUCHI.

Nippon Oil: 4, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Chiba Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. EISUKE KAMIMURA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Japanese National Railways (J.N.R.): Kokutetsu Building 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949 as a public corporation; ten regions (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Niigata, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tokaido Shin Kansen); 1.067 gauge; the 1.435 gauge, very high speed, Tokaido line linking Tokyo with Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Shin-Osaka was completed in 1964; this line is to be extended to Okayama in 1972 and eventually to Kyushu (San-yo Shin Kansen) by 1975; 20,827 km. of track, 5,705 km. of 1.067 gauge is electrified; Chair. S. ISOZAKI; Vice-Chair. and Vice-Pres. A. YAMADA; Chief Engineer K. MIYAJI.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES: 6,593 km. of track of which 5,607 km. are electrified.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 8, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1899; Pres. CHUJIRO NODA.

Keihan Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 47-5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; Pres. S. MURAOKA.

Kei-Han-Shin Kyuko Railway Co. Ltd.: 41, Kakutacho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1907; links Osaka, Kyota and Kobe; Dir. and Pres. YONEZO KOBAYASHI.

Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 17, Takanawa-minami-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. HYAPPO TANAKA.

Keio Teito Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 48, 3-chome, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. INOUE.

Keisei Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 10-9 Ueno 4-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1909; Chair. HIDEO OYAMA; Pres. C. KAWASAKI; Man. Dir. IKUJIRO FUKUDA.

Kinki Nippon Railway Co. Ltd.: 1, 6-chome, Uehom-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka; f. 1910; Pres. ISAMU SAHEKI.

Nagoya Railroad Co. Ltd.: 223, 1-chome, Sashima-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi; Pres. MOTOO TSUCHIKAWA.

Nankai Railroad Co.: 12, Rokuban-cho, Nanbashinchi, Minami-ku, Osaka; Pres. I. SAHEKI.

Nippon Express Co. Ltd.: 12-9, 3-chome, Sotokanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1938; Pres. T. SAWAMURA; Vice-Pres. S. TERAKADO.

Nishi Nippon Railroad Co. Ltd.: 12-1 Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka; serves northern Kyushu; Pres. MUNEO KUSUNE.

Odakyu Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 28, 2-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; Pres. N. ANDO.

Seibu Railway Co. Ltd.: 16-15, 1-chome, Minami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. SHOJIRO KOJIMA; Vice-Pres. YOSHIAKI TSUTSUMI, SEIJI TSUTSUMI; Senior Man. Dir. IWAO MIYAUCHI.

Teito Rapid Transit Authority: 19-6, 3-chome, Higashi Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; underground railway service for Tokyo; Pres. TATSUYA USHIJIMA.

Tobu Railway Co. Ltd.: 2, 1-chome, Oshiage, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KAICHIRO NEZU.

Tokyo Electric Express Railway Ltd.: 98, Owada-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; Pres. NOBORU GOTOH.

SUBWAYS AND MONORAILS

Subway service is available today in three major cities, Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, with a combined network of 178 km. An additional 73 km. are under construction. Most new subway lines are directly linked with existing J.N.R. or private railway terminals which connect the cities with suburban areas. These are designed to help ease traffic congestion during the rush hours.

Japan started its first monorail system on a commercial scale in 1964 with straddle-type cars between downtown Tokyo and Tokyo International airport, a distance of 13 km. In the same year, small-scale monorail services were inaugurated in tourist centres and amusement parks. In 1969, the total monorail mileage was 24 km.

Tokyo Underground Railway: Teito Rapid Transit Authority, 19-6 Higashi Ueno, 3-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo, f. 1941; Pres. T. USHIJIMA.

ROADS

In March 1968 Japan's road network extended to 994,926 km. Plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network with a total length of 7,600 km.

A 190 km. stretch of trunk highway between Nagoya and Kobe (Meishin Expressway) was completed in July 1965, and in May 1969 a 346 km. stretch between Nagoya and Tokyo (Tomei Expressway) was also completed.

There is a national omnibus service, 54 publicly operated services and 294 privately operated services.

SHIPPING

Shipping in Japan is not nationalized but is supervized by the Ministry of Transport. In 1966 gross registered tonnage totalled 14,723,000.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Daido Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: Kobe (P.O. Box) 54; f. 1930; Chair. M. TANAKA; Pres. Y. SKAIYAMA.

Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha: 3-6 Nihonbashi-dori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; Pres. KOTARO TSUCHIKANE.

Daiko Shosen K.K.: Osaka; Pres. TEIICHIRO YABUKI.

Fuji Steamship Co. Ltd.: Mitsui Bldg., 3-7, 3-chome, Muro-machi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. EIICHI YASUDA.

Hinode Kisen K.K.: 6, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo; Pres. TARO TOHODO.

Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd.: 12, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KEISUKE IDEMITSU.

Iino Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: 1-1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. MAMORU ADACHI.

Japan Line Ltd.: Kokusai Bldg., 12, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by amalgamation of Daido Line and Nitto Line; tanker, liner and tramp services, specialized carrier services; Pres. S. OKADA.

Kansai Steamship Co. Ltd.: 1 Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; Pres. SHIGERU HASEGAWA.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha (*K Line*): 8 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1919; Pres. MOTOZO HATTORI; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROKURO NAKAZAWA.

Kyoei Tankers: 27 Naniwa-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1949; part of Mitsubishi group of companies; Pres. KUNIO HAYASHIDA.

Kyokuyo Hogei Kabushiki Kaisha: Chiyoda Bldg., 2-1-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. MOTOO MORIHARA.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: 3-3, 5-chome, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by merger of Mitsui Steamship Co. and O.S.K.; Pres. HISAO FUKUDA.

Nakamura Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (*Nakamura Steamship Co. Ltd.*): 13-10, 1-chome, Kudan-kita, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KENJI NAKAMURA.

New York Liner Administration: f. 1964; by merger of Japan Line, Kawasaki Kisen, Mitsui OSK and Yamashita Shinnihon lines; operates trans-Pacific/New York cargo liner service and Japanese coastal services; Pres. YOSHIYA ARIYOSHI.

Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd.: 6-2 Otemachi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1911; Pres. HARUO NAKAI.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*The Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.*) (N.Y.K.): 3-2, 2-chome, Marunouchi. Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; merged with Mitsubishi Steamship Co. 1964; Chair. T. KODAMA; Pres. Y. ARIYOSHI.

Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha: 1-1, 4-chome, Nishihon-Machi, Naha City, Okinawa; f. 1950; Pres. TADAYOSHI HIRATA.

Sanko Steamship Co. Ltd., The: Nippon Kasai Kaijyo Bldg., 1-chome, Edobori-kamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka; Pres. TOSHIO KOMOTO.

Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: 1–3 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. HIROSHI MIWA.

Shin Yei Steamship Co. Ltd.: 2-1-1 Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. EIICHI YASUDA.

Showa Shipping Co. Ltd.: 1, 4-chome, Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by merger of Nippon Oil Tanker Co. Ltd. and Nissan Steamship Co. Ltd.; bulk carriage, container and liner services; Pres. M. ARAKI.

Taiyo Gyogyo K.K.: 4, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. K. NAKABE.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co. Ltd.: 1-1, Hitotsubashi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1917, as Yamashita Steamship Co. Ltd., merger with Shinnihon Steamship Co. Ltd. 1964; Chair. K. YAMAGATA; Pres. S. YAMASHITA.

CIVIL AVIATION

Japan Air Lines—JAL (*Nihon Koku Kabushiki Kaisha*): 7-3, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1951; operates internal services and services to Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, Okinawa, Taipei, Hong Kong, Manila, Bangkok, Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Sydney, New Delhi, Teheran, Beirut, Seoul, Calcutta, Karachi, Cairo, Rome, Frankfurt, London, New York and Paris; trans-Polar service to London and Paris via Copenhagen; New Delhi and Hamburg; Amsterdam; Pusan; Moscow; trans-Siberian service (direct) to Paris via Moscow; Pres. SHIZUMA MATSUO; fleet of 27 DC-8, six CV-880, 16 Boeing 727.

Japan Domestic Airlines Co. Ltd.: Tokyo International Airport, Haneda, Tokyo; f. 1964; passenger services throughout Japan; fleet of three Boeing 727, fifteen YS-11; Pres. TATSUHIKO KAWABUCHI.

All Nippon Airways: 2-5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; domestic passenger and freight services; Pres. ISAMU MORIMURA; fleet of seven Boeing 727, eight Viscount 828, 25 Friendship 27, and 13 YS-11.

Nagasaki Airways: Kanyumubanchi, Morisonogo, Omura, Nagasaki; domestic services.

Toa Air Ways: 4-10-2 Kannonshinmachi, Hiroshima-shi; fleet of eight YS-11, five CV-240, four DH-114.

Tokyo is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, American Airlines, B.O.A.C., C.A.T., Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., China Air Lines, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Delta Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines, Olympic Airways, Pan Am, P.A.L., Qantas, Royal Air Cambodge, S.A.S., Swissair, Thai Airways International, T.W.A., United Air Lines, U.T.A., Western Air Lines, Varig.

TOURISM

Japan National Tourist Organization: Tokyo Kotsu, Kaikan Building, 2-13 Yuraku-cho, Tokyo; f. 1959; Pres. TADASHI ADACHI.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: 90 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Brazil: Avda. São Luiz 276, São Paulo.

Canada: 165 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ontario.

France: 8 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er.

German Federal Republic: Goethestr. 22, Frankfurt am Main.

Hong Kong: 7 Humphrey Ave., Kowloon.

Mexico: Reforma 105, Mexico 4.

Switzerland: rue de Berne 13, Geneva.

Thailand: 56 Suriwong Rd., Bangkok.

United Kingdom: 167 Regent St., London, W.1.

United States: 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601; 1420 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75201; 651 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; 109 Kaiulani Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.

Japan Travel Bureau Inc.: 6-4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; approx. 10,000 mems.; Pres. T. NISHIO; Exec. Dir. MANABU KANEMATSU; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

Division of Tourism: 2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; government organization attached to the Secretariat to the Minister, Ministry of Transport; Dir. KUNIO HACHISUKA.

THEATRES

Kabukiza Theatre: Ginza-Higashi, Tokyo; national Kabuki theatre centre.

National Theatre of Japan (*Kokuritsu Gekijo*): 13 Hayabusa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; f. 1966; Pres. SEIICHIRO TAKAHASHI; Chief. Dir. SAKUO TERANAKA; Dirs. KOSABURO SHIBATA, JIRO OSARAGI, YUKISO MIRSHIMA.

Nissei Theatre: 1-12 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; drama, opera and concerts; mems. 300; Gen. Dir. KEITA ASARI.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

Osaka International Festival: Osaka; joined European Assen. of Music Festivals 1966.

UNIVERSITIES

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Chiba University: Yayoicho, Chiba City; 764 teachers, 6,882 students.

Gunma University: 3 Showa-Machi, Maebashi-city; 506 teachers, 5,152 students.

Hirosaki University: 1 Bunkyo-cho, Aomori-ken, Hirosaki; 444 teachers, 3,366 students.

Hiroshima University: Higashisenda-machi, Hiroshima; 1,107 teachers; 8,357 students.

Hitotsubashi University: Kitatama-gun, Tokyo; 139 teachers, 2,617 students.

Hokkaido University: Nishi 5, Kita 8, Sapporo; 1,586 teachers, 8,434 students.

Ibaraki University: 2127 Watarimachi, Ibaraki Pref., Mito; 244 teachers, 3,365 students.

Kagoshima University: Uerata-cho, Kagoshima; 811 teachers, 5,843 students.

Kanazawa University: 1-1 Marunouchi, Kanazawa City; 862 teachers, 5,560 students.

Kobe University: Rokko, Nada-ku, Kobe; 751 teachers, 7,973 students.

Kumamoto University: Kurokami-machi, Kumamoto; 697 teachers, 5,102 students.

Kyoto University: Yoshida-hommachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; 621 professors, 13,753 students.

Kyushu University: Hakozaki, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture; 787 teachers, 9,270 students.

Nagasaki University: 1-14 Bunkyo-cho, Nagasaki; 256 teachers, 2,832 students.

Nagoya University: Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya; 723 teachers, 8,185 students.

Niigata University: Asahimachidori 1-Bancho, Niigata; 850 teachers, 5,680 students.

Ochanomizu Women's University: 1-1, 2-chome, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 261 teachers, 1,371 students.

Okayama University: Tsushima, Okayama; 847 teachers, 6,003 students.

Osaka University: 36 Joancho, Kita-ku, Osaka; 357 professors, 8,563 students.

Shimane University: 1060 Nishikawatsu-cho Matsue-chi, Shimane-Ken, 244 teachers, 2,365 students.

Shinshu University: 109 Asahi-machi, Matsumoto; 1,125 teachers, 4,165 students.

Shizuoka University: Oiwa-cho, 2-chome, Shizuoka; 305 teachers, 4,392 students.

Tohuku University: Katahiracho, Sendai; 2,027 teachers, 10,825 students.

University of Tokushima: 6 Shinkura-cho, 2-chome, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken; 521 teachers, 2,790 students.

The University of Tokyo: Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 3,469 teachers, 17,842 students.

Tokyo Institute of Technology: 1 Ookayama, Meguro-ku, 277 teachers, 3,370 students.

Tokyo Medical and Dental University: 5-47, 1-chome, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 580 teachers, 1,240 students.

Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music: Ueno Park, Daito-ku, Tokyo; 172 teachers, 2,093 students.

Tokyo University of Education: 24 Kubomachi Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 360 teachers, 3,959 students.

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies: 51 Nishigawara; 4-chome, Kita-ku, Tokyo; 116 teachers, 2,041 students.

Tottori University: 1, 5-chome, Tachikawa-cho, Tottori City; 209 teachers, 1,952 students.

Wakayama University: 278 Sekido, Wakayamasi; 210 teachers, 2,340 students.

Yamagata University: 1-4-12 Koshirikawa-machi, Yamagata City; 414 teachers, 4,491 students.

Yamaguchi University: Shimmichi, Yamaguchi; 304 teachers, 3,139 students.

Yamanashi University: Kofu City, 4-4-37 Takeda; 278 teachers, 2,391 students.

Yokohama National University: 702 Ohokahachi, Minamiku, Yokohama; 286 teachers, 5,395 students.

Yokohama Municipal University: 4646 Mutsuura-machi, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama; 237 teachers, 2,100 students.

PUBLIC PREFECTURAL AND MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Fukushima Medical College: Fukushima City; 197 teachers, 562 students.

Iwate Medical University: 19-1 Uchimaru, Morioka, Iwate; 134 teachers, 1,109 students.

Kagawa University: 121 Saiwai-cho, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken; 334 teachers, 2,318 students.

Komazawa University: Komazawa 1-chome, Fukazawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 362 teachers, 18,927 students.

Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine: 465, Kjii-cho Kawaramachi, Hirokoji, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 231 teachers, 691 students.

Mie Prefectural University: Torii-cho, Tsu.

Nagoya City University: 1 Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya; 300 teachers, 1,520 students.

Osaka City University: 459 Sugimotocho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Tokyo; 838 teachers, 5,528 students.

University of Osaka Prefecture: 804 Mozu-Umemachi 4-cho, Sakai, Osaka; 590 teachers, 3,732 students.

Tokyo Metropolitan University: 1-1-1 Yagumo, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; 520 teachers, 3,056 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Aoyama-Gakuin University: 4-4-25 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; 292 teachers, 16,602 students.

University of Buddhism: 96 Kitahananobo-cho, Murasakino, Kita-ku, Kyoto; 67 teachers, 1,474 students.

Chuo University: 3-9 Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 1,159 teachers, 31,663 students.

Dai-ichi College of Pharmacy: 93 Tamagawa-cho, Takamiya, Fukuoka City; 85 teachers, 924 students.

Daito Bunka University: 1-9-1 Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo; 194 teachers.

Doshisha University: Karasuma Imadegawa, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 363 teachers, 21,536 students.

Doshisha Women's College: 602 Genbu-cho, Teramachi-Nishiiru, Imadegawa-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 101 full time, 107 part-time teachers, 2,452 students.

Fukuoka University: 11 Nanakuma, Fukuoka; 194 teachers, 13,000 students.

Gakushuin University: 1-1057 Mejiro-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; 102 teachers, 4,820 students.

Hanazono University: 1-Hanazono Kitsujikita-cho, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hannan University: 4-35 5-chome Amami, Higashi, Matsubara City, Osaka; 25 full time, 36 part-time teachers, 1,070 students.

Hiroshima Jogakuin College: 720 Ushita-Machi, Hiroshima City; 50 teachers, 840 students.

Hosei University: 17-1 Fujimi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 311 teachers, 29,817 students.

International Christian University: Osawa, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo; 88 teachers, 1,400 students.

The Jikei University School of Medicine: 3-25-8 Nishi Shinbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; 442 teachers, 671 students.

Kagoshima College of Economics: 8850 Shimofukumoto-cho, Kagoshima; 63 teachers, 671 students.

Kanagawa University: 3-chome Rokkaku-Bashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama; 196 teachers, 9,035 students.

Kansai University: 3-35 Yamate-cho 3-chome, Suita-shi, Osaka; 419 teachers, 22,498 students.

Kanto Gakuin University: Muutsuura 4834 Kanzawa-ku, Yokohama; 409 teachers, 7,572 students.

Keio University: Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo; 1,203 teachers, 25,626 students.

Kinki University: 321 Kowakae, Higashiosaka; Osaka, 504 teachers, 22,579 students.

Kogakuin University: 24 Tsunohazu 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; 241 teachers, 7,654 students.

Kokugakuin University: 10-28 Higashi 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 469 teachers, 12,566 students.

Konan University: Okamoto Motoyama-cho, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe City; 137 teachers, 5,351 students.

Koyasan University: Koyasan, Ito-gun, Wakayama-ken; 31 teachers, 415 students.

Kurume University: 67 Asahi-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken, 322 teachers, 2,697 students.

Kwansei Gakuin University: Uegahara, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken; 320 teachers, 12,794 students.

Kyoto Women's University: 17 Kita Hiyoshi-cho, Imakumano, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto; 115 teachers, 2,187 students.

Kyoto College of Pharmacy: 5-Nakauchi-cho, Misasagi Yamashina Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto; 27 teachers, 1,026 students.

Matsuyama College of Commerce: Bunkyo-cho, Matsyama 790; 103 teachers, 3,500 students.

Meiji University: Kanda-Surugadai 1-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-To; 439 teachers, 32,773 students.

Meiji Gakuin University: 1-2-37 Shirokanedai, Minatoku, Tokyo; 145 full-time, 220 part-time teachers, 8,500 day-time, 3,500 evening-time students.

Meijo University: Yagoto-Urayama, Tenpaku Showa-ku, Nagoya; 470 teachers, 18,000 students.

Miyagi Women's College: 166 Higashi San-Bancho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken; 129 teachers, 1,350 students.

Nanzan University: 18 Yamazato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466; 140 teachers, 3,921 students.

Nara Women's University: Kita-Uoya-Nishi-Machi, Nara City; 306 teachers, 1,215 students.

Nihon University: 2-chome, Nishi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo City; 2,009 teachers, 74,844 students.

Nippon Dental College: 9-20 1-chome, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 282 teachers, 1,585 students.

Notre Dame Women's College: 1-2 Minami Nonogami-cho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; 23 full-time, 53 part-time, teachers, 694 students.

Rikkyo University: Nishi-ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; 664 teachers, 10,833 students.

Rissho University: 160 4-chome, Higashi-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 98 teachers, 3,563 students.

Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto-shi, Kamikyo-ku, Hirokoji-dori Termachi, 234 teachers, 17,819 students.

Ryukoku University: Nanajo-Omiya, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto; 92 teachers, 4,298 students.

University of the Sacred Heart: Hiroo 4-chome, 3-1 Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 65 teachers, 1,320 students.

Science University of Tokyo: 1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 226 teachers, 8,294 students.

Seijo University: 708 Siejo-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 98 full-time, 111 part-time teachers, 3,170 students.

Seisen Women's College: 3-chome, 16 Ban 21 Go, Higashi-Gotanda Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; 100 teachers, 1,029 students.

Senshu University: Chiyoda-ku Kanda Jinbo-cho, Tokyo-to; 153 teachers, 11,624 students.

Showa Women's University: 1-chome, Taishido, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 110 teachers, 1,981 students.

Sophia University: Chiyoda-ku, Kioicho 7, Tokyo; 714 professors, 8,112 students.

Takachiho College of Commerce: 2-19-1 Ohmiya Suginami-ku, Tokyo; 53 teachers, 1,710 students.

Takushoku University: 14-4-3 Kohinata Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 217 teachers, 5,078 students.

Tamagawa University: 6-1-1 Tamagawa Gukuen Machida-shi, Takyo; 817 teachers, 4,500 students.

Tenri University: 1050 Somanouchi-cho Tenri City, Nara; 244 teachers, 1,795 students.

Tohoku Gakuin University: 1 Minami-Rokken-Cho, Sendai; 193 teachers, 8,761 students.

Tokai University: 2-28 Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 244 teachers, 9,458 students.

Tokyo College of Economics: 7-1 chome, Minamicho, Kokubunji, Tokyo 185; 182 teachers, 7,000 students.

Tokyo College of Pharmacy: 600 Kashiwagi 4-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 168 teachers, 3,076 students.

Tokyo Women's Medical College: 10 Kawada-cho Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 181 teachers, 547 students.

Tokyo University: 17 Haramachi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 232 teachers, 13,567 students.

Tsuda-Juku Women's College: 11491 Tsuda-Machi, Kodaira City, Tokyo; 49 teachers, 1,095 students.

Waseda University: Totsuka-Machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 1,814 teachers, 41,050 students.

TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES

Akita University: Tegata Fukada, Akita.

Chuba Institute of Technology: 1200 Matsumoto-cho, Kasugai-shi Aichi Prefecture; 136 teachers, 3,736 students.

Ehime University: 3 Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama.

Fukui University: Makinoshima-cho, Fukui.

Gifu University: Monzen-cho, Naka-cho, Inaba-gun, Gifu-Ken.

Himeji Institute of Technology: Idei Himeji, Hyogo; 133 full-time, 28 part-time teachers, 1,071 students.

Kobe University of Mercantile Marine: Fukae, Honjo-cho, Higashimada-ku, Kobe.

Kyoto University of Industrial Arts and Textile Fibres: Matsugasaki-Hashigamicho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Iwate University: 3-18-8 Ueda, Morioka, Iwate, 325 teachers, 4,487 students.

Kyushu Institute of Technology: 752 Nakabaru, Tobata, Kitakyushu; 97 teachers, 1,954 students.

Miyazaki University: 100 Funatsuka-cho, Miyazaki; 299 teachers, 2,311 students.

Muroran Institute of Technology: 17 Mizumoto-cho, Muroran.

Nagoya Institute of Technology: Gokisho-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya.

Tokyo Institute of Technology: 12-1 O-Okayama 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; 734 teachers, 4,315 students.

Tokyo University of Agriculture: 1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 470 teachers, 7,953 students.

Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology: 1-S Harumi-cho, 3-chome, Fucho-shi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Electrical Engineering College: Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 500 teachers, 7,000 students.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jordan is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East, Israel separating it from the Mediterranean with Syria to the north, Iraq to the east and Saudi Arabia to the south. The port of Aqaba in the far south gives Jordan a narrow outlet to the Red Sea. The climate is hot and dry. The average temperature is 60°F (15.5°C) but the winters can be cold. The official language is Arabic. Over 90 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims and there are small communities of Christians and Shi'ite Muslims. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of black, white and green with a seven-pointed white star on a red triangle. The capital is Amman.

Recent History

After the 1948 Armistice between Israel and the Arab States Jordan gained territory west of the River Jordan and the country changed its name from Trans-Jordan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In January 1964, Pope Paul VI visited Jordan on a pilgrimage, and there met Patriarch Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church. In April 1965, by special decree, King Hussein proclaimed his brother Prince Hassan Crown Prince, passing over his own son. The war with Israel in June 1967 left Israel in possession of all the Jordanian territory on the west bank of the Jordan. The Old City of Jerusalem has now been incorporated into Israel; the rest of the conquered area has the status of an Israeli "occupied territory". Many refugees are still housed in camps on the east bank. Jordan is a base for several Arab guerrilla organizations in their raids on the occupied territories. The strength of these organizations, which are supported by most of the population (now 70 per cent Palestinian), has frequently constituted a challenge to the government's authority as well as to Israel; the latter has responded with frequent attacks on suspected commando camps on the east bank.

Government

Jordan is a constitutional Monarchy. The King is head of the state and appoints the Prime Minister. There is a bi-cameral Legislature. The Senate is appointed by the King. The House of Deputies is elected.

Defence

In March 1969 King Hussein announced the creation of an Arab Eastern Command, together with Syria and Iraq. Since June 1967 some Iraqi troops have been stationed in Jordan. The Army consists of the Jordan Arab Army, a modern, well-trained force specially equipped for desert warfare, and the National Guard. The Air Force was largely destroyed in the June war, but, like the army, has since been re-equipped, mainly by the U.K. and U.S.A. A two-year period of military service is now compulsory.

Economic Affairs

The loss of Jerusalem and the West Bank in 1967 completely transformed Jordan's economic position, which had been improving rapidly. Almost half the population lived in areas now occupied by Israel, which also contained the most fertile land (25 per cent of Jordan's cultivable area), the bulk of the small industrial sector and nearly all the historic and biblical places of interest to tourists; the latter had provided most of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Few of the estimated 400,000 refugees have yet been allowed to return to the West Bank by the Israeli military authorities; subsistence of the remainder, in addition to the 300,000 refugees resident since the 1948 partition, would seriously tax the slender resources of the East Bank but for aid from UNRWA. There is a major unemployment problem. Phosphates from the Dead Sea, mostly exported via Aqaba, now constitute the country's main economic resource. Much of the best remaining agricultural land now lies along the firing lines across the Jordan.

The meeting of the Arab heads of state at Khartoum in September 1967 resulted in an agreement by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya to grant aid equivalent to £45 million per annum to Jordan whilst the country remained crippled by the loss of the West Bank.

Transport and Communications

Jordan has one railway but most traffic runs along the excellent roads. Parts of the desert can be traversed safely by vehicles except after heavy rain. The port of Aqaba in the far south is being extended and civil aviation is of increasing importance. Two oil pipelines cross Jordan, the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLINE) running from Saudi Arabia to the Lebanon and the Iraq to Israel (Haifa) line, which has not been used since 1947. Pack transport is still used by nomads. Reconstruction of the Hedjaz railway, in progress since 1964, has made little headway since the 1967 war.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive welfare scheme but the Government runs medical and health services. There are now some 700,000 Arab refugees in Jordan. Refugees from the pre-1967 State of Israel are under the care of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); those from East Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank are provided for by the Jordan government.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory. It starts at six to eight and lasts for six years. UNRWA provides schooling for the Palestinian refugees. Jordan's first university was inaugurated in December 1962.

Tourism

Visas are required by nationals of all countries except Arab countries.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Car racing, horse racing and hawking are popular. Water skiing takes place at Aqaba.

Public Holidays

1970: May 25 (Independence Day), May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), November 14 (King's Birthday), November 30 (Id ul Fitr).

1971: February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

4 dunums = 1 acre (approx.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Jordanian dinar (J.D.), which is divided into 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: 500 fils; 1, 5, 10 J.D.

Exchange rate: .858 J.D. = £1 sterling.

357 fils = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(The figures in this survey relate to the territory of Jordan as it was before June 1967; in general no separate figures are available for the East Bank.)

AREA AND POPULATION (1963)

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURES	FOREST	POPULATION (1966 est.)
96,610 sq. km.	13,000 sq. km.	1,000 sq. km.	1,250 sq. km.	2,059,000

Amman (capital) (1968 est.): 450,000; Bethlehem: 58,519; Jericho: 67,016.

1966: Births 94,229, Marriages 15,870, Deaths 10,116.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 dunums)*			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Barley	914.7	859.5	645.2	97.2	94.8	22.8
Maize	81.9	69.5	51.7	8.7	8.3	2.6
Sesame	35.7	35.2	22.0	1.7	1.4	0.8
Wheat	2,966.7	2,788.7	2,138.9	294.7	277.9	101.1
Broad Beans	24.9	23.0	35.8	16.2	13.8	2.0
Chick Peas	56.7	85.0	34.7	4.2	6.5	1.5
Kersenneh	164.0	246.4	144.2	13.2	15.7	6.9
Lentils	258.8	286.5	194.8	25.1	29.1	11.0

* 1 dunum=0.22239 acre.

1967 Production Estimate: Wheat 196,000 tons, Barley 63,000 tons, other field crops 43,000 tons.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966
Almonds	3.3	3.7	3.5	Tomatoes	227.8	188.9	144.6
Apples and pears	5.5	5.1	6.8	Aubergines	41.7	47.6	50.4
Apricots	2.1	2.5	2.4	Onions and Garlic	21.1	18.8	21.7
Citrus fruits	37.1	47.0	57.2	Cauliflower & Cabbage	35.9	38.5	21.6
Figs	21.1	19.3	16.4	Cucumbers	64.3	60.7	39.6
Bananas	8.2	15.4	16.8	Potatoes	10.9	15.8	22.4
Plums and peaches	4.0	4.1	4.7	Grapes	76.9	79.2	61.9

LIVESTOCK

	1965	1966	1967*		1965	1966	1967*
Camels	18,800	16,600	11,000	Goats	758,900	765,800	377,000
Cattle	72,600	78,300	41,000	Sheep	987,200	1,135,900	768,000

* East Bank only.

FORESTRY

	1965	1966
Forestry reserves ('000 dunums)*	1,342.7	1,315.3
Area newly planted ('000 dunums)	9.7	9.4
Timber production (cu. metres)	4,290	3,617

* 1 Dunum=0.22239 acre.

FISHING

	1965	1966	1967
Quantity of fish landed at Aqaba and on Jordan and Yarmuk rivers (tons)	177.5	194.5	110

INDUSTRY

('000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Phosphates	564.5	827.9	1,035.9	1,082
Cement	307.8	305.1	374.2	320
Alcohol ('000 litres)	489.8	398.1	424.6	n.a.
Beer ('000 litres)	824.5	854.8	1,267.5	1,115
Tobacco (Kg.)	55,260	45,575	72,151	n.a.
Cigarettes (Kg.)	1,461,919	1,164,248	1,502,182	1,829,000
Electricity (million kWh.)	136	150	175	157

1968: Cement production 381,200 tons, phosphates 1,156,300 tons.

FINANCE

1 Jordanian dinar (J.D.) = 1,000 fils.
0.858 J.D. = £1 sterling; 0.357 J.D. = U.S. $1.
100 J.D. = £116 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. $280.

Since October 1967 Jordan has been receiving aid from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya at an annual rate of J.D. 40m. and in 1968 an interest-free loan of £5m. sterling was received from the United Kingdom.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million J.D.)

	1965	1966	1967*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	150.95	149.74	176.59
of which:			
Agriculture	34.11	27.65	38.74
Manufacturing and mining	16.22	17.27	17.50
Construction	7.87	9.28	8.69
Electricity supply	1.68	2.26	2.14
Transport	12.60	14.42	14.55
Commerce	31.43	28.92	39.08
Banking	2.11	2.77	2.81
Ownership of dwellings	10.69	11.20	11.90
Public administration and defence	21.41	22.03	26.01
Services	12.83	13.94	15.17
Income from abroad	12.93	15.15	11.24
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	163.88	164.89	187.83
Indirect taxes	16.66	20.89	17.60
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	180.54	185.78	205.43
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	35.01	44.54	36.02
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	202.62	215.17	241.45
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	138.04	149.61	158.49
Government consumption expenditure	36.79	37.47	46.36
Gross fixed capital formation	27.79	28.09	26.52

* Including estimates for the June–December income of the West Bank.

Currency in Circulation: (Dec. 1967) 76,890,000 J.D., (Dec. 1968) 89,030,000 J.D.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million J.D.)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Merchandise	10.4	67.3	−56.9	11.3	54.2	−42.9
Freight and Transport	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.0
Travel	11.3	5.2	6.1	6.8	5.3	1.5
Investment Income	3.7	0.5	3.2	4.4	0.8	3.6
Government n.i.e.	1.7	2.0	− 0.3	4.5	1.8	2.7
Other Services	12.1	1.0	11.1	7.8	1.5	6.3
Private Transfer Payments	2.7	—	2.7	2.3	—	2.3
Government Transfer Payments	31.4	—	31.4	51.6	—	51.6
CURRENT BALANCE	75.7	77.1	− 1.4	90.7	64.6	26.1
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	3.7	− 3.7	—	31.2	−31.2
Net Errors and Omissions	5.1	—	5.1	5.1	—	5.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 J.D.)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
IMPORTS	53,463.9	55,981.6	68,211.5	54,759.2	56,663.6
EXPORTS	7,012.3	7,752.6	8,758.6	9,984.4	12,171.8

COMMODITIES

('000 J.D.)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Animals and Products	2,687.6	2,867.6	2,738.5
Grains and Legumes	2,227.0	5,675.2	2,504.1
Vegetables	676.4	799.9	716.8
Fruits	2,222.6	1,978.4	1,783.4
Spices	1,423.5	1,571.1	1,493.3
Other Agriculture	1,167.5	1,317.1	1,610.7
Forestry Products	995.6	1,151.9	488.0
Mining and Quarrying	2,243.2	2,584.4	2,284.7
Food Manufactures	6,411.7	6,202.4	5,592.3
Textiles	6,927.9	7,136.7	5,104.9
Clothing	1,041.7	987.6	1,047.0
Wood and Cork	432.2	751.6	1,179.0
Paper and Products	1,109.8	1,315.3	958.1
Printing and Publishing	230.7	255.3	278.2
Rubber and Products	1,148.1	1,364.1	885.0
Chemical Products	3,752.9	4,820.1	3,777.1
Petroleum (refined)	1,079.4	962.7	826.0
Non-Metallic Minerals	829.5	1,098.7	1,063.7
Metallic Minerals	5,236.3	6,398.8	6,684.7
Non-Electric Machines	4,036.2	4,177.2	3,891.9
Electric Machines	2,197.1	2,147.1	2,329.6
Transport Equipment	3,560.9	5,456.4	5,190.1

EXPORTS	1965	1967
Phosphates	2,430	3,480
Tomatoes	830	760
Lentils	740	460
Water Melons	510	240
Cigarettes	420	660
Bananas	200	190
Raw Hides and Skins	200	160
Citrus Fruits	140	300
Electric Accumulators	120	140
Olive Oil and Prepared Olives	110	250
Bitumen and Asphalts	100	250

COUNTRIES (J.D.)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Austria	691,200	487,900	398,200
Belgium	1,231,900	1,099,100	815,200
Ceylon	259,300	315,000	326,300
Czechoslovakia	1,390,000	1,294,800	1,247,300
France	1,803,200	1,513,300	1,714,800
German Fed. Republic	5,084,700	6,226,700	6,722,800
Iraq	271,400	1,727,100	436,400
Italy	2,247,400	2,872,200	1,784,700
Japan	2,536,100	2,859,600	2,006,500
Lebanon	3,658,300	3,773,000	3,591,400
Netherlands	1,496,300	1,922,100	1,628,400
Saudi Arabia	2,134,800	2,436,200	2,151,700
Sweden	659,500	771,400	508,400
Syria	2,834,700	3,438,300	2,723,800
U.A.R.	1,278,500	1,285,000	1,310,400
United Kingdom	6,616,700	8,140,500	6,670,600
U.S.A.	8,391,400	11,951,600	6,753,500
Yugoslavia	407,000	362,400	590,200

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Belgium	1,000	500	200
Czechoslovakia	266,400	247,200	249,800
France	1,800	2,000	800
German Fed. Republic	5,800	6,700	2,700
India	611,600	1,337,300	1,428,600
Iraq	570,100	1,286,900	1,079,900
Italy	311,400	431,600	756,900
Kuwait	1,029,200	1,077,700	1,730,500
Lebanon	1,981,100	1,143,600	1,350,300
Saudi Arabia	907,900	795,000	1,095,500
Syria	833,600	1,308,100	1,171,200
U.A.R.	2,200	500	1,700
United Kingdom	2,400	2,900	2,600
U.S.A.	27,600	37,300	12,700
Yugoslavia	710,900	809,500	530,300

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers carried	23,446	43,831	36,056
Freight carried (tons)	92,500	85,200	86,900

ROADS

	1965	1966	1967
Cars (private)	7,926	8,741	10,232
Taxis	2,961	3,305	4,568
Buses	968	1,043	1,075
Lorries and Vans	4,988	5,160	5,668
TOTAL*	20,303	22,205	25,791

* All motor vehicles.

SHIPPING
(Aqaba port)

	1966	1967	1968
Number of vessels calling	667	458	275
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	612.0	650.9	694.7
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	588.6	353.8	161.4

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1965	1966	1967
Passengers	120,000	160,700	111,000
Freight (tons)	835.0	965.6	751

TOURISM

	1965	1966	1967
Visitors to Jordan	501,346	616,832	426,000

Tourist Accommodation: 4,000 hotel beds (approx.).

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(1966)

Number of telephones	21,443
Number of radio sets*	150,000
Number of cinemas	51

* 1969 estimate.

EDUCATION
(1966–67)

	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students	Female Students
Pre-Primary	47	373	16,359	7,304
Public	1	3	227	103
Private	46	370	16,132	7,201
Primary (Ibtidai)	1,198	8,140	318,122	135,587
Public	977	5,674	227,404	92,678
Private	221	2,466	90,718	42,909
Intermediate (Idadi)	591	3,150	74,049	23,150
Public	456	2,190	52,791	15,217
Private	135	960	21,258	7,933
Secondary	185	1,168	29,742	7,916
Public	111	878	23,195	6,190
Private	74	290	6,547	1,726
Vocational	16	237	3,382	263
Special	4	21	147	12
Teacher Training	7	109	1,781	556
Higher	11	133	2,628	641
Adult	147	n.a.	4,073	2,547

In June 1967 Israeli forces occupied the three west bank provinces of Jordan, taking over 830 schools (200 run by UNRWA) with 6,200 teachers and 170,000 pupils.

Source: Department of Statistics, Amman.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Revised Constitution approved by King Talal I on January 1st 1952)

THE Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent, indivisible sovereign state. Its official religion is Islam; its official language Arabic.

Rights of the Individual. There is to be no discrimination between Jordanians on account of race, religion or language. Work, education and equal opportunities shall be afforded to all as far as is possible. The freedom of the individual is guaranteed, as are his dwelling and property. No Jordanian shall be exiled. Labour shall be made compulsory only in a national emergency, or as a result of a conviction; conditions, hours worked and allowances are under the protection of the State.

The Press, and all opinions, are free, except under martial law. Societies can be formed, within the law. Schools may be established freely, but they must follow a recognised curriculum and educational policy. Elementary education is free and compulsory. All religions are tolerated. Every Jordanian is eligible to public office, and choices are to be made by merit only. Power belongs to the people.

The Legislative Power is vested in the National Assembly and the King. The National Assembly consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate. The number of Senators is one-half of the number of members of the House of Representatives. Senators must be unrelated to the King, over 40, and are chosen from present and past Prime Ministers and Ministers, past Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary, past Presidents of the House of Representatives, past Presidents and members of the Court of Cassation and of the Civil and Sharia Courts of Appeal, retired officers of the rank of General and above, former members of the House of Representatives who have been elected twice to that House, etc. . . . They may not hold public office. Senators are appointed for four years. They may be reappointed. The President of the Senate is appointed for two years.

The House of Representatives. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by secret ballot in a general direct election and retain their mandate for four years. General elections take place during the four months preceding the end of the term. The President of the House is elected by secret ballot each year by the Representatives. Representatives must be Jordanians of over 30, they must have a clean record, no active business interests, and are debarred from public office. Close relatives of the King are not eligible. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the new House shall assemble in extraordinary session not more than four months after the date of dissolution. The new House cannot be dissolved for the same reason as the last.

General Provisions for the National Assembly. The King summons the National Assembly to its ordinary session on November 1st each year. This date can be postponed by the King for two months, or he can dissolve the Assembly before the end of its three months' session. Alternatively, he can extend the session up to a total period of six months. Each session is opened by a speech from the throne.

Decisions in the House of Representatives and the Senate are made by a majority vote. The quorum is two-thirds of the total number of members in each House. When the voting concerns the Constitution, or confidence in the Council of Ministers, "the votes shall be taken by calling the members by name in a loud voice". Sessions are public, though secret sessions can be held at the request of the Government or of five members. Complete freedom of speech, within the rules of either House, is allowed.

The Prime Minister places proposals before the House of Representatives; if accepted there, they are referred to the Senate and finally sent to the King for confirmation. If one house rejects a law while the other accepts it, a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate is called, and a decision made by a two-thirds majority. If the King withholds his approval from a law, he returns it to the Assembly within six months with the reasons for his dissent; a joint session of the Houses then makes a decision, and if the law is accepted by this decision it is promulgated. The Budget is submitted to the National Assembly one month before the beginning of the financial year.

The King. The throne of the Hashemite Kingdom devolves by male descent in the dynasty of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein. The King attains his majority on his eighteenth lunar year; if the throne is inherited by a minor, the powers of the King are exercised by a Regent or a Council of Regency. If the King, through illness or absence, cannot perform his duties, his powers are given to a Deputy, or to a Council of the Throne. This Deputy, or Council, may be appointed by *Iradas* (decrees) by the King, or, if he is incapable, by the Council of Ministers.

On his accession, the King takes the oath to respect and observe the provisions of the Constitution and to be loyal to the nation. As head of the State he is immune from all liability or responsibility. He approves laws and promulgates them. He declares war, concludes peace and signs treaties; treaties, however, must be approved by the National Assembly. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. He orders the holding of elections; convenes, inaugurates, adjourns and prorogues the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is appointed by him, as are the President and members of the Senate. Military and civil ranks are also granted, or withdrawn, by the King. No death sentence is carried out until he has confirmed it.

The King exercises his jurisdiction by *Iradas*. These are signed by the Prime Minister and the Minister concerned, and the King places his signature above the others.

Ministers. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister, President of the Council, and of his Ministers. Ministers are forbidden to become members of any company, to receive a salary from any company, or to participate in any financial act of trade. The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the conduct of all affairs of State, internal and external. Oral or written orders of the King do not release Ministers from their responsibility.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of Representatives for matters of general policy. Ministers may speak in either House, and, if they are members of one House, they may also vote in that House. Votes of confidence in the Council are cast in the House of Representatives, and decided by a two-thirds majority. If a vote of "no confidence" is returned, the Ministers are bound to resign. Every newly-formed Council of Ministers must present its programme to the House of Representatives and ask for a vote of confidence. The House of Representatives can impeach Ministers, as it impeaches its own members.

Titles. By an order of the Regency Council (August 1952) all titles, e.g. those of Pasha and Bey, have been abolished. All subjects are now addressed as Assayed.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING HUSSEIN IBN TALAL; proclaimed King by a decree of the Jordan Parliament on August 11th, 1952; crowned on May 2nd, 1953.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

(set up August 1967)

SAAD JOUMAA.	BAHJAT TALHOUNI.	AKRAM ZOUAYTER.
SAID AL MUFTI.	WASFI AL-TALL.	HABES AL MAJALI.
SULEIMAN NABULSI.	KASSEM AL RIMAWI.	SHARIF HUSAIN BIN NASIR.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: BAHJAT TALHOUNI.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDUL MONIEM RIFAI.

Deputy Prime Minister without Portfolio: AHMAD TOUKAN.

Minister of Defence: Gen. ALI AL HAYARI.

Minister of Islamic Affairs: Sheikh ABDULLAH GHOSHEH.

Minister of National Economy: SAMI JOUDEH.

Minister of Finance: WASFI ANABTAOUI.

Minister of Reconstruction and Transport: Dr. SUBHI AMIN AMER.

Minister of Culture, Information and Tourism: SALAH ABUZEID.

Minister of Education: THAWKAN HINDAWI.

Minister of Agriculture: SAMI AYOUB.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs: NADIM ZARO.

Minister of Health: Dr. ABDUL SALAM MAJALI.

Minister of the Interior: NEGIB ARCHIDATE.

Minister of Public Works: Gen. RASHID UREIKAT.

Minister of Social Affairs: SALAH AL MAASHER.

Minister of Communications: BURHAN KAMAL.

Minister of Justice: Dr. JAMAL NASSER.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVINCES (LIWAS)

Province	*Location*
Ajlun	Northern Jordan, between the River Yarmuk and Wadi Zerqa.
Balqa	Between Wadi Zerqa and Wadi Mujib.
Kerak	Between Wadi Mujib and the edge of the desert.
Ma'an	Southern Jordan, including Aqaba on the Red Sea.
Nablus*	Includes the towns of Tulkarm and Jenin.
Jerusalem Governorate*	Includes Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jericho and Bethlehem.
Hebron*	Central Jordan.
Amman Governorate	Includes Amman and Zarka.

* Indicates a province which has been occupied by Israel since the war of June 1967.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO JORDAN

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Baghdad, Iraq (L).

Algeria: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Argentina: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Austria: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Brazil: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Canada: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Chile: Cairo, U.A.R. (L).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHUN JIEN PAO.

Denmark: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Ethiopia: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* A. Z. HAILEMARIAN.

Finland: Cairo, U.A.R. (L).

France: Amman (E).

German Federal Republic: Amman (E).

Greece: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

India: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Iran: Amman (E).

Iraq: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ADNAN BAYYATI.

Italy: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* AMEDEO GUILLET.

Japan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Korea, Republic of: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Kuwait: Amman (E).

Lebanon: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ALI BEZI.

Libya: Amman (E).

Morocco: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Pakistan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Romania: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* IACOB IONAŞCU.

Saudi Arabia: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh AHMED AL-KUHEIMY.

Spain: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* J. R. SOBREDO Y RIOBOO.

Sudan: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Switzerland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Syria: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Tunisia: Amman (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHEDLI ZOUKKAR.
Turkey: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* HUVEYDA MAYATAPEK.
U.S.S.R.: Amman (E).
U.A.R.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* OTHMAN H. NURI.
United Kingdom: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Sir PHILLIP ADAMS.
U.S.A.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (L).
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Ankara, Turkey (E).
Yugoslavia: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Jordan also has diplomatic relations with Costa Rica, Cyprus, Hungary, Nigeria and Poland.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: SAID AL MUFTI.

The Senate consists of 30 members, appointed by the King.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: KAMIL ARIKAT.

Elections to the 60-seat House of Representatives took place in April 1967. There were no political parties.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties were banned before the elections of July 1963. The following groupings were still in existence in 1969.

Arab Constitutional Bloc: moderate and conservative; Leader Dr. MOUSTAFA KHALIFEH.

Baath (*Renaissance*): **National Front:** extreme nationalist organizations; Baath is a branch of the party of the same name in Syria.

National Socialist Party: nationalist and progressive.

Muslim Brotherhood: **Arab Palestine Bloc:** **Liberation Bloc:** nationalist and right-wing.

Early in 1968 a "National Coalition" was formed, led by SULEIMAN NABULSI, to press for elections and a return to legal political activity.

REFUGEES — UNRWA

(United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East—UNRWA)

Nearly half of Jordan's population are refugees or persons displaced from what was formerly the Arab state of Palestine. On January 1st, 1969, the total number of Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) was 1,375,915, of whom 843,000 were entitled to rations and 517,000 were living in refugee camps run by UNRWA. Some 66,700 refugees were living in camps in the Israeli-occupied West Bank area and 69,900 were in established camps in east Jordan, while a further 90,000 Palestine refugees and other persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a result of the June 1967 hostilities were living in emergency camps operated by UNRWA in east Jordan.

UNRWA was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1949. Its mandate currently expires in June 1972. In co-operation with the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Republic and Israel it carries out a twofold task:

1. To provide food, health and welfare services, and shelter for the needy Palestine refugees.
2. To provide education and training for refugee children and young adults.

UNRWA co-operates closely with the Jordan Government and a number of voluntary bodies in Jordan on relief, health and welfare matters.

Following the hostilities in June 1967 some 400,000 inhabitants of Gaza and the West Bank (40 per cent of whom were refugees registered with UNRWA) moved to east Jordan, where many of them were accommodated in emergency camps initially in the area round Amman. These camps were later moved to the east Jordan Valley, but continued military action prompted the camp inhabitants to seek refuge again in the hills in February 1968.

UNRWA is presently giving rations and services to Palestine refugees in the emergency camps, and offers services only to the other inhabitants, whose rations are provided by the Jordan Government. There are now some 700,000 refugees and other displaced persons in east Jordan, out of a population for the whole of Jordan of around 2,200,000.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

With the exception of matters of purely personal nature concerning members of non-Muslim communities, the law of Jordan was based on Islamic Law for both civil and criminal matters. During the days of the Ottoman Empire, certain aspects of Continental law, especially French commercial law and civil and criminal procedure, were introduced. Due to British occupation of Palestine and Trans-Jordan from 1917 to 1948, the Palestine territory has adopted, either by statute or case law, much of the English common law. Since the annexation of the non-occupied part of Palestine and the formation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, there has been a continuous effort to unify the law. This process of unification is now virtually completed, with the promulgation of new laws to replace older laws on both sides of the River Jordan.

Court of Cassation. The Court of Cassation consists of seven judges, who sit in full panel for exceptionally important cases. In most appeals, however, only five members sit to hear the case. All cases involving amounts of more than J.D. 100 may be reviewed by this Court, as well as cases involving lesser amounts and cases which cannot be monetarily valued. However, for the latter types of cases, review is available only by leave of the Court of Appeal, or, upon refusal by the Court of Appeal, by leave of the President of the Court of Cassation. In addition to these functions as final and Supreme Court of Appeal, the Court of Cassation also sits as High Court of Justice to hear applications in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus and certiorari dealing with complaints of a citizen against abuse of governmental authority.

Courts of Appeal. There are two Courts of Appeal, each of which is composed of three judges, whether for hearing of appeals or for dealing with Magistrates' Courts judgments in chambers. Jurisdiction of the two Courts is geographical, with the Court for the Western Region sitting in Jerusalem (which has not sat since June 1967) and the Court for the Eastern Region sitting in Amman. The regions are separated by the River Jordan. Appellate review of the Courts of Appeal extends to judgments rendered in the Courts of First Instance, the Magistrates' Courts, and Religious Courts.

Courts of First Instance. The Courts of First Instance are courts of general jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal except those specifically allocated to the Magistrates' Courts. Three judges sit in all felony trials, while only two judges sit for misdemeanor and civil cases. Each of the seven Courts of First Instance also exercises appellate jurisdiction in cases involving judgments of less than J.D. 20 and fines of less than J.D. 10, rendered by the Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts. There are fourteen Magistrates' Courts, which exercise jurisdiction in civil cases involving no more than J.D. 250 and in criminal cases involving maximum fines of J.D. 100 or maximum imprisonment of one year.

Religious Courts. There are two types of Religious Courts: The Sharia Courts (Muslims); and the Ecclesiastical Courts (Eastern Orthodox, Greek Melkite, Roman Catholic and Protestant). Jurisdiction extends to personal (family) matters, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, inheritance, guardianship, wills, interdiction and, for the Muslim community, the constitution of Waqfs (Religious Endowments). When a dispute involves persons of different religious communities, the Civil Courts have jurisdiction in the matter unless the parties agree to submit to the jurisdiction of one or the other of the Religious Courts involved.

Each Sharia (Muslim) Court consists of one judge (Qadi), while most of the Ecclesiastical (Christian) Courts are normally composed of three judges, who are usually clerics. Sharia Courts apply the doctrines of Islamic Law, based on the Koran and the Hadith (Precepts of Muhammad), while the Ecclesiastical Courts base their law on various aspects of Canon Law. In the event of conflict between any two Religious Courts or between a Religious Court and a Civil Court, a Special Tribunal of three judges is appointed by the President of the Court of Cassation, to decide which court shall have jurisdiction. Upon the advice of experts on the law of the various communities, this Special Tribunal decides on the venue for the case at hand.

RELIGION

Over 80 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, and the king can trace unbroken descent from the Prophet Muhammad. There is a Christian minority, living mainly in the towns, and smaller numbers of non-Sunni Muslims.

Prominent religious leaders in Jordan are:

SHEIKH ABDULLAH GHOSHEH (Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Muslim Secular Council).

SHEIKH MOHAMMED FAL SHANKITI (Director of Sharia Courts).

SHEIKH ABDULLAH QALQILI (Mufti of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan).

THE PRESS

On March 21st, 1967, a new Press Law came into force which annulled the licenses of all daily and weekly newspapers and required those publishers wishing to renew their licenses to satisfy certain specified conditions, i.e. to employ no less than four editors and to have a minimum capital of JD15,000. The ostensible purpose of the measure was to improve the quality of the Press but it met with considerable criticism.

Two new publishing companies have been formed, the *Arab Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.* and the *Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.*, to publish three new daily papers and one weekly which will replace the dozen newspapers forced to cease publication by the new law. In each of the companies the State has a 25 per cent holding.

DAILIES

Al-Destour (*The Constitution*): P.O.B. 591, Amman; f. 1967; Arabic; publ. by the Jordan Press and Publishing Co.; circ. 14,000.

Al-Difaa: Amman; f. 1934 in Jerusalem, moved after war in 1967; Arabic; independent; Editor IBRAHIM SHANTI.

PERIODICALS

Amman al Masa'a: P.O.B. 522, Amman; f. 1961; Arabic; weekly; political and cultural; circ. 12–15,000; Editor ARAFAT HIGAZI.

Huda El Islam: Amman; f. 1956; monthly; Islamic; scientific and literary; published by the Department of Islamic Affairs; Editor ABDULLAH KALKELI.

Huna Amman (*Amman Calling*): f. 1961; monthly; published by the Directorate of Guidance and Information; circ. 10,000.

Jordan: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1969; published quarterly by Jordan Tourism Authority.

Military Magazine: Army Headquarters, Amman; f. 1955; quarterly; dealing with military and literary subjects; published by Armed Forces.

Official Gazette: Amman; f. 1923; weekly; circ. 8,000; published by the Jordan Government.

Rural Education Magazine: f. 1959; quarterly; published by Khadouri Agricultural College, Teachers' Training College at Beit Haninah and Teachers' Training College at Howwarah (jointly).

Sawt El Damir: Amman; monthly; scientific, literary, social; international circulation; published by the Arab Blind Organization; Editor JAMIL HASHWAR.

Sharia: P.O.B. 585, Amman; f. 1959; fortnightly; Islamic affairs; published by Sharia College; circ. 5,000.

Al Usra: Amman; Arabic; monthly; womens' magazine.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

D.P.A. and Tass maintain bureaux in Amman.

PUBLISHERS

Arab Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Amman; f. 1967 by owners of *al-Difaa* and the former *al-Jehad*; cap. J.D. 100,000, of which 25 per cent held by govt.

Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Amman; f. 1967 by owners of the former *al-Manar* and *Falastin*; cap. J.D. 100,000, of which 25 per cent held by govt.; publishes *al-Destour*.

Other publishers in Amman include: *Dairat al-Ihsaat al-Amman, George N. Kawar, al-Matbaat al-Hashmiya* and *The National Press*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Hashemite Jordan Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 909, Amman; f. 1959; station at Amman broadcasts daily 19½ hours in Arabic to the Arab World, 7 hours in English to Europe and one hour in Arabic and Spanish to South America; Dir.-Gen. D. E. RIFAI.

Jordan Television Corporation: P.O.B. 1041, Amman; f. 1968; government station broadcasting for 35 hours weekly in Arabic and English; advertising accepted; Dir.-Gen. M. KAMAL.

In 1969 there were about 150,000 radio receivers and 15,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; J.D.=Jordan dinars; L£=Lebanese £; I.D.=Iraq dinars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Jordan: P.O.B. 37, Amman; f. 1964; cap. J.D. 2m.; dep. 23.3m. (1969); Gov. Dr. KHALIL SALIM; Deputy Gov. A. K. HUMUD.

NATIONAL BANKS

Agricultural Bank: Amman; minority government interest.

Arab Bank Ltd.: King Faisal St., Amman, P.O.B. 68; f. 1930; cap. p.u. and reserves J.D. 13.2m.; dep. 109.3m. (1969); Chair. ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN.

Cairo Amman Bank: Prince Hassan St., P.O. Box 715, Amman; f. 1960; cap. J.D. 750,000; 2 br.; Chair. and Gen. Man. HAIDAR CHUKRI; associated with Banque du Caire, Cairo, and succeeded their Amman Branch.

Industrial Development Bank: Amman; f. 1965; cap. J.D. 3m. of which J.D. 1m. owned by the government.

Jordan National Bank S.A.: P.O. Box 1578, Amman; f. 1956; cap. p.u. J.D. 1m.; dep. J.D. 8.4m. (Dec. 1968); 8 brs. in Jordan, 3 brs. in Lebanon, Chair. and Gen. Man. H.E. SULEIMAN SUKKAR.

FOREIGN BANKS

British Bank of the Middle East: 7 King William Street, London, E.C.4; Amman; f. 1889; cap. and published reserves £7.6m.; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, CMG.; Area Man. W. R. S. STOTT.

National and Grindlays Bank: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Amman; acquired the Ottoman Bank interests in Jordan in 1969; brs. in Aqaba, Irbid (sub-branch in Northern Shouneh) and Zarka.

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; Amman; f. 1941; cap. I.D. 6.4m.; total assets over I.D. 135m. (1968); Gen. Man. YOSIF HAJ NAJI.

INSURANCE

Al Chark Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 312, Amman.

Jordan Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 279, King Hussein St., Amman; cap. p.u. J.D. 350,000; brs. in five Arab countries and the U.K.

Many of the larger British and American insurance companies have branches or agents in Jordan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Amman: King Abdullah St., P.O.B. 287, Amman; f. 1923; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI BDEIR; Gen. Sec. MALEK AL-MASRY; Dir. FARID KASSAB.

Chamber of Commerce, Irbid: P.O. Box 13; f. 1950; Pres. MUFLEH HASSAN GHARAIBEH; Dir. HASSAN M. MURAD.

PUBLIC CORPORATION

East Ghor Canal Authority: P.O. Box 878, Amman; the 40-mile canal is now completed, and work is in progress on the irrigation system; the U.S.A. has provided $12m. towards the cost of the canal; the project provides irrigation for some 20,000-30,000 acres. Israeli attacks on the canal in June and August 1969 have seriously damaged the irrigation system.

TRADE UNIONS

The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions: Wadi as-Sir Road, P.O. Box 1065, Amman; f. 1954; 15,000 mems.; member of Arab Trade Unions Confederation; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMAD H. JAWHAR.

There are also a number of independent unions, including:

Drivers' Union: P.O. Box 846, Amman; Sec.-Gen. SAMI MANSOUR.

Union of Petroleum Workers and Employees: P.O. Box 1346, Amman; Sec.-Gen. BRAHIM HADI.

OIL

Oil has yet to be discovered in commercial quantities in Jordan. In April 1969 INA, a Yugoslavian consortium, was granted a 25-year exploration concession on a 16,000 square kilometre area on Jordan's eastern frontier. "Significant traces" of oil were reported in November, 1969.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Hedjaz Jordan Railway: (administered by the Ministry of Transport): P.O.B. 582, Amman; f. 1902; length of track 366 km.; Gen. Man. IBRAHIM HABASHNEH.

This was formerly a section of the Hedjaz railway (Damascus to Medina) for Muslim pilgrims to Medina and Mecca. It crosses the Syrian border and enters Jordanian territory wouth of Deraa, and runs for approximately 366 km. to Naqb Ishtar, passing through Zarka, Amman, Qatrana and Ma'an. Some 523 miles of the line, from Ma'an to Medina in Saudi Arabia, have been abandoned for the past forty years. Reconstruction of the Medina line, begun in 1964, was scheduled to be completed in 1970 at a cost of £11 million, divided equally between Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. However, little progress has been made since the June 1967 war. A new extension to Aqaba is to be built with finance from the German Federal Republic.

As at the end of 1967 there were 26 locomotives, 297 goods wagons, 45 oil tank wagons and 6 passenger cars.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: Amman.

Amman is linked by road with all parts of the kingdom and with neighbouring countries. In addition, several thousand miles of tracks make all villages in the kingdom accessible by motor transport in summer. A 335-km. desert road, linking Amman with the port of Aqaba, was completed in October 1960 at a cost of £4 million.

A 50-km. highway from Amman to Jarash was completed in 1961. A new highway between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea was completed in 1963, bringing the distance between Amman and Jerusalem down to 88 km.

Three major highways are now under construction, the Ma'an–Mudawwara Highway which will join Jordan with Saudi Arabia is due to be finished in 1970, as is the 52-km. Ma'an—Jafr Highway; and the 65-km. Zarka–Azraq Highway which is a part of an Arab–International Highway that joins Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Gulf is due for completion in 1971.

Construction of Safi-Aqaba Highway, which was scheduled to be finished in 1969, is suspended due to the fighting which frequently occurs in this area.

Royal Automobile Club of Jordan: P.O.B. 920, Jebel Lweibdeh, Amman; Head Office: Wadi Seer Cross Roads, Telephone 44261; f. 1953; affiliated to the F.I.A.; Pres. of Honour H.M. King HUSSEIN; Gen. Man. D. H. LEDGER.

SHIPPING

The port of Aqaba is Jordan's only outlet to the sea and extensive new facilities were opened in December 1959. The new port has two general berths of 340 metres and 215 metres, with seven main transit sheds, covered storage area of 4,150 sq. metres, an open area of 50,600 sq. metres and a phosphate berth 210 metres long and 10 metres deep. A phosphate berth to receive ships up to 100,000 tons capacity and two large phosphate stores are now under construction.

PIPELINES

Two oil pipelines cross Jordan. The Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline, carrying petroleum from the oilfields in Iraq to Haifa, has not operated since Arab-Jewish hostilities commenced. The 1,067-mile pipeline, known as the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLINE) carries petroleum from the oilfields at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to Sidon on the Mediterranean seaboard in Lebanon. It traverses Jordan for a distance of 110 miles and Jordan receives about £1½ million per annum in royalties. The company also paid the Government an outstanding amount of £5m., by an agreement reached in March 1962.

CIVIL AVIATION

ALIA (Royal Jordan Airline): Head Office: P.O.B. 302, Al Fayez Bldg., Prince Hassan St., Amman; f. 1963; became a corporation in 1968, entirely owned by the Government of Jordan; services throughout the Middle East and to Europe; fleet of three Caravelle, one F-27; Gen. Man. ALI GHANDOUR.

The following airlines also serve Jordan: Alitalia, A.U.A., B.O.A.C., Iraqi Airways, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, Malev, M.E.A., Olympic Airways, Sabena, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, T.W.A., U.A.A.

TOURISM

Jordan Tourism Authority: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1952; Dir. GHALEB BARAKAT; publ. *Jordan* (quarterly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Department of Arts and Culture: Ministry of Information, Amman; aims to encourage artistic movements throughout the Kingdom, promote growth of talents and prepare specialists in all fields of the fine arts. Consists of four Divisions:

- **Division of Folklore Arts:** aims to carry out research into and promote the traditional customs of folkloric arts; organizes folklore festivals in different parts of the Kingdom; specialist Dir. MURWAN JARRAR.
- **Division of the Dramatic Arts:** aims to train directors and actors:
 - **Al-Usra Alfanniyah Al-Urduniyyah:** dramatic group, ready to support private groups.
- **Division of Painting and Sculpture:** aims to encourage painting and sculpture and offer all assistance to improve and widen talents in these fields; arranges local and international arts exhibitions; working to establish an *Institute for Fine Arts*.
- **Division of Music:** aims to develop musical talents on a sound and educational basis; a teaching institute has been established.

UNIVERSITY

University of Jordan: Near Jubaiha, Amman; 130 teachers, 2,603 students.

KENYA*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Kenya lies astride the equator on the east coast of Africa, with Somalia to the north-east, Ethiopia to the north, Uganda to the west and Tanzania to the south. The climate varies with altitude: the coastal zone is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 69°–90°F (20.5°–32°C), while inland, above 5,000 ft., it averages 45°–80°F (7°–27°C). The highlands and western areas receive ample rainfall but most of the northern part is very dry. Swahili is to become the national language, though both it and English are officially used at the moment; Kikuyu and Luo are also widely spoken. The majority of the African population follows traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 25 per cent of the population, Muslims 6 per cent, many of them Ismaili followers of the Aga Khan. The flag consists of horizontal bars of black, red and green, separated by white stripes, on which is a shield with black and white markings and crossed spears behind. The capital is Nairobi.

Recent History

During the 1950s constructive advances were made towards constitutional independence. In 1956 the franchise was extended and in 1960 a new constitution gave Africans a majority in the Legislative Assembly. Following internal self-government in May 1963, Kenya became independent within the Commonwealth in December 1963, and in 1964 it became a Republic. Kenya is a member of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity, and Nairobi is the headquarters of some services of the East African Community. Since 1966 there have been various measures aimed at the "Kenyanization" of the economy and many Asians, mostly holding British passports, have left the country. The Trade Licensing Act came into force at the beginning of 1969, resulting in the withdrawal of the licences of some 700 non-Kenyan traders.

Tom Mboya, the Minister for Economic Planning and Development and Secretary General of KANU, was assassinated on July 5th, 1969. There was some civil unrest in the following months, culminating in October in an incident at Kisumu where several people were killed in a clash with police after a visit by President Kenyatta. Subsequently the opposition party, the Kenya People's Union, was banned and Oginga Odinga and its other leaders detained. In the December primary elections to the National Assembly, for which only KANU offered candidates, five ministers, 13 assistant ministers and over 60 M.P.s lost their seats. President Kenyatta was the only nomination for President and was thus re-elected.

Government

Executive power is in the hands of a President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Legislature comprises a single National Assembly, the former Senate and House of Representatives having been merged in 1967, and only one party (KANU) is represented. There are seven Provinces with their own Advisory Councils.

Defence

The armed forces consist of three battalions of the Kenya Rifles, and specialized troops. A small navy was inaugurated in 1964, and Britain is assisting Kenya with training of pilots for the embryonic air force. There is also a police force of about 11,500 men, with a light air wing. Since independence Kenya has had some military assistance from Britain and has signed a mutual defence pact with Ethiopia.

Economic Affairs

Kenya's prosperity rests largely on the production and processing of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal cash crops are coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, cereals, pineapple and wattle. African farmers, through their co-operatives, produce a very high proportion of the total. Pastoral farming varies from the traditional herding of the Masai tribes to the pedigree stock-raising of dairy and beef cattle on the Highland farms. Kenya is one of the few African countries with an important dairy industry. Manufactures and food processing account for nearly 10 per cent of gross domestic production, and industry continues to expand. An oil refinery was opened in 1964 and oil prospecting started in 1966. Valuable deposits of wollastonite were discovered in 1965, raising hopes of developing a ceramic industry, while a French company gained exploitation rights to niobium deposits in 1968.

Transport and Communications

Kenya's railways, inland waterways and harbours are administered by the inter-territorial East African Community, through which the transport network extends into Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda. There are international airports at Nairobi and Mombasa. Air services are also run in common with her neighbours. Main roads link the big towns and there is a country-wide bus service. Mombasa is a fully-equipped international seaport, serving Uganda and some parts of Tanzania, as well as Kenya.

Social Welfare

There are State pension and welfare schemes and a National Social Security Fund has been set up. The Government runs hospitals and medical services; no fees are charged to out-patients. Free attention is given in case of need. Missions, private charities and commercial firms provide further facilities. A National Council of Social Services co-ordinates the work of voluntary agencies.

Education

Education is not compulsory and less than half of the population is literate. The Government provides or assists in the provision of schools. Education is multi-racial at all levels. The University College in Nairobi is a constituent college of the new University of East Africa, founded in 1963, and students may attend the other colleges in Tanzania and Uganda. About 5,000 students a year study overseas.

See also East African Community in Vol. I.

Tourism

Kenya's attractions as a tourist centre are mainly the wild life and the good all-year-round climate. There are eight National Parks and one National Reserve open to the public, several of which provide overnight accommodation. Hunting and photographic safaris are arranged and big game hunting licences are available.

Visas are not required to visit Kenya by nationals of Denmark, Ethiopia, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, San Marino, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth, and Uruguay.

Sport

Organized sports include football, tennis, cricket and athletics. Watersports are popular in the coastal areas. Kenya has competed most successfully in Commonwealth and international sporting events and her athletics team was outstanding at the 1968 Olympic Games.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), June 1 (Madaraka Day), August 4 (Bank Holiday), October 20 (Kenyatta Day), December 12 (Independence Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year) April 9–12 (Easter). Some Muslim holidays are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System is in the process of being replaced by the metric system. At present the two systems are used concurrently.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Kenya Shilling (Ks), introduced in 1966 in place of the East African Shilling. The symbol "K£" is used to denote amounts of 20 Ks.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 cents, 1s., 2s.
Notes: 5s., 10s., 20s., 50s., 100s.

Exchange Rate: 17.17 Ks = £1 sterling.
7.14Ks = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

(sq. miles)

Total	Land	Water	Lakes		National Parks		
			Victoria (in Kenya)	Rudolf	Tsavo	Aberdare	Mount Kenya
224,960	219,789	5,171	1,580	2,473	8,069	221	179

POPULATION

PROVINCES

(1969 Census—provisional figures)

Total	Central	Coast	Eastern	North-Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western
10,890,000	1,663,100	936,000	1,899,200	244,200	2,115,800	2,219,400	1,335,200

The 1969 total of 10,890,000 includes 1,050,000 town-dwellers.

CHIEF TOWNS

	1969 Census (Provisional)	1962 Census		1969 Census (Provisional)	1962 Census
Nairobi (capital)	477,600	243,000	Eldoret	16,900	15,600
Mombasa	245,700	179,500	Kitale	11,500	9,300
Nakuru	47,800	38,100	Nanyuki	11,200	10,400
Kisumu	30,700	23,500	Kericho	10,900	7,600
Thika	18,100	13,900	Nyeri	9,900	7,800

MAIN TRIBES OF KENYA

(1962 census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kikuyu	810,856	831,209	1,642,065
Luo	561,721	586,614	1,148,335
Luhya	533,180	553,229	1,086,409
Kamba	455,215	478,004	933,219
Kisii	266,978	271,365	538,343
Meru	214,991	224,930	439,921
Mijikenda	199,587	215,300	414,887
Kipsigis	170,447	171,324	341,771
Turkana	89,973	91,414	181,387
Nandi	83,535	86,550	170,085
Masai	75,002	79,077	154,079
Ogaden	66,507	55,138	121,645
Tugen	54,934	54,757	109,691
Elgeyo	51,310	49,561	100,871
All others	500,398	482,836	983,234
TOTAL	4,134,634	4,231,308	8,365,942

LAND CLASSIFICATION, 1968

(sq. km.)

TYPE OF LAND	AREA
Trust land and private freehold land which was formerly Trust land.	464,259
National Forests	9,753
Urban Area	954
Government reserves (agricultural, veterinary, railway, etc.)	1,160
Alienated government land	26,698
Private freehold land which was not formerly Trust land (incl. settlement schemes)	6,703
National Parks	22,071
Unalienated government land	46,512
Open water	4,603
	582,646

EMPLOYMENT

TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYEES
(1968—'000)

	ALL RACES	AFRICAN	ASIAN	EUROPEAN
Agriculture and Forestry	173.0	171.1	0.7	1.2
Private Industry and Commerce	213.8	177.3	27.9	8.8
Public Services	221.9	208.8	8.0	5.0
All Employees	608.7	557.2	36.6	15.0

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968*
Wheat	128,427	162,228	235,876
Maize	134,328	248,839	350,976
Rice	16,634	17,007	18,747
Tea	21,416	22,811	29,764
Coffee	55,400	48,000	39,600
Sisal	57,296	51,800	50,180
Cotton Seed	13,300	12,700	14,289
Pyrethrum	9,277	11,105	n.a.

* Estimate.

DAIRY PRODUCE
('000 kg.)

	1967	1968	1969*
Butter	3,940	4,188	4,314
Ghee	519	813	824

* Estimate.

('000 litres)

	1967	1968	1969*
Whole milk	96,493	96,161	96,000
Milk used for Cheese	5,296	5,028	4,826

* Estimate.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1967
Cattle	285
Sheep and Goats	138.3
Pigs	44.2

FORESTRY
(cubic metres)

	1966	1967	1968
Soft Wood	156,084	217,758	189,000
Hard Wood	13,790	17,726	15,000
TOTAL	169,874	235,485	204,000

INDUSTRY

('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Wheat Flour	73.5	75.0	n.a.
Soda Ash	104.8	117.4	n.a.
Cement	493.6	543.2	642.4
Oil Refined (m. gal.)	2,293.1	2,254.6	2,510.4
Electricity (m. kWh.)	339.4	401.9	457.4

FINANCE

1 Kenya shilling = 100 cents

100 Ks. = £5 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. $14.

BUDGET

(K£'000—1967–68)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	22,677	General Services	22,166
Export Duties	414	Roads	1,995
Customs and Excise	30,112	Education	7,870
Stamp Duties	788	Health	4,258
Other Licences, Duties and Taxes	5,275	Agriculture	6,779
Provision of Goods and Services	7,182	Public Debt	8,091
Miscellaneous	2,862	Pensions and Gratuities	3,602
TOTAL (incl. others)	79,452	TOTAL (incl. others)	74,411

Budget (1968–69): Revenue K£82.19m.; Expenditure K£76,51m.

Budget (1969–70): Revenue K£84.70m.; Expenditure K£80.19m.

DEVELOPMENT

(K£'000)

EXPENDITURE	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70 (estimate)
Land Settlement	1,173	1,903	2,101
Commerce and Industry	732	1,111	1,180
Roads	4,569	6,024	8,005
Education	1,974	2,921	2,176
Health	872	1,172	2,056
Agriculture and Forestry	4,387	4,373	4,079
Armed Forces	333	275	344
Tourism and National Parks	703	410	435
TOTAL (incl. others)	19,575	24,465	28,471

Five-Year Development Plan (1970–74): Total Investment K£683m. (Public Sector K£244m., Private Sector K£439m.); Principal fields of Central Government Development Expenditure: Transport 26 per cent, Agriculture (including Land Settlement) 21 per cent, Social Services (including Education) 27 per cent; Development Expenditure is expected to increase from K£29m. in 1969–70 to K£42.5m. in 1973–74 or at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million K£, at 1964 prices)

	1966	1967	1968*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	381.36	396.06	422.07
of which:			
Agriculture	144.78	147.27	155.10
Mining and manufacturing	39.14	40.58	43.55
Construction	14.95	16.19	16.81
Electricity and water	7.04	7.68	7.90
Transport and communications	32.47	36.11	38.66
Commerce	38.37	38.42	42.63
Banking and insurance	14.17	14.93	16.17
Services	18.13	19.71	21.07
Rents and ownership of dwellings	19.59	19.94	20.70
Government transactions	52.72	55.53	59.48

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(K£'000)

Imports: 1965 K£89,037; 1966 K£112,396; 1967 K£106,596; 1968 K£114,764.

Exports: 1965 K£47,173; 1966 K£58,073; 1967 K£53,519; 1968 K£57,795.

COMMODITIES

(K£'000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food and Live Animals	12,004	4,553	4,868
Beverages and Tobacco	798	671	976
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,945	1,955	2,602
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	11,820	11,955	13,194
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,591	867	1,184
Chemicals	8,817	8,075	11,246
Manufactured Goods	26,623	25,678	29,879
Machinery and Transport Equipment	36,297	41,494	36,864
Miscellaneous Manufactures	7,689	6,792	8,744
Not Classified	4,811	4,556	5,208
TOTAL (after rounding)	112,396	106,596	114,764

(£'000)

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Coffee (unroasted)	18,780	15,676	12,808
Sisal Fibre and Tow	3,340	2,064	1,832
Tea	8,714	7,396	10,041
Meat and Preparations	2,994	2,857	3,026
Raw Cotton	869	629	398
Residual Fuel, Oils and Spirit	5,539	7,170	6,111
Pyrethrum Flowers	} 2,825	2,911	3,040
Pyrethrum Extract			
Wattle Bark Extract	1,597	861	1,134
Hides and Skins	2,573	1,742	1,671
Others	10,842	12,213	17,734
TOTAL	58,073*	53,519	57,795

* Excluding re-exports of £4,235,000.

COUNTRIES

(K£'000)

	Imports		Exports	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
COMMONWEALTH:				
United Kingdom	34,989	36,110	13,091	14,859
Hong Kong	1,291	1,910	337	302
India	3,178	2,870	1,245	1,447
Other	5,686	6,104	7,488	6,457
	45,144	46,994	22,161	23,065
OTHER COUNTRIES:				
France	3,850	4,103	549	1,246
Federal Republic of Germany	10,560	9,112	4,909	5,786
Iran	8,575	8,940	223	613
Italy	5,827	4,841	1,436	1,281
Japan	402	7,968	1,218	1,694
United States of America	7,764	7,922	3,605	4,043
Other Countries	20,397	20,264	19,418	20,066
Miscellaneous	4,077	4,620	6,071*	5,140*
TOTAL	106,596	114,764	59,590	62,934

* Re-exports.

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRADE

	Tanzania		Uganda	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1966	3,806	13,282	7,317	16,840
1967	3,288	11,382	10,165	14,796
1968	3,692	13,069	8,650	13,265

TOURISM

ARRIVALS OF VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT

NATIONALITY	1967*	1968
British	93,882	91,425
Federal German	14,657	14,406
Other European	31,374	37,648
American and Canadian	34,290	37,511
Indian and Pakistani	14,564	16,915
Ugandan and Tanzanian	37,828	43,368
Other African	11,505	10,843
All Others	10,119	9,882
TOTAL	248,219	261,998

* Estimated on basis comparable with 1968 figures.

TRANSPORT

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

Total track mileage (1966) 4,272 miles, of which 2,698 were main lines, in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania combined.

ROADS

NEW REGISTRATIONS

	MOTOR CARS	LIGHT VANS ETC.	LORRIES ETC.	BUSES AND COACHES	MOTOR CYCLES	OTHER NEW VEHICLES	SECOND-HAND VEHICLES	TOTAL
1965	5,031	3,402	785	252	729	850	1,721	12,770
1966	5,579	3,636	1,231	239	871	1,301	1,350	14,207
1967	6,014	4,212	1,621	339	978	1,186	1,601	15,951
1968	5,631	3,465	1,483	271	1,016	1,186	1,146	14,198

SHIPPING

ENTERED*

	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	CARGO '000 tons
1965	1,326	5,174,000	62,603	4,414
1966	1,331	5,315,000	51,852	5,092
1967	1,746	7,580,000	44,508	4,983
1968	1,882	7,656,000	36,634	5,146

* Mombasa only.

CIVIL AVIATION

EXTERNAL AIR TRAFFIC*

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS		FREIGHT KG.	
	Arrivals	Departures	Unloaded	Loaded
1966	195,000	204,200	3,571,000	6,200,000
1967	219,900	232,600	3,970,000	6,345,000
1968	248,100	266,800	5,124,000	7,915,000

* Nairobi Airport only.

EDUCATION

(1969)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary and Intermediate Schools	6,132	38,305	1,278,851
Secondary Schools and Secondary Technical Schools	708	5,260	114,567
Vocational Schools	12	145	2,344
Teacher Training Colleges	27	515	7,145

Sources: East African Statistical Department, Nairobi; Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Nairobi; Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Nairobi.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution for Kenya came into force in June, 1963, with the introduction of full internal self-government.

Amendments were made in November, 1964, by which Kenya became a Republic within the Commonwealth. Under the terms of the Constitution, individual rights and liberties are protected, including freedom of expression and assembly, privacy of the home, the right not to be detained without cause, and the right of compensation for compulsory purchase of property.

By a voluntary evolution the Republic of Kenya is now a One-Party State governed by a united Central Government. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into seven Provinces, each of which has a Provincial Council playing a purely advisory role, especially in respect of rural development. The Provincial Councils and County Councils are maintained by grants from the Central Government, but raising of all other taxes and of foreign investment capital is the sole responsibility of Central Government.

The central legislative authority is the National Assembly consisting of a single elected assembly. There are 158 Representatives elected for four years, and 12 Members nominated by the President.

Executive power is in the hands of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Cabinet shall be formed by the President, who, following constitutional amendments adopted in June 1968, is to be directly elected by popular vote at general elections. In the event of his death or resignation the Vice-President will assume the Presidency, with limited powers, for a maximum period of three months. The Presidency becomes vacant on the dissolution of Parliament.

In October, 1963, certain amendments to the Constitution were introduced. The Police and Public Services are to be centrally controlled. Changes in the Constitution about Human Rights, structure of Regions, Land, the Senate, and amendment procedure can only be made by a 75 per cent majority vote of the National Assembly. Changes concerning other clauses, including those affecting Regional powers, may be made by a 75 per cent vote of the Assembly or failing this by a two-thirds majority in a national referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: JOMO KENYATTA.
Vice-President: DANIEL ARAP MOI.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

President and Commander-in-Chief: Mzee JOMO KENYATTA.
Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: DANIEL ARAP MOI.
Minister of State, Office of the President: MBIYU KOINANGE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. N. MUNGAI.
Minister of Finance: MWAI KIBAKI.
Minister of Economic Planning and Development: Dr. Z. ONYONKA.
Minister of Defence: J. S. GICHURU.
Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: B. R. MCKENZIE.
Minister of Health: I. OMOLO OKERO.
Minister of Local Government: Dr. J. G. KIANO.
Minister of Works: J. NYAMWEYA.
Minister of Power and Communications: R. G. NGALA.
Minister of Labour: E. N. MWENDWA.
Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: J. L. SHAKO.
Minister of Lands and Settlement: J. H. ANGAINE.
Minister of Housing: P. J. NGEI.
Attorney-General: C. NJONJO.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting: J. J. NYAGAH.
Minister of Natural Resources: W. OMAMO.
Minister of Co-operatives and Social Services: M. MULIRO.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: J. C. N. OSOGO.
Minister of Education: T. A. TOWETT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO KENYA

(Nairobi, unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Australia: Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30360 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. N. HAMILTON.

Austria: Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 30560 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH KUDERNATSCH.

Belgium: Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 30461 (E); *Ambassador:* RITTWEGER DE MOOR.

Botswana: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Brazil: (E); *Ambassador:* F. T. DE MESQUITA.

Bulgaria: P.O.B. 30058 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SERAFIM SERAFIMOV.

Burundi: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Canada: Kimathi St., IPS Building, P.O.B. 30481 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. M. COOK (also accred. to Uganda).

China, People's Republic: Woodlands Rd., (off Hurlingham Rd.), P.O.B. 30508 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: Bowman Court, Langton Crescent, P.O.B. 30204 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF PUCIK.

Denmark: Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 412 (E); *Ambassador:* KAI JOHANSEN.

Ethiopia: State House Ave., P.O.B. 5198 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Finland: P.O.B. 1017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

France: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 1017 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

German Federal Republic: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30180 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. H. U. VON SCHWEINITZ.

Ghana: Coronation Bldg., Government Rd., P.O.B. 8534 (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

Greece: Lugard House, Lugard Ave., P.O.B. 30543 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE W. PAPADOPOULOS.

Guinea: P.O.B. 2969, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Hungary: Arboretum Rd., P.O.B. 30275 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF BAJK.

India: Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30074 (HC); *High Commissioner:* AVTA SINGH.

Israel: Bishops Rd., P.O.B. 30354 (E); *Ambassador:* REUVAN DAFNI.

Italy: Prudential Assurance Bldg., Wabera St., P.O.B. 30107 (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis GIOVANNI REVEDIN DI SAN MARTINO.

Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3688, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Japan: Bank of India Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 20202 (E); *Ambassador:* RYUICHI ANDO.

Korea, Republic: Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 30455 (E); *Ambassador:* YUN YOUNG LIM.

Kuwait: (E), *Ambassador:* SULAIMAN M. AL-SANI.

Lesotho: P.O.B. 4096 (HC); *High Commissioner:* PHILIP M. MABATHOANA.

Liberia: P.O.B. 30546 (E); *Ambassador:* R. FRANCIS OKAI.

Malawi: Ottoman Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 30453 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOE KACHINGWE.

Mali: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Netherlands: Baring Arcade, Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 1537 (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. VAN BEUSEKOM.

Nigeria: Agip House, Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 30516 (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. O. HARRIMAN.

Norway: Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 6363 (E); *Ambassador:* INGE R. RINDAL.

Pakistan: Government Rd., P.O.B. 30045 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. R. NOORE.

Poland: Archer Rd., P.O.B. 30086 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EMIL HACHULSKI.

Romania: Second Parklands Avenue, 51, P.O.B. 8412 (E); *Ambassador:* ION DRINCEANU.

Rwanda: Kampala, Uganda (E).

Somalia: Sclaters Rd., Rockwell Close, Westlands, P.O.B. 30769 (E), *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN SALEH AHMED.

Spain: (E), *Ambassador:* JAN LUIS PAN DE SORALUCE Count de San Roman.

Sudan: Shankardass House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 8784 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED MIRGHANI.

Sweden: Silopark House, P.O.B. 432 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-GEORGE CRAFOORD.

Switzerland: Cargen House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 20008 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS KARL FREY.

Tunisia: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Turkey: Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 30785 (E), *Ambassador:* SADUN TEREM.

U.S.S.R.: Lenana Rd., P.O.B. 30049 (E); *Ambassador:* DMITRY GORYUNOV.

United Arab Republic: Total Bldg., Koinange St., P.O.B. 30285 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MOKHTAR.

United Kingdom: Shell-BP Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30465 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir ERIC NORRIS.

U.S.A.: Cotts House, Wabera St., P.O.B. 30137 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBINSON MCILVAINE.

Vatican: Churchill Ave., P.O.B. 14326 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Most Rev. Archbishop PEIRLUIGI SARTORELLI.

Yugoslavia: State House Ave., P.O.B. 30504 (E); *Ambassador:* IVO PELLICON.

Zambia: Koinange St., Uniafric House, P.O.B. 8741 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. D. K. KONOSO.

Kenya also has diplomatic relations with Colombia and Ireland.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Senate and House of Representatives were merged in February 1967 to form a single Assembly of 158 elected members, and 12 co-opted members.

Speaker: HUMPHREY SLADE.

Deputy Speaker: Dr. F. DE'SOUZA.

ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 1969

Only KANU was represented in the primary elections to the National Assembly, in which 108 new members were elected.

POLITICAL PARTY

Kenya African National Union (KANU): P.O. Box 12394, Nairobi; f. 1960; a nation-wide African party which led the country to self-government and independence; Pres. JOMO KENYATTA; 8 provincial Vice-Pres.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Court of Appeal for East Africa: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi; Pres. Mr. Justice C. D. NEWBOLD, C.M.G.; Vice-Pres. Mr. Justice W. A. H. DUFFUS; Justices of Appeal J. F. SPRY, E. J. E. LAW; Registrar R. GAFFA. Hears appeals from Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

The High Court of Kenya: Nairobi; has unlimited criminal and civil jurisdiction at first instance, and sits as a court of appeal from subordinate courts in both criminal and civil cases. Regular sessions in Mombasa and Nakuru.

Chief Justice: KITILI MALUKI MWENDWA.

Puisne Judges: Hons. J. WICKS, C. B. MADAN, E. TREVELYAN, CHANAN SINGH, C. H. E. MILLER, L. G. E. HARRIS, L. P. MOSDELL, A. H. SIMPSON, K. C. BENNETT, A. A. KNELLER.

Senior Deputy Registrar: VIJAY KAPILA, Box 30041, Nairobi.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

Resident Magistrates' Courts: have country-wide jurisdiction, with powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years or by fine up to £500.

District Magistrates' Courts: of First, Second and Third Class; these have jurisdiction within Districts and powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years, one year and six months respectively, or by fine up to £500, £100 and £50 respectively.

Qadhi's Courts: have jurisdiction within Districts, to determine questions of Muslim law.

RELIGION

African religions, beliefs and forms of worship show great variety both between races and tribes and from one district to another. The Arab community is Moslem, the Indians are partly Moslem and partly Hindu, and the Europeans and Goans are almost entirely Christian.

Moslems are found mainly along the coastline but the Moslem faith has also established itself among Africans around Nairobi and other towns up-country and among some tribes of the Northern Frontier Province.

Christian missions are active and about 25 per cent of Africans are Christian and East Africa is also an important centre for the Baha'i faith.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The majority of native Africans adhere to beliefs of an animistic nature.

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICAN PROVINCE OF EAST AFRICA

Archbishop (*and Bishop of Nairobi*): Most Rev. L. J. BEECHER, C.M.G., M.A., D.D., B.SC., A.R.C.S., Bishopsbourne, P.O.B. 502, Nairobi. (When the Most Rev. Beecher retires in August 1970, the province of East Africa will be divided into two separate provinces, Kenya and Tanzania.)

Bishops:

Mount Kenya: Rt. Rev. OBADIAH KARIUKI, P.O. Box 121, Fort Hall.
Maseno: Rt. Rev. F. H. OLANG', P.O. Box 1, Maseno.
Mombasa: Rt. Rev. P. MWANG'OMBE, Bishopscourt, P.O.B. 72, Mombasa.
Nakuru: Rt. Rev. N. LANGFORD-SMITH, M.A., P.O. Box 56, Nakuru.

For the Bishops in other parts of the Province: *see* Tanzania.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: Most Rev. JOHN JOSEPH MCCARTHY, P.O. Box 14231, Westlands, Nairobi.

Bishops:

Eldoret: Most Rev. JOSEPH HOULIHAN, P.O. Box 842, Eldoret.
Kisii: Most Rev. M. OTUNGA, P.O. 140, Kisii.
Kisumu: Most Rev. J. de REEPER, P.O. Box 150, Kakamega, Kisuma.
Kitui: Most Rev. W. DUNNE, P.O. Box 119, Kitui.
Machakos: Most Rev. RAPHAEL NDINGI.
Marsabit: Most Rev. C. H. CAVALLERA, P.O. Maralal.
Meru: Most Rev. L. BESSONE, P.O.B. 16, Meru.
Mombasa: Most Rev. EUGENE BUTLER, P.O.B. 3131 Mombasa.
Nakuru: Apostolic Administrator Father DENIS NEWMAN.
Ngong: Mgr. C. DAVIES, P.O.B. 24801, Karen, Nairobi.
Nyeri: Most Rev. C. GATIMU, P.O.B. 288, Nyeri.

There are some 1,150,000 Roman Catholics in Kenya.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST AFRICA

Moderator: Rt. Rev. CHARLES MUIHORO KARERI, P.O. Box 8286, Nairobi.

Other Protestant denominations are also represented in Kenya.

BAHA'I

There are 118 centres of Baha'i worship in Kenya. Chief African house of worship Kikaya Hill, Kampala, Uganda.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Nation: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1960; Editor BOAZ OMORI; circ. 27,000.

East African Standard: P.O. Box 30080, Nairobi; f. 1902; also weekly edition; Editor KENNETH BOLTON; circ. 37,000 (daily), 50,000 (weekly).

Taifa Leo: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; daily and weekly edition; Editor A. G. MBUGUA; circ. 27,087.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

Africa Samachar: P.O.B. 1237, Nairobi; f. 1954; Gujarati; Editor C. N. BHATT; circ. 18,000.

Baraza: P.O.B. 30080, Nairobi; f. 1939; Swahili; Editor FRANCIS JOSEPH KHAMISI; circ. 60,000.

Kenya Gazette: P.O.B. 30128, Nairobi; f. 1898, government notices of non-commercial nature and amendments to laws; every Friday, edited for Government of Republic of Kenya; circ. 5,000.

Kitale Weekly: P.O.B. 179, Kitale; every Wednesday.

New Era: P.O.B. 6854, Nairobi; f. 1966; for young people; Editor KUL BHUSHAN; circ. 5,000.

Sunday Nation: P.O.B. 9011, Nairobi; English; Editor B. CARTER; circ. 37,500.

Sunday Post: P.O.B. 30127, Nairobi; f. 1936; English; Editor H. L. THORNTON; circ. 16,000.

Taifa Kenya: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi, Swahili, Editor A. G. MBUGUA, circ. 52,538.

Taifa Weekly: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1960; Editor A. G. MBUGUA, circ. 14,500.

Trans Nzoia Post.: P.O.B. 34, Kitale; f. 1928; local news, every Wednesday, Editor C. G. LAKHANI.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Sikio: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; English/Swahili; organ of East African Railways; Editor Public Relations Officer; circ. 18,000.

MONTHLIES

African Life: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; English.

Afrika Nyota: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; Editor ANTHONY GEORGE MBUGUA; circ. 33,498.

Africa ya Kesho: P.O. Kijabe; Swahili; Editor J. N. SOMBA; circ. 20,000.

Arrow: P.O.B. 4959, Nairobi; English; f. 1956; children's newspaper; Editor B. E. PHILLIPS; circ. 25,000.

Drum: P.O.B. 3372, Nairobi; East African edition.

East Africa Journal: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor Dr. B. A. OGOT; circ. 3,000.

E. A. Medical Journal: P.O.B. 1632, Nairobi; f. 1924; Editor Prof. H. M. CAMERON; circ. approx. 1,000.

E.A. Trade and Industry: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1954; English; Editor D. A. HAWKINS; circ. 2,000.

Flamingo: P.O.B. 20223, Nairobi; Kenya edition of African family magazine; non-political; Editor GERALD MALMED.

Kenya Coffee: P.O.B. 30566, Nairobi; f. 1935; English; publ. by Kenya Coffee Marketing Board; Editor S. N. KINYUA.

Kenya Dairy Farmer: University Press of Africa, P.O.B. 3981, Nairobi; English and Swahili; Editor T. D. BRIDGE; circ. 3,800.

Kenya Export News: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; English; Editor Mrs. J. HEMSING; circ. 6,000.

Kenya Farmer (Journal of the Agricultural Society of Kenya): African Life Publications; P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1954; English and Swahili editions, Editor COLIN CHURCH; circ. 11,000.

Lengo: P.O.B. 12839, Nairobi; f. 1964; Swahili; Editor Rev. J. HENRY OKULLU; circ. 11,000.

Maisha: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Kiswahili.

Sauti ya Vita: P.O.B. 575, Nairobi; Swahili/English; Salvation Army; Editor Major LAWRENCE COLEMAN; circ. 8,350.

Target: P.O.B. 12839, Nairobi; f. 1964; English; Editor Rev. J. HENRY OKULLU; circ. 10,000.

Today in Africa: P.O. Kijabe; English; Editor E. H. ARENSEN; circ. 10,000.

Twi ba Meru: P.O.B. 16, Meru; Kimeru; Roman Catholic; Editor Fr. J. BONZANINO; circ. 5,000.

Uchumi wa Kahawa: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1962; Swahili; Editor E. N. KURIA; African coffee growers; circ. 5,000.

Ukulima wa Kisasa: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1961; Swahili; Editor MOHAMED KOOR; circ. 20,000.

QUARTERLIES

Africana: P.O. Box 9010, Nairobi; f. 1962; incorporating the East African Wild Life Society's Review; Editor CHARLES HAYES; circ. 12,000.

E.A. Pharmaceutical Journal: P.O. Box 2768, Nairobi; English; Editors K. V. DEVANI, F. W. SOUCH.

Inside Kenya Today: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; English; Editor-in-Chief P. J. GACHATHI; circ. 20,000.

Kenya Education Journal: P.O. Box 2768, Nairobi; English; Editor W. G. BOWMAN; circ. 5,500.

Proceedings of the East African Academy: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; f. 1963.

Spear: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi, English, published by East African Railways, Editor Public Relations Officer, circ. 7,000.

Tea: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1960; English; Editor DUDLEY HAWKINS.

Women in Kenya: P.O.B. 308, Nairobi; English.

TRI-ANNUALS

African Scientist: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor T. R. ODHIAMBO; circ. 2,000.

Busara: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi, Editor G. R. GACHECHE; circ. 2,000.

BI-ANNUALS

African Adult Education: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor JASSY KWESIGA; circ. 2,000.

African Review: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor N. SHAMUYARIRA; circ. 2,000.

E.A. Journal of Rural Development: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor D. G. R. BELSHAW; circ. 2,000.

Education in Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor RICHARD ABRAMS; circ. 2,000.

The Journal of the Language Association of Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor T. P. GORMAN; circ. 2,000.

Transafrican Journal of History: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor J. A. KIERAN, circ. 2,000.

ANNUAL

East African Directory: P.O.B. 1237, Nairobi; f. 1960; commercial directory of seven East African countries; Editor G. C. KIMANI.

NEWS AGENCY

Kenya News Agency: Information House, Nairobi; f. 1964, teleprinter service based on Reuter, A.F.P., U.P.I., Tass and Home Service.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 8406, Nairobi.

AP: P.O.B. 7590, Nairobi; Correspondent DENNIS NEELD.

Ceteka: P.O.B. 8727, Nairobi.

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 6977, Nairobi.

Novosti Press Agency: P.O.B. 30383, Nairobi; Chief. V. SAVELYEV.

Reuters: P.O.B. 9331, Nairobi.

Tass also has a bureau in Nairobi.

PUBLISHERS

African Life Publications: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1954; periodicals and books

D. A. Hawkins Ltd.: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1953; Man. Dir. D. A. HAWKINS; trade, technical and educational.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi, f. 1948; part of East African Community; encourages publication and sale of books; publishes, prints and distributes books, including adult education books; promotes African authorship; Dir. N. M. L. SEMPIRA.

East African Publishing House: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; educational, academic and general; also publishes *Proceedings of the East African Academy* and other periodicals; Dirs. Dr. B. A. OGOT, Dr. I. N. KIMAMBO, Dr. W. B. BANAGE, Dr. D. S. NKUNIKA, Dr. T. R. ODHIAMBO, J. C. NOTTINGHAM.

University Press of Africa: Bank House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 3981, Nairobi.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; responsible for Voice of Kenya, the national broadcasting service.

Voice of Kenya: P.O.B. 30456, Nairobi; f. 1962 as Kenya Broadcasting Corporation; changed to State Institution with present name 1964; Dir. R. A. KOSKE.

Voice of Kenya operates three services: *National:* Swahili; *General:* English; *Vernacular:* Hindustani, Punjabi, Gujarati, Konkanim, Kikuyu, Kikamba, Kimeru, Masai, Somali, Borana, Dholuo, Luluyia, Kalenjin, Kisii, Kuria, Teso, Kiswahili; 118 hours' broadcasting a week in 19 languages.

At the end of 1968 there were 700,000 licensed radio sets in the country.

TELEVISION

Voice of Kenya Television: Nairobi; television started in October 1962; revenue from licence fees and commercial advertisements; the first installation was at Nairobi in Band 1 on the 625-line system, and there is a second station at Kisumu. In 1969 there were an estimated 22,000 television sets in homes and about 850 in public places.

FINANCE

BANKING

Central Bank of Kenya: Nairobi, f. 1966; cap. 13.3m. Ks.; bank of issue, has assumed the Kenyan responsibilities of the former East African Currency Board; Gov. DUNCAN NDEGWA.

Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya: P.O.B. 1002, Nairobi; provides loans to farmers, for agricultural purposes including purchase.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Head Office: 132 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1824; branches at Nairobi (Man. A. H. VAN DIJK) and (Mombasa Man. A. TH. HEERENS.

Bank of Baroda: Mandvi, Baroda, India; f. 1908; Kenya Head Office: Nairobi; branches at Mombasa, Kisumu and Thika.

Bank of India: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay, India; f. 1906; branches at Nairobi (Manager B. M. SHAH), Kisumu, and Mombasa (Manager M. S. GUJARATI).

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; branches at Bungoma, Eldoret, Embu, Fort Hall, Karatina, Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Limuru, Malindi, Meru, Molo, Mombasa (3), Nairobi (8), Nakuru (2), Nanyuki, Nyeri, Thika, Thomson's Falls and 55 agencies.

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 30437, Hughes Building, Kenyatta Avenue, Nairobi; f. 1967 to take over branches in Kenya and Uganda of Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd., incorporated in Tanzania; affiliated to Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer, Geneva; Man. Dir. Y. C. LAMARCHE; Gen. Man. R. M. STANLEY.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Head Office: Habib Square, Karachi 21, Pakistan; f. 1952; br. in Mombasa.

National Bank of Kenya Ltd.: P.O.B. 12497, Nairobi.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 79 offices in Kenya including 7 in Nairobi and 3 in Mombasa; Chair. Lord ALDINGTON; Gen. Man. H. D. CAYLEY.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; Kenyatta Ave., Nairobi; 25 branches in Kenya; Gen. Man. for East Africa NORMAN W. SMITH.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nairobi Stock Exchange: Queensway House, York St., P.O.B. 3633, Nairobi, f. 1954, Chair. D. I. DYER.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30376, Nairobi; f. 1937; Chair. Sir EBOO PIRBHAI, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. F. D. GOVE.

Kenya National Assurance Co.: Nairobi; f. 1965; cap. Ks.4,010,000; large Government holding.

Pan Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: Pan Africa Insurance Bldg., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 867, Mombasa; f. 1949; Chair. CHIMANLAL AMBALAL PATEL; Man. A. A. PATEL.

Pioneer General Assurance Society Ltd.: P.O.B. 20333, Nairobi; f. 1930; Chair. OSMAN ALLU; Man. Dir. NIMJI JAVER KASSAM.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Some twenty of the main British firms, eight Indian companies, and several other insurance organizations are represented in Kenya.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

East African Industrial Council: P.O.B. 1003, Arusha, Tanzania; grants licences for the scheduled class of products included under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance; Chair. D. MWIRARIA.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 7024, Nairobi; f. 1965; Pres. Z. K. GAKUNJU; Chief Exec. R. A. GRAY, Sec. G. NGUGI.

Constituent Branches:

Mombasa Branch: P.O.B. 7271, Mombasa.

Nakuru Branch: P.O.B. 178, Nakuru.

Kisumu Branch: P.O.B. 771, Kisumu.

Kericho Branch: P.O.B. 407, Kericho.

Meru Branch: P.O.B. 136, Meru.

Kakamega Branch: P.O.B. 420, Kakamega.

Thika Branch: P.O.B. 147, Thika.

Eldoret Branch: P.O.B. 313, Eldoret.

Machakos Branch: P.O.B. 243, Machakos.

Nyeri Branch: P.O.B. 207, Nyeri.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

East African Hides & Skins Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 2384, Mombasa; Secs. Tombooth Ltd.

East African Tea Trade Association: Box 2281, Nairobi; f. 1956; 133 mems.

East African Tanners' Association: c/o Post Office, Limuru.

Hard Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: Box 288, Mombasa; 170 mems.; Pres. H. G. FABIAN.

Kenya Wattle Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 190, Eldoret.

Mild Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 2732, Nairobi, f. 1945; 80 mems.

STATUTORY BOARDS

Central Province Marketing Board: P.O.B. 189, Nyeri.

Kenya Coffee Marketing Board: P.O.B. 1011; Nairobi, f. 1947; Chair. C. S. KABETU; Exec. Officer S. KANYOKO.

Kenya Dairy Board: P.O. Box 30406, Nairobi.

Kenya Sisal Board: Mutual Building, Kimathi St., P.O.B. 1179, Nairobi; Exec. Officer R. WILSON-SMITH.

Maize and Produce Board: P.O.B. 30586, Nairobi; f. 1966; Chair. L. G. SAGINI; Gen. Man. J. E. OPEMBE.

Nyanza Province Marketing Board: P.O. Box 217, Kisumu.

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 420, Nakuru; f. 1935; 21 mems.; Chair. I. KURIA.

Pyrethrum Marketing Board: P.O.B. 420, Nakuru; f. 1964; Exec. Chair. G. L. BELLHOUSE; publ. *Pyrethrum Post* (bi-annual).

Tea Board of Kenya: P.O. Box 20064, Nairobi; f. 1951; 13 mems.; Chair. Sir C. M. CAMPBELL; Sec. B. C. A. SCOTT.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: Nairobi; f. 1965 to promote and execute schemes for agricultural development and reconstruction.

Commonwealth Development Corporation: P.O.B. 3233, Nairobi; the C.D.C. had 46 projects in the East Africa Region in December 1969.

Development Finance Co. of Kenya: Nairobi; f. 1963; Government-sponsored, cap. £4m.

East African Industrial Research Organization: P.O.B. 30650, Nairobi; f. 1942; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development; Dir. C. L. TARIMU.

Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 5519, Nairobi; f. 1954; financed by the Government; facilitates the industrial and commercial development of Kenya; Chair. J. KERAGORI; Exec. Dir. J. MAINA WANJUI.

Kenya Tea Development Authority: P.O.B. 30213, Nairobi; f. 1960 to develop tea growing among African smallholders, supported by the Kenya Government, C.D.C. and the World Bank; 37,950 registered growers (1967–68); Chair. JACKSON KAMAU.

Settlement Fund Trustees: c/o Ministry of Lands and Settlement, P.O.B. 30450, Nairobi; buys land from Europeans for resettlement of Africans; between June 1st, 1963, and May 31st, 1968, 846,209 acres were bought for resettlement of 28,923 African families.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Kenya Employers: Consular House, Coronation Avenue, P.O.B. 9311, Nairobi; f. 1956; 3,720 mems., 10 affiliated associations; Pres. D. C. ALLEN, M.B.E.; Exec. Officer DAVID RICHMOND.

AFFILIATES

Kenya National Farmers' Union: P.O. Box 3148, Nairobi; f. 1947; 2,500 mems.; non-racial; amalgamated with Kenya African National Traders' and Farmers' Union 1961; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord DELAMERE; Exec. Officer ALEC WARD.

Kenya Tea Growers' Association: P.O. Box 320, Kericho; f. 1931; 54 mems.; Exec. Officer J. BARKER.

Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.

Kenya Coffee Growers' Association: P.O. Box 12832, Nairobi; f. 1960; Chair. Maj. V. E. KIRKLAND.

Kenya Sugar Employers' Union.

Distributive and Allied Trades Association.

Motor Trades Association.

Engineering Employers' Association.

Tobacco, Brewing and Bottling Employers' Association.

Grain Milling and Food Processing Employers' Association.

Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd.: P.O. Box 35, Nakuru.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Organization for Trade Unions: Solidarity House, P.O.B. 13000, Nairobi, f. 1965 as the only federal body of Trade Unionism in Kenya, Pres. S. NJOKA, Sec.-Gen. J. D. AKURUU.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Building and Constructive Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9628, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. MURUGU.

Chemical Workers' Union: P.O.B. 13026, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. WERE D. OGUTU.

Common Services African Civil Servants' Union: P.O.B. 4065, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. KIMEU.

Dockworkers' Union: P.O.B. 8207, Mombasa; 7,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. JUMA BOY.

Domestic and Hotel Workers' Union: P.O.B. 7326, Nairobi; 34,700 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. MUGO.

Electrical Trades Workers' Union: P.O.B. 20226, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. MORRIS JAMES OKUMO.

External Telecommunication Workers' Union: P.O.B. 30488, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. S. M. MURIU.

Game and Hunting Workers' Union: P.O.B. 7509, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. NDOLO.

Kenya African Custom Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9178, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. S. N. SEIF.

Kenya Commercial, Food and Allied Workers' Union: Kundi Bldg., P.O.B. 6818, Nairobi; multiracial; 12,900 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. S. MUHANJI.

Motor Engineering Workers' Union: P.O.B. 6025, Likoni, Mombasa; 5,900 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. AKAMA.

Kenya Timber and Furniture Workers' Union: P.O.B. 13172, Nairobi; 12,200 mems.; Gen. Sec. E. OSOTSI.

Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation Workers: P.O.B. 766, Kisumu; Gen. Sec. J. D. AKUMU.

Local Government Workers' Union: P.O.B. 10828, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. KAREBE.

Motor Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 4926, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. OMIDO.

Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1161, Nakuru; 43,400 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. MWANGI.

National Union of Seamen: P.O.B. 1123, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. I. S. ABDALLAH.

Petroleum and Oil Workers' Union: P.O.B. 10376, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. OMEGA OSENA.

Printing and Kindred Trade Workers' Union: P.O.B. 12358, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. WILSON E. C. MUKUNA.

Quarry and Mine Workers' Union: P.O.B. 8125, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. ODIYO.

Railway African Union: P.O.B. 12029, Nairobi; 16,100 mems.; Pres. I. OWUOR MANGO; Gen. Sec. JOHNSON MWANDAWIRO; African.

Shoe and Leather Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9629, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. A. AWICHI.

Tailors and Textile Union: P.O.B. 12076, Nairobi; f. 1948; Pres. S. OSORE; Gen. Sec. W. K. MUGERWA; African.

Transport and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 5171, Nairobi; f. 1946; African; Pres. WALTER OSADHO; Gen. Sec. JAMES CHEGGE; 6,200 mems.

Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers: P.O.B. 8155, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. C. ADONGO.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Senior Civil Servants' Association of Kenya: P.O.B. 107, Nairobi; f. 1959; 850 mems.; Pres. G. O. OPONDO; Gen. Sec. BACHITTAR H. SINGH BHOGAL.

East African Railways and Harbours Asian Union (Kenya): P.O.B. 1270, Mombasa; f. 1947; 1,017 mems.; Pres. L. V. THAKAR; Gen. Sec. M. S. JASWAL.

Kenya National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 30407, Nairobi; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. S. J. KIONI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

East African Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; self-contained and self-financing organization within the East African Community; Chair. S. OKELLO-OJOK, Dir.-Gen. Dr. E. NJUGUNA GAKUO, B.COM., M.A., DR.RER.POL.

There are 3,663 route miles of metre-gauge line in East Africa. The principal secondary routes are from Nakuru to Kisumu (the main port and dockyard for Lake Victoria steamers) and from Nairobi to Nanyuki in Kenya.

ROADS

East African Road Services Ltd.: provides a bus service within Kenya and some inter-state services.

There are approximately 26,000 miles of roads of varying quality. A total of £11.9m. is to be spent on road improvement under the 1966–70 development plan. In August 1968 a 309-mile trunk road from Nairobi to Mombasa was opened to traffic.

SHIPPING

East African Harbours Corporation: P.O.B. 9184, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; takes over the harbours functions formerly exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Dir.-Gen. C. TAMALE.

Eastern Africa National Shipping Line: Kilindini; f. 1966 by the co-operation of East and Central African governments and Southern Line Ltd.

Southern Line: P.O.B. 875, Mombasa; managing agents for Eastern Africa National Shipping Line, operating liner services between East Africa and Europe and the Far East.

British India Line: Mombasa; regular fortnightly service to Mediterranean, North Continental and U.K. ports; regular services to India.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O.B. 149, Mombasa; direct service to and from Canada via South and East African ports.

Clan Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; cargo services between the United Kingdom and East African ports.

Cie des Messageries Maritimes: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; services between European and East African ports.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): P.O.B. 1705, Mombasa; services to Europe.

Farrell Lines: Mombasa; monthly services to North Atlantic and U.S.A. East Coast Ports.

Harrison Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; services between Europe and East African ports.

Holland Afrika Lijn: P.O.B. 149, Mombasa; round-Africa services to and from continental ports.

India Natal Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; services between E. African ports and India, Ceylon, Burma and East Pakistan.

Indian African Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; cargo services between E. African ports and India, Ceylon, Burma and E. Pakistan.

Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba: P.O.B. 150, Mombasa; services to and from Adriatic and Red Sea ports.

Lloyd Triestino Line: c/o Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 141, Mombasa; monthly passenger and cargo services to Italy.

Lykes Lines: P.O.B. 150, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. Gulf ports via South African ports.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 9890, Mombasa; services to Japan, Hong Kong and Malaysia.

Nedlloyd Lines: P.O.B. 149, Mombasa; services to U.S.A., Pacific ports and Vancouver.

Oriental African Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; cargo services between E. African ports and Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan.

Pakistan Africa Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; cargo services between E. African ports and East Pakistan, Burma, India and Ceylon.

Robin Line (*Moore McCormack Lines Inc., Robin Line Service*): c/o Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa) Ltd., P.O.B. 141, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. Atlantic ports from Kenya and Tanzania, and from South and Portuguese East Africa.

Royal Interocean Lines: P.O.B. 7347, Mombasa; services to Singapore/Malaysia, Hong Kong and Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Persian Gulf, with connections to other Far East, Pacific and South American and West African ports.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; services between E. African and Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: Head Office: Steelcrete House, Dinshaw Wacha Rd., Bombay; Branches: P.O.B. 2653, Calcutta, P.O.B. 2364, Mombasa; services include regular and fast cargo services from India to East Africa.

Svedel Line: P.O.B. 150, Mombasa; services to and from East African ports, Red Sea and Europe.

Swedish East Africa Line: Mombasa; services via Suez to Scandinavian, Baltic and North French ports.

Union-Castle Line: P.O.B. 120, Mombasa; sailings every three weeks to and from the United Kingdom and the Cape; regular services to Europe and the Mediterranean.

Zim Lines: P.O.B. 150, Mombasa; services to Eilat via Red Sea ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Caspair Limited: Head Office: P.O.B. 2238; Nairobi; f. 1947, Man. Dir. W. J. CARDWELL.

East African Airways Corporation: *Headquarters:* Embakasi Airport, P.O.B. 19002, Nairobi, Kenya; operates extensive services throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; also regular scheduled services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Hong Kong, Zambia, Ruanda, Congo-Kinshasa, Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, Somalia and U.A.R.; Dir.-Gen. WILSON OKUMU LUTARA (Uganda).

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation: P.O.B. 30163, Nairobi; established under the Air Transport Authority in 1948; to advise on all matters of major policy affecting Civil Aviation within the jurisdiction of the East African Community, on annual estimates and on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are at East African Community, Nairobi. Air traffic control is operated at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Entebbe and Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi) Aerodrome and aerodromes at Arusha, Kisumu, Mwanza, Malindi, Moshi, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga and Zanzibar, Dir.-Gen. Z. M. BALIDDAWA (Acting).

Safari Air Services Ltd: Head Office: Wilson Airport, Nairobi; P.O.B. 1951; f. 1946; Man. Dir. W. J. CARDWELL.

The following international airlines run regular services to and from Kenya: Air Congo, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, BOAC, BUA, El Al, Ethiopian Air Lines, KLM, Lufthansa, PAA, SAA, Sabena, SAS, Sudan Airways, Swissair, TWA, UAA, and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Wild Life: P.O. Box 30027, Nairobi; the national tourist body for Kenya.

Kenya Tourist Development Corporation: Nairobi; f. 1965; Chair. J. K. OLE TIPIS; Gen. Man. J. W. OWUOR.

OVERSEAS OFFICE

United Kingdom: Kenya Tourist Office, 318 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY

University of East Africa: P.O.B. 7110, Kampala, Uganda; f. 1963; incorporating University College, Nairobi, Makerere University College, Kampala, Uganda and University College, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The three colleges are to become separate universities in July 1970.

University College: P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; 201 teachers, 1,454 full-time students.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Korean peninsula juts south from North China, between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, the Democratic People's Republic occupying the northern part of the peninsula, north of the 38th parallel. (The southern part is occupied by the Republic of Korea.) The climate is continental with cold, dry winters (average temperature 21°F (-6°C) and hot, humid summers (average temperature 77°F (25°C)). The language is Korean. Buddhism is the most widespread religious belief. Confucianism, Taoism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo are also practised. The flag is red with blue stripes on the upper and lower edges, separated from the red by a narrow white stripe. The capital is Pyongyang.

Recent History

The ancient sovereign Kingdom of Korea was occupied by Japan from 1910 to 1945 when the northern part of the peninsula was taken by the U.S.S.R. and the southern part by the U.S.A. No agreement could be reached on a unified Government and in 1946 the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was set up. The Soviet army withdrew in 1948 and in 1950 the Korean War broke out. The Northern Korean forces were supported by the Chinese People's Republic and Southern Korea by a United Nations Force composed of units from sixteen countries. In 1953 a Military Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom which established the 38°N parallel of latitude as the frontier. The well-established government of Kim Il Sung, in power since 1948, has maintained a militant attitude towards the U.S. and her Asian allies, especially the government of South Korea. The capture of the American "spy-ship" *Pueblo* in January 1968 aroused world-wide interest.

Government

The present Constitution was adopted in 1948. Under it the central organ of government is the Supreme People's Assembly, an elected body which elects a Presidium responsible for issuing decrees and subordinate to the Assembly. Executive power is vested in a Cabinet appointed by the Assembly and responsible to it and to the Presidium.

Defence

Defence treaties have been signed with the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic. Military service is compulsory at eighteen years. The total strength of the Armed Forces is estimated at 400,000 men. 30.2 per cent of the current budget is devoted to defence spending.

Economic Affairs

With the establishment of the Democratic Republic all industry was nationalized and land distributed among the peasants. The Korean War destroyed most of the country's resources and in 1957 the first of two Plans was launched to restore production and lay the foundations of future industrial development. Agriculture has been collectivized and production has increased. About half the working population are still employed on the land. A Seven-Year Plan (1961–67) aimed at developing the National Economy; this Plan has been extended until 1970. Targets for 1970 are very similar to those established for 1967 and the extended Plan places emphasis on defence production. Industrial development has concentrated on heavy industry: electricity, metallurgy, machine-building and chemicals. The country is rich in coal and iron and many non-ferrous metals. Coal production has reportedly been greatly expanded since 1965.

Transport and Communications

The road and rail network was almost completely destroyed during the Korean War. Part of the new railways are electrified and there is a direct rail link with Moscow and Peking. Roads have been rebuilt to take the increasing traffic. There are regular passenger and freight services along the Aprok, Daidong and Ryesung rivers, but little air traffic exists. International air services connect Pyongyang to Peking and Moscow. A wire broadcasting network covers most villages.

Social Welfare

The state provides rest homes, sanitoria and free medical services.

Education

Free and compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956. All children between the ages of 7 and 16 receive free education in state schools. In 1967 a system of nine-year universal and compulsory education was to have been introduced. During 1967, the number of students totalled 2,468,000. The reported total in 1968 was 2,600,000. There is one university with more than 16,000 students, and 98 other higher educational institutions.

Tourism

Tourism has yet to be developed although the country has great potentialities. Mount Keumgang and Songdowon are beauty spots.

Sport

The state encourages athletics, football, marching drill, wrestling and table tennis.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (May Day), August 15 (Anniversary of Liberation), September 9 (Independence Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Won, which is divided into 100 jun.

Exchange rate: 6.17 Won = £1 sterling
2.57 Won = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION	
Total	Islands	Total (Dec. 1963)	Pyongyang (capital) (1960 est.)
121,193	5,963	11,568,000	653,000

Population (mid-1967 UN est.): 12,700,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

North and South Pyongan
North and South Hwanghai
North and South Hamkyung
Ryanggang
Jagang
Kangwon
Pyongyang City
Kaesong City
Hamheung City
Chongjin City

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS (per '000)	DEATHS (per '000)
1960	38.5	10.5
1961	36.7	11.5
1962	41.1	10.8
1963	42.7	12.8

EMPLOYMENT

	1959 %	1960 %
Industry	54	54
Agriculture	7	8
Transport	6	6
Communications	1	1
Construction	17	13
Trade	7	6
Other	5	12
	100	100

Total employment (1964): 2,092,000 (incl. 780,000 women).

AGRICULTURE

MAJOR CROPS
('000 tons)

	1949	1956	1960	1961
Rice	1,158	1,392	1,535	} 4,830
Maize	375	760	950	
Other grains	1,121	721	1,318	
Potatoes	782	948	851	1,128
Cotton	78	5	7	16
Flax	3	5	23	n.a.
Hemp	4	1	2	n.a.
Tobacco	10	12	8	28

1964 claimed grain production 5,000,000 tons.

1965 claimed grain production 4,500,000 tons.

(hectares)

	AREA SOWN	IRRIGATED AREA
1959	2,190,000	600,000
1960	1,913,000	800,000
1962	2,574,000	800,000

FRUIT
(tons)

	1953	1958	1959	1960
Apple	34,056	114,862	124,873	143,695
Pear	2,224	9,125	11,075	12,392
Peach	1,457	3,154	4,339	6,434
TOTAL	38,820	130,995	145,151	162,521

Livestock (1963): Cattle 685,000, Pigs 1,135,000, Sheep 114,000, Goats 154,000.

Sericulture (1961): Silk Cocoons 7,501 tons.

Forestry (1960 — '000 cu. metres): Timber 3,601, Lumber 1,321.

FISHING
(tons)

1961	1962	1963	1964
590,000	840,000	640,000	770,000

Fish Caught: Myungtai (cod-like fish), Pollack, Mackerel, Herring, Yellow Tail, Grunt, Mullet, Hair-Tail, Carp, Octopus, Magin Clam, Sea Cucumber, Oyster, etc.

MINING AND INDUSTRY*

		1956	1960	1963	1964
Electric Power	million kWh.	5,120	9,139	11,766	12,393
Coal	'000 metric tons	3,908	10,620	14,040	14,400
Graphite	,, ,, ,,	19	62	n.a.	n.a.
Iron Ore	,, ,, ,,	678	3,108	3,860	n.a.
Pig and Granulated Iron	,, ,, ,,	231	853	1,159	1 339
Crude Steel	,, ,, ,,	190	641	1,022	1,132
Rolled Steel	,, ,, ,,	133	474	762	n.a.
Machine Tools	number	1,010	2,904	3,327	n.a.
Tractors	,,	—	3,002	3,033	n.a.
Automobiles	,,	—	3,111	4,022	n.a.
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	109	255	321	n.a.
Chemical Fertilizer	,, ,, ,,	195	561	853	n.a.
Chemical Fibre	metric tons	—	—	21,000	24,000
Cement	'000 metric tons	597	2,285	2,530	2,610
Sheet Glass	'000 sq. metres	1,960	5,070	5,230	n.a.
Textiles	million metres	77	190	227	n.a.

* Industrial production figures have not been issued since 1964.

Heavy Industry (1965—per cent of value): Mining 4.5; Metallurgy 10.5; Machine Building and Metal Working 56.7.

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN 1961–67*

	Unit	1967 Targets	Reported 1970 Targets
Electricity	million kWh	17,000	17,000
Coal	million tons	25.0	23–25
Iron Ore	,, ,,	7.2	7.2
Pig and Granulated Iron	,, ,,	2.3	2.3
Crude Steel	,, ,,	2.3	2.3
Rolled Steel	,, ,,	1.7	1.7
Chemical Fertilizers	,, ,,	1.7	1.5
Cement	,, ,,	4.3	4–4.5
Grain	,, ,,	6.6	5–7
Textiles	mill. metres	500.0	350–400
Chemical Fibres	'000 tons	94.0	80–100
Synthetic Resin	,, ,,	68.0	60–70
Flax	,, ,,	60.0	n.a.
Tobacco	,, ,,	44.4	n.a.
Sheet Glass	'000 sq. m.	10,000	10,000

* Extended until 1970.

FINANCE

1 Won=100 Jun.
6.17 Won=£1 sterling; 2.57 Won=U.S. $1.
100 Won=£16 4s. 1½d. sterling=U.S. $41.69.

BUDGET 1963–64
('000 Won)

Revenue: 2,996,000. **Expenditure:** 2,985,730.

Revenue	%
Production Turnover Tax	98.0
Other Taxes	2.0
	100.0

Expenditure	%
National Economy	70.4
Domestic and Social Services	26.5
Administration	1.5
Other	1.6
	100.0

Budget: (1964–65) Revenue 3,498,780,000 Won; Expenditure 3,418,240,000 Won. (1967) Actual Revenue 4,106,630,000 Won; Actual Expenditure 3,948,230,000 Won. (1968) Balanced at 5,234,400,000 Won; 1,617,330,000 Won (30.9 per cent) is to be spent on defence, and 19.3 per cent of expenditure is devoted to Social and Cultural Affairs; 98.2 per cent of revenue is to be raised from the socialist economy.

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITIES
(1964—%)

Imports	
Machines and Equipment	21.2
Electrical Appliances	2.2
Fuel and Oil	22.1
Minerals	4.6
Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metal	9.8
Chemicals	11.8
Agricultural Products	2.1
Other	26.2

Exports	
Machines and Equipment	3.9
Electrical Appliances	1.6
Fuel and Oil	3.8
Minerals	11.5
Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metal	49.9
Chemicals	6.0
Agricultural Products	11.1
Other	12.2

Trade is chiefly with the U.S.S.R., China and other Communist countries. Also with India, Indonesia, Iraq, United Kingdom, U.A.R., Burma, Switzerland, Japan, France and others.

TRADING PARTNERS

1966

(Compiled from statistics of partner countries)

(U.S.$'000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
U.S.S.R.	85,600	92,300
Poland	5,780	6,400
Czechoslovakia	3,800	10,100
German Democratic Republic	3,800	3,100
Romania	3,600	3,100
Hungary	800	3,100
Cuba	2,600	—
Japan	5,000	22,692
Hong Kong	400	4,250
France	7,094	47
Other European COCOM countries	8,051	3,653
TOTAL*	126,525	148,742

*Excluding China and some other countries.

TRANSPORT

PASSENGERS

(1960—%)

TOTAL	RAILWAYS	MOTOR VEHICLES	SEA AND RIVERS
100	71.2	28.3	0.5

FREIGHT

(1964—'000)

RAILWAYS	MOTOR VEHICLES	SHIPPING
48,000	110,600	3,900

EDUCATION

(1964–65)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	3,985	25,221	1,113,000
Middle	3,217	27,162	704,000
Technical	1,144	11,762	285,000
Higher Technical	464	5,414	156,000
University and Colleges	98	9,013	186,000

Source: Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Pyongyang; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong; *Korea Today*, Pyongyang, and other official sources.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted in 1948.

Preamble: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a people's democracy. Power belongs to the people. The people exercise power through power organs, by means of universal, equal and direct secret suffrage.

Supreme People's Assembly: the highest organ of state power in the D.P.R.K. is the Supreme People's Assembly which exercises exclusive legislative power. Deputies are elected by universal suffrage for four years at the ratio of one deputy for every 50,000 persons. The powers of the Assembly are:

To approve and amend the Constitution.
To establish domestic and foreign policies.
To approve the national economic plan and the state budget.
To establish and revise administrative districts.
To exercise the right of amnesty.
To approve decrees adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.
To elect the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.
To form the Cabinet.
To elect the Supreme Court.
To appoint the Procurator-General.

Ordinary sessions are convened twice a year. Extraordinary sessions are convened by the Presidium or on the demand of over one-third of the deputies.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of state power when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session and is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly. It exercises the following important functions:
Convenes the Assembly and promulgates laws.
Supervises the execution of the Constitution.
Supervises the activities of the Cabinet.
Appoints Ministers on the recommendation of the Premier when the Assembly is not in session.
Exercises the right of pardon.
Awards orders and medals.
Ratifies or annulls treaties.

The Cabinet: the central executive organs are the Cabinet and Ministries under its control. The Cabinet is composed of a Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Chairmen of the Commissions and other necessary members.

The Cabinet exercises the following powers:
Conducts foreign policies and concludes treaties.
Controls foreign trade.
Directs local power organs.
Sets up and supervises the monetary and credit system.
Draws up the state budget.
Directs industrial and commercial establishments, agricultural administration and state transport.
Maintains public order.
Takes measures to protect state interests and ensure rights of citizens.
Establishes basic principles on the utilization of land, resources, forests, rivers and seas.
Directs Education, Culture, Science, Arts and Public Health.
Takes measures to improve material and cultural standards.
Directs the Korean People's Army.

Ministries (Commissions): to direct state administration within the jurisdiction of the Cabinet.

A Minister may, within the limits of his authority, issue ministerial ordinances or regulations whose execution is obligatory, and direct and inspect their execution.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET

(*December* 1969)

Premier: KIM IL SUNG.
First Vice-Premier: KIM IL.
Vice-Premiers: KIM KWANG HYUP, PAK SUNG CHUL, KIM CHANG BONG, NAM IL, LI JONG OK, CHOI YONG JIN, CHUNG JOON TAIK.
Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs: PAK SUNG CHUL.
Minister of National Defence: Gen. CHOI HYON.
Minister of Public Security: SOK SAN.
Vice-Premier and Chairman of State Planning Commission: CHUNG JOON TAIK.
Minister of Foreign Trade: KYE EUNG TAI.
Chairman of Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: KIM KYUNG RYUN.
Minister of Metal Industry: KIM BYUNG HAN.
Minister of Mining Industry: KIM CHI DO.
Minister of Power and Coal Industries: KIM TAI KEUN.
Minister of Chemical Industry: SONG BOK LI.
Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Industry: HYUN MOO KWANG.
Minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry: HONG WON KIL.
Minister of Building Materials Industry: CHUNG IL RYONG.
Minister of Forestry: CHUNG DONG CHUL.
Minister of Fisheries: KANG JUM KOO.
Minister of Textile and Paper Industries: LI RYANG SOOK.
Minister of Foodstuffs and Articles of Everyday Consumption: LI HO HYUK.
Chairman of Agricultural Commission: KIM MAN KEUM.
Chairman of State Construction Commission: KIM DOO SAM.
Minister of Construction: CHO KWAN HA.
Minister of Railways: KIM KAP SOON.
Minister of Land and Sea Transport: OH SUNG RYUL.
Minister of Communications: PAK YUNG SOON.
Minister of Finance: YOON KI BOK.
Minister of Labour: PAIK SUN IL.
Minister of City Management: CHIN MOON DUK.
Minister of Land Administration: RO BYUNG WOO.
Minister of Commerce: AHN SEUNG HAK.

Minister of Food Procurement and Administration: PAK KWANG SUN.

Chairman of Commission for the Supply of Materials: HAN SANG DOO.

Chairman of State Scientific and Technical Commission: KIM EUNG SAM.

Minister of State Control: KIM IK SUN.

Minister of Higher Education: YANG HYUNG SUP.

Minister of General Education: LI JANG SOO.

Minister of Culture: PAK YUNG SHIN.

Minister of Public Health: LI RAK BIN.

President of the Academy of Sciences: OH DONG WOOK.

Director of the First Secretariat of the Cabinet: CHOI JAI WOO.

Director of the Fifth Secretariat of the Cabinet: OH TAI BONG.

Director of the Second Secretariat of the Cabinet: AHN RYONG KAK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In addition to the above countries the following have embassies or legations in Pyongyang: Albania, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Congo Republic, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea (*Ambassador:* KAMANO ANSOU), Iraq, Mali (ambassador resident in Peking), Mauritania (*Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDULLAH OULD KHARCHY), Mongolia (*Ambassador:* GELEGBARMIDIYN VANDAN), Pakistan, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania (*Ambassador:* SALIM AHMED SALIM), Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (*Ambassador:* LE THIET HUNG), Provisional Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam (*Ambassador:* VU NGOC HO), and Zambia.

PARLIAMENT

PRESIDIUM

President: CHOI YONG KUN.

Secretary-General: PAK MOON KYOO.

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Chairman: PAIK NAM WOON.

Vice-Chairmen: LI KI YUNG, KIM DEUK RAN.

Deputies: The 457 Deputies of the fourth Supreme People's Assembly were elected on 25 November 1967.

Committees: Legislative, Budgetary, Foreign Affairs.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Workers' Party of Korea: Pyongyang, f. October 10th, 1945; the ruling party, membership:1,600,000.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party (January, 1970):

KIM IL SUNG, CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, KIM GWANG HYOP, PAK SUNG CHUL.

Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee (December, 1968):

KIM IL SUNG, CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, KIM GWANG HYOP, CHOI HYON, PAK SUNG CHUL, NAM IL, LI JONG OK, PAK JONG AE, KIM IK SON, RI YONG HO, KIM YONG JU, OH JIN WU, KIM DONG GYU, SO CHUL.

Candidate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee:

SOK SAN, HYON MU GWANG, CHOI YONG JIN, KIM JUNG LIN, JUNG JUN TAEK, HAN IK SU.

Members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee:

General Secreatry: KIM IL SUNG.

Secretaries: CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, KIM GWANG HYOP, CHOI HYON, KIM YONG JU, OH JIN WU, KIM DONG GYU, SO CHUL, HYON MU GWANG, KIM JUNG LIN.

Party Organs:

Rodong Shinmoon (newspaper), *Gunroja* (theoretical journal).

The United Democratic Fatherland Front: Pyongyang; f. 1949, a united national front organization embracing 71 patriotic political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea.

Presidium Members of the Central Committee:

KIM IL SUNG, HONG MYUNG HI, HAN DUK SOO, KIM CHUN HAI, RI GUK RO, KO JUN TAIK.

North Korean Democratic Party: Pyongyang; f. 1945; Chairman KANG RYANG WOOK.

Religious Chungwoo Party: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. PAK SHIN DUK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Pyongyang, the Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the findings of all courts.

Tresident: LI YONG KOO.

Supreme Procurator's Office: supervises work of procurator's offices in provinces, cities and counties.

Procurator-General: YOON TAI HONG.

Procurators supervise the ordinances and regulations of all ministries and the decisions and directives of local organs of state power to see that they conform to the Constitution, laws and decrees, as well as to the decisions and orders of the Cabinet. Procurators bring suits against criminals in the name of the state, and participate in civil cases to protect the interests of the state and citizens.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

BUDDHISM

Korean Buddhist Federation: Pyongyang; Chairman AN SOOK YONG.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Jokook Tongil: Pyongyang; organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of Korea.

Joson Inmingun (*Korean People's Army*): Pyongyang; f. 1948.

Kyowon Shinmoon: Ministry of General Education.

Minjoo Chosun: Pyongyang; Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet.

Moonhak Shinmoon: organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief JUN YONG GUN.

Nongup Keunroja: Pyongyang; Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union.

Pyongyang Shinmoon: Pyongyang; general news.

Rodong Chungnyun: League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Rodong Shinmoon (*Labour Daily*): Pyongyang; Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party.

Rodongja Shinmoon: Pyongyang; General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Sonyun Shinmoon: Pyongyang; Publishing House of Rodong Chungnyun.

PERIODICALS

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Children's Literature: Pyongyang.

Chullima: Pyongyang; popular general.

Communications: Oesong District, Pyongyang; monthly; Editor PAK CHI JIN.

Economic Knowledge: State Publishing House, Pyongyang; scientific.

Keunroja: Pyongyang; Korean Workers' Party.

Korean Arts: Pyongyang.

Korean Film: Pyongyang; for amateur artists.

Korean Fine Arts: Pyongyang.

Korean Literature: Pyongyang.

Korean Music: Korean Composers' Union, Pyongyang.

Korean Women: Korean Women's Democratic Union, Pyongyang.

Youth Life: Pyongyang.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Information on Korea: Pyongyang; Spanish.

Korea: Pyongyang; pictorial; in Russian, Chinese, English and French.

Korea Today: Pyongyang; English, French, Spanish and Japanese.

Korean Information: Pyongyang; French.

Korean Stamps: Philatelists' Union, Oesong District, Pyongyang; English; bi-monthly.

Korean Trade: Pyongyang; Russian and English.

Korean Trade Union: Pyongyang; Russian and English.

Korean Women: Pyongyang; English.

Korean Youth and Student: Pyongyang; English.

New Korea: Pyongyang; Russian and Chinese.

The Pyongyang Times: Pyongyang; English.

NEWS AGENCIES

Korean Central News Agency: Pyongyang; sole distributing agency for news in Korea; publs. *Korean Central News Agency* (daily), *Photo Dispatch, Daily Release* (English and Russian), *Korean Year Book.*

FOREIGN BUREAU

Tass is the only foreign agency with a bureau in Pyongyang.

PUBLISHERS

PYONGYANG

Academy of Sciences Publishing House: Central District Nammundong; f. 1953; publs. *Kwahakwon Tongbo* (Journal of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R. of Korea) bi-monthly; *Kwahakgwa Kwahakgoneop* (Journal of Chemistry and the Chemical Industry) bi-monthly; also quarterly journals of Geology and Geography; Metals; Biology; Analytic Chemistry; Mathematics and Physics; and Electricity.

Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House.

Agricultural Books Publishing House: Dir. LI HYUN U.

Communications Publishing House: Oesong District, Pyongyang; f. 1962; Chief Editor PAK CHI JIN.

Economic Publishing House.

Educational Books Publishing House.

Foreign Languages Publishing House: Dir. YOON YONG SIK.

Higher Educational Books Publishing House: Dir. SHIN JONG SUNG.

Industry Publishing House.

Korean Workers' Party Publishing House.

Mass Culture Publishing House.

Medical Science Publishing House.

Photo Service.

Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions.

Transport Publishing House.

RADIO

Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: Pyongyang; programmes relayed nationally with local programmes supplied by local radio committees. Loudspeakers are installed in factories and in open spaces in all towns. Home broadcasting hours: 0500 to 0200 hrs. Foreign broadcasts are in Russian, Chinese, English, French and Japanese.

FINANCE

BANKING

Korean Central Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1946; res. 500m. won; the issuing and control bank; loans for industrial and rural construction.

Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Namoondong, Central District, Pyongyang; f. 1963; state bank; operates payments with foreign banks and control of foreign currencies.

Korean Industrial Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1964; operates short-term loan, saving, insurance work, guidance and control of financial management of co-operative farms and individual remittance.

INSURANCE

State Insurance Bureau: Pyongyang; handles all life, fire, accident, marine, hull insurance and reinsurance as the national enterprise.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade: Pyongyang; Sec.-Gen. OH BYUNG IK.

Korean Council of the Central Federation of Consumption Co-operative Trade Union: Pyongyang.

Korean General Merchandise Export and Import Corporation: Pyongyang.

Korea Minerals Export and Import Corporation: Pyongyang.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1945; total membership (1968) 2,000,000; Chair. JUN CHANG CHUL; publs. *Rodongja Shinmoon, Rodongja, Korean Trade Unions.*

Affiliated unions:

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Metal and Engineering Industries' Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Chemical Industry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Construction and Forestry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Transport and Port Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Industry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Light Industry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Commercial Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Public Employees of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Fishery Workers of Korea.

General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1961; Chair. PAK WOONG KUL.

Branch unions:

Korean Painters' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. JUNG KWAN CHUL.

Korean Writers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. CHUN SE BONG.

Korean Cameramen's Union: Pyongyang; Chair. KO RYONG JIN.

Korean Dancers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. CHOI SEUNG HI.

Korean Drama Workers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI JAI DUK.

Korean Film Workers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI JONG SOON.

Korean Musicians' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI MYUN SANG.

General Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Technique of Korea: Chung Ku-yuck Nammundong, Pyongyang; f. 1946; publ. *Nong-oup Kisyl* (monthly journal of technical information on agriculture).

General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 65,368 mems.

Korean Agricultural Working People's Union: Pyongyang; f. 1965 to replace former *Korean Peasants' Union*; 2,380,000 mems.; Chair. LI RIM SU.

Korean Architects' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1954; 500 mems.; Chair. KIM JUNG HI.

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1954; Pres. KIM HYUNG GN.

Korean Democratic Scientists' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1956.

Korean Journalists' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. CHUNG JOON KI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Railways: 10,500 km. of track; steam, diesel and electric trains, through services to Peking and Moscow. Electrification is 21 per cent. The Seven-Year Plan (1961–67, and now extended to 1970) envisaged electrification of half of the railway lines.

Rivers: Yalu and Daidong, Dooman and Ryesung are the most important commercial rivers. Regular passenger and freight services: Manopo-Chosan-Soopoong; Chungsoo-Shinuijoo-Dasado; Nam-po-Jeudo; Pyongyang-Nampo.

Shipping: There is much fishing and coastal traffic. Foreign vessels call at Nampo, Chongjin and Hamheung. There is a joint D.P.R.K.-Polish shipping company (*Korean Polish Maritime Brokers' Agency*) in Pyongyang; operates services between North Korean, Asian and Australian ports.

Civil Aviation: Civil Aviation Administration of the D.P.R. of Korea: Stalin St., Pyongyang; internal and external services.

Services are also provided by *C.A.A.C.* and *Aeroflot.*

TOURISM

Korean International Tourist Bureau: "Ryuhaingsa" Pyongyang.

UNIVERSITY

Kim Il Sung University: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 900 teachers, 7,230 day students, 1,900 evening students, 7,200 correspondence students.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Korea forms the southern part of the Korean peninsula between North China and Japan. To the north of the 38th parallel is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The climate is marked by cold, dry winters with an average temperature of 21°F (-6°C) and hot, humid summers with an average temperature of 77°F (25°C). The language is Korean. Mahayana Buddhism, formerly the principal religion, is now in decline and Christianity has the most adherents. Christians number about 2,200,000 of which about 70 per cent are Protestant. Other religions include Confucianism, Taoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Shaman, Buddhist and Christian doctrines. The flag consists of a disc divided horizontally by an S-shaped line, red above and blue below, on a white field with parallel black bars in each corner. The capital is Seoul.

Recent History

The ancient sovereign kingdom of Korea was held by Japan from 1910 to 1945, when the southern part was occupied by U.S. forces and the northern part by the U.S.S.R. Since no agreement could be reached to form a unified government, in 1948 elections under United Nations auspices were held only in the southern half of the country, and a Republican Government was established in South Korea. In 1950 a major war broke out between North and South Korea. South Korea was supported by a UN force drawn from 16 nations and led by the U.S.A. North Korea was supported by Chinese forces. In 1953 a Military Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom recording the 38th parallel as the frontier with a Demarcation Zone on either side. Following the fall of President Syngman Rhee in 1960 conditions were unsettled but after a military coup in 1961, general elections were held in November 1963, and civilian rule was again established. A Normalization Treaty with Japan was signed in Tokyo on June 22, 1965. The government of President Park Chung Hee lived down the unpopularity of this measure, and in 1967 the President and his government were re-elected with increased majorities.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1963, the President is elected by popular vote for a four-year term. The unicameral National Assembly, the highest legislative body, consists of between 150 and 200 seats representing both regional and national constituencies. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are appointed by the President. Political parties, suspended in 1961, are allowed if they satisfy certain conditions but no independent candidates for the National Assembly are permitted.

Defence

Protection of the Korean frontier is a United Nations' responsibility and a United Nations' force, consisting chiefly of about 50,000 American troops, is maintained. Military service in the Korean Republic lasts for two years in the Army, three years in the Navy and Air Force. In 1967 the strength of the Korean Armed Forces amounted to about 600,000 men, while there were about 2,500,000 reservists. 38,500 million won was spent in 1966 on imports of new weapons for the Armed Forces. 27.1 per cent of the 1968 budget was allocated to defence.

Economic Affairs

The Republic's economy was completely disrupted by the Korean War, but a complete recovery was achieved by the United Nations Korean Rehabilitation Agency (UNKRA) and the United States. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, about 55 per cent of the working population being engaged in farming. The chief crop is rice. Wheat, barley and potatoes are also important. Fishing is both an export and a food source. There are substantial coal deposits and other minerals include iron ore, tungsten, gold, graphite and fluorite. New industries have been started, notably cotton textiles and food processing. South Korea's first iron and steel mill is under construction near Pusan and other heavy industries, such as chemicals, have been developed.

During the first Five-Year Economic Plan (1962–66), the national economy surpassed the original targets, and the foundation of economic self-sufficiency was laid. In January 1967, the second Five-Year Plan was launched, with an ultimate goal of modernization of the industrial structure and the achievement of economic self-sufficiency by 1971. The national economy is expected to expand by 50 per cent and the per capita national income to increase by 31 per cent, while exports should rise from $60m. (1960) to $700m. (1971). Seventy per cent of the finance for the Second Plan is to be raised by domestic savings.

Transport and Communications

Roads and railways have been rebuilt since the war. There are 2,000 miles of railway track. 21,000 miles of roads reach to all parts of the country and a high proportion of freight and passenger transport is by road. Coastal shipping is important, the chief ports being Pusan, Inchon and Masan. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Government provides social relief service to handicapped, wounded veterans and war-widows. Special grants or subsidies are also given to the aged, orphans as well as to the victims of disaster by numerous official and voluntary bodies.

Education

Primary education between the ages of six and twelve is free and compulsory and it is planned to extend compulsory education to the age of fifteen. There are 21 universities, 46 colleges, 22 junior colleges, and 57 graduate schools. Approximately 170,000 students are enrolled in these schools.

Tourism

Korea has much to offer in mountain scenery, and the temples and museums and the Royal Palaces at Seoul contain many examples of the traditional Korean arts. There is excellent hunting and fishing.

Visas are required to visit the Republic of Korea by all nationalities except France.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, baseball, basketball, and volleyball. Table-tennis, tennis and badminton are also popular.

Public Holidays

1969: June 6 (Memorial Day), July 17 (Constitution Day), August 15 (Independence Day), September 26 (Choo Suk—Korean Thanksgiving Day), October 3 (National Foundation Day), October 9 (Hangul Nal—Anniversary of Proclamation of Korean Alphabet), October 24 (United Nations Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1970: January 1–3 (New Year), March 1 (Sam Il Chul—Independence Movement Day), April 5 (Arbor Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force, although a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Won, introduced in 1962 and equivalent to 10 Hwan in the old currency.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 Won.

Notes: 1, 10, 50, 100, 500 Won.

Exchange rate: 730 Won = £1 sterling
304 Won = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
38,027 sq. miles

POPULATION (1968)
30,691,000

CHIEF TOWNS (1967)

Seoul (capital)	3,969,218	Gwangju	432,552
Pusan	1,463,325	Taejon	329,518
Taegu	881,107	Jeonju	223,177
Inchon	535,577	Masan	164,743

EMPLOYMENT

(1967)

Total	Farming and Fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Commerce	Transport and Communication	Government Service	Other
8,914,000	4,924,000	95,000	1,043,000	264,000	1,100,000	192,000	298,000	998,000

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Rice	3,501	3,919	3,603
Wheat and Barley	2,136	2,374	2,253
Beans	202	195	235
Potatoes	1,045	971	631

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1965	1966	1967
Cattle	1,314	1,290	1,244
Horses	27	27	24
Pigs	1,381	1,457	1,296
Poultry	11,892	14,007	17,079

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Fish	384.9	428.8	440.9
Shellfish	18.6	29.7	24.9
Sea Plants	48.3	50.3	61.4
Others	101.4	101.1	85.4
Total	553.3	610.0	612.7

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Anthracite	10,248.3	11,613.3	12,436.2
Iron Ore	735.1	789.4	698.2
Tungsten Concentrates	4.2	4.0	4.0
Lead Concentrates	8.8	13.8	17.6
Copper Ore	22.2	21.0	15.5
Zinc Concentrates	14.2	23.3	27.2
Manganese Concentrates	6.7	5.9	7.2
Molybdenum Concentrates	0.4	0.5	0.5
Nickel Ore	0.04	—	—
Metallic Bismuth	0.08	—	—
Graphite, Amorphous	254.3	128.7	61.4
Kaolin	72.2	112.2	102.6
Talc	35.7	53.6	56.2
Fluorite	39.2	32.0	56.9
Limestone	3,089.6	2,926.1	3,915.9
Gold ('000 kg.)	1.9	1.8	1.9
Silver ('000 kg.)	13.5	15.5	18.2

INDUSTRY

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Wheat Flour	'000 bags	15,804	13,796	25,756
Sugar, Refined	'000 tons	45.3	71.4	109.4
Newsprint	,, ,,	45.4	54.7	57.5
Soap	,, ,,	29.3	33.3	39.0
Plastics	,, ,,	10.6	14.2	27.3
Cement	,, ,,	1,614.1	1,880.2	2,441.0
Aluminium products	,, ,,	6.2	4.1	4.9
Car tyres	'000	353.4	439.5	486.4
Rubber Shoes	million pairs	62.6	46.4	35.4
Matches	'000 boxes	42,162.7	55,176.9	57,478.0
Pottery	million pieces	37.2	39.3	33.0
Motors	'000	12.8	26.5	17.8
Cotton Yarn	million kg	66.1	69.5	78.5
Cotton Cloth	million sq. metres	190.3	173.4	186.3
Timber	million cu. metres	503.1	779.3	791.0
Sewing Machines	'000	91.9	107.6	162.2
Bicycles	,,	149.8	178.9	147.6
Pencils	,,	568.0	708.0	791.0
Worsted Yarn	1,000 kg	1,211.0	1,502.0	2,291.0

FINANCE

1 Won=100 Chun.

612 Won=£1 sterling; 275 Won=U.S. $1.

1,000 Won=£1 6s. 3d. sterling=U.S. $3.64.

BUDGET

(1968)

Revenue	million Won
Taxes and Customs	262,097
Monopoly Profit	24,250
Miscellaneous Revenue	18,360
Trust Fund and Interest	6,358
Foreign Loan Fund	32,527
Other Items	27,291
Total	370,882

Expenditure	million Won
General Expenditure	152,886
Defence	83,554
Investment and Loans	132,412
Other Items	2,030
Total	370,882

SECOND FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN, 1967–71

Aims at expanding the economy by 65 per cent, and at raising the per capita income by 31 per cent. Share of secondary industry to increase to 30.2 per cent of GNP.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million won)

	1965	1966	1967
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at 1965 Constant Market Prices)	805.85	913.82	995.43
of which:			
Agriculture	311.63	345.91	325.27
Mining and quarrying	14.73	15.67	16.87
Manufacturing	142.81	165.76	205.33
Construction	27.64	34.84	38.47
Electricity, water	10.26	12.24	15.77
Transport and communications	32.14	37.67	45.56
Commerce	119.27	139.43	165.81
Banking and insurance	12.75	13.79	14.59
Ownership of dwellings	27.99	28.93	30.09
Public administration and defence	39.94	42.71	45.78
Service	59.04	63.79	70.36
Income from abroad	7.65	13.08	21.53
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	60.32	101.01	134.81
AVAILABLE RESOURCES (at current market prices)	858.52	1,119.67	1,356.39
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	669.08	805.90	973.55
Public consumption expenditure	76.02	104.82	132.17
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	117.64	205.99	264.00
Increase in stocks	0.84	17.12	8.20

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At year's end)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Gold Reserves (U.S.$'000)	2,772	3,286	3,381	3,343
Currency in Circulation (million won)	24,896	31,617	42,882	57,606
Monetary Deposits (million won)	18,161	25,013	41,297	62,422
Total Money Supply (million won)	43,057	56,630	84,179	120,028

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WORLDWIDE SUMMARY

(million U.S.$)

	1965			1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services	289.8	488.3	−198.5	454.7	777.7	−323.0	643.0	1,060.1	− 17.1
Transfer Payments	210.2	6.9	203.3	227.3	7.7	219.6	238.4	13.2	105.2
Capital and Monetary Gold	14.7	21.8	− 7.1	−107.1	206.1	−313.2	−117.0	298.2	−415.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

(1967—U.S. $ million)

	U.S.A.	JAPAN	OTHER OECD	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	TOTAL
Merchandise	−142.1	−335.8	−41.5	−54.8	−574.2
Services	202.8	− 31.7	−10.3	− 3.7	157.1
Transfers	164.5	48.5	− 0.1	12.3	225.2
CURRENT BALANCE	225.2	−319.0	−51.9	−46.2	−191.9
CAPITAL BALANCE	51.6	89.8	11.3	28.1	180.8
Net Errors and Omissions	−276.8	229.2	40.6	18.1	11.1

FOREIGN AID

(U.S.$'000)

YEAR	UNKRA	A.I.D.	OTHER U.S. ASSISTANCE	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
1951	122	—	31,972	74,448	106,542
1952	1,969	—	3,824	155,534	161,327
1953	29,580	5,571	232	158,787	194,170
1954	21,297	82,437	—	50,191	153,925
1955	22,181	205,815	—	8,711	236,707
1956	22,370	271,049	32,955	331	326,705
1957	14,103	323,267	45,522	—	382,892
1958	7,747	265,629	47,896	—	321,272
1959	2,471	208,297	11,436	—	222,204
1960	244	225,236	19,913	—	245,393
1961	—	154,319	44,926	—	199,245
1962	—	165,002	67,308	—	232,310
1963	—	119,659	96,787	—	216,446
1964	—	88,346	60,985	—	149,331
1965	—	71,904	59,357	—	131,441
1966	—	65,310	37,951	—	103,261
1967	—	52,640	44,293	—	96,933

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S.$)

Imports: (1966) 716.4m.; (1967) 982m.; (1968) 1,134m. **Exports:** (1967) 359m.; (1968) 372.4m.; (1969) 509.3m.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. $ '000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Machinery	141,187	126,300
Raw Cotton	49,328	n.a.
Fertilizer	43,945	23,300
Wheat	46,294	n.a.
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	47,606	41,300
Wood, Lumber	58,475	88,400
Chemicals	113,043	34,900
Textile Yarns and Fabrics	n.a.	87,500
Raw Rubber	10,208	n.a.
Textile Fibres	n.a.	41,800
Iron and Steel	56,078	47,600
Petroleum Products	59,384	50,200
Others	356,463	256,800
TOTAL	982,011	1,134,000

EXPORTS	1968	1969
Silk and Synthetic Fabrics	11,711	11,857
Tungsten	12,761	13,477
Fish	15,559	24,072
Silk, Waste and Raw	21,024	27,240
Clothing	51,177	72,675
Footwear	15,487	13,274
Electronic Products	16,027	36,049
Cotton Cloth	15,464	27,589
Tobacco	10,308	12,541
Plywood	67,408	81,758
Laver	17,054	21,721
Others	118,422	167,069
TOTAL	372,402	509,322

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S.$ '000)

	Imports		Exports	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Japan	443,025	522,400	84,723	99,223
China Republic (Taiwan)	27,223	n.a.	3,104	6,361
U.S.A.	305,160	262,500	137,431	251,515
German Federal Republic	30,952	77,000	5,233	8,585
Italy	6,355	n.a.	1,087	2,463
Philippines	21,861	31,100	565	n.a.
United Kingdom	5,264	20,700	7,883	9,497
Netherlands	5,974	n.a.	3,664	5,781
Hong Kong	12,022	n.a.	15,215	12,365
France	16,718	n.a.	2,116	n.a.
Thailand	513	n.a.	5,641	5,334
Singapore	5,001	n.a.	4,142	10,536

TOURISM

NUMBER OF VISITORS

1964	24,953
1965	33,464
1966	67,765
1967	84,216

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
('000)

	1966	1967
Passengers	138,299	151,972
Freight (metric tons)	22,350	27,440

ROADS

	1965	1966	1967
Passenger Cars	16,280	17,502	23,235
Trucks	16,015	19,432	22,955
Buses	6,037	8,062	9,024

SHIPPING
(metric tons)

	1966	1967
Loaded	3,847,683	5,944,778
Unloaded	9,178,049	13,923,314

CIVIL AVIATION
(Domestic Services only)

	1966	1967
Passengers	191,607	215,171
Freight (kg.)	963,063	1,348,759
Mail (kg.)	23,797	82,970

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

		1966	1967
Radio sets	(est.)	1,107,526	1,524,804
T.V. sets	(,,)	46,518	81,984
Daily Papers		41	43
Circulation		2,500,000	2,052,747

EDUCATION
(1967)

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Elementary Schools	5,418	89,277	5,382,500
Middle Schools	1,314	21,678	911,938
Academic High Schools	413	7,948	259,084
Vocational High Schools	368	7,293	182,862
Junior Technical Colleges	19	678	14,089
Junior Colleges	23	333	14,734
Junior Teachers Colleges	14	452	8,818
Colleges and Universities	68	5,987	124,029
Graduate Schools	49	—	4,880
Miscellaneous Schools	38	337	4,391
Technical Schools	84	694	13,141
Higher Technical Schools	92	784	13,406
Civic Schools	113	332	11,204
Higher Civic Schools	388	2,667	64,451
Special Schools	22	280	3,121

Source: Economic Statistics Yearbook 1969, The Bank of Korea, Seoul.

THE CONSTITUTION

In May, 1961, the Government was taken over by a Supreme Council for National Reconstruction. Political parties, Parliament and the Constitution were dissolved.

A new Constitution, approved by national referendum in December 1962, came into operation after elections in 1963. The main provisions are:

Political Parties: A plural-party system is guaranteed with a view to preventing a one-party dictatorship. Parties must however organise chapters with at least 50 members in at least 40 cities. Only nominees of a political party may be candidates for the National Assembly, independents being forbidden.

The National Assembly: The National Assembly is to be unicameral with a membership of between 150 and 200. The Prime Minister and other Cabinet members are appointed by the President without the necessity of approval from the National Assembly. It has the power to recommend to the President the removal of the Prime Minister or any other Cabinet Minister. The National Assembly may pass a motion for impeachment of the President, which would be tried by an Impeachment Council composed of four Judges of the Supreme Court and five members of the National Assembly.

The President: The President is elected by popular vote, unless a vacancy occurs when there are two years or less of the term of office to run, in which case he is elected by the National Assembly. The office of President may not be combined with that of Prime Minister, member of the Cabinet or other public or private positions as determined by law.

The Judiciary: The Supreme Court has power to decide with finality the constitutionality of laws. It also has final appellate jurisdiction over the military tribunals.

Fundamental Rights: Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association are guaranteed but the standards of newspapers or news agencies may be prescribed by law. Time and place of outdoor assembly may also be determined in accordance with the law.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General PARK CHUNG HEE (re-elected May 1967).

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

(Democratic Republican Party)

Prime Minister: CHUNG IL KWON.
Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister: PARK CHOONG HOON.
Foreign Minister: CHOI KYU HA.
Home Minister: PARK KYUNG WON.
Minister of Finance: NAM DUK WOO.
Minister of Justice: LEE HO.
Minister of Defence: Gen. CHUNG NAI HYUK.
Minister of Education: HONG JONG CHUL.
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: CHO SI HYONG.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: LEE NAK SUN.
Minister of Construction: LEE HAN LIM.
Minister of Health and Social Affairs: KIM TAE DONG.
Minister of Transport: PAIK SUN YUP.
Minister of Communications: KIM PO HYUN.
Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs: SHIN BUM SHIK.
Minister of Science and Technology: KIM KI HYONG
Minister of Government Administration: FUH IL KYO.
Minister for National Unification: KIM YUNG SUN.
Ministers without Portfolio: KIM WON TAE, KIL CHAI HO, LEE PYUNG OK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(Seoul unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Suite 609, New Korea Hotel; *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO ANTONIO A. GALARCE.
Australia: 32-10 Songwol-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* A. H. LOOMES.
Austria: Tokyo, Japan.
Belgium: Tokyo, Japan.
Brazil: 3rd Floor, New Korea Hotel Bldg., 192-11, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Choong-ku; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ROBERTO BARTHEL-ROSA.
Canada: Tokyo, Japan.
China, Republic of: 15 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, *Ambassador:* TANG TSUNG.
Colombia: Tokyo, Japan.
Denmark: Tokyo, Japan.
Ecuador: Tokyo, Japan.
France: 30 Hap-dong, Sudaimum-ku; *Ambassador:* FRÉDÉRIC MAX.
German Federal Republic: 9th Floor, Dae Han Bldg., 75 Susomun-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* WILFRIED SARRAZIN.
Greece: Tokyo, Japan.
Iran: Tokyo, Japan.
Israel: 3-10, 3-ka, Choongjung-ro, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* MOSHE BARTUR.
Italy: 72-1, 3-ka, Choongjung-ro, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* MARIO FILO DELLA TORRE SANTA SUSANNA.
Japan: 5th Floor, Bando Hotel, Choong-ku; *Ambassador:* SHIROSHICHI KIMURA.
Madagascar: Washington, U.S.A.
Malaysia: 35-1, Tongi-dong, Chongro-ku; *Ambassador:* BAHADUN BIN HAJI HASSAN.
Morocco: Tokyo, Japan.
Netherlands: Tokyo, Japan.
New Zealand: Tokyo, Japan.
Norway: Tokyo, Japan.
Panama: Tokyo, Japan.
Philippines: 5th Floor, Sedae Bldg., 11-3, 3-ka, Hoihyun-dong, Choong-ku; *Ambassador:* PEDRO G. RAMIREZ.
Spain: Tokyo, Japan.
Sweden: Tokyo, Japan.
Switzerland: Tokyo, Japan.
Thailand: 1 tae won-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* CHOTE KLONGVICHA.
Turkey: 361-8 Shindang-dong, Sungdong-ku; *Ambassador:* BULEND KESTELLI.
United Kingdom: 4 Chung-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* N. C. C. TRENCH.
U.S.A.: 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM J. PORTER.
Uruguay: Tokyo, Japan.
Vatican: 2 Kungjung-dong, Chongro-ku; *Apostolic Nuncio:* The Most Rev. IPPOLITO ROTOLI.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: 24-21, 1-ka Chungmu-ro, Chung-gu; *Ambassador:* DO CAO TRI.

PARLIAMENT

(*General Election*, 8 *June* 1967)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
Democratic Republican Party	130	5,495,024
New Democratic Party	44	3,555,523
Liberal Party	—	393,457
Democratic Party	—	323,219
Taejung Dang	1	249,612
Hanguk Tongnip (Korea Independence)	—	241,000
Minjung (Masses Party)	—	180,355
Justice (Chongui-dang)	—	142,706
Tongil Sahoe (United Socialist)	—	105,032
Liberal Democrats (Chimin)	—	88,508
Tonghan (Unification Party)	—	83,271

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Republican Party: 112-3, Sokong-Dong, Chung-ku, C.P. Box 196, Seoul; f. 1963; Government Party; 1,500,000 mems.; President PARK CHUNG HEE; Chair. YUN TCHI-YOUNG; Sec.-Gen. KIL CHAE HO; Publs. *The Democratic Republican Forum, The D.R.P. Bulletin, Policy Quarterly.*

New Democratic Party: 130 Kwanhun-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; opposition coalition formed 1967 by the Sinhan and Minjung Parties; Pres. CHI-ON YU.

Taejung Dang (*Popular Party*): 94-10, 2-ga, Chongno, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1967; left-wing; Leader So MIN-HO.

Liberal Party (*Chayu-dang*): 130, 2-ga, Ulchi-ro, Chung-gu, Leader YI CHAE-HAK.

Democratic Party (*Minju-dang*): 71, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Leader CHO CHAE-CHON.

Tonghan (Unification) Party: 300 Nagwon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Leader O CHAE-YONG.

Justice Party (*Chongui-dang*): 11 Ojang-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; Leader YI SE-JIN.

Korea Independence Party (*Hanguk Tongnip*): 8, 2-ka, Chongno, Chongno-gu, Chongno, Seoul; Leader SIN KONG-JE.

United Socialist Party (*Tongil Sahoe*): 6–7 Kwanchol-tong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Leader YI PONG-HWAK.

Liberal Democratic Party (*Chamin*): 10 Naesu-dong, Chong-gu, Seoul; Leader YI CHONG-YUN.

Minjung Party (*Masses Party*): 24, 1-ka, Hoehyon-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; Leader SONG PO-GYONG.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: is the highest Court. It consists of sixteen Justices including the Chief Justice. It has jurisdiction over Civil, Criminal and Special (Administrative and Election) cases, and its power is exercised through a conference attended by two-thirds or more of all the Justices. A case may first be considered and adjudicated by a division of three or more Justices.

Appellate Courts: consist of a Chief Judge and a specified number of Judges; have Civil, Criminal and Special Divisions. The Courts are situated at Seoul, Taegu and Kwangjoo. All cases are heard by a Collegiate Division of three Judges.

District Courts: there are eleven District Courts, with thirty-six branch courts. They consist of a Chief Judge and Judges, and have Civil and Criminal Divisions. Cases may be heard by a single Judge or a Collegiate Division of three Judges as prescribed by law.

Family Court: there is one Family Court, in Seoul, with a Chief Judge and Judges and Probation Officers. This deals with domestic relations and juvenile dilinquency.

MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: POK KEE MIN.

Justices: SON TONG UK, KIM CHI GOL, SA KWANG UK, HONG SUN YOP, YANG HOE KYONG, HPANG SOON WON, LEE YONG SOP, NA HANG HUN, CHU CHA HWANG, HONG NAM PYO, U CHAE PANG, KIM YOUNG SAE, HAN BONG SAE, MIN MOON KEE, YANG BYUNG HO.

Director of Court Administration: KIM BYUNG WHA.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity. Christianity is now the principal religion.

RELIGIONS

	NO. OF TEMPLES OR CHURCHES	NO. OF PRIESTS	NO. OF BELIEVERS
Buddhism	2,306	9,185	687,345
Confucianism	34	207	26,137
Protestantism	6,785	20,097	736,844
Roman Catholicism	1,004	2,254	590,962
Chundo Kyo	54	278	59,165
Others	170	923	485,943

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Seoul; Most Rev. STEPHEN KIM SOU-HWAN, Archbishop's House, 2-Ga 1, Myong Dong, Seoul.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chosun Ilbo: 61, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro 1, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1920; morning, weekly and children's editions; independent; circ. (morning edn.) 405,000; Chair. IL-YOUNG BANG; Pres. WOO-YOUNG BANG; Editor SUNU HWY.

Daihan Ilbo: 340, 2-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1948; evening; independent; circ. 100,000; Pres. KIM LYUN-JOON.

Dong-A Ilbo (*The Oriental Daily News*): 139 Sechong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1920; evening; independent; circ. 563,000; Pres. Dr. JAI WOOK KOH; Editor DONG WOOK LEE.

Hankook Ilbo: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1954; morning; independent; circ. 350,000; Pub. CHANG KEY-YOUNG.

Joong-ang Ilbo: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul.

The Daily Sports: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

The Korea Herald: 120,2-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Seoul; English; morning; independent; Pres. BONG GI KIM; Editor KWANG GIL KAY.

The Korea Times: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1950; morning; English; independent; circ. 31,500; Pres./Publr. CHANG KEY-YOUNG; Editor HONG SOON-IL.

Kyunghyang Shinmun: 74 Sogong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; evening; independent; circ. 300,000; Publisher PAK CHAN HYUN; Editor CHO YONG JOONG.

The Seoul Kyunge: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

Seoul Shinmun: 31 Taepyong-no, Seoul; morning; independent; Pres. TAE HWA CHANG.

Shin-A Ilbo: 31-1 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Soul.

Sonyon Dong-A: 139 Sechong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; children's daily; circ. 118,300.

Sunup Kyungje Shinmun: 1, 3-ga, Hoehyeon-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul; f. 1952; covers mainly economic news; circ. 20,000; Pres. PAIK SUNG-CHIN; Editor KIM WOOK-YUNG.

WEEKLY

Chosun Ilbo: 61 Taepyong-ro 1, Chung-ku, Seoul; circ. (weekly) 170,000 (*see under* Dailies).

The Weekly Hankook: 14 Choonhak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

The Women's Weekly: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

SELECTED MONTHLIES

Donghwa News Graphic: 43-1, 1-ga, Pildong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1958; Publisher JAE HO CHUNG.

FKTU News: Federation of Korean Trade Unions, 20 Sogong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; labour; f. 1958; Publisher LEE CHAN-KYU.

Hyundae Munhak: 130 Hyoje-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1955; literature; Chief Editor YUN HYUN CHO; circ. 15,000.

Shin Dong-A (*New Far East*): 139 Sejong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1931; general; Editor SONG-HAN KIM; circ. 56,500.

The Yosong Dong-A (*Women's Far East*): 139 Sejong-ro, Chong-gu, Seoul; f. 1933; women's magazine; Editor SONG-HAN KIM; circ. 84,300.

NEWS AGENCIES

Donghwa News Agency: 43 Pildong 1-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1956; contract with AP, Reuters and N.Y.T.; Pres. JAE HO CHUNG; Vice-Pres. CHE-KYUNG KOH; Editor EUN-WOO LEE.

Hapdong News Agency: 101 Ulchi-ro 1, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1945; contracts with AFP, Dpa, Kyodo, Editor's Press Services and Overseas Commentary Service; Pres. WON-KYUNG LEE; Editor KAM-NYUNG OM.

Sisa News Agency: 61-8, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1951; Pres. KIM HEE-JONG; Editor CHO DONG-HOON; specialized news of finance, mining, medicine, education, transport, etc.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: 1-17 Chung Dong, Su Dae Mon Ku, Seoul; Chief UGO PUNTIERI.

AP: Donghwa News Agency Building, 70 Sokung-Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Correspondent K. C. HWANG.

Central News Agency of China: (I.P.O. Box 2139) 1-KA, Ulchiro, Seoul.

Kyodo News Service: Kyodonews Seoul, c/o Hapdong News Agency, 1-AK-101 Eulchi Rd., Seoul; Correspondent KEIZO MAEKAWA.

The Jiji Press also has an office in Seoul.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

The Korean Newspapers Association: Room 205, 206 The Press Centre of Korea, 31, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul; 36 mems.

PUBLISHERS

Dong-A Publishing Co., Ltd.: West Gate, Seoul; f. 1956; Pres. KIM SANG-MOON; Man. Dir. PARK YOUNG-KI; dictionaries, text books, reference books and general.

Dong Kuk Publishing Co.: 54 1st Street, Chongno, Seoul; Dir. JE YOUNG SIN; general books.

Ge Mong Sa: 117 Ankuk-dong, Seoul; Dir. WON DEE KIM; general books.

Hak Won Publishing Co.: 31 1st Street, Taepyung-ro, Seoul; f. 1945; Pres. ICK-TAL KIM; encyclopaedia and general.

Hyang Mun Sa: 39 Kyunji-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul; Dir. MAL SUN NA; agricultural books.

Il Cho Kak: 9 Kongpyung-dong, Seoul; Dir. MAN NYUN HAN; text books.

Il Han Do Su Publishing Co.: 110 Gyunji-dong, Seoul; Dir. BOK HWAN SOU; text books.

Il Sim Sa: 115 Sungbuk-dong, Seoul; Dir. BONG JIN HONG; text books.

Jung Eum Sa: 3-2 1st St., Hoihyun-dong, Seoul; f. 1935; Dir. YOUNG HAE CHOI; text books and general books.

Kuk-Min Um-Ak Yun-Ku-Hae (*National Music Research Society*): 16-6 1st St., Namsan-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1945; Dir. KANG YUM LEE; music.

Minjungseogwan Publishing Co.: 35 Tongui-dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul; Chair. BYUNG JUN LEE; Pres. NAM-WONU, text books, dictionaries and general.

Mun Ho Sa: 92 2nd Street, Simmun-ro, Seoul; Dir. CHONG TAE LEE; primary school books.

Sae Mun Sa: 13 Sam-ka Nam Sang Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. SUNG JIN CHO; general books.

Soo-Do Publishing Co.: 108 Susong-dong, Seoul; Chair. U-KYUNG PYUN; text books and general.

Tae Su Publishing Co.: 1 Chong-dong, Seoul; Dir. SUN HAENG CHO; general books.

Ul Yu Publishing Co.: 112 Kwanchul-dong, Seoul; Dir. CHIN-SOOK CHOUNG; text books and general.

Yo Won Sa: 66 2nd Street, Chungmu-ro, Seoul; Dir. MYUNG YUP KIM; general books.

Yang Mun Sa: 5 Susong-dong, Seoul; Dir. Ho SUNG PYUN; text books and general books.

Young Ji Publishing Co.: 32 Gyunji-dong, Seoul; Dir. MAN DU PAEK; text books.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Korean Publishers' Association: 137-1 Chungjin-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1947; Pres. CHIN SOOK CHUNG; Vice-Pres. MAN NYUN HAN, KWANG SOO KIM; Sec.-Gen. KYUNG HOON LEE; Publs. *The Korean Books Journal* (monthly), *The Directory*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Yejangdong 8, Chung-ku, Seoul; government agency with one key and 27 local stations; overseas service in Korean, English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and Russian; Dir. H. S. LEE.

Pusan Moonwha Broadcasting Corporation (HLKU): 3-Ka, Choong-Ang Dong, Pusan; independent commercial station; programmes in Korean; Pres. S. S. AHN; Dir.-Gen. A. SUNG SOO.

Radio Station HLKX: I.P.O.B. 2673, Seoul; f. 1956; religious, educational station operated by Evangelical Alliance Mission, P.O.B. 969, Carol Stream, Ill. 60187, U.S.A.; programmes in Korean, Chinese, Russian, Mongolian and English; Dir. W. S. WINCHELL.

Christian Broadcasting Station: 136 Yun Chi Dong, Chongno-II, Seoul; independent religious semicommercial station with four network stations in Taegu, Pusan, Kwangju and Iri; programmes in Korean and English; Asst. Dir. E. O. DECAMP.

Tong-yang Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seoul; commercial; Man. Dir. KIM DUK-PO; Dir. PARK MOO SUNG.

Dong-A Broadcasting System (HLKJ): P.O.B. Kwang Hwa Moon 250, 139 Sejong-no, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1963; commercial; Pres. JAE UK KOH; Dir.-Gen. SANG KI KIM.

Hankuk Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation: 22 Jung-dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul; commercial; Pres. JUNG CHUL CHO; Exec. Dir. U. YOUNG HWANG.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Mil. Address: A.P.O. San Francisco, Calif. 96301, U.S.A.; f. 1950; nine originating stations and twelve relay stations; broadcasts 24 hours a day; Commanding Officer Lieut.-Col. RICHARD M. GUNSELL; Deputy Capt. HARVEY N. HAKODA; Production Chief ED MASTERS; Chief Engineer GERALD McDONALD.

Voice of the United Nations Command: 7th Psyop Gp., A.P.O. 96248; 3 stations.

There are about 1,500,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Yejangdong 8, Chung-ku, Seoul; government corporation; Dir. CHONG CHUL HONG.

Tong-yang Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (TV-AM-FM): 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seoul; commercial; Man. Dir. KIM DUK-PO; Dir. PARK MOO SUNG.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Mil. Address: APO San Francisco, Calif. 96301, U.S.A.; f. 1957; key station in Seoul, six rebroadcast transmitters throughout Korea, and several 1-watt translators located strategically; on the air 68 hours weekly (*see above*, Radio).

In 1967 there were 75,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in Won)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Korea, The: 110-3 Ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1950; res. 2,260m.; 9 domestic brs., 3 overseas offices; Chair. CHONG YUL WHANG; Gov. JIN SOO SUH; Vice-Gov. YEONG WHUN MIN; publ. *The Bank of Korea News*.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Seoul: 116-1 Sokong-Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1959; Pres. JONG NAK KIM; Vice-Pres. DAE BONG KANG.

Choheung Bank Ltd.: 14, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1897; Pres. CHONG KYUN MOON; Exec. Dir. JIN SOO HA.

Citizen's National Bank: 9-1, 2-ga, Namdaemun-no-Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1962; credit bank; Pres. SANG CHUL MOON.

Commercial Bank of Korea, The: 111-1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1899; cap. 4,000m., dep. 90,731m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. SUK CHUN LIM; Exec. Vice-Pres. BYUNG JIN CHU.

First City Bank of Korea, The: 53-1, 1-ka, Choongmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1929; present name adopted 1958; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. RO SUNG PARK; Exec. Vice-Pres. TAI CHIN KO.

Hanil Bank: 130, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul (I.P.O. Box 1033); f. 1932, present name taken 1960; cap. p.u. 1,100m.; Pres. JIN SOO HA; Snr. Exec. Dir. NAM KWUM PAIK.

Korea Exchange Bank: 110, 3-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1967 as the *Foreign Exchange Bank of Korea*, name changed 1 January 1968; cap. p.u. 20,000m.; dep. 212,024.5m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. SEUNG HI HONG.

Korea Housing Bank: 45 Sogong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; Pres. KIM CHIN-HUNG.

Korean Reconstruction Bank: 140–1 Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; cap. 20,000m.; Gov. YOUNG HUI KIM.

Medium Industry Bank: 36-1 2-ka Uljiro Choong-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; industrial credit bank; cap. 1,760m., dep. 23,159m. (1968); Pres. W. C. CHUNG.

PRIVATE BANK

Bank of Taegu: 38 Dongmundong, Jungku, Taegu; f. October 1967; cap 300m., dep. 1,829m. (Jan. 1969); Pres. JUNSUNG KIM; Senior Exec. Dir. OKHYUN NAM.

ASSOCIATION

Bankers' Association of Korea: 4, 1-ka, Myung-Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; mems. 13 financial institutions; Chair. JIN SOO SUH (Gov. Bank of Korea); Sec.-Gen. S. H. KOO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Central Trust of China: Head Office: Taiwan; P.O.B. 361, Central Post Office, Seoul; Rep. CHAO-FENG HSIEH.

Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Samsung Building, 50 1-ka, Ulchiro, Choong-ku, Seoul; P.O. Box Kwangwhamun 259, Seoul; Man. H. H. LILLER.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Seoul Branch: 50, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Choong-ku, I.P.O. Box 2249; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. GLENN M. IRVINE.

Bank of Tokyo: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokucho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Seoul.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.; Seoul.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.: 5, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; 6, Mukyodong, Chung-ku, Seoul.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Korea Development Association: 340, 2-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul.

Korea Development Finance Corporation: 12th Floor, The Cho Heung Bank Bldg., 14, Namdaemun-ro 1-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1967; assists in the development of private enterprise by medium- and long-term financing including loans, guarantees and purchase of equities; cap. p.u. 1,350m. won; Chair. CHAI SUN HONG; Pres. CHIN HYUNG KIM.

Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation—AFDC: 111 Hap-Dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul, I.P.O. Box 3212; f. 1967 to develop principal producing areas for various agricultural and fisheries produce, to develop and encourage processing, preservation and marketing of such products and to cement links among activities relating to the production, processing, preservation, marketing and consumption of such goods; thereby to elevate income levels of farming and fishing communities; cap. 5,000m. won; Pres. Dr. KYUN HI TCHAH; Exec. Vice-Pres. BANG HEUM MOON.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Ankuk Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 70-5, 2-ka Taipyung-ro, Chung-gu, P.O.B. 469, Seoul; f. 1952; Pres. YUNG KI SOHN; Man. Dirs. MAN KYU PARK, BONG KU LEE.

Dai Han Life Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 290, Seoul; f. 1946; Gen. Man. CHANG HO IM.

Eastern Marine and Fire Insurance Co., The: P.O.B. 5024 Central, Seoul; f. 1955; Pres. CHAN YONG PARK.

First Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 11-3, 3-ka, Huehyun-dong, Chung-gu, C.P.O. Box 530, Seoul; f. 1949; Pres. YE CHUL LEE.

Korean Reinsurance Corporation: I.P.O. Box 1438, Seoul; f. 1963; auth. cap. 3,000m. won; Pres. IN WON CHUNG; Vice-Pres. CHONG CHIN LEE.

Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19, 1-ka, Tae Pyong-ro, Chung-gu, P.O.B. 230, Kwanghwamoon, Seoul; f. 1922; cap. p.u. 574m.; Chair. CHOONG HOON CHO; Pres. OK CHOO MOON; Exec. Man. Dir. YOUNG HWA PARK; Man. Dirs. YOUNG SUH KIM, YOUNG DAL KIM, BYOUNG KUN KIM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 111 Sokong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1884, reorganized 1948; total mems. 350,000; 35 local chambers; Pres. TOOPYUNG PARK.

Federation of Korean Industries: The Cho-Heung Bank Bldg., 13th Floor 14, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; conducts research and survey work on domestic and overseas economic conditions and trends; makes recommendations on important economic matters to the government and other interested parties; exchange of economic and trade missions with other countries with a view to exploring markets and fostering economic co-operation; sponsoring of regular business conferences with friendly countries; mems. 145 companies and 31 business asscns.; Pres. YONG WAN KIM; Exec. Vice-Pres. SANG YOUNG KIM; Dir.-Gen. IP SAM KIM; Sec.-Gen. TAI YEOP YOON; publs. *Kyong Hyup* (monthly), *Korean Business Review* (bi-monthly), *Federation of Korean Industries* (annual), *Korean Economic Yearbook, Analytical Approach to Korean Industries* (every 2 years).

Korea Trade Promotion Corporation: 46, 4-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1962; Pres. OH POMSIK; publs. *Korean Trade, Korean Trade and Investment.*

Dai Han Coal Corporation: International P.O. Box 1057, Seoul; f. 1950; 13,789 mems.; Gov. SANG KYONG HA.

Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation: Pusan; f. 1937; state-owned; owns the principal Korean shipbuilding yards, the most important being in Pusan; Pres. YONG JIN LEE.

Federation of Korean Trade Unions (F.K.T.U.): 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; Pres. LEE CHAN HYUK; 16 unions are affiliated with a membership of 416,812 (March 1969); affiliated to ICFTU; publ. *FKTU News* (monthly); major affiliated unions are:

National Textile Workers' Union: 5–1 2-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM KWANG SOO; 31,760 mems.

National Railway Workers' Union: 40, 3-ka, Hangkang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; Pres. LEE KYU-CHULL; 26,602 mems.

National Mine Workers' Union: 15, 5-ka, Nandaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM CHUNG WON; 21,284 mems.

National Auto Workers' Union: 77, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM DUK HYUNG-19,442 mems.

National Printing Workers' Union: 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. NA UNG KIL; 18,985 mems.

National Port Workers' Union: 135 Pukchang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. LEE CHUN HI; 18,919 mems.

National Maritime Workers' Union: 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. CHOI JAI JUN; 15,050 mems.

Korea Traders' Association: 123, 2-ga, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul.

Korea Productivity Centre: 10, 2-ga, Pil-tong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1957.

Spinners' and Weavers' Association of Korea: 19, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1949.

CO-OPERATIVES

Following legislation on land reform (1950) and rural organization (1957), the Agriculture Bank and Agricultural Co-operatives were established, the latter forming a federation in 1958. In 1961, the two organizations merged to form the National Agricultural Co-operative Federation (N.A.C.F.) which now undertakes a wide range of activities for the member co-operatives—purchase, supply, marketing, utilization and processing, mutual insurance, banking and credit services, education and guidance, research and surveys, international co-operation.

The N.A.C.F. affiliates the following: general co-operatives comprising 2.2 million farmers in 17,281 village (*Ri* or *Dong*) co-operatives and 139 city or county (*Gun*) co-operatives; 140 special co-operatives comprising 46,715 farmers engaged in orchard cultivation, livestock rearing, vegetable growing and other special crop farming.

National Agricultural Co-operative Federation: 75 1st-ka, Chunjung-Ro, Sudaemun-gu, Seoul; cap. (Dec. 1966) 962 million won; Pres. MYUNG SOON SHIN; Vice-Pres. NAM KYU CHUNG, BYONG IL CHOI; publs. *Agricultural Year Book, Agricultural Co-operative Monthly Survey, Annual Report, New Farmer, Co-operation, Newspaper, Marketing of Agricultural Products*, surveys and reports (irregular).

Central Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives: 187, 1-ga, Sinmun-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul.

National Federation of Medium and Small Industry Co-operatives: 64-8, 1-ka, Taepyeong-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Korean National Railroad: Seoul; operates, as a separate entity under the Ministry of Transportation, all railways and railway repair shops in the Republic of Korea; total route mileage of 1,977 standard gauge with 78 miles of narrow gauge (April 1968); passengers carried (1967) 151,972,490; freight tonnage (1967) 27,439,741; Dir. Gen. HOON SUP LEE; Deputy Dir. Gen. CHIN KU LEE.

ROADS

There are 21,000 miles of roads of which 6 per cent are paved. A number of highways are under construction.

SHIPPING

Office of Marine Affairs: Seoul; f. 1955; supervises all branches of shipping. Chief ports: Pusan, Inchun, Mookmo, Masan, Yusoo, Goonsan. Ships of U.S., British, Japanese, Dutch and Norwegian lines call at the principal ports.

Far Eastern Marine Transport Co. Ltd.: 180, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, P.O.B. Kwanghwamun 201, Seoul; f. 1952; 3 cargo vessels; Pres. RYUN NAMKOONG.

Korea Shipping Corporation Ltd.: Daihan Ilbo Building, 340, a ka Taepyung-ro, Seoul (P.O.B. International 1164); f. 1950; 20 vessels of 123,627 g.r.t.; world-wide transportation service and shipping agency service in Korea; Pres. YO-HAN CHU, Vice-Pres. SEH HYUCK RYU.

Korea United Lines Inc.: 50-10, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; Pres. CHUNG NIM LEE; Vice-Pres. BYONG SIK KIM.

Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers Ltd.: International P.O.B. 3051, Seoul; f. 1969; Pres. KUHN SUK PARK; Exec. Vice-Pres. SUNG WAN PARK; Dir. Marine Affairs Capt. HYON HO PARK; Dir. General Affairs TONG WOOK HAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Korean Air Lines: P.O.B. 864 Central, Seoul; KAL Bldg., 2-ka Namdaemun-ro, Seoul; f. 1962 by the Korean Government; transferred 1969 to the *Hanjin Group*; the only scheduled airline in the Republic of Korea, serves 14 major domestic cities and flies to Tokyo, Fukuoka, Osaka, Taipei, Hong Kong, Saigon, Bangkok; Pres. CHOONG HOON CHO; Vice-Pres. CHOONG-KYUN CHO, MYUN-SUP CHUN, *Fleet:* 5 Fokker F-27, 2 Fairchild F-27, 1 DC-4, 2 DC-3, 1 DC-9-32, 2 B-707/720, 3 YS-11. The following foreign airlines also serve Seoul: Cathay Pacific Airways, China Airlines, Thai International Airlines, Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airlines.

TOURISM

Korea Tourist Bureau (KTB): Bando Hotel Annex, 180 Ulchi-ro 1-ka, Ching-ku, Seoul; f. 1945 as a non-profit organization; Gen. Man. YOUNG JAE LEE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Office of Atomic Energy: 170-2, Kongneung-dong, Sungbook-ku, Seoul; f. 1959; responsible for management, control, development, production and utilization of nuclear energy; Dir. CHI YUL AHN; Bureau Dir. CHI EUN KIM. The following three institutes are under the control of this office: Atomic Energy Research Institute (AERI) (*see* below); Radiological Research Institute (Acting Dir. JIN YONG KIM); Radiation Agriculture Research Institute (Dir. SANG CHIL SHIM).

Atomic Energy Commission: 21- Chung-dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul; under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Science and Technology; 7 members appointed by the President of the Republic; fundamental plans and policies, furtherance of research and training of personnel; Chair. KEE HYONG KIM.

Atomic Energy Research Institute: (AERI): P.O.B. 7, Chungryang-ri, Seoul; Divisions for Reactor Engineering, Electronics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Health Physics; Triga Mark II (100 kW.) reactor in operation, Triga Mark III (2 mW.) under construction, Dir. SANG SOO LEE.

Seoul National University: Dong-sung-Dong; research and training in technical and nuclear physics, reactor technology, radioisotopes and radiochemistry.

Hanyang University: Seoul; basic research and training in nuclear physics, radiochemistry and reactor technology.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Chonnam National University: Kwang Joo, Chollanam Do; 321 teachers, 2,605 students.

Chosun University: Kwang Joo; 2,920 students.

Chungang University: Huksuk Dong, Seoul; 315 teachers, 8,742 students.

Chungnam National University: Taijon; 1,881 students.

Chunpuk National University: Chun-Joo, Cholla Puk Do; 4,020 students.

Dong-Kook University: Pil Dong, Seoul; 204 teachers, 4,797 students.

Ewha Women's University: Daihyun-Dong, Seoul; 594 teachers, 7,677 students.

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies: 270 Rimoon-Dong, Dongdaemoon-ku, Seoul.

Kon-Kuk University: Sung-dong ku, Seoul; 112 teachers, 8,000 students.

Korea University: Anam-Dong, Seoul; 506 teachers, 6,701 students.

Kyung Hee University: Hoeki Dong, Seoul; 4,500 students.

Kyungpuk National University: Taegu; 282 teachers, 3,240 students.

Pusan National University: Dong Nae-ku, Pusan; 181 teachers, 3,374 students.

Seoul National University: Dong Soong-Dong, Seoul; 12,000 students.

Sogang University: 1, Siasudong, Mapoku, Seoul; 151 teachers, 1,527 students.

Sookmyung Women's University: Chungpa-Dong, Seoul; 180 teachers, 2,580 students.

Sung Kyun Kwan University: Myung Ryun Dong, Seoul; 127 teachers, 4,500 students.

Yonsei University: Sodaemoon-ku, Seoul; 624 teachers, 9,140 students.

KUWAIT

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Kuwait lies at the north-west extreme of the Persian Gulf and is bordered to the north-west by Iraq and to the south by Saudi Arabia. In the extreme south-east lies a Neutral Zone administered jointly by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait is a desert country with a hot and humid climate: temperatures average 75°F (24°C) and can soar very high indeed with humidity of 60–80 per cent in July and August. The language is Arabic, but English is widely used. The inhabitants are almost entirely Muslim with a small minority of Christians. The flag consists of horizontal green, white and red stripes with a black trapezoid next to the staff. The capital is Kuwait Town.

Recent History

Until 1961, Kuwait accepted British protection and foreign policy was controlled by the British Government. Kuwait became independent in June 1961 and joined the United Nations in 1963. During 1965 agreement was reached with Saudi Arabia over sharing of oil revenues from the Neutral Zone. In October 1963 Iraq recognized the State of Kuwait. Kuwait has played an important part in stimulating Arab co-operation. In November 1965 Sheikh Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, the first ruler of independent Kuwait, died and was succeeded by his brother Sheikh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah. Individual Kuwaitis (many formerly Palestinians) are thought to give much financial assistance to the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, while since September 1967 the government has granted substantial budgetary assistance to Jordan and the U.A.R.

Government

The Ruler of Kuwait and Head of State is the Amir. Under the Constitution of 1962 executive power is exercised by a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers, both appointed by the Amir. The Legislative organ is the National Assembly of fifty members elected for four years by adult males except for servicemen and policemen. The country is divided into three provincial governorates.

Defence

Following the threat from Iraq in 1961 an Arab League force of 3,300 men was established in Kuwait with contingents from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Tunisia. In February 1963 those contingents were withdrawn. Kuwait itself has a small but well trained and equipped army.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on extremely rich deposits of oil, most of which is exploited by the Kuwait Oil Company, owned jointly by the British Petroleum Company and the Gulf Oil Corporation of America. Other companies with interests in Kuwait and the Neutral Zone are the American Independent Oil Company, the Getty Oil Company, the Japanese-owned Arabian Oil Company, Royal Dutch-Shell and the Kuwait National Petroleum Co. (K.N.P.C.). The volume of oil refined in Kuwait is being steadily increased and a new factory to process natural gas is under construction. Other by-products include ammonium sulphate and urea. Minor industries make bricks, concrete and beverages. Kuwaitis receive considerable preference in business enterprises. Kuwait rivals the Lebanon as the Middle East's leading financial centre. There is a little agriculture at subsistence level, and the government has made much progress with the help of an experimental station in improving farming techniques. Agreement was reached with Iraq in 1964 over the tapping of Euphrates water to supply Kuwait; studies for the construction of the pipeline commenced in 1965. The country also has the world's largest water desalination plant. A Fund for Arab Development set up by Kuwait has given generous grants to member-states of the Arab League.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. The 1,200 miles of roads include the dual carriageway from Kuwait Town to the border with Iraq. The port of Kuwait is an important Middle Eastern port of call and has been recently modernized. Special oil terminals facilitate oil shipments, the chief one being Mina Al-Ahmadi. Kuwait Airways and a number of foreign airlines provide international air services.

Social Welfare

A Labour Law safeguards employment and there are benefits for sickness, and industrial accidents and diseases. Public assistance is provided for the poor, aged, orphans, widows and tubercular persons. Medical treatment is free, and medical teams from Kuwait assist other Arab governments.

Education

Education is free. Education is graded into pre-primary (four to six), primary (six to ten), intermediate (ten to fourteen) and secondary (fourteen to eighteen). There is a technical college and a university opened in 1966. Over 2,000 Kuwaiti students are now receiving education abroad.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Kuwait by nationals of Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Trucial States, Sudan, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Tunisia.

Public Holidays

1970: May 17 (Birth of Prophet Muhammad), September 27 (Leilat al Miraj), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 24–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Id ul-Adhah (Waqfa), February 25 (National Day), February 27 (Islamic New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Kuwait Dinar (KD) of 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: ¼, ½, 1, 5, 10 Dinars.

Exchange rate: 857 fils = £1 sterling.
357 fils = U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (estimate—Dec. 1967)		
Kuwait	Neutral Zone*	Total	Kuwaitis	Foreigners
15,000	5,700	516,000	241,000	275,000

* The Neutral Zone lies south-east of Kuwait. Control of the Zone is shared with Saudi Arabia.

EMPLOYMENT
(Estimates for 1966)

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Agriculture and Fishing	3,146	1.7
Quarrying and Mining	6,992	3.7
Manufacturing Industry	17,933	9.7
Building and Construction	30,867	16.6
Electricity and Water	7,257	3.9
Commerce	23,045	12.4
Transportation, Communication and Storage	11,128	6.0
Services	85,219	46.0
TOTAL	185,587	100.0

AGRICULTURE

Kuwait is mainly desert, and most food is imported. There is subsistence farming of dates, cereals and vegetables. Fishery resources are being actively developed.

OIL

KUWAIT (Kuwait Oil Co.)

YEAR	NO. OF WELLS	PRODUCTION (long tons)	TANKERS LOADED
1965	487	107,322,975	2,568
1966	503	112,734,666	2,628
1967	508	115,202,910	2,398
1968	n.a.	120,050,000	n.a.
1969	n.a.	129,000,000	n.a.

KUWAIT/SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE
(American Independent Oil Co. and Getty Oil Co.)

YEAR	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1965	9,485,000
1966	8,636,000
1967	7,315,865
1968	6,643,000
1969	6,200,000

KUWAIT/SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE: OFFSHORE
(Arabian Oil Co.)

YEAR	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1965	9,165,000
1966	13,285,000
1967	14,284,633
1968	15,316,000
1969	16,150,000

OIL EXPORTS
('000 bbl.)

	1966	1967	1968
Kuwait Oil Co.	833,962	839,280	885,422
Aminoil Co.	29,166	23,000	15,000
Arabian Oil Co.	92,000	95,000	n.a.
TOTAL	955,128	934,280	n.a.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Petrol (premium)	'000 Amer. barrels	1,580	1,909	2,275
Petrol (regular)	" " "	82	21	—
Aviation (Kerosene)	" " "	225	378	392
Asphalt	" " "	140	238	227
Fuel Oil	" " "	22,365	21,878	29
Naphtha	" " "	2,125	2,591	3,026
Natural Gas	million cubic ft.*	413,213	455,353	456,761
Ammonium Sulphate	metric tons	—	30,972	62,534
Thermal Electricity Generated	'000 kW.	652,648	983,259	1,334,858
Potable Water	million galls.	2,557	3,287	4,251
Brackish Water	" "	4,155	5,156	4,167
Sodium Chloride	tons	3,912	4,210	3,756
Chlorine	"	927	711	930
Caustic Soda	"	934·5	738	1,241
Hydrochloric Acid	galls.	97,695	104,275	126,528
Lime-Sand Bricks	'000	42,045	48,725	47,947
Wheat Milling	tons	—	40,141	57,635

* Measured at 60°F+14.65 pounds per sq. ft. at sea level.

FINANCE

1 Kuwait Dinar (KD)=1,000 fils=13.3 Rupees
·857 KD=£1 sterling; ·357 KD=U.S. $1
100 KD=£117 3s. 6d. sterling=U.S. $280.

BUDGET
(1968–69—'000 KD)

REVENUE	
Income Tax	165,565
Production and Consumption Taxes and Fees	79,180
Services Revenues	11,147
Sundry Revenues and Dues	1,111
Extraordinary Revenues	1,500
TOTAL	258,503

EXPENDITURE	
Head of State	8,000
Public Works	10,830
Guidance and Information	4,740
Education	27,430
Defence	41,860
Public Health	15,750
Public Utilities	4,770
Other Recurrent Expenditure	43,310
Capital Expenditure	40,000
TOTAL	196,690

Estimated revenues for 1969–70 amount to KD 302.5 million. Of this, KD 67.5 million will be spent on development projects and a large sum will be paid to the U.A.R. and Jordan as budgetary assistance.

Currency in circulation: (Dec. 1967) KD 58,950,533; (Dec. 1968) KD 54,000,000.

KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Loans Granted to Dec. 1968)

(million KD)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF LOANS
Algeria	10.0	2
Jordan	7.5	3
Lebanon	3.4	2
Morocco	10.05	2
Sudan	13.7	3
Tunisia	10.6	2
U.A.R.	13.3	2
Yemen	0.19	1
TOTAL	68.74	17

In addition loans totalling KD 196,300,000 had been made direct from the state's general reserves to Arab countries by December 1968.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(estimates—KD million)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Consumption	302	303	330
Private	200	198	210
Public	102	105	120
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	96	113	137
Private and semi-private	49	70	73
Public	47	43	64
Increase in stocks	3	7	13
Expenditure on consumption and gross capital formation	401	423	480
Export excluding oil and oil products f.o.b.	12	15	21
Export of oil and oil products f.o.b.	468	490	505
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product and import	881	928	1,006
Less imports of goods and services	—141	—176	—208
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	740	752	798
Net Factor Income transactions with the rest of the world	—198	—187	—191
Expenditure on Gross National Product	542	565	607
Less depreciation	— 28	— 34	— 36
Net National Product or National Income	514	531	571

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million KD)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	115.1	134.7	165.3	210.0	218.3
Exports*	11.8	14.1	13.6	13.0	20.8

* Export figures exclude oil. In 1965 Kuwait (excluding Neutral Zone) exported 108·7 million tons of crude oil; this figure rose to 114·3 million tons in 1966, 115·2 million tons in 1967 and 119·4 million tons in 1968.

COMMODITIES

('000 KD)

	Imports		Exports* (incl. re-exports)	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Food and Live Animals	26,489	29,077	2,135	1,800
Beverages and Tobacco	6,995	6,891	3,615	3,281
Crude Materials	3,829	4,817	475	499
Fuels and Lubricants	1,420	1,779	118	160
Animal and Vegetable Oils	396	704	17	17
Chemicals	6,740	8,332	108	251
Manufactures	38,396	48,725	1,766	1,373
Machinery and Transport Equipment	58,177	82,005	3,853	4,115
Miscellaneous Manufactures	23,288	29,522	1,559	1,500
Other Transactions	1,230	40	21	74
TOTAL	166,960	211,892	13,649	13,070

* Excludes oil exports.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 KD.)

Imports	1967	1968
United States	45,896	37,334
United Kingdom	26,147	27,877
Japan	26,488	27,894
German Federal Republic	20,042	20,768
Italy	9,995	11,202
India	6,713	8,811
Belgium	2,924	2,441
Lebanon	6,702	8,037
Netherlands	—	4,785
France	6,069	4,770
Iran	3,919	3,600
Switzerland	3,718	4,080
Australia	5,055	4,342
Chinese People's Republic	6,608	8,323

Exports*	1967	1968
Saudi Arabia	3,958	3,943
Iran	2,125	2,840
Iraq	717	1,350
Jordan	271	527
Lebanon	863	907
Qatar	676	742
Bahrain	366	261
India	316	346
United Kingdom	1,013	1,033
U.A.R.	112	122
Pakistan	189	145
U.S.A.	383	890
Dubai	—	1,432
Abu Dhabi	—	962

* Excludes oil exports (*see* OIL *above*).

TRANSPORT

Shipping (1965): Entered and cleared, *Ships:* 825, *Tonnage:* 2,842,226.

Vehicles: Total (1964) 72,393; (1965) 80,361; (1966) 94,908; (1967) 106,000.

Civil Aviation: Kuwait Airport, total aircraft movements (1963) 12,263; (1964) 12,592; (1965) 13,386; (1966) 18,213.

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
Kindergarten	41	11,239
Primary	76	53,914
Intermediate	51	33,122
Secondary	10	8,768

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Planning Board, Kuwait; National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.; Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., Ahmadi, Kuwait.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 16th, 1962)

The principal provisions of the Constitution are as follows:

SOVEREIGNTY

Kuwait is an independent sovereign Arab State; her sovereignty may not be surrendered, and no part of her territory may be relinquished. Offensive war is prohibited by the Constitution.

Succession as Amir is restricted to heirs of the late MUBARAK al-SABAH, and an Heir Apparent must be appointed within one year of the accession of a new sovereign.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Executive power is vested in the Amir, who exercises it through a Council of Ministers. The Amir will appoint the Prime Minister "after the traditional consultations", and will appoint and dismiss Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Ministers need not be members of the National Assembly, though all ministers who are not Assembly members assume membership *ex-officio* in the Assembly for the duration of office. The Amir also lays down laws, which shall not be effective unless published in the *Official Gazette*, The Amir sets up public institutions. All decrees issued in these respects shall be conveyed to the Assembly. No law is issued unless it is approved by the Assembly.

LEGISLATURE

A National Assembly of 50 members will be elected for a four-year term by all natural-born literate Kuwait males over the age of 21, except servicemen and police, who may not vote. Candidates for election must possess the franchise and be over 30 years of age. The Assembly will sit for at least eight months in any year, and new elections shall be held within two months of the last dissolution of the outgoing Assembly.

Restrictions on the commercial activities of Ministers include an injunction forbidding them to sell property to the Government.

The Amir may ask for reconsideration of a Bill passed by the Assembly and sent to him for ratification, but the Bill would automatically become law if it were subsequently passed by a two-thirds majority at the next sitting, or by a simple majority at a subsequent sitting. The Amir may declare Martial Law, but only with the approval of the Assembly.

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister, in which case the Minister must resign. Such a vote is not permissible in the case of the Prime Minister, but the Assembly may approach the Amir on the matter, and the Amir shall then either dismiss the Prime Minister or dissolve the Assembly.

An annual budget shall be presented, and there shall be an independent finance control commission.

CIVIL SERVICE

Entry to the Civil Service is confined to Kuwait citizens.

PUBLIC LIBERTIES

Kuwaitis are equal before the law in prestige, rights and duties. Individual freedom is guaranteed. No one should be seized, arrested or exiled except within the rules of law.

No punishment shall be administered except for an act or abstaining from an act considered a crime in accordance with a law applicable at the time of committing it, and no penalty shall be imposed more severe than that which could have been imposed at the time of committing the crime.

Freedom of opinion is guaranteed to everyone, and each has the right to express himself through speech, writing or other means within the limits of the law.

The Press is free within the limits of the law, and it should not be suppressed except in accordance with the dictates of law.

Freedom of performing religious rites is protected by the State according to prevailing customs, provided it does not violate the public order nor be immoral.

Trade unions will be permitted and property must be respected. An owner is not banned from managing his property except within the boundaries of law. No property should be taken from anyone, except within the prerogatives of law, unless a just compensation be given.

Houses may not be entered, except in cases provided by law. Every Kuwaiti has freedom of movement and choice of place of residence within the state. This right shall not be controlled except in cases stipulated by law.

Every person has the right to education and freedom to choose his type of work. Freedom to form peaceful societies is guaranteed within the limits of law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Emir of Kuwait: His Highness Sheikh SABAH AS-SALIM AS-SABAH, (succeeded on the death of his brother, November 24, 1965).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: Shaikh JABER AL-AHMAD AL-JABER.

Minister of Guidance and Information: Shaikh JABER AL-ALI AS-SALEM.

Minister of Justice: KHALID AHMAD AL-JASSAR.

Minister of Public Works: KHALID ISSA AS-SALEH.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: KHALID AHMAD JASIM AL-MUDAF.

Minister of Interior and Defence: Shaikh SA'AD AL-ABDULLAH AS-SALEM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Shaikh SABAH AL-AHMAD AL-JABER.

Minister of Education: SALEH ABD AL-MALIK AS-SALEH.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Shaikh ABDULLAH AL-JABER.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs: ABDULLAH AL-MISHARI AL-ROUDAN.

Minister of Electricity and Water: ABDULLAH AHMAD AS-SMAIT.

Minister of Finance and Oil: ABD AL-RAHMAN SALEM AL-ATIQI.

Minister of Public Health: ABD AL-AZIZ IBRAHIM AL-FULAIJ.

Minister of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs: ABDUL AZIZ AS-SARAWI.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: YUSUF SAYED HASHEM AL-RIFA'I.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORATES

Ahmadi: JABER ABDULLA JABER SABAH.
Hawalli: NAWAF AHMED JABER SABAH.
Kuwait: NASSER SABAH AL-NASSIR AL-SABAH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO KUWAIT

(Kuwait unless otherwise indicated)
(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM GHAFA.
Austria: Beirut, Lebanon (E);
Belgium: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Bulgaria: Damascus, Syria (E).
Canada: Teheran, Iran (E).
China (Republic of): Abdullah al-Ahmad St., Sharq, Berka Circle (E); *Ambassador:* SA'AD ABDUL-RAHIM WANG.
Costa Rica: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Czechoslovakia: No. 14, Diyya Quarter (E); *Ambassador:* LADISLAV TISLIAR.
France: Kuwait Bldg. 4th Floor No. 202, Fahad al-Salem St. (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL CARTON.
Greece: Amman, Jordan (E).
Guinea: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Hungary: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
India: Ring Rd. No. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* S. K. CHOWDHRY.
Iran: Haj Abdulla Dashti Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GHOLAM REZA TAJBAKSH.
Iraq: 37 Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* QUASSIM AL-MUFTI.
Italy: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* DIEGO SOTO.
Japan: Al-Khalid Bldg., Fahad-al-Salem St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHOICHI KAIHARA.
Jordan: Mansour Qabazard Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHHAMAD NAZZLAL AL-ARMOUTI.
Lebanon: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIH AL-BAHA.
Mali: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Morocco: Ville No. 7, Rd. 14, Shuwaikh (E); *Ambassador:* AL-ARABI AL-BANANI.
Malaysia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
Netherlands: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Pakistan: Salah Jamal Bldg., No. 7, Nuzha St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAZHAR HUSSEIN.
Poland: 48 Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* ZDZISLAW TADEUSZ WOJCIK.
Romania: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Saudi Arabia: Sheikh Fahad al-Salem Bldg., al-Hilali St., Sharq (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ALI ABDULLAH AL-SUGAIR.

Somalia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Sudan: Badr al-Mulla Bldg., Fahad al-Salem St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAHJOUB MALKAWI BABIKR.

Switzerland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Syria: Thounayan al-Ghanim Bldg., Fahad al-Salem St. (E); *Ambassador:* RASHID AL-KAYLANI.

Tunisia: Ghanim al-Shaheen al-Ghanim Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SHARSHOUR.

Turkey: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

U.S.S.R.: Sheikh Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah Bldg., No. 5 Dasman District (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEIL F. BODROOF.

U.A.R.: Mussa'ed al-Saleh Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* SALAHUDDIN WASFI.

United Kingdom: Arabian Gulf St. (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL FALLE.

U.S.A.: Bnaid Al-Gar (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN PATRICK WALSH.

Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Yugoslavia: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

The following countries also maintain representation in Kuwait: Kenya, Sweden.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In elections held for the second time under the new Constitution on January 25th, 1967, about 225 candidates were nominated for the 50 seats (5 seats in each of 10 districts). There are no political parties, the candidates standing as individuals. The vote is limited to natural-born Kuwaiti males over 21 who are able to read and write (about 40,000 voters).

Speaker: AHMED ZIAD AS-SERHAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a codified system of law based largely upon the Egyptian system. In criminal matters, minor contraventions are dealt with by Magistrates Courts, felonies by Criminal Assize Courts. Appeal in the case of misdemeanours is to a Misdemeanours Court of Appeal.

Civil cases are heard by a General Court within which are separate chambers dealing with commercial cases, other civil cases and matters of personal status. Appeal is to a High Court of Appeal. Matters of personal status may go beyond the High Court of Appeal to a Court of Cassation.

In criminal cases, investigation of misdemeanours is the responsibility of the police, while responsibility for the investigation of felonies lies with the Attorney-General's Office.

Minister of Justice: KHALID AHMAD AL-JASSAR.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The inhabitants are mainly Muslims of the Sunni and Shiite sects.

CHRISTIANS

Anglican Chaplain in Kuwait: Rev. K. W. T. W. JOHNSON, c/o Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., 3 Ninth Avenue, Ahamdi 6, Kuwait.

Roman Catholic: Right Rev. Mgr. V. SAN MIGUEL, O.C.D., Administrator Apostolic of Kuwait, Bishop's House P.O.B. 266, Kuwait.

National Evangelical Church in Kuwait: Rev. YUSEF ABDUL NOOR, Box 80, Kuwait; a United Protestant Church founded by the Reformed Church in America; services in Arabic, English and Malayalam.

There are also Armenian, Greek, Coptic and Syrian Orthodox Churches in Kuwait.

THE PRESS

Article 37 of the Constitution specifies the following as regards the Press:

"Freedom of the press, printing and publishing shall be guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and manner specified by Law."

As such, the press is not pre-censored, and all freedom is guaranteed within the framework of the Press Law. A new draft bill of the Press Law has been sent to the National Assembly.

DAILIES

Akhbar al-Kuwait (*Kuwait News*): P.O.B. 1747, Mubarak al-Kabir St., Kuwait; Arabic; Editor ABDULAZIZ FAHAD AL-FULAIJ.

Daily News: P.O.B. 695, International Airport Road, Shuivaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1963; English; Editor YOUSSUF AL-MASSAEED.

Kuwait Times: P.O.B. 1442, Kuwait; f. 1961; English; political; Editor YOUSUF ALYAN.

Al Rai al-Amm (*Public Opinion*): P.O.B. 695, International Airport Road, Shuivaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1961; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor YOUSSUF AL-MASSAEED; circ. 15,000.

Al Seyassah: P.O.B. 2270, Fahed Al Salem Avenue, Kuwait; political; Owner and Editor-in-Chief AHMED AL JARALLAH; circ. 18,000.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Kuwait al-Yawm (*Kuwait Today*): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; f. 1954; Sunday; the "Official Gazette"; Amiri Decrees, Laws, Govt. announcements, decisions, invitations for tenders, etc.; published by the Ministry of Guidance and Information; circ. 5,000.

Adhwa al-Kuwait: P.O.B. 1977, Kuwait; literature and arts; Arabic; weekly; free advertising magazine; Editor MYRIN AL HAMAD; circ. 5,000.

Al-Arabi: P.O.B. 748, Kuwait; f. 1958; Arabic; science, history, arts; monthly; published by the Ministry of Guidance and Information; Editor Dr. AHMED ZAKI; circ. 150,000.

Al-Hadaf (*The Aim*): P.O.B. 1142, Al Soor St., Kuwait; weekly; f. 1961; Arabic; political and cultural; Editor-in-Chief and Proprietor D. M. SALEH; circ. 10,000 (also monthly supplement: *Economic Review*).

Al Kuwaiti: weekly; journal of the Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd. (also in English edition: *The Kuwaiti*).

Al Nahdha: P.O.B. 695, International Airport Road, Shuivaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1967; weekly; Arabic; Editor YOUSSUF AL-MASSAEED; circ. 8,000.

Al Rossaleh (*The Message*): P.O.B. 2490, Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; weekly; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor JASSIM MUBARAK.

Al-Talea (*The Pioneers*): P.O.B. 1082, Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; weekly; Arabic; Editor SAMI AHMED AL-MUNAIS.

Hayatuna: P.O.B. 1708, Kuwait; medicine and hygiene; Arabic; monthly; published by Kuwait Medical Society; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-AWADI.

Journal of the Kuwait Medical Association: P.O.B. 1202, Kuwait; f. 1967; English periodical; published by Medical Assoc.; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAZZAK AL YUSUF; circ. 1,500.

Mejallat al-Kuwait (*Kuwait Magazine*): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; news and literary articles; Arabic; fortnightly illustrated magazine; published by Ministry of Guidance and Information.

Sawt al-Khaleej (*Voice of the Gulf*): P.O.B. 659, Kuwait; weekly; Editor BAQER KHRAIBITT.

Usrati: P.O.B. 2995, Kuwait; women's magazine; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. GHANIMA AL-MARZOOG.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Middle East News Agency: Fahd El-Salem St.

Tass also has a bureau in Kuwait.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Minister of Guidance and Information: Sheikh JABER AL-ALI AS-SALEM AL-SABAH.

RADIO

Kuwait Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 397, Kuwait; f. 1951; broadcasts in Arabic and English; short wave and medium wave transmitters; in 1968 there were an estimated 400,000 radio sets; Assistant Under-Secretary for Broadcasting Affairs ABDUL AZIZ MOHD JAAFER.

TELEVISION

Television of Kuwait, Ministry of Guidance and Information: P.O.B. 621, Kuwait; f. 1961; broadcasts in Arabic; two programmes transmitted; in 1968 there were 80,000 television sets in use; Dir. of TV. J. HASSOUN.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Kuwait Dinars)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

Central Bank of Kuwait: P.O.B. 526, Kuwait; f. 1969; replaces Currency Board in administering currency and credit policies, cap. 2m. K.D.; Governor (vacant); Deputy Governor HAMZAH ABBAS HUSSEIN.

National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: Abdullah al-Salim St., P.O.B. 95, Kuwait; f. 1952; (December 1969) cap. and res. 16.3m., dep. 232.3m., total assets 295m.; 20 brs.; Chair. YACOUB YOUSUF AL HAMAD; Gen. Man. C. D. FEARS.

Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait: P.O.B. 1387, Ali-al Salim St., Kuwait; cap. p.u. 2m.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: f. June 1960; (December 1969) cap. p.u. 2.1m., dep. 95m.; Chair. ABDUL AZIZ AL AHMAD AL BAHAR; Gen. Man. H. T. GRIEVE.

Gulf Bank K.S.C.: Abdullah al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 2.25m.; Chair. KHALID YUSUF AL-MUTAWA; Gen. Man. A. L. FORSYTH.

Savings and Credit Bank: Arabian Gulf St., P.O.B. 1454, Kuwait; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 2.1m., dep. 4.1m.; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. ABDUL-AZIZ DOSARI.

FOREIGN BANK

British Bank of the Middle East: 7 King William St., London, E.C.4, Kuwait, f. 1889.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Al Ahleia Insurance Co., S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1602, Ali al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1962; covers all classes except life insurance; cap. K.D. 1m.; Chair. MUHAMMAD Y. AL-NISF; Man. Dir. ABDULLA A. AL RIFAI; Gen. Man. Dr. RAOUF H. MAKAR.

Gulf Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1040, Kuwait; f. 1962; Gen. Man. ELIAS N. BEDEWI.

Kuwait National Insurance Co.: Abdullah al-Salim St., P.O.B. 769, Kuwait; f. 1961.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

In 1968, 18 Arab and other foreign insurance companies were active in Kuwait.

OIL

Kuwait National Petroleum Co., K.S.C.: P.O.B. 70, Kuwait; 60 per cent state-owned; refining, exploring and marketing company; a large new refinery at Shuaiba opened in May 1968; Chair. AHMED AL SAYED OMAR.

Kuwait Oil Co.: jointly owned by BP Exploration Company (Associated Holdings) Ltd. and Gulf Kuwait Company. It had 508 wells producing at end of 1967; oil production in 1969 was 129 million long tons. The original concession area covered all of Kuwait, including territorial waters to a six-mile limit. In May 1962 exploratory rights to 9,262 square kilometres, roughly 50 per cent of the original concession area, were voluntarily relinquished to the state. A further offshore area was relinquished in 1967.

Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. (*Royal Dutch Shell*): Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; has concession, signed January 1961, of 2,160 sq. miles offshore from Kuwait; no production as yet.

Kuwait Spanish Petroleum Co.: f. 1968.

American Independent Oil Co.: Main Office 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.; Kuwait Office P.O.B. 69, Kuwait; shares with Getty Oil Co. (from Saudi Arabia) concessions in Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone onshore; combined oil production in 1968 was 6.6 million long tons.

Arabian Oil Co.: Head Office Tokyo; Kuwait Office P.O.B. 1641, Kuwait; Field Office Ras Al-Khafji, Kuwait Neutral Zone; a Japanese company which has concessions offshore of the Neutral Zone; there are 56 producing wells as well as four flow stations in operation; in 1968 crude oil production reached 15.3 million long tons.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 775; Chamber's Building, Ali Salem St., Kuwait State; f. 1959; 3,250 mems.; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ AL-SAGER; Vice-Pres. YOUSEF AL-FULEIJ and ABDULLA Y. AL-GHANIM; Sec. HAYTHAM MALLUHI; publs. *Monthly Magazine* (circ. 4,000) and annual *Economic Report.*

DEVELOPMENT

Kuwait Chemical Fertilizer Co. K.S.C.: P.O.B. 3964, Kuwait; government enterprise (with British Petroleum and Gulf Oil Co. holding minority interests) for manufacture of liquid ammonia, sulphuric acid, urea and ammonium sulphate.

Kuwait Foreign Trading and Investment Co.: P.O.B. 5665, Kuwait; overseas investment company; 98 per cent government holding; total assets KD 11.3m. (1967).

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: Al-Mutanabbi St., P.O.B. 2921, Kuwait; cap. KD 200m.; wholly Government owned; assists other Arab governments with development loans; Chair. ABDULREHMAN SALEM AL-ATEEQY; Dir. Gen. ABDLATIF Y. AL-HAMAD.

Kuwait Investment Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1005, Kuwait; f. 1961; cap. KD 7.9m.; 50 per cent government owned; international banking and investment; Man. Dir. ABDULLATIF Y. AL-HAMAD.

Kuwait National Industries Company: Kuwait; f. 1960; 51 per cent Government owned company with controlling interest in various construction enterprises.

Kuwait Planning Board: Kuwait City; f. 1962; supervises the 1967–68/1971–72 Five-Year Plan; through its Central Statistical Office publishes information on Kuwait's economic activity; Dir.-Gen. AHMED A. DVAIJ.

Shuaiba Industrial Development Board: P.O.B. 4690, Kuwait; f. 1964; an independent public body developing a new town with dockyard and industrial estate.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads in the towns are metalled and the most important are dual carriageway. There are metalled roads to Ahmadi, Mina Al-Ahmadi and to the Iraqi border. There are unsurfaced roads giving access to other population centres in Kuwait and running into Saudi Arabia and the Neutral Zone.

Automobile Association of Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf: P.O.B. 749, Kuwait.

Kuwait Automobile and Touring Club: P.O.B. 796, Noor el Sabah Building, Fahed Salem St., Kuwait.

Kuwait Transport Co. S.A.K.: Kuwait; provides internal bus service; regular service to Iran inaugurated December 1968.

SHIPPING

A modern port has been built at Shuwaikh, two miles west of Kuwait Town, which is capable of handling simultaneously up to eight large cargo ships and several smaller ships. Ships of British and other lines make regular calls.

A second port is under construction at Shuaiba to the south of Kuwait.

The oil port at Mina al-Ahmadi, 25 miles south of Kuwait Town, is capable of handling the largest oil tankers afloat, and oil exports of over 2 million barrels per day.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. 810, Kuwait; f. 1957; 1,700 shareholders; cap. KD 11.5m.; owns 6 vessels totalling 800,000 deadweight tons; sole tanker agents for Mina al Ahmadi and agents for other ports.

Kuwait Shipping Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. 3636, Kuwait; f. 1965; 75 per cent government owned; services to Europe; 14 vessels totalling 190,000 tons; 300,000 shares; fully paid cap. KD 3m.

CIVIL AVIATION

Kuwait Airways Corporation: Kuwait International Airport, P.O.B. 394, Kuwait; f. 1954; government owned; services to Cairo, Beirut, Damascus, Amman, Aden, Teheran, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Sharjah, Karachi, Bombay, London, Paris, Rome, Geneva, Athens and Frankfurt; fleet includes three Boeing 707-320C; Chair. FAISAL SAOUD AL-FULAIJ; Man. Dir. JASSIM YOUSUF AL-MARZOOK.

Kuwait is also served by the following airlines: Air India, Air France, Alia, Alitalia, BEA, BOAC, Cyprus Airways, Gulf Aviation, Iranair, Iraq Airways, Japan Air Lines, KLM, LIA, Lufthansa, Malev, MEA, Olympic Airways, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Syrian Arab Airlines, TMA, UAA.

UNIVERSITY

Kuwait University: P.O.B. 5969, Kuwait; 60 professors, 1,400 students.

LAOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Laos is a small landlocked country in South-East Asia bordered by China to the north, Viet-Nam to the east, Cambodia to the south, Thailand to the west and Burma to the north-west. The climate is tropical, with a rainy monsoon season lasting from May to October. The official language. Laotian, is spoken by about two-thirds of the population. French is used widely and there are a number of tribal languages. The state religion, adhered to by most Laotians, is Buddhism. There are also some Christians and followers of animist beliefs. The flag is red and white charged with a three-headed elephant over a nine-pointed parasol. The Royal capital is Luang Prabang and the administrative capital Vientiane.

Recent History

Formerly a part of French Indochina, Laos attained independence in 1949. In 1953 the country was invaded by Communist Viet-Minh troops aided within Laos by members of the Pathet Lao party. Despite the Geneva cease-fire agreement of 1954 and the Vientiane Agreement of 1957, guerilla warfare has continued and in 1960 a rival government was established at Khang Khay headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma and supported by the Pathet Lao. In 1961 a fourteen-nation conference gathered at Geneva to work out a Laotian settlement. The three princely leaders, of the Communist, Neutral, and Right-Wing Parties finally agreed to form a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma. This was set up in 1962. Early in 1963 further fighting was reported from the Plain of Jars and has continued sporadically ever since, with a new and serious offensive by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops in early 1969. Fierce fighting continued to take place early in 1970. Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutralist government has been handicapped by the refusal of the Pathet Lao to co-operate in the government since 1963, and pressure from the Right, resulting in the exiling of General Nosavan in 1965, and an attempted coup under General Thao Mah in October 1966. It is estimated that less than half of the country is under Vientiane's effective control.

Government

Laos is a constitutional Monarchy with the King as Head of State and C.-in-C. of the Army. Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. The legislature consists of an advisory King's Council and an elected National Assembly of 59 members. The country is divided into 16 Khouengs or provinces, each administered by a Governor appointed by the Minister of the Interior. The tribal population is represented in the National Assembly but is virtually independent in local affairs.

Defence

The defence forces, which were unified in 1966 under a Combined Operations Command, consist of units of the Royal Laotian Army, with U.S.-trained personnel, the Neutralist Army, led by Western-trained officers, and the Pathet Lao, a semi-guerilla force, trained and equipped by China and North Viet-Nam. The Royal Laotian Army was estimated to have 80,000 men in 1967, and the Neutralist Army about 10,000. In addition there is a police force of 6,000.

Economic Affairs

Over 90 per cent of the population is engaged in subsistence farming. Agricultural techniques are primitive and periodic droughts and floods greatly affect the harvest. Wet rice is cultivated in the Mekong valley and other valleys in north and north-east Laos. About 70,000 tons of rice have to be imported annually. Fish is a principal source of protein, and the rice and fish diet of the Lao farmer is supplemented by domestic fowls, eggs, pork, vegetables and fruit. The cultivation of dry rice, involving the periodical clearing of forest lands, is practised in the hill regions. The Meo peoples also grow maize.

Tin, extracted at the Phon Tiou mines, is the principal export and there are also exploitable deposits of copper, lead, iron, coal and other minerals. Industry is at the earliest stages of development: tobacco products, matches and rubber shoes are manufactured, while there are also saw mills and a bottling plant, and a cement factory is to be constructed. Hydroelectric power will be supplied by the Nam Ngum and smaller dams which are under construction within the Mekong River Development Project.

As well as rice, essential imports include textiles, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, and transportation and electrical equipment. Major exports are tin, timber, benzoin, green coffee, cardamom and other food and medicinal oil plants. An import-export trade in gold has grown up and the 8.5 per cent import duty levied is a major source of budgetary revenue. The balance of trade is unfavourable and essential imports are supported by foreign aid, notably from the U.S.A. Economic assistance is also received from France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, UN agencies and member countries of the Colombo Plan. The Foreign Exchange Operations Fund, maintained by contributions from Australia, France, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A., was set up in 1964 to attempt th control inflation.

Transport and Communications

The Mekong and its left-bank tributaries form the principal artery of transport, although the size of craft is limited by rapids and traffic is seasonal. There are no railways in Laos. A road/rail project, linking Vientiane with Bangkok and sponsored by the Mekong River Development Project, is under survey. Roads are few, those outside the towns being of poor quality. The road between Vientiane and Savannakhet is now usable and a new one from Vientiane to Luang Prabang has been built. Five airfields are used for internal and international air services by the state airline Royal Air Lao and five foreign companies.

Social Welfare

There are no state social services. In 1967, there were 19 hospitals and 115 dispensaries in Laos.

Education

Education was largely disrupted by the civil war, causing a high illiteracy rate. Educational facilities have since greatly improved, and education is compulsory for three years. Total enrolment at all educational institutions was about 208,000 in 1967–68. College-level schooling is now available in Laos and there are six teacher-training institutes. Students go to France for university education, pending the establishment of the projected Sisavang Vong University.

Tourism

The main attractions of Laos are the ancient temples, the traditional dancing and the forest and mountain scenery. There are few tourists owing to the political situation.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Religious Feast), May 11 (Constitution Day), July 19 (Independence Day), Four religious Feast days at beginning, during and at the end of Buddhist fast July–October, October (Canoe Festival), November 13 (King's Birthday), December (Feast of That Luang).

1971: March 23 (Army Day), April 13–15 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Kip of 100 cents or At. On January 1, 1964, the Kip was devalued to one-third the former U.S.$ rate.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 At.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 Kips.

Official exchange rate: 576 Kips = £1 sterling
240 Kips = U.S. $1

Free market exchange rate (April 1970):
1,200 Kips = £1 sterling
500 Kips = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION 1969 (estimate)
236,800	2,893,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION

Vientiane (capital)	132,253 (1966)	Luang Prabang (royal seat)	22,689 (1967)
Savannakhet	35,060 (1967)	Khammouane	12,676 (1968)
		Pakse	35,060 (1968)

PROVINCES

Luang Prabang	Houa Khong (Nam Tha)	Phong Saly	Houa Phan (Sam Neua)	Borikhane
Xieng Khouang	Sayaboury	Vientiane	Khammouane	Sithandone
Savannakhet	Saravane	Attopeu	Champassak	Sedone
				Vapikhamthong

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION
(estimates)

	1963–64		1964–65		1965–66	
	Hectares	Tons	Hectares	Tons	Hectares	Tons
Rice	660,100	540,000	773,000	632,300	888,950	727,100
Maize	63,200	30,000	40,000	19,000	43,200	20,520
Potatoes	2,800	13,000	3,000	14,000	3,000	14,000
Coffee	3,500	2,000	6,000	3,480	6,000	3,480
Tobacco	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	6,500	3,900
Sweet Potatoes	1,100	800	1,300	960	1,300	960
Cotton	5,500	1,500	5,500	1,500	6,050	1,650

Rice Production (1966–67): 490,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66
Oxen	704,900	718,900	729,800
Buffalo	460,700	469,900	477,100
Domestic Elephants	1,660	1,660	1,660
Horses	22,000	22,000	22,330
Pigs	932,200	955,500	979,400
Fowls	9,360,800	10,077,200	10,104,200

FORESTRY

		1963–64	1964–65	1965–66
Timber	cu. metres	46,000	61,000	77,000
Firewood	,, ,,	72,500	65,100	63,100
Charcoal	tons	10,600	10,400	10,700
Benzoin	,,	18	9	13
Sticklac	,,	19	—	—
Cardamom	,,	2	4	1

INDUSTRY

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Electricity*	million kWh.	13.4	15.5	20.9	24.7	26.2
Tin (50% concentrate)	tons	686.1	578.3	678.6	1,115.1	978.6
Matches	million packets	4,031	1,940	n.a.	n.a.	18,000

* Provinces of Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Khammouane, Savannakhet and Pakse only; produced by State Society *Electricité du Laos*.

FINANCE

1 Kip=10 Bi; 1 Bi=10 At

Official Exchange Rate:
576 Kips=£1 sterling; 240 Kips=U.S. $1.
1,000 Kips=£1 14s. 5d. sterling=U.S. $4.13.

Free Market Rate:
1,200 Kips=£1 sterling; 500 Kips=U.S. $1.
1,000 Kips=16s. 8d. sterling=U.S. $2.

BUDGET
(million kips)

REVENUE	1967–68	1968–69
Direct and Indirect Taxes	6,330	1,405
Customs	5,540	5,149.3
of which:		
Gold	3,300	n.a.
Equalization Tax	—	n.a.
Income from Public Services	445	146
Other	166	780
TOTAL	7,401	7,431

EXPENDITURE	1967–68	1968–69
Armed Forces	8,261	8,219
Civil Administration and Police	6,662	7,746
TOTAL	16,085	15,965

U.S. AID*

(June 1966–June 1967; million $)

Health	1.7
Education	1.5
Rural Development	5.9
Refugee Relief and Resettlement	4.6
Economic Aid	57.8
TOTAL	71.5

* Excluding U.S. contributions to Foreign Exchange Operations Fund, Commercial Import Programme and regional projects (e.g. Nam Ngum Dam), and military aid.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million kips)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (Excluding gold)	1966	1967	1968
Animals and Meat	385.5	355	468
Vegetables	2,792.7	2,789	2,430
Fats and Oils	5.6	10	26
Industrial Food Products	938.9	1,364	2,066
Mineral Products	1,554.9	2,537	1,515
Chemical Products	415.9	406	774
Leather Products	239.9	5	7
Wood and Wood Products	5.3	44	55
Paper and Paper Products	38.5	315	268
Textiles	258.4	420	594
Clothing	516.6	26	29
Ceramic Products	23.8	99	120
Precious Metals	71.9	3	69
Metal Products	3.9	486	635
Machinery	409.7	801	1,356
Transport Vehicles	833.1	1,543	1,762
Scientific Instruments	1,315.1	107	168
Others	227.3	486	536
TOTAL	10,037.7	11,796	12,878

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Tin	222.4	377.4	806.1
Timber	38.1	285.5	384.3
Green Coffee	53.7	159.3	60.2
Cardamom	15.3	10.9	51.1
Benzoin	16.9	20.5	5.5
Sticklac	—	0.1	3.8
Leather and Hides	—	3.1	0.3
Others	11.2	24.2	136.8
TOTAL	357.7	881.2	1,448.1

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	358.8	631.3	970.3
German Federal Republic	298.1	335.7	328.7
Hong Kong	440.0	275.1	305.3
Indonesia	454.9	1,132.4	444.4
Japan	1,202.1	1,891.8	2,750.2
Singapore	146.7	540.8	462.8
China (Taiwan)	179.3	389.2	517.5
Thailand	3,551.1	3,318.9	3,349.7
United Kingdom	769.7	535.7	913.4
U.S.A.	1,335.0	1,761.8	1,763.5
Others	1,416.3	1,506.0	1,072.8
TOTAL	10,037.7	11,796.4	12,878.6

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Singapore and Malaysia	277.6	650.1	913.8
Thailand	58.7	363.2	409.8
Hong Kong	10.0	17.8	110.9
France	9.3	11.8	0.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	357.7	1,064.4	1,448.1

TRANSPORT

Roads (1969): Cars 10,599; Trucks 3,417; Motor Cycles (1966) 5,630.

Civil Aviation (1965): No. of flights 9,520; Passengers 119,380; Tons of freight 6,330.

EDUCATION

(1968–69)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	PUPILS
State Primary	2,995	5,678	185,724
State Secondary	16	344	5,579
Private Primary and Secondary	82	446	22,465
State Technical	3	197	1,155
Teacher Training	7	334	2,474
Higher Education	3	53	511
Fine Arts	2	67	155

Sources: Service National de la Statistique, Vientiane; and *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

The future of Laos rests upon unity and independence within all her provinces. The people affirm their loyalty to the King of Laos and declare their wish to be governed democratically. The Constitution recognizes the principle of equality and protection at law, freedom of conscience and other democratic freedoms as legally defined. It imposes National Service, the fulfilment of family obligations and the observation of the law.

GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

His Majesty BOROMA-SETHA KHATYA SOURYA-VONGSA PHRA MAHA SRI SAVANG VATHANA.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister, President of the Council, Minister of National Defence, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Minister of Rural Development: H.H. Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

Vice-President of the Council, Minister of National Education, Minister of Fine Arts, Minister of Sports, Minister of Youth: LEUAM INSIXIENGMAY.

Vice-President of the Council, Minister for the National Economy, Minister of Planning: H.H. Prince SOUPHANOUVONG (absent).*

Minister of Information, Propaganda and Tourism: PHOUMI VONGVICHIT (absent).*

Minister of the Interior and of Social Welfare: PHENG PHONGSAVAN.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and of Public Health: SISOUMANG SILALEUMSAK.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: NGON SANANIKONE.

Minister of Religion: BOUN OM NA CHAMPASSAK.

Minister of Justice: INPENG SOURYADHAY.

Minister of Finance: SISOUK NA CHAMPASSAK.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Transport: SOUK VONGSAK (absent).*

Secretary of State for the National Economy and Planning: KHAMPHEUANE TOUNALOM (absent).*

Secretary of State for Social Welfare: KEO VIPHAKONE.

Secretary of State for Veterans' Affairs: General of Police SOUKAN VILAYSARN.

Secretary of State for Public Health: Dr. KHAMPHAY ABHAY.

Secretary of State for Finance: HOUMPHAN SAIGNASITH.

Secretary of State for Sports and Youth: LIEN PRAVONGVIENGKHAM.

Secretary of State for Rural Development: SOUK UPRAVARN.

Acting ministers have been appointed.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LAOS

(Vientiane unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation

Australia: Quartier Phone Xay (E); *Ambassador:* P. C. J. CURTIS.

Belgium: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Bulgaria: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Burma: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia (E).

Cambodia: (E).

Ceylon: Rangoon, Burma (E).

China, People's Republic: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LI LIEN P'ING.

Czechoslovakia: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KAREL PETRZELKA.

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

France: (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ ROSSE.

German Federal Republic: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Hungary: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

India: (E); *Ambassador:* Shri JEWAN KRISHNA GANJU.

Indonesia: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia (E).

Israel: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Italy: Saigon, Viet-Nam Republic (L).

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* M. SHIMODA.

Mongolia: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Nepal: Peking, Chinese People's Republic (E).

Netherlands: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

New Zealand: (E); *Ambassador:* I. L. G. STEWART.

Pakistan: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Philippines: 4 Thadena Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE MABILANGAN.

Poland: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Romania: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Sweden: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Switzerland: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

Thailand: (E); *Ambassador:* B. B. SUPAPHOL.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* V. I. MININE.

U.K.: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

U.S.A.: (E); *Ambassador:* G. MCMURCHIE GODLEY.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* LE VAN HIEN.

Viet-Nam, Republic: (E).

Yugoslavia: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia (E).

PARLIAMENT

KING'S COUNCIL

Twelve members—six appointed by the King and six by the National Assembly.

President: CHAO PHAGNA LUANG OUTHONG SOUVANNAVONG.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: PHOUI SANANIKONE.

There is a total of 59 members, elected as individuals.

The majority of those elected in January 1967 support the government of Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are no well-defined political parties, but the following organizations have been active in recent years: *Rassemblement du People Lao* and *Les Forces Neutralistes Véritables du Laos* (neutralist groupings); *Social Democratic Party, Lao Luam Lao* and *Lao Noum* (right-wing groupings); and *Santhiphap* (Peace Party; left wing).

The *Neo Lao Haksat* does not participate in the National Assembly.

Pathet Lao: Pro-communist; Leader H.H. Prince SOUPHANOUVONG.

Neo Lao Haksat: Vientiane; political section of Pathet Lao; Leader PHOUMI VONGVICHIT.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Vientiane; exercises supervisory jurisdiction over all lower courts; Pres. OULOM SOUVANNAVONG.

Court of Appeal: Vientiane; hears civil and criminal appeals from the Criminal Courts and other Courts of First Instance.

Criminal Courts: Vientiane, Pakse and Luang Prabang; appeals can be made from the decisions of these courts to the Courts of Appeal and Supreme Court.

There is also a Provincial Tribunal in each of the provincial capitals, (14 in all). There are 37 District Justices of the Peace.

The King's Council: also performs important judicial functions in addition to its legislative duties. The Council can pass judgement on the constitutionality of laws passed by the National Assembly. It may also be constituted as a High Court of Justice to try government officials charged with grave felonies.

RELIGION

The State religion of Laos is Buddhism (Hinayana). Vientiane and Luang Prabang are known as the "Cities of a Thousand Temples" and Buddhist temples are seen in every village. The life of the Laotian peasant is organized around religion and the Buddhist calendar commands most of his activities.

BUDDHISM

His Eminence The Sangharaja, WAT MAI SUWANNABHUMARAMA, Luang Prabang.

CHRISTIANITY

Catholicism: Vicars Apostolic: Mgr. ETIENNE LOOSDREGT, Mission Catholique, Vientiane, Mgr. JEAN ARNAUD-KHAMMOUANE, Savannakhet, Mgr. PIERRE URKIA, Paksé, Mgr. ALESSANDRO STACCIOLI, Luang Prabang.

PRESS AND RADIO

PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Bulletin Quotidien Lao Presse: B.P. 122; published by the Ministry of Information.

L'Indépendent: 268 rue san sene Thai, P.B. 182, Vientiane; Dir. PHOUI SANANIKONE.

Lao Rouam Samphan: Vientiane; Editor H.E. BONG SOUVANNAVONG.

Pásanmit (*Unity in Friendship*): Vientiane; daily; Editor TIANE SRIRI.

Pheuan Lao (*Friend of the Lao*): fortnightly; Editor INPENG SOURYADHAY.

Say Kang (*Path of Neutrality*): Vientiane; weekly; Editor Gen. SOUKANH VILAYSARN.

La Voix du Peuple: Pakse; French; weekly; Editor BOUNLAP NHOUYVANISVONG.

Sieng-Mahason (*Voice of the People*): Vientiane; Editor SOPHON BOUPHASIRI.

Xatlao (*Lao Nation*): Rue Luang Prabang, Vientiane; national daily; Editor and Gen. Man. PHONE CHANTHARAJ; circ. 5,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Lao Presse: Vientiane: f. 1953; organ of the Ministry of Information.

FOREIGN BUREAU

UPI: Constellation Hotel, Vientiane; Correspondent PHONE CHANTHARAJ (Editor, *Xatlao*).

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Lao: Vientiane; government-owned; programmes in Laotian, French and Vietnamese; English lessons three times weekly; 12 stations in the provincial capitals; Dir. KHAMCHAN PRADITH; number of radio sets (1968) 100,000.

There is no television.

PUBLISHERS

Lao-Phanit: Vientiane.

Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Comité Littéraire, Bureau des Manuels Scolaires: Vientiane; arts, geography, education, history, cookery, music, physics, fiction, sociology, economics.

Vieng Krung: Vientiane.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Laos: Rue Yonnet, Vientiane; f. 1955; central bank; cap. p.u. 100m. Kips; dep. 5,193.5m. Kips (1966); Governor OUDONG SOUVANNAVONG; Gen Sec. NIKORN PHANGKONGSY.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.: Tokyo; Vientiane.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8e.; Vientiane, B.P. 84.

INSURANCE

Optorg: rue du Boun, Vientiane; national company.

Sisavan Pakan Phai: Vientiane.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre du Commerce Laos: Vientiane.

There are 12 provincial Chambers of Commerce.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Agriculture Development Organization: Vientiane; sponsored by the Laotian and U.S. Governments; receives commodity donations from Governments of Great Britain, Japan and Australia; sells, and provides credit for, rice seeds, fertilizers, pumps and implements, which can be paid for when rice is harvested, in cash or in kind; also conducts national rice marketing programme.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Laos, but a 12-mile railway project, linking Vientiane with the Thai border and thence with Bangkok, is being surveyed.

ROADS

2,200 km. of metalled roads, 800 km. asphalted roads. Private operators run local bus services and long distance services linking Vientiane and Luang Prabang with Saigon (South Viet-Nam) and Phnom-Penh (Cambodia). In 1963 an 80-kilometre road was completed running from Phong Saly to the Chinese border. There are also usable roads linking Vientiane with Savannakhet, and Vientiane with Luang Prabang. A rail and road project, linking Vientiane with Bangkok and sponsored by the Mekong Development Committee, is under survey.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Mekong is Laos' greatest traffic artery. Ferry services are run by government and private operators. The river is interrupted by rapids and is navigable between the following points only (traffic fluctuating seasonally):

Vientiane—Savannakhet (458 km.) ships of 200 gross tons, drawing 1.75 metres at 7 knots.

Savannakhet—Paksé (257 km.) ships of 200 gross tons, drawing 1.75 metres at 12 knots.

Pakse—Khone—Saigon, ships of 500 gross tons, drawing 2.5 metres at 7 knots.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Co-ordination Committee: Bangkok; f. 1957; set up by Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), to develop the resources of the Mekong River.

Members: PHLEK CHHAT (Cambodia), OUKEO SOUVANNAVONG (Laos), Dr. BOONROD BINSON (Thailand), PHAM HUU VINH (Republic of Viet-Nam).

Executive Agent: Dr. C. HART SCHAAF.

Australia, Canada, France, India, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. are giving assistance.

CIVIL AVIATION

Royal Air Lao: 34-36 rue Sihom, B.P. 422, Vientiane; Head Office: 2 rue Pangkham, Vientiane; f. 1961; national airline, of which the Government owns 90 per cent; domestic services and international routes to Bangkok, Saigon and Hong Kong; Pres. PHAGNA NGON SANANIKONE; Dir.-Gen. NIKORN PHANKONGSY. Fleet: two DC-4, two DC-3, one DHC Beaver.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines are represented in Vientiane: Air France, Air Vietnam, Cathay Pacific Airways, Royal Air Cambodge, Swissair, Thai Airways and Union des Transports Aeriens.

TOURISM

Ministère de l'Information, Propagande, et du Tourisme: Vientiane.

LEBANON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Lebanon lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Its neighbour to the north and east is Syria, and to the south Israel. The climate varies widely, coastal lowlands being hot and humid in summer and mild in winter but in the hills there is a heavy winter snowfall. Rainfall is on the whole abundant. Arabic is spoken everywhere and French and English are widely understood. The population of the Lebanon is almost equally divided between Christians and Muslims. The Christians are mainly Maronites, but many other sects flourish. The flag consists of horizontal stripes: red, white, red. In the centre of the white stripe is a cedar tree. The capital is Beirut.

Recent History

Before the Second World War Lebanon was a French mandated territory. Independence was proclaimed in 1941 and French forces left the country in 1946. The Lebanon has been a member of the Arab League since 1945 and has tried to follow a policy of neutrality in the disputes between Arab states, although accepting the Arab policy of boycotting Israel. Israeli commandos raided Beirut airport in December 1968, destroying or damaging aircraft worth £15 million belonging to Arab airlines. The raid, said to be a reprisal for Arab guerrilla use of Lebanon as a base, caused the fall of the coalition government in January 1969. A new ministry led by Rashid Karami resigned in April but continued as a caretaker government until November 1969. During the year the government was struggling to exert its authority over the Palestinian guerrillas operating in Lebanon; armed clashes took place in October before an agreement was reached.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Chamber of Deputies, which has 99 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The electoral law maintains a ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years. He chooses the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, who carry out laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

Defence

About 20 per cent of the budget is allocated to defence. The Army consists of about 15,000 men, and there is a small Navy and Air Force. Measures to strengthen the armed forces were introduced following the Beirut airport raid and the clashes with guerrilla forces during 1969.

Economic Affairs

Lebanon has traditionally favoured a private enterprise economy. Many people are employed in service industries, relatively few in agriculture. The principal crops are grain, olives and citrus fruits. Lebanon is a free market and about two-thirds of trade is transit traffic, Beirut being the principal commercial and financial centre of the Middle East. In October 1966 a national crisis was feared as a result of the closure of Intra Bank, the biggest of Beirut's international finance houses. Although the repercussions of the closure were widespread the economy was not disrupted, and Intra Bank was re-opened in January 1968. The chief Lebanese industries are oil-refining, food processing and cement. Tourism is a valuable source of income.

Transport and Communications

There are over 250 miles of railway, some of it narrow gauge. Towns are connected by good roads and there is heavy traffic between Beirut and Damascus, the capital of Syria. Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping lines covering the eastern Mediterranean. The port of Tripoli is the terminus of an oil pipeline from Iraq, and Sidon of the pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Beirut is an important international air junction and some 40,000 aircraft use the airport annually.

Social Welfare

A scale of compensation for loss of employment was introduced by the State in 1963. Medical services are largely in private hands.

Education

There is state primary and secondary education but private institutions provide the main facilities for secondary and higher education. The literacy rate is over 80 per cent, the highest in the Arab world.

Tourism

Lebanon is a tourist centre for the Middle East. Scenic beauty, sunshine and historical sites, notably Baalbek and Byblos, are the main attractions. There are many modern hotels, and about half a million tourists visit the country annually.

Visas are not required to visit Lebanon by nationals of Arab League member-states.

Sport

Football, basketball, tennis, swimming, skiing, water-skiing and golf are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 6 (Martyr's Day), May 7 (Ascension Day), May 18 (Mouloud), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), November 22 (Independence), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (Islamic New Year), March 7 (Ashoura), April 9–11 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Lebanese Pound (£L) of 100 piastres.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Piastres.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 Lebanese Pounds.

Exchange rate: £L7.51 = £1 sterling
£L3.08 = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Total area	Arable land	Forest	Population (1965)	Beirut (capital)	Tripoli
10,400 sq. kms.	2,700 sq. kms.	800 sq. kms.	2,400,000	500,000	145,000

1967: Births 78,744, Marriages 15,219, Deaths 11,480.
1968: Births 76,850, Marriages 15,478, Deaths 11,993.

EMIGRATION

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LEBANESE LIVING ABROAD

U.S.A.	400,000
Brazil	305,000
Other America	320,000
South Africa	60,000
Other Africa	68,000
Others	17,000
TOTAL	1,170,000

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968		1966	1967	1968
Wheat	70,000	67,700	47,600	Eggs ('000 units)	491,400	n.a.	n.a.
Barley	12,700	15,700	11,567	Potatoes	79,100	81,000	77,616
Beets, etc.	n.a.	100,000	92,000	Onions	32,600	44,000	37,811
Olives	29,400	67,800	32,184	Carrots	12,000	12,500	10,516
Tobacco	6,300	6,400	6,602	Aubergine, Garlic	27,500	23,000	27,097
Oilseeds	n.a.	n.a.	5,074				
Nuts	400	760	952				

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Goats	442	431	357
Sheep	213	198	200
Cattle	105	97	86
Donkeys	37	30	28
Poultry	17,226	14,980	16,538

FRUIT

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Citrus Fruits .	225	231.5	249.9	228	238
Apples . .	125	115	104	157	163
Grapes . .	100	83.8	76	88	84
Tomatoes . .	42	45.3	63	59	60
Figs . . .	24	14.7	11.7	13	13
Bananas . .	32	25.3	29.8	27	30

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968
Tobacco manufactures .	tons	2,432	2,560	2,695	2,739
Cement	'000 tons	970	1,095	1,016	906
Electricity . . .	million kWh.	764.8	864.4	907.3	1,035

OIL REFINING

('000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Crude Oil intake .	1,306	1,482	1,652	1,730	1,802.9
Petrol . . .	225	280	310	303	347.0
Paraffin . . .	122	129	154	180	190.4
Gas Oil . . .	220	230	232	269	280.7
Fuel Oil . . .	673	767	883	891	897.3
Butane . . .	11	21	23	21	24.0

FINANCE

Lebanese pound (£L) = 100 piastres.
£L7.51 = £1 sterling; £L3.08 = U.S. $1.00.
£L100 = £13 11s. 6d. sterling = U.S.$32.58.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million £L)

REVENUE	1968*	EXPENDITURE	1968*
Direct Taxation	193.1	Wages and Salaries	284.5
Indirect Taxation	274.0	Administrative Expenses	65.2
Profits from State Enterprises	16.8	Welfare Services	49.4
Other Items	87.4	Debt Servicing	53.7
		Capital Expenditure	118.5
		Long-term Capital Expenditure	77.2
TOTAL	571.3	TOTAL	648.5

* Provisional.

1969 Budget: Revenue £L587 million; Expenditure £L661 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million £L)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	447.3	1,511.8	−1,064.5	584.1	1,722.4	−1,138.3
Non-monetary gold	292.2	301.6	−9.4	334.6	345.6	−11.0
Transit trade and tourism	248.0	71.3	176.3	274.8	118.0	156.8
Transport and insurance	283.2	104.9	178.3	272.2	116.8	155.4
Investment income	175.3	97.6	77.7	262.5	71.6	190.9
Government, n.i.e.	95.6	16.5	79.1	114.9	18.1	96.8
Services	237.6	29.4	208.2	240.4	33.8	206.6
Transfer Payments	124.8	16.6	108.2	—	—	—
Current Balance	1,904.0	2,149.7	−245.7	2,083.5	2,426.3	−342.8
Capital Movement	46.6	—	46.6	695.3	340.4	354.9
Monetary Gold	623.9	398.8	225.1	—	96.2	−96.2
Net Errors and Omissions	3.1	29.1	−26.0	15.4	—	15.4

EXTERNAL TRADE*

YEAR	IMPORTS		EXPORTS		TRANSIT TRADE†	
	Tons	'000 £L	Tons	'000 £L	Tons	'000 £L
1963	2,207,385	996,705	536,965	196,961	33,400,465	893,007
1964	2,291,641	1,194,878	501,199	216,048	34,053,364	933,110
1965	2,871,568	1,791,866	570,497	324,056	35,959,208	997,477
1966	2,730,669	2,003,113	585,533	369,465	36,955,286	1,050,015
1967	2,580,117	1,782,322	684,392	453,347	27,243,191	957,715

* Based on the rate of £L2.19 to U.S. $1 (up to 1964), and £L3.08 to U.S. $1 (since 1965).
† Through the free port of Beirut. Includes crude oil pumped through the Lebanon.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	383,892	359,925
Vegetable Products	169,725	199,941
Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	214,637	208,282
Textiles and Products	191,991	168,766
Non-precious Metals and Products	156,988	131,925
Transport Vehicles	126,192	84,840
Animals and Animal Products	146,045	116,079
Industrial Chemical Products	110,545	102,181
Mineral Products	100,700	102,605
Beverages and Tobacco	78,312	74,062

EXPORTS*	1966	1967
Vegetable Products	89,199	108,201
Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	56,751	92,098
Animals and Animal Products	29,823	34,834
Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	28,237	26,048
Non-precious Metals and Products	25,127	24,630
Textiles and Products	25,999	35,069
Beverages and Tobacco	16,202	26,985
Transport Vehicles	19,219	15,325

* Including re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Belgium	36,918	40,922	34,349
Czechoslovakia	36,424	32,377	29,629
France	254,199	179,481	157,324
German Federal Rep.	145,773	157,925	133,499
Iraq	48,280	58,734	54,735
Italy	111,463	128,449	117,875
Japan	39,367	48,094	44,732
Jordan	19,775	12,404	13,714
Netherlands	36,066	72,619	36,825
Saudi Arabia	36,087	38,620	40,759
Switzerland	55,129	108,009	76,180
Syria	102,241	108,296	89,646
Turkey	44,466	43,056	29,629
United Kingdom	247,391	314,484	364,250
U.S.A.	182,899	228,939	154,803

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
France	8,606	6,992	9,291
German Federal Rep.	6,116	7,896	6,489
Greece	3,509	4,495	3,366
Iraq	23,116	29,262	27,148
Italy	10,551	10,840	9,884
Jordan	27,139	28,892	29,265
Kuwait	18,485	28,494	50,484
Saudi Arabia	83,640	78,918	138,299
Spain	3,665	282	531
Syria	22,651	24,004	22,926
U.S.S.R.	5,505	8,393	12,435
United Kingdom	15,962	14,791	17,902
U.S.A.	12,088	11,484	18,037

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS (Thousands)		GOODS (Thousands)		REVENUE ('000 £L)		
	Number	Passenger-Kms.	Tons	Ton-Kms.	Passengers	Goods	Total
1963	64	5,262	590	43,029	115	3,207	3,322
1964	72	5,836	659	49,048	124	3,458	3,582
1965	80	6,749	562	39,477	151	2,999	3,150
1966	80	6,594	561	45,618	139	3,003	3,142
1967	80	5,955	491	38,008	127	2,978	3,105
1968	88	6,691	489	37,036	148	3,067	3,215

ROADS

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Motor cars (taxis and private)	98,715	105,405	114,242	123,891
Buses	2,201	2,088	2,168	1,645
Lorries	11,771	12,000	12,763	13,404
Motor cycles	8,285	9,695	10,484	11,291

SHIPPING IN BEIRUT

	Ships Entered		Merchandise (Metric Tons)	
	Number	Tonnage	Entered	Cleared
1964	3,019	4,788,000	1,538,000	448,000
1965	2,977	4,916,119	1,716,934	453,310
1966	3,200	5,196,000	1,776,000	461,000
1967	2,760	4,710,010	1,706,000	584,000
1968	2,879	4,146,000	1,916,000	654,000

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN BEIRUT

	Aircraft Using Airport	Passengers Using Airport	Freight Through Airport (metric tons)
1964	34,339	1,064,607	25,041
1965	35,560	1,208,567	29,620
1966	40,581	1,366,000	34,668
1967	35,594	1,254,237	39,653
1968	38,412	1,512,599	51,238

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968
Total Foreign Visitors (except Syrians)	701,184	515,228	710,010
of which:			
Visitors from Arab countries	331,351	247,020	426,554
Syrian Visitors	812,259	702,891	790,510
TOTAL	1,513,443	1,218,119	1,500,520

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers
Public Education:			
Primary	907	178,202	10,723
Higher Primary	352	38,792	
Secondary	34	5,964	1,040
Private Education:			
Primary and Kindergarten	1,031	n.a.	14,702
Higher Primary	204	n.a.	
Secondary	202	n.a.	

Source: Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan, Beirut.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Lebanon was promulgated on May 23rd, 1926, and was superseded on May 9th, 1932. An amended Constitution was promulgated on the authority of the French High Commissioner on January 2nd, 1934, but was revoked on January 4th, 1937, in favour of the 1926 Constitution, as amended by the constitutional laws of October 17th, 1927, and May 8th, 1929. This Constitution is still in force, and further amendments were made on November 9th and December 7th, 1943, and again on January 21st, 1947.

According to the Constitution, the Republic of the Lebanon is an independent and sovereign State, and no part of the territory may be alienated or ceded. Lebanon has no State religion. Arabic is the official language. Beirut is the capital.

All Lebanese are equal in the eyes of the law. Personal freedom and freedom of the Press are guaranteed and protected. The religious communities are entitled to maintain their own schools, provided they conform to the general requirements relating to public instruction as laid down by the State. Dwellings are inviolable; rights of ownership are protected by law. Every Lebanese citizen who has completed his twenty-first year is an elector and qualifies for the franchise.

Legislative Power

Legislative power is exercised by one house, the Chamber of Deputies. It has 99 members who must be over 25 years of age, in possession of their full political and civil rights, and literate. They are considered representatives of the whole nation, and are not bound to follow directives from their constituencies. They can only be suspended by a two-thirds majority of their fellow-members. Secret ballot was introduced in a new election law of April 1960.

The Chamber holds two sessions yearly, from the first Tuesday after March 15th to the end of May, and from the first Tuesday after October 15th to the end of the year. The normal term of the Chamber of Deputies is four years; general elections take place within sixty days before the end of this period. If the Chamber is dissolved before the end of its term, elections are held within three months of dissolution.

Voting in the Chamber is public—by acclamation, or by standing and sitting. A quorum of two-thirds and a majority vote is required for constitutional issues. The only exceptions to this occur when the Chamber becomes an electoral college, and chooses the President of the Republic, or Secretaries to the Chamber, or when the President is accused of treason or of violating the Constitution. In such cases voting is secret, and a two-thirds majority is needed.

Executive Power

The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. He and his ministers deal with the promulgation and execution of laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers and the President of the Council of Ministers are chosen by the President of the Republic. They are not necessarily members of the Chamber of Deputies, although they are responsible to it and have access to its debates.

The President himself can initiate laws. Alternatively, the President may demand an additional debate on laws already passed by the Chamber. He can adjourn the Chamber for up to a month, but not more than once in each session. In exceptional circumstances he can dissolve the Chamber and force an election. Ministers can be made to resign by a vote of no confidence.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: CHARLES HELOU (from September 1964).

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: RACHID KARAMI.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: NASSIM MAJDALAMI.
Minister of the Interior: KAMAL JUMBLATT.
Minister of Information: OSMAN DANA.
Minister of Defence: Emir MAJID ARSLANE.
Minister of Natural Resources and Water Power: AMWAR AL KHATIB.
Minister of Justice: ADEL OSSEIRAN.
Minister of Public Works: Sheikh PIERRE EL GEMAYEL.
Minister of Tourism: KATCHIK BABIKIAN.
Minister of Agriculture: YOUSSEF EL ZEIN.
Minister of Planning and Development: Sheikh MAURICE EL GEMAYEL.
Minister of Health: HABIB MOUTRAN.
Minister of Education: JOSEPH ABU KHATER.
Minister of Telegraph, Post and Telephone: FOUAD GHOSN.
Minister of Social Works: RAFIK CHAMINE.
Minister of National Economy: SULEIMAN FRANGEE.

In the Lebanon the custom is for the President to be a Maronite, the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and for the rest of the Cabinet to represent other faiths.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LEBANON (Beirut unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Cairo, U.A.R. (L).

Algeria: Rue Verdun, Imm. Takkouche (E); *Ambassador:* CHOAIB TALEB BEN DIAT.

Argentina: Rue Fouad 1er (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE QUINTANA (also accred. to Jordan).

Australia: Rue Maamari, Imm. l'Union de Paris (E); *Ambassador:* W. D. FORSYTH.

Austria: Rue Négib Trad, Villa Nicolas Cattan, Quartier Sursock (E); *Ambassador:* A. BREYCHA-VAUTHIER (also accred. to Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan).

Belgium: Rue Spears, Imm. Jureidini (E); *Ambassador:* Baron ALEXANDRE PATERNOTTE DE LA VAILLÉE (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).

Bolivia: Place de l'Etoile, Imm. Naffah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NAGIB GHOSN.

Brazil: Rue Verdun, Imm. Mahmassani (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIM FRANCISCO LAFAYETTE DE ANDRADA (also accred. to Jordan).

Bulgaria: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ANANIA PANOV.

Canada: Rue Clémenceau, Imm. Alpha (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Iraq and Jordan).

Ceylon: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Chile: Rue du port, Imm. Badawi (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FUAD SADÉ.

China (Taiwan): Rue Kantari, Imm. Jean Fattal (E); *Ambassador:* PEI-CHI MIAO.

Colombia: 57 Rue Négib Haddad, Imm. Ahmad Jawad (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIQUE MOLANO CAMPUZANO.

Costa Rica: Rue Hamra, Imm. Abdel-Baki (E) (also accred. to Kuwait).

Cuba: Rue Mme. Curie, Imm. Sammakieh (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS A. RODRIGUEZ CHAVECO.

Czechoslovakia: Rue Fouad 1er. Imm. Kayssi (E); *Ambassador:* LADISLAV TISLIAR.

Denmark: Rue Clémenceau, Imm. Minkara (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VALDEMAR BERTELSEN (also accred. to Cyprus).

Dominican Republic: Rawché, Imm. Minkara (L).

Ethiopia: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Finland: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

France: Avenue Perthuis and Rue Clémenceau (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARD DUFOURNIER.

Ghana: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* K. Y. BOAFO.

Greece: 19 Rue de France (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MOSCHOPOULOS (also accred. to Jordan and Kuwait).

Guinea: Cairo, U.A.R. (L).

Haiti: Rue du Fleuve, Imm. Sarkis (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH SARKIS.

India: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E) (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).

Indonesia: Rue Verdun, Imm. Tasbahji (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NOERDIN SUTAN TUMEGGUNG.

Iran: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Doaudlarian (E); (*Diplomatic relations broken off April* 1969).

Iraq: Ramlat al-Baida, Imm. Ali Arab (E); *Ambassador:* TALEB SHEBIB.

Italy: Rue Maamari, Imm. Cosmidis (E); *Ambassador:* DIEGO SORO (also accred. to Kuwait).

Ivory Coast: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE GOBA.

Japan: Rue Chouran, Imm. Olfat Nagib Salha (E); *Ambassador:* SHUSAKU WADA (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).

Jordan: Imm. Al Chams Raouché, 6e Etage (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ZUREIKAT.

Kuwait: Al-Ramla al-Baida, Imm. Ali Arab (E); *Ambassador:* KHALED MOHAMMAD JAAFAR.

Liberia: Place de l'Etoile. Imm. Acra (L); *Minister:* HENRY GEMAYEL.

Libya: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Rizkahhal Noubar (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR AL-BAROUNI (also accred. to Jordan).

Malta: Achrafié, rue Mariam Geahchary, Imm. Varkes Sarafian (L); *Minister:* UMBERTO TURATI.

Mexico: Rue Hamra, Imm. Arida (E).

Morocco: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Chamat (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD BEN SOUDA.

Nepal: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Netherlands: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* CORNELIS VREEDE (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).

Norway: Cairo, U.A.R. (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERIK ANDERS JOHAN ORVIN.

Pakistan: Station Graham, Imm. Daouk (E); *Ambassador:* Air Comm. MAQBOOL RABB (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).

Panama: Roma Via Nicola Martilli 3 Parioti, B.P. 5197 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Mme. ROSEMARY DOMINGUEZ.

Peru: Rue de Mexique, Imm. Khalil Salaman (E).

Poland: Rue Asile des Vieillards, Imm. Ibrahim Diab, Furn El-Chebback, B.P. 2664 (E); *Ambassador:* Z. T. WOJEIK.

Portugal: Rue Maamari, Imm. Union de Paris (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO BARBOSA DE MEDINA.

Romania: Rue Badaro, Forêt Kfouri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. IACOB IONASCU.

Saudi Arabia: Rue Bliss, Manara (E); *Ambassador:* Sheik MOHAMMED MANSOUR RUMAIH.

Senegal: Rue D. Boustani (E); *Ambassador:* SALMONE FALL.

Spain: Rue Emir Omar, Imm. Khanamirina (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL VALDES LARRANAGA, Marquis d'Avella.

Sudan: Rue Verdun, El Fayoumi (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAPHA MADANI.

Sweden: Rue Bliss. Imm. Farra (E); *Ambassador:* CLAES WOLLIN (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).

Switzerland: Avenue Perthuis, Imm. Achou (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DOMINICÉ (also accred. to Jordan and Kuwait).

Thailand: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Tunisia: Rue Maamari, Imm. Chatila (E); *Ambassador:* BÉCHIR MOHAZZABI.

Turkey: Rue Bliss, Imm. Nassif (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAÏL EREN (also accred. to Kuwait).

U.S.S.R.: Rue Mar Elias El-Tina (E); *Ambassador:* SARVAR AZIMOV.

United Arab Republic: Rue Ramla El Baida (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL HAMID GHALEB.

United Kingdom: Avenue de Paris, Ain-El-Mreissé (E); *Ambassador:* CECIL EDWARD KING.

United States of America: Avenue de Paris (Corniche), Imm. Ali Reza (E); *Ambassador:* DWIGHT PORTER.

Uruguay: Rue Fouad 1er, Ras el Nabeh, Imm. Bohsali (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JULIO CÉSAR CHELALA.

Vatican: Rue Georges Picot (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GAETANO ALIBRANDI.

Venezuela: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MOGNA (also accred. to Jordan and Kuwait).

Viet-Nam, Republic: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Yemen: Rue Verdun, Imm. Safieddine (E); *Ambassador:* ABDURRAHMAN AL-BIDANI.

Yugoslavia: Rue Sadat, Imm. Ladki, B.P. 742 (E); *Ambassador:* PETAR ZDRAVKOVSKI (also accred. to Jordan).

Lebanon also has diplomatic relations with the following states: Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Monaco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Sierra Leone and Trinidad.

PARLIAMENT

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

The electoral reform bill of April 1960 maintained the existing ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies.

Speaker: KAMAL AL ASSAD

(General Election, April 1968)

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Maronite Christians	30
Sunni Muslims	20
Shi'i Muslims	19
Greek Orthodox	11
Greek Catholics	6
Druses	6
Armenian Orthodox	4
Armenian Catholics	1
Protestants	1
Others	1
TOTAL	99

The diversity of party allegiance in the Chamber makes a strict analysis by party groupings impossible. The distribution of seats among religious groups however is laid down by law.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Baath Party: Beirut; Lebanese branch of Arab reformist party.

Constitutional Party (Destour): Leader Sheikh KHALIL EL KHOURY.

El-Assaad Group: southern Muslims; Leader KAMEL AL ASSAD.

Phalangist (Kata'eb) Party: Place Charles Hélon, P.O.B. 992, Beirut; f. 1936; democratic social party; 60,000 mems.; Leader PIERRE GEMAYEL; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH CHADER; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH SAADE; publs. *Al-Amal* (Arabic daily), *Action—Proche Orient* (French political and scientific monthly).

National Bloc: Leader RAYMOND EDDÉ.

Progressive Socialist Party: Leader KAMAL JUMBLATT.

National Liberal Party: Chouf; Leader CAMILLE CHAMOUN.

Tachnek: right-wing Armenian party.

Mouvement de l'Action Nationale: f. 1965; Leader UTHMAN DANA.

Party of Socialist Revolution: f. 1964; pro-Chinese Communist; Chair. YOUSSEF MOUBARAK; Sec.-Gen. MOUSTAFA CHAKER; publ. *El Al Aman.*

Lebanese Communist Party: Beirut; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS CHAOUI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law and justice in the Lebanon are administered in accordance with the following codes, which are based upon modern theories of civil and criminal legislation:

(1) Code de la Propriété (1930).
(2) Code des Obligations et des Contrats (1932).
(3) Code de Procédure Civile (1933).
(4) Code de Commerce (1942).
(5) Code Maritime (1947).
(6) Code de Procédure Pénale (Code Ottoman Modifié)
(7) Code Pénal (1943).
(8) Code Pénal Militaire (1946).
(9) Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

The following courts are now established:

(*a*) Fifty-six "Single-Judge Courts", each consisting of a single judge, and dealing in the first instance with both civil and criminal cases; there are seventeen such courts at Beirut and seven at Tripoli.

(*b*) Eleven Courts of Appeal, each consisting of three judges, including a President and a Public Prosecutor, and dealing with civil and criminal cases; there are five such courts at Beirut.

(*c*) Four Courts of Cassation, three dealing with civil and commercial cases and the fourth with criminal cases. A Court of Cassation, to be properly constituted, must have at least three judges, one being the President and the other two Councillors. The First Court consists of the First President of the Court of Cassation, a President and two Councillors. The other two civil courts each consist of a President and three Councillors. If the Court of Cassation reverses the judgment of a lower court it does not refer the case back but retries it itself.

First President of the Court of Cassation: BADRI MEOUCHI.

(*d*) The Council of State, which deals with administrative cases. It consists of a President, Vice-President and four Councillors. A Commissioner represents the Government.

President of the Court of the Council of State: ABOU KHAIR.

(*e*) The Court of Justice, which is a special court consisting of a President and eight judges, deals with matters affecting the security of the State.

In addition to the above, Islamic, Christian and Jewish religious courts deal with affairs of personal status (marriages, deaths, inheritances, etc.).

There is also a Press Tribunal.

RELIGION

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES

Maronites	424,000
Greek Orthodox	149,000
Greek Catholic	91,000
Sunni Muslim	286,000
Shi'i Muslim	250,000
Druses	88,000

It will be seen that the largest single community in the Lebanon is the Maronite, a Uniate sect of the Roman Church. The Maronites inhabited the old territory of Mount Lebanon, i.e. immediately east of Beirut. In the south, towards the Israeli frontier, Shi'i villages are most common whilst between the Shi'i and the Maronites live the Druses (divided between the Yazbakis and the Jumblatis). The Bekaa has many Greek Christians, whilst the Tripoli area is mainly Sunni Muslim. Altogether, of all the regions of the Middle East, the Lebanon probably presents the closest juxtaposition of sects and peoples within a small territory. As Lebanese political life is organized on a sectarian basis, the Maronites also enjoy much political influence, including a predominant voice in the nomination of the President of the Republic.

Patriarch of Antioch of the Maronites: H.E. Cardinal PAUL PIERRE MEOUCHI.

Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenians: Rt. Rev. Mgr. IGNACE PIERRE XVI BATANIAN.

Patriarch of Antioch and all the Orient, Jerusalem and Alexandria (*Greek Catholic*): MAXIMOS V. HAKIM.

Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East: P.O. Box 377, Beirut; Moderator Prof. Hov P. AHARONIAN; the Union includes some thirty Armenian Evangelical Churches in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Cyprus, Greece, Iran and Turkey.

THE PRESS

With 96 newspapers, some 40 of them dailies, serving a readership drawn from a population of only two and a half million, the Lebanese Press is highly competitive. It is also relatively free from external controls, compared with most of the other Middle East countries. Freedom of the press, along with freedom of expression and association, is guaranteed, within the limits of the law, by article 13 of the Constitution. However, the legal limitations on the expression of opinion are somewhat restrictive, so that, for example, it is an offence to defame a foreign head of state, or print false reports about government policies. The basic press law is that of 1948, under which all papers and periodicals have to be licensed by the Ministry of the Interior. The licence can be withdrawn if a paper ceases publication temporarily within six months of its inception, or if circulation drops below 1,500 for thirty days. The editor must have a university qualification, and must deposit a security. The 1948 law also made journalists subject to the judgements of a tribunal of discipline. After a period of conflict between the Government and the Press, the existing law was revised by the press law of 1958, which abolished the procedure for detaining journalists pending investigations, and, with certain exceptions, made it possible for persons convicted of infringement of press regulations to lodge an appeal.

The multiplicity of newspapers in the Lebanon is to a large extent a reflection of the diversity of religious, political and linguistic minorities. The majority of the dailies are published in Arabic, but a few serve French and Armenian readers and one, *The Daily Star*, English readers in the Lebanon. *The Daily Star* and one of the Armenian papers both circulate throughout the Middle East. Most of the dailies, all except one of which are centred on Beirut, are small-circulation papers supported by various interested groups. The consequent fragmentation of the reading public, exacerbated by the existence of some 50 non-dailies of general interest and about 100 other periodicals, has its corollary in low advertising rates and financial insecurity. Although the Lebanon is the only Arab country where the Press is still exclusively in private hands, the independence of the majority of newspapers is circumscribed by the necessity for continued support from the various political or other groups, and for government patronage, whether through official advertising or some other type of subsidy.

The most important dailies are *Al-Hayat*, which has one of the highest circulations, its sister publication, *The Daily Star*, *Al-Jaryda* and *L'Orient*, the foremost French paper. The latter two are owned by Georges Naccache, former Lebanese ambassador to France, and tend to take a pro-government line. In a country where most of the élite speak French the other French dailies, *Le Jour* and *Le Soir*, are also influential, and, for the same reason, the twice-weekly publication *Le Commerce du Levant* occupies an important place in the periodical press.

In order to promote the emergence of a financially independent Press, the Government, through Michel Edde, the Minister of Information, in March 1968 proposed giving grants for the amalgamation of newspapers, a suggestion which is still under consideration. The Lebanese Press has benefited indirectly from Beirut's status as by far the most important base for foreign correspondents covering the Middle East—by 1970 there were more than 120 of these. Long-distance communications have consequently been developed to a high standard.

DAILIES

al-Amal: Place Charles Hélou, P.O.B. 992, Beirut; f. 1939 as a weekly, 1946 as a daily; Phalangist Party; Arabic; circ. 8,000; Editor GEORGES OMEIRA.

al-Anwar: Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1959; political; Arabic; Propr. and Editor SAID FREIHA; circ. 45,000.

al-Bairaq: Rue Sursock, Beirut; National Bloc; Arabic; Editors ASSAD and FADEL AKL; circ. 3,000.

Beirut al-Masa: Place des Capucins, P.O.B. 1203, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ABDALLAH MASHNUQ; circ. 6,000.

al Dastour: Beirut; Editor MUHYEDDINE MIDANI; circ. 3,000.

al Dunia: P.O.B. 4599, Beirut; Arabic.

al-Dyar: Corniche Mazraa, P.O.B. 959, Beirut; f. 1941; Pan Arab; independent; Arabic; Editor G. W. SKAFF; circ. 17,000.

al Hadaf: Rue Béchir, Immeuble Esseilé, P.O.B. 39, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ZOUHAIR OSSEIRAN.

al-Hayat: Rue Al-Hayat, P.O.B. 987, Beirut; f. 1946; independent; Arabic; circ. 25,000.

al-Jaryda: Rue Trablos, P.O.B. 688, Beirut; f. 1953; independent; Arabic; circ. 10,500; Editor GEORGES NACCACHE.

al-Kifah: Rue Mère Gelas, P.O.B. 1462, Beirut; f. 1950; Arabic; Editor RIAD TAHA; circ. 21,000.

Lissan-ul-Hal: Rue Chateaubriand, P.O.B. 4619, Beirut; f. 1877; Arabic; Editor GEBRAN HAYEK; circ. 22,500.

al Moharrer: P.O.B. 5366, Beirut; Arabic; nationalist; Propr. and Editor HISHAM ABU DAHR; circ. 4,000.

an-Nahar: Rue Banque Centrale du Liban, Hamra; Press Co-operative Building, P.O.B. 226, Beirut; f. 1933; Arabic; independent; circ. 21,300 (Sundays 24,800); Chair. and Editor GHASSAN TUENI.

Nida: P.O.B. 4744, Beirut; Arabic; Communist; Editor SUHEIL YAMOUT; circ. 1,500.

an-Nidal: Rue Mère Yilas, Beirut, P.O.B. 1354; f. 1939; independent; Arabic; Editor MUSTAPHA MOQADDAM; circ. 25,000.

Rakib al-Ahwal: Rue Patriarche Hoyek, P.O.B. 467, Beirut; Arabic; Editor SIMA'N FARAH SEIF.

ar-Rawwad: Rue Mokhalsieh, P.O.B. 2696, Beirut; Arabic; Editor BESHARA MAROUN.

as Safa: P.O.B. 5213, Beirut; Arabic; independent; Propr. and Editor RUSHDI MALOUF; circ. 15,000.

Saout Al Ourouba: P.O.B. 3537, Beirut; Arabic.

al Shaab: P.O.B. 5140, Beirut; Arabic; nationalist; Propr. and Editor MUHAMMAD AMIN DUGHAN; circ. 4,000.

al-Sharq: Rue de la Marseillaise, P.O.B. 838, Beirut; f. 1945; Arabic; Editor KHAIRY AL-KA'KI.

Telegraph-Beirut: Rue Béehara el Khoury, P.O.B. 1061, Beirut; f. 1930; Arabic; political, economic and social; Editor TEWFIQ EL METNI; circ. 15,500 (5,000 outside Lebanon).

al Yaum: P.O.B. 1908; Beirut; Arabic; Editor AFIF TIBI.

az-Zaman: Rue Boutros Karameh, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ROBERT ABELA.

Ararat: Nor Hagin, Beirut; Hunchag Party; Armenian; Editor KRIKOR JABULIANO.

Aztag: Rue Zokak El-Blatt, P.O.B. 587, Beirut; Tachnek Party; Armenian; Editor HAIK BALYAN.

Daily Star, The: Rue Al-Hayat, P.O. Box 987, Beirut; f. 1952; independent; English; circ. 8,250; Editor GEORGE S. HISHMEH.

Le Jour: Rue de la Banque du Liban, P.O. Box 2488, Beirut; f. 1934; French; independent; Dir. JEAN CHOUERI.

L'Orient: Rue Trablos, P.O. Box 688, Beirut; f. 1924; independent; French; circ. 13,500; Editor GEORGES NACCACHE.

Le Soir: Rue de Syrie, P.O.B. 1470, Beirut; f. 1947; political independent daily; French; circ. 16,500; Gen. Man. DIKRAN TOSBATH; Chief Editor ANDRÉ KÉCATI.

Zartonk: Rue de l'Hôpital-Français, P.O. Box 617, Beirut; f. 1937; official organ of Armenian Liberal Democratic Party; Armenian; Editor P. TOUMASSIAN.

WEEKLIES

Achabaka: Dar Assayad, P.O. Box 1038, Beirut; f. 1956; society and features; Arabic; Prop. SAID FREIHA; Editor GEORGE KHOURY; circ. 84,000.

al-Ahad: Rue Mère Gelas, P.O.B. 1462, Beirut; Arabic; RIAD TAHA; circ. 32,000.

al-Anba': Rue Maroun Naccache, P.O.B. 2893, Beirut; Progressive Socialist Party; Arabic; Editor KAMAL JUMBLATT.

al-Ash-Shir': 144 Rue Gouraud, Beirut; f. 1948; Catholic; Arabic; Editor Father ANTOINE CORTBAWI.

al Awassef: Homs Bldg., P.O.B. 2492, Beirut; f. 1953; Arabic; Trade union news; Dir. DAHER KHALIL ZEIDAN; circ. 8,000.

al Hawadess: P.O.B. 1281, Beirut; f. 1911; Arabic political; Chair. and Gen Man. SALIM LOUZI; circ. 30,000.

al-Hurriya: P.O.B. 857, Beirut; f. 1960; voice of Arab Nationalist Movement; Arabic; Chief Editor MUHSIN IBRAHIM; circ. 12,000.

al-Iza'a: Rue Selim Jazaerly, P.O.B. 462, Beirut; f. 1938; politics, art, literature and broadcasting; Arabic; circ. 11,000; Editor FAYEK KHOURY.

al-Liwa: Rue Abdel Kaim Khalil, P.O.B. 2402, Beirut; Arabic; Propr. ABDEL GHANI SALAAM.

al-Jamhour: Mustapha Naja St., Mussaïtbeh, P.O.B. 1834, Beirut; f. 1936; Arabic; illustrated weekly news magazine; Editor FARID ABU SHAHLA; circ. 28,500, of which over 20,000 outside Lebanon.

al Rased: P.O.B. 2808, Beirut; Arabic.

al-Usbua al-Arabi: P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; Publishers Les Editions Orientales, S.A.L.; Editor YASSER HAWARI; circ. 65,000 (circulates throughout the Arab world).

Argus: Bureau des Documentations Libanaises et Arabes, P.O.B. 3000, Beirut; circ. 1,000.

Assayad: Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; Prop. SAID FREIHA; Editor JOHN OBEID; circ. 32,300.

Combat: Beirut; French; Editor GEORGES CORBAN.

Commerce du Levant, Le: P.O.B. 687, Kantari St., SFAH Bldg., Beirut; f. 1929; twice weekly; commercial; French; circ. 10,000; Editor: Société de la Presse Economique; Pres. E. S. SHOUCAIR.

Dabbour: Museum Square, Beirut; f. 1922; Arabic; Editors MICHEL RICHARD and FUAD MUKARZEL; circ. 12,000.

Kul Shay': Rue Béehara el Khoury, P.O.B. 3250, Beirut; Arabic.

Magazine: P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; in French; Publ. Les Editions Orientales S.A.L.; Editor MILAD SALAME; circ. 8,345.

Massis: Place Debbas, Beirut; f. 1949; Armenian; Catholic; Editor F. VARTAN TEKEYAN; circ. 2,000.

an-Nahda: Abdul Aziz St., P.O.B. 3736, Beirut; Arabic; independent; Man. Editor NADIM ABOU-ISMIL.

Revue du Liban: Rue Allenby, Beirut; f. 1928; French; Editor EMILE MAKHLOUF; circ. 7,000.

MONTHLIES

al-Adib: P.O.B. 878, Beirut; f. 1942; Arabic, artistic, literary, scientific and political; Editor ALBERT ADIB.

al-Afkar: Rue Mère Gelas, Beirut; international; French; Editor RIAD TAHA.

al-Intilak: c/o Michel Nihmeh, c/o Rihani Printing and Publishing House, Beirut; literary; Arabic; Prop. and Chief Editor MICHEL NIHMEH.

al-'Ulum: Dar al Ilm Lil Malayeen, rue de Syrie, P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; scientific review.

Commerce du Levant, Le: P.O.B. 687 rue Kantari, SFAH Building, Beirut; f. 1929; commercial, French; circ. 10,000; Editor: Société de la Presse Economique; Pres. E. S. SHOUCAIR; monthly edition of the twice-weekly journal of the same name.

Lebanese and Arab Economy: Allenby Street, P.O. Box 1801, Beirut; f. 1951; fortnightly; Arabic, English and French; publisher Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry and SAMI N. ATIYEH; Editor and Dir. ABDEL-WAHAB RIFA'I.

Majallat Chiir: P.O.B. 226, Beirut; f. 1957; literary quarterly; published by Dar An-Nahar S.A.L.; Editor YUSUF AL KHAL; circ. 3,000.

Monthly Survey of Arab Economics: B.P. 6068, Beirut, and B.P. 2306, Damascus; f. 1969; English and French (f. 1958) editions; published by Center for Economic, Financial, and Social Research and Documentation; Dir. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.

Naft al Arab: Beirut; f. 1965; monthly; Arabic edition of *Arab Oil and Gas Journal*; Publisher ABDULLAH AL TARIQI.

Nous Ouvriers du Pays: 144 Rue Gouraud, Beirut; Catholic; English-French; social welfare; Editor Father ANTOINE CORTBAWI.

Rijal al Amal (*Businessmen*): P.O.B. 6065, Corniche Mazraa, Beirut; business magazine; Arabic, with special issues in English and French; Editor G. W. SKAFF; circ. 8,000.

Sawt al-Mar'ah: Dar al-Kitab, P.O.B. 1284, Beirut; Lebanese Women's League; Arabic Editor: Mrs. J. SHEIBOUB.

Tabibac: P.O.B. 4887, Beirut; medical; Arabic; Editor Dr. SABRI KABANI; circ. 60,000.

Welcome to Lebanon and the Middle East: Tourist Information and Advertising Bureau: Starco Centre, North Block 711, P.O.B. 4204, Beirut; f. 1959; on entertainment, touring and travel; English; Editor SOUHAIL TOUFIK ABOU-JAMRA; circ. 6,000.

Amal Attijarat (*Business World*): Strand Bldg., Hamra St., Beirut; f. 1965 in association with Johnston International Publishing Corpn., New York; bi-monthly; commercial; Editor NADIM MAKDISI; international circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Centre Starco, Bloc Nord, 4th floor, Beirut; Chief PIERO MANETTI.

AP: Antoine Massoud Building, Rue Mgr. Chebli, No. 12, Beirut; Chief of Middle East Services ROY ESSOYAN.

Četeka (Czechoslovak News Agency): P.O.B. 5069, Beirut; Chief Middle East Correspondent VLADIMIR OTRUBA.

Middle East News Agency: 72 Al Geish St., P.O.B. 2268, Beirut.

North American Newspapers Alliance: Palm-Beach Hotel, Beirut; Chief ANDREW J. NASH.

UPI: Press Co-operative Building, Rue Hamra, Beirut; Bureau Man. GERARD LOUGHRAN.

DPA, Iraq News Agency and Reuters also have offices in Beirut.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Lebanese Press Syndicate: P.O.B. 3084, Beirut; Sec. RIAD TAHA.

PUBLISHERS

Dar al Adab: Beirut; literary and general.

Dar al Iim Lil Malayeen: Rue de Syria, P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; f. 1945; fiction; owners: MUNIR BA'ALBAKY and BAHIJ OSMAN.

Dar-Alkashaf: P.O. Box 2091, Pres. Chehab St., Beirut, f. 1930; publishers of *Alkashaf* (Arab Youth Magazine), maps and atlases; printers and distributors; Propr. M. A. FATALLA.

Dar al-Kitab al-Jadid: Hamra St., Hindi Building, P.O.B. 1284, Beirut; political studies; owner: FUAD BADR.

Dar al-Makshouf: Rue Amir Beshir, Beirut; scientific books; owner: Sheikh FUAD HOBEISH.

Dar Al-Maaref Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 2320, Esseily Bldg., Riad Al-Solh Square, Beirut; f. 1959; textbooks in Arabic, English and French; Gen. Man. LUFTI ATALLA.

Dar Al Mashreq (Imprimerie Catholique): P.O.B. 946, Beirut; f. 1853; religion, art, literature, history, languages, science, philosophy, school books, dictionaries and periodicals; Dir. PAUL BROUWERS, SJ.

Dar An-Nahar S.A.L.: B.P. 226, Beirut; f. 1967; publishes *Majallat Chiir* (quarterly), circ. 3,000! *Al Kadaya al Monassira* (quarterly), circ. 10,000; Gen. Man. CHARLES RAAD.

Dar As-Sayad S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; publishes *Al-Anwar* (daily), circ. 42,000, *Assayad* (weekly), circ. 32,000, and *Achabaka* (weekly), circ. 84,000; Chair. SAID FREIHA; Man. Dir. BASSAM FREIHA.

Dar Beirut: Librairie Beyrouth, Immeuble Lazarieh, rue Amir Bechir, Beirut; f. 1936; Prop. M. SAFIEDDINE.

Institute for Palestine Studies, Publishing and Research Department: Ashqar Bldg., Clémenceau St., P.O.B. 7164, Beirut; private non-profit making research organization; politics and current affairs.

The International Documentary Center of Arab Manuscripts: Syria St., Salha and Samadi Bldg., P.O.B. 2668, Beirut; f. 1965; publishes and reproduces ancient and rare Arabic texts; Propr. ZOUHAIR BAALBAKI.

Khayat Book and Publishing Co. S.A.L.: 90-94 rue Bliss, Beirut; history, literature, economy, language, Arabic reprints; Man. Dir. PAUL KHAYAT.

Librairie du Liban: Sq. Riad Solh, Beirut; languages and general books.

Middle East Publishing Co.: Beirut, Rue George Picot, Imm. El Kaissi; f. 1954; publishes *Medical Index* and *Revue Immobilière* (Real Estate); Man. Editor ELIE SAWAF.

New Book Publishing House: Beirut.

Rihani Printing and Publishing House: Selim Jazairi, Beirut; f. 1963; Propr. ALBERT RIHANI; Man. DAOUD STEPHAN.

Other publishing houses in Beirut include: *Dar al-Andalus, Dar Majalaat Shiir, Imprimerie Catholique, Imprimerie Universelle, Al Jamiya al Arabi, Al Kitab al Arabi, Librairie Orientale, Al Maktab al-Tijari, Middle East Stamps Inc., Mu'assasat al-Marif, Nofal and Bait at Hikmat, Saidar.*

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Lebanese Broadcasting Station: rue Arts et Métiers, Beirut; is a part of the Ministry of Guidance and Information; f. 1946; Dir.-Gen. J. ZAAROUR; Dir. of Broadcasting K. HAGE ALI.

The Home Service broadcasts in Arabic on short wave, the Foreign Service broadcasts in Portuguese, Arabic, Spanish, French and English.

In 1969 there were 590,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Compagnie Libanaise de Télévision: P.O.B. 4848, Beirut; commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on four channels; Pres. and Gen. Man. General S. NOFAL; Technical Dir. N. LOUTFI.

Télé Orient: P.O.B. 5054, Beirut; Campagnie de Télévision du Liban et du Proche-Orient (S.A.L.); commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on two channels (11 and 5); Dir.-Gen. HAROLD JAMIESON.

There were 250,000 television sets in service in 1969.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; L£=Lebanese £.

Beirut has for long been the leading financial and commercial centre in the Middle East, as can be seen from the extensive list of banking organizations given below. However, public confidence in the banking system was strained by the closing of the Intra Bank, the largest domestic bank, late in 1966 when its liquid funds proved insufficient to cope with a run of withdrawals. The bank obtained enough guarantees to re-open in January 1968, though it is now an investment bank managed by a New York company. Before this crisis the government had passed a law stipulating a minimum capital of £L 3 million for all banks. This was followed in 1967 by a new law authorising a government take-over of a private bank facing difficulties threatening the interests and deposits of its clients; all depositors are to be paid in full by the State. This law was invoked in June 1968 when the Banque al-Ahli was taken over. The new Bank Control Commission has taken over a number of small banks and assisted in the liquidation of several others. The major foreign-owned banks now have a much larger proportion of deposits than before the Intra crisis, and a number of the major American banks have acquired interests in Beirut.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Lebanon: rue Masraf Loubnane, Beirut; P.O.B. 5544, Beirut; f. 1964; central bank; cap. L£15m.; Gov. ELIAS SARKIS.

PRINCIPAL LEBANESE BANKS

Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries S.A.L.: Allenby Street, P.O.B. 1536, Beirut; f. 1957; cap. L£5m., dep. L£54.4m. (1969); Chair. TOUFIC S. ASSAF; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. NASHAT SHEIKH EL-ARD; Joint Gen. Man. AMIN M. ALAMEH.

Banque al-Ahli (Banque Nationale) Foncière, Commerciale et Industrielle S.A.L.: Rue Foch, Beirut, P.O.B. 2868; f. 1953; cap. and reserves L£12.3m.; dep. L£52.4m. (December 1967); Pres. and Gen. Man. JOSEPH SALEM. (*see note above*).

Banque Audi S.A.L.: rue Al Arz, Imm. Beydoun, P.O. Box 2560; f. 1928 as Oidih and Joseph Audi, since 1962 known as Banque Audi S.A.L.; cap. p.u. L£4.5m.; dep. L£33.7m. (1968); Pres. and Dir. Gen. GEORGES OIDIH AUDI.

Banque de Crédit Agricole, Industriel et Foncier: Beirut; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh BOUTROS EL KHOURY; took over several banks in 1967–68, including Banque de l'Economie Arabe, Banque d'Epargne and Union National Bank.

Banque de Crédit National S.A.L.: rue Allenby, Beirut, P.O Box 204; f. 1959 (f. 1920 as Banque Jacob E. Safra); cap. and reserves L£3.4m.; dep. L£35m. (December 1968); Pres. and Gen. Man. EDMOND J. SAFRA; Man. HENRI KRAYEM.

Banque de l'Industrie et du Travail, S.A.L.: B.P. 3948, rue Riad Solh, Beirut; f. 1960; cap. L£10m.; dep. L£37m. (1969); Chair. NADIA EL-KHOURY; Gen. Man. W. F. GOSLING, O.B.E.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer (S.A.): ave. Foch, P.O.B. 1912, Beirut; f. 1951; cap. p.u. L£5m.; Pres. H.E. HUSSEIN BEY AOUÉINI.

Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1126, Beirut; cap. L£5m.; Man. JEAN FARES SAAD ABIJOUADÉ.

Banque Libano-Bresilienne S.A.L.: P.O.B. 3310, Maarad St., Beirut; f. 1962; cap. L£2.5m.; Gen. Man. J. P. GHOSN.

Banque Misr-Liban (S.A.L.): rue Riad El Solh, Beirut; cap. p.u. L£5m.; Pres. MOHAMMED RUCHDI; Gen. Man. Dir. MOHAMMED ALI EL SALLAB.

Banque Nasr Libano-Africaine S.A.L.: B.P. 798 Tayara Bldg., Foch St., Beirut; f. 1963; cap. L£3m.; Pres. DIAB NASR.

Banque Sabbag S.A.L.: P.O.B. 144, Bab-Edriss, Beirut; f. 1880 as H. Sabbag et Fils, since 1950 a joint stock company with Banque de L'Indochine and Banca Commerciale Italiana; cap. L£6m.; dep. L£68m. (1968); Chair. PAUL-MARIE CRONIER.

Banque Saradar S.A.L.: Kassatly Bldg., Fakhry Bey St., Beirut, P.O.B. 1121; f. 1948; cap. p.u. L£3m.; dep. L£24.1m. (1968); Pres.-Gen. Man. JOE MARIUS SARADAR; Man. JEAN SARADAR.

Banque S. Shoucair S.A.L.: B.P. 224, Allenby St., Beirut; f. 1958; cap. L£6m.; Chair. SAMI F. SHOUCAIR.

Banque G. Trad (Crédit Lyonnais) S.A.L.: Weygand St., Beirut; f. 1951; cap. L£3m.; dep. L£95.0m. (1968); Pres. G. G. TRAD.

Beirut-Riyad Bank S.A.L.: Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., Riad Solh St., P.O.B. 4668, Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£12.5 m.; dep. L£74m. (1968); Pres. and Gen. Man. HUSSEIN MANSOUR.

Continental Development Bank, S.A.L.: Beydoun Bldgs., Al Arz St., Beirut; f. 1961; subsidiary of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago; cap. L£8m.; assets L£61m.; Pres. J. A. SAAB.

Eastern Commercial Bank S.A.L.: P.O.B. 348, Beirut; f. 1944; cap. L£5m.; dep. L£10.4m. (1968); Pres. JOSEPH S. NAGGEAR; Gen. Man. JOSEPH A. EL KHOURY.

Federal Bank of Lebanon S.A.L.: Parliament Square, P.O.B. 2209, Beirut; f. 1952; cap. L£7.75m., Pres. M. SAAB; Vice-Pres. FARID A. M. SAAB; Manager I. GHAMMACHÉ.

Intra Bank: Abdel Aziz St., Beirut; f. 1952, re-opened 1968; Chair. and Gen. Man. PIERRE DAGHER.

MEBCO BANK—Middle East Banking Co. S.A.L.: B.P. 3540, Beydoun Bldg., Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£6.25m.; dep. L£36.8m. (1969); Chair. M. J. BEYDOUN.

Rifbank S.A.L.: B.P. 5727, rue Trablos, Beirut; f. 1965; cap. p.u. L£4m.; dep. L£38.4m. (1968); Chair. A. A. BASSAM; Man. G. H. CLAYTON.

Société Bancaire du Liban S.A.L.: rue Allenby, Beirut; P.O.B. 435; f. 1899; cap. p.u. and reserves L£3.7m.; dep. L£28.8m. (December 1968); Chair. S. S. LEVY.

Societé General Libano-Europeenne de Banque S.A.L.: P.O.B. 2955, Beirut; f. 1953; cap. p.u. L£5m., dep. L£70m. (1968); Chair. A. M. SEHNAOUI; Gen. Man. GÉRARD GLORIEUX.

Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 957, Beirut; f. 1963; Pres. PHILIPPE DUPERON.

Trans Orient: Beirut; f. 1966; cap. p.u. L£3m.; joint venture with the International Bank of Washington and Lebanese private investors.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (*General Bank of the Netherlands*): Amsterdam; P.O.B. 3012, Beirut.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman; Beirut; f. 1930.

Arab African Bank: 44 Abdel Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo; P.O.B. 6066, Riad el Solh St., Beirut.

Banco di Roma: Rome, Italy; Beirut.

Bank of America (National Trust and Savings Assen.): San Francisco, Calif. 94120; P.O.B. 3965, Beirut; f. 1904, Vice-Pres. and Man. JAMES TOILLION.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Toronto, Ont.; Riad el Solh St., P.O.B. 4446, Beirut.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; Arab Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 1187, Beirut; Reps. Y. MORIMOTO, Y. HIRAKAWA.

Bank Saderat Iran: Teheran, Iran; Beirut.

Bankers Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; Shaker Oueini Bldg., Place Riad Solh, P.O.B. 6239, Beirut; f. 1903; Asst. Vice-Pres. and resident rep. MICHAEL D. ASHMORE.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Afrique) (S.A.): Paris; rue Allenby, Beirut.

Banque pour le Développement Commercial: Geneva, Switzerland; Beirut.

Bayerische Vereinsbank: Munich, German Federal Republic; K.L.M. Bldg., rue de l'Armee, B.P. 3247, Beirut; rep. PETER SCHMID-LOSSBERG; also representing Berliner Bank AG, Frankfurter Bank, Handels- und Gewerbebank Heilbronn AG, Norddeutsche Kreditbank AG, Vereinsbank in Hamburg, Westfalenbank AG.

Berliner Bank: Berlin 12, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

British Bank of the Middle East: 6–7 King William Street, London, E.C.4; brs. at Beirut, Ras Beirut, St. George's Bay, Mazra'a and Tripoli.

Central Trust of China: Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China; Beirut.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York, N.Y. 10015; P.O.B. 3684, Beirut; Vice-Pres. PATRICK K. HEALEY; Rep. CHARLES L. WIDNEY.

Chemical Bank: 20 Pine St., New York 10015, Riad el Solh St., Beirut, Rep. MICHAEL DAVIES.

Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia: Prague, Czechoslovakia; Middle East Office: B.P. 5928, Beirut.

Commerzbank A.G.: Düsseldorf, German Federal Republic; Beirut.

Compagnie Libano-Française de Crédit et de Banque S.A.: Paris; rue Riad El Solh, Beirut; f. 1949; cap. L£5m.

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie (S.A.): 5 Bd. de la Madeleine, Paris; Beirut.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany; Imm. Starco, B.P. 4831, Beirut; Reps. M. S. HADDAD and W. F. BENZ.

The Eastern Bank Ltd.: 2–3 Crosby Square, London E.C.3; P.O.B. 3996, Riad el Solh St., Beirut; Man. in Beirut A. J. LAWRENCE.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y. 10022; P.O.B. 3648, Beirut; Man. C. VAUGHN WILSON.

Frankfurter Bank: Frankfurt, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi, Pakistan; Beirut.

Handels- U. Gewerbebank Heilbronn A.G.: Heilbronn (Neckar), German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Jordan National Bank, S.A.: Amman, Jordan; Beirut.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: New York; B.I.T. Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; Rep. HASSAN HUSSEINI.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; P.O.B. 5752, Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., rue Riyad Solh, Beirut; Rep. in Middle East P. J. DE ROOS.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London, E.C.4; Beirut Branch: P.O.B. 5481, Beirut; Man. in Beirut V. V. GERASCHENKO.

Norddeutsche Kreditbank: Bremen, German Federal Republic: P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad, Iraq; Bazirkan St., Beirut, P.O.B. 1891.

Royal Bank of Canada: Toronto; P.O.B. 2520, Byblos Building, Place Charles Helou, Beirut.

Saudi National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 104, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; Beirut; f. 1938.

Société Centrale de Banque: Paris, France; rue Omar Daouk, Beirut.

Société Tunisienne de Banque: Tunis, Tunisia: Place Riad Solh, Imm. Shaker Oueyni, Beirut; f. 1957; Dir. in Lebanon T. MOALLA.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg: Hamburg, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Westfalenbank: Bochum, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Association of Banks in Lebanon: P.O.B. 976; Beirut, Pres. JOSEPH GEAGEA.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

al Ahli (S.A.L.): Imm. Daaboul, Rue Foch, P.O.B. 5652, Beirut; f. 1964; Chair. MICHEL CHARR; Man. G. B. ASSOUAD.

al-Ittihad al-Watani: Head Office: Immeuble Fattal, P.O.B. 1270, Beirut; Chair. DESIRÉ KETTANEH.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd. S.A.L.: Arabia House, 133 Phoenicia St., P.O.B. 2172, Beirut; Pres. and Gen. Man. BASIM AMIN FARIS.

Commercial Insurance Co., S.A.L.: Starco Centre, P.O. Box 4351, Beirut; f. 1962; Chair. J. SABET; Gen. Man. R. M. ZACCAR.

Compagnie Libanaise d'Assurances (S.A.L.): Riad El Solh Street, P.O. Box 3685, Beirut; f. 1951; Managing Dir. JEAN F. S. ABIJAOUDÉ; Man. PEDRO J. S. ABIJAOUDÉ.

Some twenty of the major European companies are also represented in Beirut.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ayass Bldg., Allenby St., P.O.B. 1801, Beirut; f. 1898; 7,000 mems.; Pres. KAMAL JABRE; Gen. Dir. WALID AHDAB; publ. *The Lebanese and Arab Economy* (twenty issues per annum).

Tripoli Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Tripoli.

Sidon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sidon.

Zahlé Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zahlé: Pres. ALFRED SKAFF.

Association des Industriels du Liban: Beirut.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Association of Lebanese Industrialists: Immeuble Asseily, Rue Tripoli, Beirut.

Conseil National du Patronat: Beirut; f. 1965.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

Confédération Générale des Travailleurs du Liban (C.G.T.L.): Beirut; confederation of the following four federations; Pres. GABRIEL KHOURY.

Federation of Independent Trade Unions: Central Bldg, rue Mère Galace, Beirut; f. 1953; estimated 2,250 mems. in 11 trade unions; affiliated to Confed. of Arab T.U.'s; Pres. NABIL GHOSN; Sec.-Gen. RAFIK SALAM; publ. *Sawt al 'Amel.*

Federation of Unions of Workers and Employees of North Lebanon: Al-Ahram Building, Abu-Wadi Square, Tripoli; f. 1954; affiliated to Confed. of Arab T.U.'s; 3,700 mems. in 14 trade unions; Pres. MOUSTAFA HAMZI; Sec.-Gen. KHALED BARADI; publ. *Al A'mel.*

Ligue des Syndicats des Employés et des Ouvriers dans la République Libanaise (*League of Trade Unions of Employees and Workers in the Lebanese Republic*): Immeuble Rivoli Place des Canons, Beirut; f. 1946; estimated 6,000 mems. in 21 trade unions; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. HUSSEIN ALI HUSSEIN; Vice-Pres. HALIM MATTAR; Sec.-Gen. FOUAD KHARANOUH; Foreign Sec. ANTOINE CHIHA; Del. to ICFTU and mem. of Exec. Cttee. ANTOINE CHIHA; publ. *Al-Awassef.*

United Unions for Employees and Workers: Imm. Waqf Bzoummar. rue Béchara el Khoury, Beirut. B.P. 3636; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU; 16,000 mems. in 21 trade unions; Pres. GABRIEL KHOURY; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE AOUN; publ. *La Gazette.*

In 1968 there were five smaller federations.

RESEARCH CENTRE

ICFTU Trade Union Research Centre: P.O.B. 3180, Beirut; f. 1964.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Office des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Libanais et des Transports en Commun de Beyrouth et de sa Banlieue: Head Office: Beirut; since 1960, all railways in Lebanon have been state-owned. There are 208 miles of standard-gauge railway and 51 miles of narrow-gauge local lines around Beirut; Dir.-Gen. N. RIZKALLAH.

ROADS

Lebanon has about 4,000 km. of roads (international asphalted 460, major asphalted 1,100, minor 840, tracks 1,600). The two international motorways are the north-south coastal road and the road connecting Beirut with Damascus in Syria. Among the major roads are that crossing the Bekaa and continuing South to Bent-Jbail and the Chtaura-Baalbek road. Hard-surfaced roads connect Jezzine with Moukhtara, Bzebdine with Metn, Meyroub with Afka and Tannourine.

Automobile et Touring Club du Liban: Immeuble Fattal, rue du Port, Beirut.

SHIPPING

Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping and forwarding business for the Levant. Tripoli, the northern Mediterranean terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq (the other is Haifa), is also a busy port, with good equipment and facilities. Saida is still relatively unimportant as a port.

There are many shipping companies and agents in Beirut. The following are some of the largest:

"Adriatica" S.p.A.N.: Rue Riad E. Solh, Immeuble Gellad, Beirut, P.O.B. 1472; Dir. ALDO SILLI.

American Lebanese Shipping Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 215, Imm. Fattal, rue du Port, Beirut.

American Levant Shipping & Distributing Co.: P.O.B. 1429, Rue Patriarch Hoyek, Immeuble Anwar Dassouki & Co.; agents for: Holland America Line, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Prudential Steamship Corpn., Chevron Shipping Co., Ciro Pellegrino & Figlio, Bermare—Marittima di Navigazione; branches and correspondents throughout Middle East; Man. Dir. ADIB ISHAK.

Ets. René Balgis: Port St., P.O.B. 806; agents for: Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Ltd. (Piraeus), Linea "C" Costa Armatori s.p.a. (Genoa), Home Lines (Genoa), Sun Lines (Athens), and other companies.

Catoni & Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 800, rue du Port; f. 1960; Chair. H. J. BEARD; agents for: British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd., Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Lloyd's.

Ets. Derviche Y. Haddad: rue du Port; agents for: Armement Deppe, Antwerp.

Daher & Cie. S.A.L.: Byblos Bldg., Place des Martyrs, P.O.B. 254; agents for: Cie. de Navigation Daher, Concordia Line, Navale et Commerciale Havraise Peninsulaire, Société Maritime des Petroles B.P., Cie Navale des Petroles, Cie. Générale Transatlantique, Cie. de Navigation Paquet, Medlakes Services.

O. D. Debbas & Sons: Head Office: Sahmarani Bldg., Kantary St., P.O.B. 3, Beirut.

British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd.: rue du Port, agents for: Ellerman and Papayanni Line Ltd., Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd., Prince Line Ltd., etc.

Fauzi Jomil Ghandour: P.O.B. 1084; agents for: Denizçilik Bankası T.A.O. (Denizyolları), D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş., Iraqi Maritime Transport Co.

T. Gargour & Fils: rue Foch, P.O.B. 371; f. 1928; agents for: Argo-Nah-Ost Linie, Atlas Levant Linie; Dirs. NICOLAS T. GARGOUR, HABIB T. GARGOUR.

Henry Heald & Co. S.A.L.: Im. Fattal, Rue du Port, P.O.B. 64; agents for: Canadian Pacific Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. & O. Orient Lines, B.I., Royal Mail Lines, Scandinavian Near East Agency, Vanderzee Shipping Agency, Worms and Co.

Hitti Frères: Parliament Square, P.O. Box 511; agents for: General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. of Greece (Greek Line), United States Lines, Royal Mail Line, Canadian Pacific Lines.

Khedivial Mail Line: Rue du Port.

Raymond A. Makzoumé: rue de la Marseillaise, P.O.B. 1357; agents for: Jugoslav Lines, Italian Lines, Hellenic Lines Ltd. (New York), Fenton Steamship Co. Ltd. (London).

Messageries Maritimes: Rue Allenby, P.O. Box 880.

Rudolphe Saade & Co., S.A.L.; Rue de la Marseillaise; agents for American Export and Isbrandtsen Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

MEA (*Middle East Airlines, Air Liban*): MEA Bldgs., Airport Blvd., Beirut, P.O.B. 206; 1945; regular services throughout Europe, the Middle East, India and Pakistan and Africa; fleet partly destroyed by the Israeli raid on Beirut airport in December 1968; now operating fleet of 3 Comet IVC, 2 Caravelles, 1 Viscount and 5 Boeings; Pres. and Chair. Sheikh NAJIB ALAMEDDIN; Gen. Man. ASAD NASR; publs. *Lebanon Fortnightly*, *Cedar-wings* (monthly), *Cedar Jet Travel Trade News* (monthly).

Trans-Mediterranean Airways (TMA): El-Murr Bldg., Rue Hamra, P.O.B. 3018, Beirut; freight services to London, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Basel, Dhahran, Baghdad, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Bahrein, Riyadh, Kuwait, Doha, Jeddah, Teheran, Abadan, Kabul, Karachi, Bombay, Bangkok, Taipei, Manila, Osaka and Tokyo; Pres. and Chair. MUNIR ABU-HAIDAR.

The following foreign companies also operate services to Lebanon: Air France, Air India, A.L.I.A., Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, A.U.A., B.E.A., B.O.A.C., C.S.A., Ethiopian, Finnair, Garuda, Ghana Airways, Iberia, Interflug, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L., J.A.T., K.L.A., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, L.O.T., Lufthansa, Malev, Olympic Airways, P.A.A., P.I.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, T.H.Y. (Turkey), T.W.A., U.A.A., U.T.A., Varig.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. 5344, Beirut, f. 1966; official organization; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HASSAN EL HASSAN.

UNIVERSITIES

American University of Beirut: Beirut; 550 teachers, 3,550 students.

Beirut Arab University: Eltareek Elguidida, Beirut; 124 teachers, 7,500 students.

Université Libanaise (*Lebanese University*): UNESCO Building, Beirut; 447 teachers, 6,512 students.

Université Saint Joseph: B.P. 293, Beirut; 2,192 students.

LESOTHO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital.

The Kingdom of Lesotho, formerly the British High Commission Territory of Basutoland, is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa, with Orange Free State to the north and west, Natal and Griqualand East to the east, and Cape Province to the south. Rainfall averages about 28in. per year, mostly falling between October and April. There are two main geographic regions: the Lowlands about 5,000–6,000 feet above sea level in the west and the Highlands rising to over 11,000 feet in the east. The official languages are English and Sesotho, the language of the Basotho people. Eighty per cent of the people of Lesotho are Basotho; and about 75 per cent are Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, French Protestant and Anglican. The flag is blue with green and red stripes and a white Basotho hat in the centre. The capital is Maseru.

Recent History

Basutoland's progress to independence as the Kingdom of Lesotho was initiated by the Constitution of 1959 which established representative government. On April 30th, 1965, Basutoland became self-governing under a new constitution, with a bi-cameral parliament and a ministerial council. Lesotho achieved independence within the Commonwealth on October 4th, 1966. Following the general election of January 27th, 1970, in which the opposition Congress Party claimed to have won a majority, Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister at the time, declared a state of emergency, suspended the Constitution and arrested Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle and other leaders of the Congress Party. King Moshoeshoe II, who had previously been detained in December 1966, was also placed under house arrest and later exiled.

Government

The Independence Constitution was suspended in January 1970 and the general election declared invalid because of violence which Chief Jonathan alleged had been used by the opposition before and during the election. Of the 46 seats declared at the time, out of the total of 60, 23 had reportedly been won by the government National Party and 23 by the opposition Congress Party. Fresh elections are promised after the drawing up of a new constitution, which, according to Chief Jonathan, will be radically different from the 1966 one. Lesotho is divided into nine Districts.

Economic Affairs

The economy is primarily agricultural, R32.4m. of the Gross Domestic Product of R47.6m. in 1966–67 being accounted for by agriculture. Livestock, diamonds, wool and mohair are the main exports. Some 117,000 of the population are migrant labourers working for periods of up to five years in the Republic of South Africa. A hydro-electric scheme using the waters of the Oxbow Gorge is under investigation. Approximately 50 per cent of Lesotho's revenue is made up of grants from the British Government. A new customs union agreement was signed in December 1969 between South Africa and Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. Under the agreement, which replaces the principle of fixed proportions of the total revenue of the union for each member with a more complicated method of calculating the division of the revenue, Lesotho will receive R5m. for imports in 1967–68.

Transport and Communications

There is no railway apart from one mile of South African Railway line at Maseru. The main road from Butha-Buthe to Quthing is 191 miles long, 90 miles, from Leribe to Tsoaing, being tarred. There are 367 miles of minor roads. The first airport, Leabua, was opened in December 1968, and there are twenty-seven airstrips throughout the country. No international airlines serve Lesotho but there is now a scheduled twice-weekly air service to Johannesburg in South Africa.

Education

All primary education is free, and is largely in the hands of the three main missions (French Evangelical, Roman Catholic and Church of England) under the direction of the Ministry of Education. There are 1,116 schools and institutions in the territory. Post-secondary education is provided by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland at Roma.

Public Holidays

1970: May 2 (King's Birthday), May 7 (Ascension Day), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), July 1 (Family Day), August 4 (National Tree Planting Day), October 4 (Independence Day), October 6 (National Sports Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 12 (Moshoeshoe's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is in force.

Currency

South African currency is in use in Lesotho. One Rand (R) is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents: R1.
Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1.716 Rand = £1 sterling.
.72 Rand = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

11,716 square miles.

EMPLOYMENT

There are about 2,000 paid jobs in Lesotho. During 1967 77,414 Basotho were employed in coal and gold mines in the Republic of South Africa. Of the resident population of 850,013, 743,082 Basotho are dependent on agriculture.

POPULATION

(1966 Census)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
African	367,087	482,926	850,013
European	801	781	1,582
Asian	367	399	766
TOTAL	368,255	484,106	852,361
Absentee*	97,529	19,744	117,273
GRAND TOTAL	465,784	503,850	969,634

* Citizens working in South Africa.

DISTRICTS

(1968 est.)

Each District has the same name as its chief town.

	POPULATION
Maseru	182,000
Berea	100,000
Butha-Buthe	55,000
Leribe	139,000
Mafeteng	103,000
Mohale's Hoek	97,000
Mokhotlong	55,000
Quacha's Nek	57,000
Quthing	65,000

Capital: Maseru, population 14,000.

AGRICULTURE

EXPORTS*

(1968)

Wool (1968–69)	lb.	10,215,824
Wheat	bags†	150,000
Sorghum	,,	n.a.
Peas	,,	15,000
Beans	,,	30,000
Mohair (1968)	lb.	2,519,243
Hides	number	15,165
Skins	,,	74,137

* No complete production figures available.

† Each bag contains 200 lb.

LIVESTOCK

(1967 Census)

Cattle	375,709
Horses	96,894
Donkeys	58,945
Mules	2,654
Sheep	1,526,442
Goats	1,390,628

FINANCE

BUDGET

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

(Rand)

REVENUE	1967–68	1968–69
Taxes	1,288,000	1,314,100
Customs and Excise*	1,775,000	1,845,000
Posts and Telegraphs	391,881	413,260
Licences and Duties	358,700	421,200
Fees of Court or Office	71,000	102,200
Judicial Fines	60,000	70,000
Earnings of Departments	578,625	675,925
Interest	10,200	10,000
Rents from Government Property	143,000	155,000
Miscellaneous	125,740	210,860
Reimbursements	112,600	6,600
TOTAL	4,914,746	5,223,945
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	175,326	173,207
British Loans†	110,779	95,162
British Grant in Aid	—	5,131,959
Other Grants in Aid	6,000,000	424,065
TOTAL REVENUE	11,200,851	11,048,338

EXPENDITURE	1967–68	1968–69
Education	2,235,744	2,164,630
Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing	1,005,813	981,412
Health and Social Welfare	1,076,768	988,257
Police	951,347	1,372,208
Public Works	814,334	882,818
Interior	547,333	585,382
Justice	471,529	365,057
Finance	579,601	714,138
Prisons	312,590	331,920
Posts and Telecommunications	324,506	354,953
Prime Minister's Office	n.a.	581,490
Foreign Affairs	n.a.	309,476
All Other Items	2,881,286	1,416,697
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11,200,851	11,048,338

* Lesotho is a member of the South African Customs Union, and receives a percentage of the total revenue collected.

† 1968–69=Exchequer Loans

DEVELOPMENT FUND

Revenue for 1967–68 amount to R.4,137,362, of which R.2,300,000 was an International Development Association grant and R.1,600,000 a British Government grant. No long-term development plan has yet been drawn up.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(1966–67—Rand '000)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	47,605.2
of which:	
Agriculture	32,484.9
Manufacturing	317.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2,033.3
Public Administration and Defence	4,059.3
Other Revenue	8,710.5
Income from abroad (Net)	4,286.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (factor cost)	51,891.3
Less depreciation	−2,684.4
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (factor cost)	49,206.9
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,912.5
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (market prices)	51,119.4
Depreciation Allowance	2,684.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (market prices)	53,803.8
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	−4,007.2
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	49,796.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—GLOBAL SUMMARY
(Rand '000)

	1965–66			1966–67		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services	10,588	19,986	−9,398	11,769	24,354	−12,585
Transfer Payments	11,556	1,172	10,384	12,553	909	11,644
Capital and Monetary Gold	98	132	−34	1,097	137	942

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967
Foodstuffs and Livestock	6,431	4,584
Beverages and Tobacco	626	863
Crude Materials	353	441
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,036	1,605
Animal and Vegetable Oil	174	154
Chemicals	1,280	1,740
Manufactured Goods	5,740	5,314
Machinery and Transport Equipment	2,038	2,495
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	4,019	5,384
Commodities n.e.s.	1,220	1,220
TOTAL	22,917	23,800

EXPORTS	1966	1967
Livestock and Foodstuffs:		
Cattle	464	1,202
Sheep	60	32
Other Live Animals	18	8
Wheat	57	33
Peas and Beans	124	462
Other Foodstuffs	5	35
TOTAL	728	1,774
Crude Materials:		
Wool	1,861	881
Mohair	943	337
Hides and Skins	94	98
Diamonds	697	1,017
Other	6	16
TOTAL	3,601	4,123
TOTAL OTHER EXPORTS	58	7
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,387	5,904

Most trade is with the Republic of South Africa; detailed figures for trade by countries are not available.

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT
Primary	1,078	167,803
Secondary	26	3,201
Teachers Training Colleges	7	625
Technical and Vocational Schools	11	389
Universities	1	120*

* Basotho students only.

THE CONSTITUTION

(The Constitution was suspended in January 1970 and a new one is being drawn up.)

The King, Motlotlehi Moshoeshoe II, is Head of State and constitutional monarch. The executive body is the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not fewer than 7 other Ministers. There are two houses in the Parliament. The Senate contains the 22 principal chiefs and 11 other persons nominated by the King.

The National Assembly has 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage in 60 single member constituencies. The Prime Minister must be able to command majority support in the National Assembly. If challenged, the government must establish in the courts, that where there are several ways of achieving its objective, the means least restrictive of civil liberties has been chosen.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty King MOSHOESHOE II (christened Constantine Bereng Seeiso). (Placed under house arrest January 1970 and later exiled.)

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Internal Security, Chief of Electoral Affairs: Chief LEABUA JONATHAN.

Minister of the Interior: Chief MATETE MAJARA.

Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Economic Planning and Statistics: Chief PEETE PEETE.

Minister of Agriculture: Chief SEKHONYANA 'MASERIBANE.

Minister of Works and Communications: ANTHONY CLOVIS MANYELI.

Minister of Justice and Aliens Control: Chief PATRICK 'MOTA.

Minister of Health, Education and Social Welfare: BENEDICT LESETELI.

Minister to the Prime Minister: Chief SELBOURNE R. LETSIE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSION ACCREDITED TO LESOTHO

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

China, Republic (Taiwan): Maseru (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD YUNG KUAN.

France: Gaberones, Botswana (E).

United Kingdom: Maseru (HC); *High Commissioner:* I. B. WATT.

U.S.A.: Maseru (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NORMAN BARTH.

Lesotho also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Canada, France, German Federal Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Netherlands and Vatican City.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELECTION, JANUARY 27TH, 1970

Only 46 seats had been declared before a state of emergency was declared and the election results invalidated. At that time the National Party had reportedly won half the 46 seats and the Congress Party the other half.

SENATE

President: Chief N. T. QHOBELA.

There is also a College of Chiefs which has the power under traditional law to depose the king by a vote of the majority.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Party: P.O.B. 124, Maseru; f. 1959; 80,000 mems.; Leader Chief LEABUA JONATHAN; Gen. Sec. C. D. MOLAPO; publ. *Nketu.*

Congress Party: P.O.B. 111, Maseru; f. 1952; 75,000 mems.; Leader NTSU MOKHEHLE; Sec.-Gen. K. CHAKELA; Treas.-Gen. S. R. MOKHEHLE; Nat. Chair. G. KHASU; publs. *Makatolle, The Range, Commentator.*

Maremalou Freedom Party: Maseru; f. 1962; 42,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. SETH MAKOTOKO; Vice-Pres. EDWIN LEANYA.

Lesotho Democratic Party: P.O.B. 625, Maseru; f. 1967; breakaway group from Congress Party; 3,600 mems.; Leader CHARLES MOFELI; Sec.-Gen. MOHLOUOA LEPHOMA.

Marema Tlou Party: Maseru; Conservative; Leader Chief S. S. MATETE.

Lesotho Unity Party: P.O.B. 280, Maseru; f. 1965; 5,000 mems.; moderate, non-racial, opposition party; Sec.-Gen. E. K. LELIA; publ. *Sefako.*

Communist Party: P.O.B. 330, Maseru; f. 1961; inaugural conference May 5th, 1962; about 500 mems.; Sec. JOHN MOTLOHELOA; publ. *Tokoloho.*

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial department of the territory is the responsibility of the Chief Justice of Lesotho. His headquarters are at Maseru.

Chief Justice of Lesotho: Hon. H. R. JACOBS.

Court of Appeal. A Lesotho Court of Appeal was established after independence in 1966 to replace the previous court of appeal which served all three former High Commission Territories. Members of the Court of Appeal are: Justice E. R. ROPER (President), Justice I. A. MAISELS, Justice L. R. CANEY and Justice O. D. SCHREINER.

The High Court. This is a Superior Court of Record, and in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authorities vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal or to the Privy Council.

District Courts. Each of the nine districts possesses the following subordinate courts: Resident Magistrate Courts, First Class, Second Class, Third Class, and Special Class Courts.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts. These deal with civil and criminal appeals from Basotho Courts. Further appeal may be made to the High Court.

Basotho Courts. There are 71 Basotho Courts, of which 58 are Local Courts and 13 are Central Courts which also serve as courts of appeal from the Local Courts. They have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases but have no jurisdiction over people other than Africans.

RELIGION

About 75 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics.

ANGLICAN

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bishop of Lesotho: P.O.B. 87, Maseru; Rt. Rev. J. A. ARROWSMITH MAUND, M.C., B.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Maseru: P.O.B. 267, Maseru; about 193,000 adherents; His Grace ALPHONSUS LIGUORI MORAPELI.

FRENCH PROTESTANT

President: Rev. J. M. DIAHO, P.O.B. 27, Mafeteng.

THE PRESS

The Africa Digest (*Li-Tsoa-Kotleng*): The Catholic Centre, P.O. Mazenod; quarterly; Editor Father M. FERRAGNE, O.M.I.; circ. 2,000.

Basotho Traders' Guide: The Social Centre, P.O. Mazenod; Editor Father M. FERRAGNE, O.M.I.

Leselinyana la Lesotho: P.O.B. 7, Morija; f. 1863; Lesotho Evangelical Church; fortnightly; Sesotho, with occasional articles in English; Editor Rev. S. M. PHAKISI; circ. 4,578.

Lesotho News: P.O.B. 111, Ficksburg, Orange Free State, South Africa; f. 1927; weekly; English; Editor G. BOSCH; circ. 800.

Lesotho Times: P.O.B. 353, Maseru; weekly; Sesotho and English; published by Department of Information; Acting Dir. A. M. TILO; circ. 3,000.

Moeletsi oa Basotho (*The Counsellor of Basotho*): P.O. Mazenod; f. 1933; Catholic weekly; Sesotho and English; Editor Rev. Father M. CHARBONNEAU, O.M.I.; circ. 15,000.

Mohlabani (*The Warrior*): Maloti Information Bureau Maseru; f. 1954; irregular; Sesotho and English; Editor B. M. KHAKETLA; circ. 10,000.

Nketu: P.O.B. 557, Maseru; f. 1965; organ of the Basuto National Party; weekly; Sesotho and English; Editor Chief N. J. MOLAPO.

PUBLISHERS

Lesotho Publishing Co. Ltd.: Maseru; f. 1966; educational books.

Mazenod Institute: P.O. Mazenod, Lesotho; educational and religious.

Morija Sesuto Book Depot: P.O. Box 4, Morija; f. 1861; run by the Lesotho Evangelical Church; publishers and printers of religious works, school books, linguistic and historical books and novels mainly in Southern Sotho and English.

Morija Printing Works: P.O.B. 5, Morija; educational and religious.

RADIO

Radio Lesotho: P.O.B. 552, Maseru; programmes in Sesotho and English; two medium wave transmitters and one short wave transmitter; Dir. of Information A. M. TILO; Head of Broadcasting J. J. NIEMANDT.

Radio Station 7PA22: Catholic School Secretariat, P.O.B. 80, Maseru; one short-wave station; educational programmes in Sesotho, English and French; Dir.-Gen. M. GAREAU, O.M.I.

There were 2,675 radio receivers in 1968.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: P.O.B. 115, Maseru; Man. J. A. BAMBER; one sub-branch and four agencies; Leribe Brance, P.O.B. 121, Leribe; Man. D. I. H. CLARK; one agency.

Standard Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Maseru; Man. C. F. Moss; branch at Mohale's Hoek and nine agencies.

Post Office Savings Bank: Maseru; f. 1966; dep. R.1,000,000.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Lesotho National Development Corporation: Maseru; f. 1967; first national factory, Kolonyama candle factory, opened under its auspices in September 1968; carpet and tyre-retreading factories are under construction; Chair. Prime Minister Chief LEABUA JONATHAN.

TRADE UNIONS

Lesotho General Workers Union: P.O.B. 322, Maseru; f. 1954; Chair. L. RAMATSOSO; Sec. A. MOFAMMERE.

Lesotho Industrial Commercial and Allied Workers Union: P.O.B. 144, Maseru; f. 1952; Chair. R. MONESE; Sec. T. MOKHEHLE.

Lesotho Labour Organization: P.O.B. 26, Mohale's Hoek; f. 1962; Chair. J. MOHAPI; Sec. A. MOTSEKO.

Lesotho Transport and Telecommunication Workers Union: P.O.B. 266, Maseru; f. 1959 as Basutoland Federation of Labour; Pres. S. RAFUTO; Sec. S. MOREKE.

Lesotho Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Workers: P.O. Mazenot, Maseru; f. 1963; Pres. G. MOTEBANG; Sec. P. K. MONESE.

National Union of Construction and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1967; Pres. L. PUTSOANE; Sec. T. TLALE.

Union of Employers in Lesotho: P.O.B. 79, Maseru; f. 1961; Chair. E. R. CLIFFORD; Sec. B. R. BOYCE.

Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1966; Pres. P. BERENG; Sec. J. MOLAPO.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Co-operatives: MACDONALD MABOTE, P.O.B. 89, Maseru.

By the end of 1960, there were 193 co-operative societies with a total membership of about 21,000 and a turnover of roughly R.204,700. The development of these societies is a Government responsibility, and the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed in 1968.

Lesotho Co-operative Savings Society: P.O.B. 167, Maseru; Sec. J. NKBELE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Republic of South Africa by a short line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein/Natal main line.

ROADS

The main road system, 560 miles, is principally confined to the western lowlands. A 40-mile stretch of the main lowland road, from Leribe in the north to Tsoaing past Maseru, will be bitumenized by the end of 1968. Other parts of this road are being improved to an all-weather gravel surface. Many other new roads, principally in the mountains, are being constructed under self-help campaigns, and the government has given top priority to road construction. There are 367 miles of minor roads serving trading stations and Basotho villages; these are maintained by the traders and subsidized by the government. There are about 1,600 miles of bridle paths which are constructed and maintained by the Basotho Administration.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 28 air strips in Lesotho, with scheduled passenger and mail services between Maseru and all the main centres. There is also a scheduled passenger service (DC-3) between Maseru and Jan Smuts Airport, near Johannesburg, operated jointly by Lesotho National Airways and South African Airways.

UNIVERSITY

University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: Roma, f. 1964 in succession to Pius XII College; 55 lecturers, 308 students.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Liberia lies on the west coast of Africa with Sierra Leone and Guinea to the north and the Ivory Coast to the east. The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 65°F (18°C) to 120°F (49°C). English is the official language but the 28 tribes speak their own languages and dialects. Liberia is officially a Christian State and Methodism has the most adherents. There is a minority of Muslims. The flag consists of eleven horizontal stripes alternately of red and white with a navy blue canton containing a white star in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Monrovia.

Recent History

The present leader of Liberia, William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman, was elected President in 1943. Liberia has played a leading part in African affairs and in 1961 initiated the meeting of twenty African nations in Monrovia which founded the Inter-African and Malagasy States Organization (the Monrovia Group) (subsequently re-formed as Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache—OCAM). In February 1966 labour unrest prompted the Liberian Parliament to grant President Tubman special powers for twelve months. In December 1969 emergency powers were re-introduced following the murder of Bishop Dillard Brown, which led to rioting in Monrovia, and after unrest at the University.

Government

The Constitution is based on that of the United States. Executive power lies with the President, assisted by a Vice-President and Cabinet. The bi-cameral legislature consists of the Senate of 18 members and the House of Representatives of 52 members. The President is elected for an initial eight-year term and may stand for re-election every four years. The country is divided into the Coastal Region of five Counties and the Hinterland of four Counties. Each County is headed by a Superintendent appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces of Liberia consist of a National Guard of about 3,200 men, a Militia of about 10,000 men and a Coastguard Service. Military service commences at the age of sixteen. The United States provides technical assistance. In 1967 the number of regiments was increased to seventeen.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, about 90 per cent of the population living on the land. Much farming is at subsistence level, but there are plantations producing chiefly rubber. Other crops include rice, cocoa, coffee and palm oil. Timber resources are extensive. The country is rich in iron ore, which as an export exceeds the value of rubber, Liberia's traditional export. A free zone embracing Liberia, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone came into being in March 1965. Liberia's economy has expanded very fast as a result of her "open door" policy to foreign investors. This has led to a difficult budgetary situation in spite of excellent trade returns.

Transport and Communications

The railways are used to carry iron ore to the coast and a passenger service was introduced in 1964. New roads are being constructed and a highway crossing the country from west to east was completed late in 1963. There are nine ports including the deep-water berths at Monrovia. A large number of vessels based on many countries are registered as belonging to the Liberian merchant fleet. In 1967 this became the world's largest merchant fleet, totalling more than 22 million gross tons. Liberian National Airways and foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

There are no state social welfare services. The state runs a number of hospitals and others are operated by U.S. Missionary Societies.

Education

Education is provided by the state and by religious organizations. The Four-Year Development Programme launched in 1967 aims to increase the number of primary pupils from 64,000 to 80,000 in 1970, and to increase secondary enrolment from 8,400 to 13,500. There is one university.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed, based on the main attractions of the abundance of flora and fauna and traditional native dancing.

Visas are required by all nationalities.

Sport

Sport is promoted by the National Sports Commission. Football and athletics are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1970: May 14 (Unification Day), May 25 (Africa Liberation Day), July 26 (Independence Day), August 24 (Flag Day), October 24 (United Nations Day), Thanksgiving Day (1st Thursday in November), December 1 (Matilda Newport Day), December 10 (Human Rights Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 7 (Founders' Day), February 11 (Armed Forces Day), February 14 (Literacy Day), March 11 (Decoration Day), March 15 (Birthday of J. J. Roberts, First President), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Liberian Dollar of 100 cents. United States coins are also legal tender.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents; 1 Dollar.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Dollars.

Exchange rate: $2.40 = £1 Sterling.

$1 = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1968 est.)	
sq. miles	Total	MONROVIA (capital)
43,000	1,117,000	100,000

Foreign Population (1964): 30,818.

Agriculture (1968): (million lb.) Rubber 142.0, Palm Kernels 26.6, Cocoa 5.0, Coffee 10.3.

Forestry (1968): 14.4 million board feet of sawn lumber.

Mining (1968): Iron Ore 18.9m. long tons, Diamonds 800,000 carats.

Industry: Electricity production (1968) 560,700 kWh.; Oil refining (1969) estimated capacity 500 million tons.

EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE CASH ECONOMY
(1968)

SECTOR	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	28
Construction	2
Manufacturing and Processing	8
Mining	12
Government	27
Transport and Communications	2
Commerce	14
Services	7

FINANCE

Liberian $1=100 cents.
$2.40=£1 sterling.
$100=£41 9s. 6d. sterling=U.S. $100.

BUDGET
(million U.S.$)

REVENUE	1967	1968
Income Tax	8.5	1.7
Iron Ore Profit Sharing	7.8	7.6
Other Direct Taxes	1.8	11.5
Import Duties	17.7	15.7
Export Duties	0.8	1.2
Consular Fees, etc.	0.8	0.8
Vessel Registration and Tonnage Tax	3.5	3.8
Other Revenues	7.2	2.7
IMF Drawings (net)	1.4	3.4
Foreign Aid	0.5	22.3
TOTAL	50.0	70.7
Foreign Loans for Development	27.4	7.27
Foreign Grants for Development	11.2	11.68

EXPENDITURE	1967	1968
Recurrent Expenditure	36.9	44.8
Debt Servicing	9.5	15.3
Development Expenditures	3.9	10.6
TOTAL	50.3	70.7
Development Financed from Abroad	27.4	7.27

1969 Budget: $60.1m., including $37m. administrative expenses and $19,628,000 repayment of foreign loans.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST 1966–68
(million $)

YEAR	GNP
1966	207.9
1967	217.9
1968	232.8

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA 1967–68
(million $)

DONOR	1966			1967			1968		
	Kind		Total	Kind		Total	Kind		Total
	Loans	Grants		Loans	Grants		Loans	Grants	
United States	11.71	10.86	22.57	11.12	11.36	22.48	6.47	9.77	16.24
World Bank	1.60	—	1.60	1.34	—	1.34	0.25	—	0.25
United Nations	—	1.17	1.17	—	1.23	1.23	—	1.10	1.10
West Germany	3.25	0.20	3.45	3.69	0.12	3.81	0.55	0.08	0.63
Republic of China	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.22	0.22
Sweden	—	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	0.23	—	0.20	0.20
Great Britain	0.21	0.08	0.29	0.05	0.07	0.12	—	0.10	0.10
Other	1.60	0.70	2.30	0.95	0.19	1.14	—	0.21	0.21
TOTAL	18.37	13.40	31.77	17.15	13.36	30.51	7.27	11.68	18.95

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1966) $113.7 million; (1967) $125.2 million; (1968) $108.5 million.
Exports: (1966) $150.5 million; (1967) $158.8 million; (1968) $169.0 million.

COMMODITIES
($ '000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Food	16,861	18,300
Beverages and Tobacco	3,957	3,800
Raw Materials	n.a.	1,300
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	8,164	8,400
Oils and Fats	n.a.	500
Chemicals	6,796	7,600
Manufactured Goods (classified)	29,203	24,100
Machinery and Transport Equipment	35,957	29,400
Miscellaneous	n.a.	15,100
TOTAL	125,200	108,500

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Rubber	26,572	25,500
Iron Ore	115,146	118,300
Palm Kernels	1,786	1,900
Cocoa	787	1,300
Coffee	2,843	2,900
Diamonds	5,400	9,100
Other Commodities	n.a.	10,000
TOTAL	158,800	169,000

COUNTRIES
($ million—rounded)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
United States	55.0	43.4
German Federal Republic	15.1	10.1
United Kingdom	8.8	13.3
Netherlands	4.5	4.5
France	3.4	3.3
Belgium	1.8	1.5
Japan	9.0	8.6
Italy	1.7	2.2
Sweden	4.7	4.0
Others	21.1	17.6
TOTAL	125.1	108.5

EXPORTS	1967	1968
United States	47.8	43.9
German Federal Republic	44.6	33.0
United Kingdom	14.1	11.7
Netherlands	8.0	23.6
France	8.2	7.9
Belgium	11.0	15.3
Japan	2.0	7.2
Italy	17.7	18.5
Sweden	0.3	1.5
Others	5.0	6.4
TOTAL	158.7	169.0

Transport: *Sea Traffic* (1968): Cargo landed/loaded 586,000 revenue tons; *Road Traffic* (1968): about 14,500 motor vehicles.

EDUCATION

	No. OF SCHOOLS	No. OF STUDENTS	No. OF TEACHERS
1964	893	85,861	2,949
1966	n.a.	122,089	3,658
1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968	990	130,871	3,880

Sources: National Planning Council, Dept. of Planning and Economic Affairs, Monrovia; *Liberia: Basic Data and Information* 1968, Tradevco, Monrovia.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Republic of Liberia was founded by the American Colonisation Society in 1820, and constituted a free and independent Republic on July 26th, 1847. The Constitution of the Republic is modelled on that of the United States of America. Authority is divided into the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

Legislative authority is vested in a Legislature consisting of two Houses: the Senate, with 18 members, elected for a six-year term; and the House of Representatives elected for four years, consisting of 52 members.

Electors must either pay a hut tax, or own property in fee simple, or own land. They must be citizens of Liberia.

The Executive power rests with the President, who, with the Vice-President, is elected for an eight-year term. The President may be re-elected for periods of four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: WILLIAM VACANARAT SHADRACH TUBMAN (elected 1943 and re-elected 1954, 1955, 1959, 1963 and 1967).

Vice-President: WILLIAM RICHARD TOLBERT.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Secretary of State: JOSEPH RUDOLPH GRIMES.

Secretary of Treasury: J. MILTON WEEKS.

Attorney-General: J. A. A. PIERRE.

Postmaster-General: MCKINLEY A. DASHIELD.

Secretary of National Defence: ALLEN H. WILLIAMS.

Secretary of Internal Affairs: E. JONATHAN GOODRIDGE.

Secretary of Education: Dr. AUGUSTUS F. CAINE.

Secretary of Public Works: GABRIEL TUCKER.

Secretary of Agriculture: JAMES T. PHILIPS, Jnr.

Secretary of Commerce: MAGNUS JONES (acting).

Secretary of National Planning and Economic Affairs: CYRIL BRIGHT.

Secretary of Information and Cultural Affairs: E. REGINALD TOWNSEND.

Director-General of National Public Health Service: Dr. E. BARCLAY.

Chairman of Special Commission on Government Operations: JAMES T. PHILIPS, Snr.

Secretary of Public Utilities Authority: TAYLOR E. MAJOR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBERIA

(Monrovia unless otherwise indicated)

Belgium: Camp Johnson Hill.

Cameroun: P.O.B. 616, Corner of Newport St., and U.N. Drive.

Canada: Accra, Ghana.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): P.O.B. 27, Sinkor.

Dahomey: Mamba Point.

Denmark: P.O.B. 209.

Ethiopia: P.O. Box 460, Sinkor.

France: P.O. Box 279, Mamba Point.

German Federal Republic: P.O. Box 34, Sinkor.

Ghana: P.O. Box 614, Mamba Point.

Guinea: P.O. Box 461, Front Street.

Haiti: P.O. Box 41, Mamba Point.

India: Accra, Ghana.

Israel: P.O. Box 407, Sinkor.

Italy: P.O. Box 255, Mamba Point.

Ivory Coast: P.O. Box 126, Sinkor.

Japan: Accra, Ghana.

Korea, Republic of: Rabat, Morocco.

Lebanon: P.O. Box 134, Mamba Point.

Mali: P.O. Box 611, Sinkor.

Netherlands: P.O. Box 284, Capitol Hill.

Niger: Mamba Point.

Nigeria: P.O.B. 615, Sinkor; *Ambassador:* OLUJIMI JOLAOSO.

Sierra Leone: 152 Benson St.; *Ambassador:* Dr. R. E. KELFA-CAULKER.

Spain: P.O. Box 275, Sinkor.

Sweden: C. D. B. King Bldg., Broad St.

Switzerland: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: Freetown, Sierra Leone.

U.A.R.: P.O. Box 462, Mamba Point.

United Kingdom: P.O. Box 120, Mamba Point.

U.S.A.: P.O. Box 98, Mamba Point.

Upper Volta: Mamba Point.

Vatican: Mamba Point (Apostolic Nunciature).

Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana.

Liberia also has diplomatic relations with the following states: Austria, Greece, Indonesia, Mauritania, Norway, Panama, the Philippines and Senegal.

CONGRESS

SENATE

Eighteen members.

President: W. R. TOLBERT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-two members.

Speaker: R.A. HENRIES.

POLITICAL PARTY

True Whig Party: in power for more than fifty years; progressive democratic; Leader WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial authority in the Republic of Liberia is vested in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the Lower Courts. There are ten Circuit Courts, two established at Monrovia and the others throughout the country. One Territorial Court is established in the Marshall Territory, and one in River Cess Territory. Lower Courts function in the Districts and Settlements.

Chief Justice: A. DASHWOOD WILSON, Sr.

Associate Justices: A. H. ROBERTS, W. E. WORDSWORTH, LAWRENCE MITCHELL, C. L. SIMPSON, Jnr.

RELIGION

Liberia is officially a Christian state though complete religious freedom is guaranteed throughout the Republic. Christianity and Islam are the two main religions. Some Liberians hold traditional beliefs.

Christian Churches represented in Liberia include the following:

Providence Baptist Church: Corner of Broad and Center Streets, Monrovia; f. 1822 by the Rev. Lott Carey of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., and others; oldest church and oldest building in Liberia; its history is closely bound up with the history of Liberia; Pastor Rev. Dr. JOHN B. FALCONER; Chair. of Board of Trustees Deacon WILLIAM E. DENNIS; Sec. DEACON SAMUEL HILL. Associated with: **The Liberia Baptist Missionary**

and Educational Convention, Inc.: f. 1880; Pres. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM R. TOLBERT, Jnr.; National Vice-Pres. Rev. T. I. B. FINDLEY; Gen. Sec. NATHANIEL R. RICHARDSON.

Methodist Church in Liberia: P.O.B. 1010, Monrovia; f. 1833; approx. 19,000 adherents, 180 congregations, 119 ministers, 115 schools; Resident Bishop, Bishop STEPHEN TROWEN NAGBE, Sr.; Sec. Rev. S. T. ROBERTS; Educational Sec. Rev. ANTHONY B. FADLEY.

Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Mission, P.O.B. 296/8, Monrovia, f. 1907, approx. 14,000 mems., 5,000 pupils in elemtary schools, 400 in high schools and colleges.

Vicar-Apostolic of Monrovia: His Grace, Archbishop P. FRANCIS CARROLL, S.M.A., Apostolic Nunciature, Monrovia.

Vicar-Apostolic of Cape Palmas: Most Rev. Dr. NICHOLAS GRIMLEY, S.M.A., Cape Palmas.

Assemblies of God in Liberia: P.O.B. 40, Monrovia; 235 churches; approx. 9,000 adherents.

American Protestant Episcopal Church: Monrovia; f. 1851; approx. 12,612 mems.; 46 elementary schools, 5 high schools, Cuttington College and Divinity School; Sec. The Ven. E. BOLLING ROBERTSON.

Other denominations are: African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church, National Baptist Mission, Presbyterian Church in Liberia.

Islam: divided into two denominations, Ahmadyya and Mohammedanism.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Daily Listener, The: P.O.B. 35, Monrovia; f. 1950; Editor-in-Chief and Publisher CHARLES C. DENNIS; circ. 3,500.

Diplomatist & News Digest, The: Johnson St., Monrovia; f. 1961; weekly; Editor and Publisher KINGSPRIDE UGBOMA; circ. 500.

Liberian Age, The: P.O.B. 286, Monrovia; f. 1946; twice weekly; circ. 10,000.

Liberian Star, The: P.O.B. 691, United Nations Drive, Monrovia; f. 1964; five times a week; independent; Publisher Republic Press of Liberia Inc.; Editor H. B. COLE.

PERIODICALS

Kpelle Messenger, The: Kpelle; vernacular weekly newspaper.

Liberia Journal of Commerce and Industry: Palm Publications Co., Bank of Liberia Bldg., Monrovia; quarterly; Man. Editor JAMES C. DENNIS.

Liberian Churchman, The: Robertsport Cape, Mount Country, Liberia; journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church; every two months; Editor Rev. E. BOLLING ROBERTSON; circ. 1,000.

Liberian Review, The: P.O.B. 268, Monrovia; illustrated quarterly; Editor HENRY B. COLE; circ. 5,000.

Liberian Year Book, The: P.O.B. 268, Monrovia; f. 1956; Editor HENRY B. COLE; circ. 8,000.

Loma Weekly Paper, The: P.O.B. 1046, Monrovia; bilingual weekly in Loma and English.

New Day: Fundamental & Mass Education Department of Public Instruction, Monrovia: illustrated monthly for new literates; Editor Mrs. MARGARET TRAUB; circ. 500.

Palm: Monrovia; news magazine; monthly.

Saturday Chronicle: P.O.B. 35, Monrovia; f. 1969; weekly; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief CHARLES C. DENNIS, Sr., circ. 8,000.

Sunday Digest: P.O.B. 35, Monrovia; f. 1967; weekly; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief CHARLES C. DENNIS, Sr., circ. 8,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Liberian Information Service: Monrovia; receives world news from Reuters, UPI, AP and AFP.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Reuters and UPI have offices in Monrovia; Tass has a correspondent.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Liberian Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; controls all forms of broadcasting, Gen. Man. D. STUART-WILLIAMS.

RADIO

E.L.B.C.: P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; f. 1959; commercial station jointly sponsored by Liberian Government and Overseas Rediffusion Ltd.; also operates a relay station for the **B.B.C. World Service;** Gen. Man. G. H. ANDREWS.

ELWA: P.O.B. 192, Monrovia; Station of the Sudan Interior Mission; religious, cultural and educational; broadcasts in English, French, Arabic and major African languages; Acting Gen. Man. Rev. PERRY L. DRAPER.

E.L.H.C.: Bolahun; f. 1959; Station of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Man. E. CHRISTOPHER CONE.

Voice of America: Washington, D.C. 20547, U.S.A.; Monrovia; a short-wave relay station, the biggest in Africa, came into operation in 1965; broadcasts in English, French and Swahili.

The number of radio receiving sets was estimated at 151,000 (1968).

TELEVISION

ELTV: Liberian Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; f. 1964; commercial station.

The number of television sets was estimated at 6,000 (1969).

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Liberia, Inc.: P.O.B. 131, Carey and Warren Streets, Monrovia; f. 1955; cap. U.S. $500,000; Chair. Hon. W. R. TOLBERT, Jnr.; Pres. A. ROMEO HORTON; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. S. W. DEANE.

Bank of Monrovia: P.O.B. 280, Ashmun St., Monrovia; f. 1955; 9 brs.; Gen. Man. JOHN J. O'ROURKE.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Corner of Randall and Ashmun Streets, P.O.B. 181, Monrovia; f. 1961; Man. CORNELIS TERMIJN.

International Trust Co. of Liberia: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 292, Monrovia; f. 1948; Pres. HENRY N. CONWAY, Jnr.

Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment (LBIDI): 100 Broad St., Monrovia; f. 1965 by IFC, Liberian, European and U.S. investors; development bank, cap. $1m.

Liberian Trading and Development Bank Ltd. (TRADEVCO): P.O.B. 293, 57 Ashmun St., Monrovia; cap. $200,000; Chair. MASSIMO SPADA; Man. GIORGI FRANCONI.

Union National Bank (Liberia) Inc.: Water-Randall Streets, P.O.B. 655, Monrovia; f. 1962; Lebanon-owned with a 20 per cent holding by Liberians; cap. $1m.

INSURANCE

International Trust Co. of Liberia: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 292, Monrovia; Pres. HENRY N. CONWAY, Jnr.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IRON ORE

Liberian Mining Co., Liberian-American Swedish Minerals Co., German Liberian Mining Co., Liberia National Iron Ore Co.

LIBERIA-U.S. COMMISSION

Joint Liberia-U.S. Commission for Economic Development: Ashmun St., P.O.B. 141, Monrovia; f. 1950; Exec. Sec. EMMETT HARMON.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Liberia Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 92, Monrovia; Pres. Hon. EMMETT HARMON; Sec.-Gen. GUL BHARWANEY.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Liberian Development Corporation: Treasury Bldg., P.M.B. 9042, Monrovia; f. 1961; independent agency of the Government; to stimulate industrial development and foster existing industries.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Liberian Businessmen's Association: Monrovia; Pres. EMMANUEL SHAW.

TRADE UNIONS

Congress of Industrial Organizations: 29 Ashmun St., P.O.B. 415, Monrovia; Pres. W. V. S. TUBMAN, Jnr.; Sec. TOM SAWYER; 5 affiliated unions.

Labour Congress of Liberia: 71 Gurley St., Monrovia; Sec.-Gen. P. C. T. SONPON; 8 affiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Bong Mining Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 538, Monrovia; 48 miles of track to transport iron ore from Bong Town to Monrovia; Gen. Man. Dr. W. NIEDERMUELLER.

Liberian Mining Co.: P.O.B. 251-2, Monrovia; 90 miles of track, Bomi to Monrovia, for transport of iron ore; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. W. K. SCHEIBE.

National Iron Ore Company: has 49 miles of track to carry ore to Bomi, linking with the Liberian Mining Co.'s line to Monrovia.

Liberian American Swedish Minerals Co. (LAMCO): P.O.B. 69, Monrovia; 170 miles of standard track extending from Buchanan to the iron ore mines at Nimba; opened 1963 for passenger and freight services; Railway Supt. B. H. N. KOENEN.

ROADS

The mileage of public and private roads is estimated at 2,000. The main trunk road is the Monrovia–Sanniquellie Motor Road extending north-east from the capital to the border of French West Africa, near Ganta, and eastward through the hinterland. A trunk road has been completed to Tappita, headquarters of District 3, Central Province, and has been extended through Eastern Province. The entire route from Monrovia to Cape Palmas was finished in 1963. In 1969 the U.S. Agency for International Development granted Liberia a 10-year interest-free loan of $975,000 for road construction.

SHIPPING

In 1967 the National Port Authority was created to develop and manage all Liberian ports (Exec. Officer Board of Dirs. GEORGE E. TUBMAN). The Free Port, largest of Monrovia's nine ports, is directed by the Monrovia Port Management Company Ltd., comprising the Republic of Liberia and seven American firms: Farrell Lines Inc., Firestone Plantations Co., Liberia Co., Liberia Mining Co. Ltd., Mississippi Shipping Co. (Delta Line), Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. and Texas Co.; Pres. of the Board Admiral WAVEHOPE.

There are 133 shipping companies registered at Monrovia.

The principal lines calling at Monrovia are: Chargeurs Réunis, Delta Lines, Elder Dempster Lines, Farrell Lines, Hanseatischer Afrika-Dienst, Holland-West Africa Line, Jugolinija, Lloyd Triestino, Palm Line, Royal Interocean Lines, Scandinavian West Africa Line, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Liberia's chief airport is at Robertsfield Airport, 50 miles east of Monrovia. A five-year development plan for this airport is being financed by a $4,000,000 loan agreement between the U.S. and Liberian Governments. Spriggs Payne Airfield, Sinkor, Monrovia, handles chiefly internal traffic. There are numerous other airfields and airstrips, some linking Spriggs Payne Airfield with Robertsfield.

NATIONAL LINES

Liberian National Airlines Inc.: Robertsfield Airport; agents U.T.A., corner of Mechlin and Ashmun Streets, Monrovia; internal service and weekly flights to Sierra Leone, since December 1964, managed by L'Union des Transports Aériens; Pres. A. ROMEO HORTON; Gen. Man. Capt. F. H. SYPHERT.

Air Taxi Company of Liberia: P.O.B. 183, Monrovia; operates internal services; Pres. Hon. SAMUEL D. GEORGE; Bus. Man. J. CAESAR GREENE.

Ducor Air Transport Company (DATCO): Spriggs Payne Airfield; internal services.

FOREIGN LINES

Monrovia is also served by the following foreign airlines: BOAC, BUA, Ethiopian Air Lines, Ghana Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, Nigeria Airways, PAA, SAS, Swissair, UTA, Varig.

TOURISM

Division of Tourism: Office in the Dept. of Information and Cultural Affairs; Dir. Hon. E. REGINALD TOWNSEND; Chief Division of Tourism WILHELMINA DUKULY.

UNIVERSITY

University of Liberia: Monrovia; 110 teachers, 1,000 students.

LIBYA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Libyan Arab Republic stretches along the Mediterranean from Tunisia to the United Arab Republic. Even at the coast the climate is dry and desert conditions prevail over most of the territory with average temperatures between 55° and 100°F (13° and 38°C). Arabic is the official language but English and Italian are used in trade. The great majority of the population are Muslims. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, black and green; the wide central stripe carries a white crescent and five-pointed star. The joint capitals are Tripoli and Benghazi.

Recent History

Formerly an Italian colony, Libya was conquered in 1942 by British and French troops, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania being subsequently governed by the British and Fezzan by the French. In 1949 the United Nations General Assembly resolved that Libya should become an independent state and the United Kingdom of Libya was duly formed in 1951. Libya then drew upon British and American aid in return for the uses of Libyan bases by Allied troops, but since the discovery of oil this has not been necessary. Libya enjoyed internal political stability and good relations with both the Arab world and the West, though oil supplies to the latter were restricted immediately after the 1967 Palestine war. The bloodless revolution of September 1st, 1969, brought a group of young nationalist army officers to power and deposed the aged King, then convalescing abroad. Some royal officials were arrested on corruption charges. The new regime took a much more active part in international politics, and an important tripartite agreement with the Sudan and the U.A.R. was announced in December.

Government

All power is now centred in the Revolutionary Command Council, which announced a provisional constitution in December 1969. The Council appoints the Cabinet, the judiciary and the local governors. There is no National Assembly and no political parties are allowed.

Defence

Libya's armed forces total about 10,000 men. All males are liable to 3 years military service. The large U.S. air base at Wheelus, near Tripoli, and the much smaller British military presence are both due to be totally withdrawn by June 1970. A major contract with a British firm to supply missile installations was cancelled late in 1969; France is to supply about 100 Mirage jet fighters by 1974, which will greatly increase the size and striking power of the air force.

Economic Affairs

Until recently Libya had to rely on U.S., U.K. and UN aid to supplement a primarily subsistence agriculture with some export of livestock, hides and skins, nuts and seeds. Since 1955 oil prospecting has yielded increasing returns and Libya is now one of the largest oil producers in the world, with a daily production of over 3 million barrels. Expansion has been particularly rapid owing to political stability, nearness to the Western European markets, and to the oil's freedom from sulphur which makes it especially suitable for refining. Libya now has the highest gross national product per head in Africa. Oil now accounts for some 99 per cent of Libya's export earnings, although it provides employment for only about 5 per cent of the total labour force. Libya has also begun to export liquefied natural gas. This industrial development has resulted in some retreat from marginal, near-desert land and a heavier reliance on imported foodstuffs. A new Five-Year Plan was introduced during 1969 with the aim of promoting the diversification of the economy. Investment will be made to encourage the development of productive enterprises in agriculture and industry, including the petro-chemical and energy-based industries. The revolutionary government has vigorously enforced a royal law requiring all foreign businesses except oil companies to register themselves under Libyan law and to ensure that at least 51 per cent control is held by Libyan interests (private or state). Foreign banks are particularly affected.

Transport and Communications

Good main roads run along the coast, and inland from Tripoli to Sebha, chief city of the Fezzan area. A new Tripoli–Benghazi highway is under construction. The port of Tripoli is a natural deep-water harbour and those of Benghazi and Tobruk are being improved. Idris (for Tripoli) and Benina (for Benghazi) are international airports and Idris provides internal links with Benghazi and Sebha.

Social Welfare

The Central Government runs medical services including two big hospitals in Benghazi and Tripoli. There is a scheme of national insurance, and Government servants contribute to a pension scheme. The Idris housing scheme aims at constructing 100,000 new homes.

Education

Primary education is compulsory and there are secondary schools and institutes for agricultural, technical and vocational training. There are a number of foreign schools in Tripoli and Benghazi. The University of Libya, which was founded in 1956, has faculties in Tripoli and Benghazi. According to the 1964 census, the literacy rate was then just over 25 per cent.

Tourism

Tripoli with its beaches and clubs and its annual International Fair, attracts numerous visitors, while three Roman provincial cities, Sabratha, Leptis Magna and Cyrene, have been well excavated and are of considerable interest. Inland are the historic Oases of Ghadames and Mizda.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), August 9 (Army Day), September 1st (Anniversary of the Revolution), September 30 (Meiraj), November 21 (UN Resolution Anniversary), November 30 (Id el Fitr), December 24 (Independence Day).

1971: February 6 (Id el Adha), February 27 (Muslim New Year), March 7 (Ashoura), March 22 (Arab League Day), April 26 (Unification Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Libyan Pound, which is divided into 100 Piastres or 1,000 Millièmes.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 Millièmes.

Notes: £L¼, ½, 1, 5, 10.

Exchange rate: £L 1 = £1 3s. 4d. sterling
35.7 Piastres = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population	
	1964 Census	1969 Estimate
1,759,500	1,564,369	1,875,000

There are about 35,000 Italian settlers in Libya. About 30 per cent of the population are nomadic or semi-nomadic.

POPULATION BY DISTRICT
(1964 Census)

Tripoli	379,925	Khoms	136,679
Benghazi	278,826	Jebel Akhdar	88,016
Zavia	190,708	Darna	84,112
Jebel Gharbi	180,883	Sebha	47,436
Misurata	145,894	Ubari	31,890

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1960 census—'000 hectares)

	Tripolitania	Cyrenaica	Fezzan
Arable	1,605	742	28
Pasture	1,121	15	—
Permanent Crops, Forests	154	37	7

LIVESTOCK
(Estimates—'000)

	1966	1967
Sheep	1,505	1,627
Goats	1,347	1,405
Cattle	110	116
Camels	275	256

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Barley	95,982	99,059	109,964
Wheat	56,913	57,788	62,221
Olives	101,372	92,928	136,614
Citrus Fruits	13,287	14,439	15,239
Groundnuts*	10,889	11,972	13,261
Almonds	n.a.	2,832	2,604
Tomatoes	75,226	86,019	100,685
Dates	n.a.	55,783	54,743
Potatoes	8,219	8,989	10,196

* Refers to Western Provinces only.

Tobacco leaf production (1968) 1.6 million kilos, (1969) 1.4 million kilos. Grapes are also grown in quantity.

OIL

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Completed Wells	989	1,405	1,706	1,950	2,081
Producing Wells	440	657	823	1,006	1,086
Gas Wells	3	5	5	11	12
Dry Holes	546	743	878	933	983
Rigs operating	46	45	31	24	n.a.
Production Rate (barrels per day)	620,431	908,056	1,120,606	1,279,822	1,919,748

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

1963	22,130,000
1964	41,500,000
1965	58,500,000
1966	72,290,000
1967	83,500,000
1968	125,400,000
1969	150,000,000

FINANCE

1 Libyan pound=100 piastres.

£L1=£1 3s. 4d. sterling; 35.7 piastres=U.S. $1.

£L100=£116 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. $280.

THE BUDGET
(1968–69)

REVENUE	£L'000
Petroleum	275,000
Customs and Excise	31,000
Income Tax	16,000
TOTAL (including others)	345,000

EXPENDITURE	£L'000
Education	41,000
Ministry of Interior	31,000
Public Health	16,000
Defence	15,000
Other Current Expenditure	14,000
Development	53,000
Reserves	123,000
National Defence and Arab Support	52,000
TOTAL	345,000

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FIVE-YEAR PLAN

In April 1969 a new Five-Year Plan came into effect. Total expenditure over the 1969–74 period is to be £L 1,145 million.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(£L'000 at year's end)

	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Aug.)
At Bank of Libya	1,176	512	544	666
With other Banks in Libya	807	950	1,441	1,611
Outside Banks	33,637	47,701	61,006	68,805

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(£L'000)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	419,575	169,879	249,696	666,873	230,015	436,858
Non-monetary gold	—	1,510	— 1,510	—	1,674	— 1,674
Miscellaneous	20,526	209,774	—189,248	26,794	326,706	—299,912
Total	440,101	381,163	58,938	693,667	558,395	—135,272
Transfer Payments	531	43,650	— 43,119	755	46,030	— 45,275
CURRENT BALANCE	440,632	337,513	15,819	694,422	604,425	89,997
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-monetary Sectors	178,259	174,014	4,245	222,824	246,794	— 23,970
Monetary Sectors:						
Commercial banks	2,994	921	2,073	1,573	110	1,463
Libyan institutions	—	16,378	— 16,378	6	49,096	— 49,090
Monetary gold	—	—	—	—	6,298	— 6,298
Total	2,994	17,299	— 14,305	224,403	302,298	
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	10,060	— 10,060	—	77,895	— 77,895
Net Errors and Omissions	5,759	—	5,759	12,102	—	12,102

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£L '000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	104,379	114,416	144,662	170,145	230,200
Exports	218,487	282,000	352,338	417,329	669,800

SELECTED COMMODITIES
(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968*
Food and Live Animals	19,651	26,272	18,991
Beverages and Tobacco	1,523	1,943	1,698
Mineral Fuel	5,697	5,712	5,104
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,456	2,805	1,140
Inedible Crude Materials excluding Fuel	3,783	4,118	3,885
Chemicals	6,902	7,582	9,069
Manufactures	32,909	41,018	47,060
Machinery	54,497	60,740	62,224
Miscellaneous	18,238	19,937	20,528

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968*
Crude Petroleum	351,007	416,426	482,756
Groundnuts	287	249	245
Hides and Skins	478	259	175
Castor Oil Seed	11	58	—
Wool and other Animal Hair	60	20	52

* Jan.–Sept.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968*
Italy	39,981	48,761	41,118
U.S.A.	18,139	21,384	29,590
U.K.	22,195	18,563	20,766
German Fed. Republic	14,882	13,269	14,428
Netherlands	3,474	7,238	9,736
France	7,177	10,359	8,645
Belgium	2,300	2,757	2,265
Japan	4,517	6,757	5,898
Ceylon	963	1,230	1,048
Spain	1,554	2,809	849

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968*
German Fed. Republic	118,206	97,572	129,341
U.K.	51,305	52,465	94,288
France	41,124	51,062	32,575
Italy	40,271	84,877	97,508

* Jan.–Sept.

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL
(£L '000)

COUNTRY	1966	1967	1968*
U.K.	51,209	52,465	94,286
German Federal Republic	118,156	97,572	129,329
Italy	39,612	84,877	97,239
France	41,115	51,062	32,573
Netherlands	35,399	39,043	34,641
U.S.A.	19,124	11,708	25,551
Belgium	14,511	23,249	16,438
Tunisia	525	—	—
Denmark	5,226	8,794	4,730
Switzerland	3,392	4,532	3,827
Spain	12,229	17,827	27,896
U.A.R.	595	—	120
Norway	2,793	4,965	6,677
TOTAL (incl. others)	350,007	416,426	482,756

* Jan.–Sept.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL

Chairman: Col. MUAMMAR AL GADDAFI.

Members: Maj. ABDUL SALAM JALLOUD, Maj. BESHIR AL SAGHIR HAWADY, Capt. MUKHTAR ABDULLAH AL GERWY, Capt. ABDUL MONIEM AL TAHER EL HUNY, Capt. MUSTAFA AL KHARUNY, Capt. AL KHOWEILDY AL HAMIDY, Capt. MUHAMMAD NEJM, Capt. AWAD ALI HAMZA, Capt. ABU BAKR YUNIS JABER, Capt. OMAR ABDULLAH AL MEHEISHY, Lt. MUHAMMAD ABU BAKR AL QUARRIF.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: MUAMMAR AL GADDAFI.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Local Government: ABDUL SALAM JALLOUD.

Minister of Education and National Guidance: BASHIR AL SAGHIR HAWADY.

Minister of the Economy and Industry: OMAR AL MEHEISHY.

Minister of Housing and Municipalities: MUHAMMAD AL QUARRIF.

Minister of Arab Unity and Foreign Affairs: SALEH BUSHEIR.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: OMAR AL HADY.

Minister of Justice: MUHAMMAD ALY AL JADY.

Minister of Health: Dr. MEFTAH AL USTA OMAR.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: GOMAA SHERIHA.

Minister of Petroleum and Mines: EZZEDIN MABROUK.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ABDUL ATY AL ABEIDY.

Minister of the Treasury: MUHAMMAD HILAL AL RABEL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBYA

(Tripoli unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Algiers, Algeria.

Austria: Rome, Italy (L).

Belgium: 1 Via G.B. Da Poste (E); *Ambassador:* ELIE LUYCKX.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Via Monte Pasubio (E); *Ambassador:* KIDING WANG.

Czechoslovakia: Sharia Arimondi 27 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN TELUCH.

Denmark: Rabat, Morocco (L).

France: Sharia Almalika (E); *Ambassador:* GUY GEORGY.

German Federal Republic: Sharia Solarolli (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Greece: Sharia Giakarta 48 (E).

India: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Iraq: Via Bianchini (E); *Ambassador:* IZZAT KHUDERI.

Italy: Sharia Wahran 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CESARE BASQUINELLI.

Japan: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Jordan: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Lebanon: 7/9 Sharia Malika Fatma (E); *Ambassador:* MIDHAT FITFIT.

Malta: (address not available); *Ambassador:* LAWRENCE OZZARD LOW.

Morocco: 16 Sharia de Gasperi (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF LARAKI.

Netherlands: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Pakistan: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Saudi Arabia: Sharia Mizran, Monte Vozolyo (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULMUSSIN ALZEID.

Spain: Sharia Pastorelli-Sharia Fabbri (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO R. P. Y. DE CHAVARRI.

Sudan: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Sweden: Rabat, Morocco (L).

Switzerland: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Tunisia: Sharia Edoardo Bianchini 11 (E); *Ambassador.* TAIEB SAHBANI.

Turkey: Sharia Adrian Pelt 36 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA BOROVALLI.

U.S.S.R.: Sharia Solarolli (E); *Ambassador:* SOUREN A. TOVMASSYAN.

United Arab Republic: Sharia Maazi (E); *Ambassador:* SALAMEDDIN M. BADER.

United Kingdom: 30 Sharia Adrian Pelt (E); *Ambassador:* D. J. D. MAITLAND.

United States: Sharia Malika Fatma (E), *Ambassador:* JOSEPH PALMER.

Yugoslavia: Sharia Monte Pasubio (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO OSTOVIC.

Libya also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Bulgaria, Chad, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Kuwait, Niger, Norway, Poland, Somalia and Venezuela.

PARLIAMENT

The former Senate and House of Representatives have been dissolved by the new military regime, and the provisional constitution issued in December 1969 made no mention of elections or a return to Parliamentary procedure. The ban on political parties, which existed under the royal government, continues in force.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: ALI MANSOUR.

The law of the Judicial System of 1954 established the following courts: the Federal Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Courts of First Instance and the Summary Courts. Sittings are in public, unless the court decides to hold them *in camera* in the interests of decency or public order. Judgment is in all cases given in public. The language of the courts is Arabic, but there is a translation office attached to each Court to help non-Arabic speaking parties, judges or lawyers.

The **Supreme Court** consists of a President and judges appointed by the Revolutionary Command Council. Final judgements passed by the Courts of Appeal or Courts of First Instance sitting as appellate courts are executable despite any relative objection for cassation before the Supreme Court.

Courts of Appeal exist in each of the three provinces, consisting of a President, Vice-President and three judges; judgments must be given by three judges. Each Court of Appeal includes a Court of Assize consisting of three judges.

Courts of First Instance are set up in the provinces, consisting of a President, Vice-President and a number of judges; judgment in these courts is given by one judge.

Summary Courts, composed of one judge, exist within the territorial jurisdiction of every Court of First Instance. Appeals from Summary Court judgments lie to Courts of First Instance sitting as appelate courts.

The People's Court is a special court set up by decree in October 1969. It will deal with any crimes the Revolutionary Command Council sees fit to refer to it, but will be particularly concerned with cases of political or administrative corruption.

RELIGION

Muslims: The Libyan Arabs practically without exception follow Sunni Muslim rites.

Chief Mufti of Libya: Sheikh TAHER AHMED AL ZAWI.

Christians: There are about 35,000, mostly Italian Roman Catholics.

Vicar Apostolic of Benghazi: GIUSTINO GIULIO PASTORINO.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TRIPOLI

Daily News: Sharia Sidi Hamuda 10, P.O.B. 2108.

Al Horriya: Sharia An Nasr 11, P.O.B. 2020; Editor MUHAMMAD OMAR TASHSHANI.

al Ra'id (*The Guide*): Istiklal St., Istiklal Bldg., 2nd Floor B, Tripoli; f. 1956; daily; Arabic; Chief Editor ABDUL GADIR ABU-HARROUS; circ. 11,000.

Al Thawrah (*The Revolution*): f. 1969; official journal; Editor MAHMUD ABD AL RAZIQ MANNA.

BENGHAZI

Barqah al-Jadida: Sharia Omar el Asi, P.O.B. 153; f. 1945; political and general; Editor A. ABDEL-MAJID; circ. 4,000.

Libyan Times: Sharia Tunis 4, P.O.B. 1313; f. 1967; independent; English; Editor RASHAD B. EL-HUNI; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS

TRIPOLI

Arab Oil Review: 4 Sharia Omar Ibn Abdulaziz 4; every two months; English and Arabic.

Attalia (*The Vanguard*): 2 Sharia Tahran; f. 1958; weekly; Propr. and Editor SALEM SHITA; circ. 6,000.

Famiglia Cristiana: Italian; organ of the Roman Catholic Diocese; monthly; Editor Padre UMILE OLDANI; circ. about 3,000.

Il Giornale di Tripoli (*Tripoli News*): Sharia Al Baladia, Palazzo Vigna, Tripoli; f. 1960; Italian; weekly; independent; Editor MUHAMMAD MURABET; circ. 4,500.

al Hadaf: Badri Bldg., Sharia 24 December, P.O.B. 6135, Tripoli; weekly; sports.

Libya Hadith: Tripoli, fortnightly; Arabic.

Libyan Economist: Tatanaki Bldg., Sharia Istiqlal, P.O.B. 2469; Arabic and English; monthly.

Libyan Mail: Vigna Bldg., Sharia Baladia; f. 1967 as successor to the Sunday Ghibli; English; weekly.

al-Maidan: Sh. Binioni 3, P.O.B. 622-334; f. 1964; Arabic, twice weekly; Propr. and Editor FADEL MASSAOUDI.

The Tripolitania Gazette: published by the Tripolitanian Administration; Arabic, English and Italian; legal; fortnightly.

Tripoli Mirror: Istiklal St., Istiklal Bldg., P.O.B. 911, Tripoli; f. 1959; weekly; English; Chief Editor IBRAHIM BUHARROUS; circ. 8,000.

BENGHAZI

Arrabhib: Arabic; f. 1911; weekly; general, privately owned.

al Bashair: P.O.B. 73; f. 1953; political and general; weekly; circ. 3,500.

The Cyrenaica Gazette: published by the Department of Justice; Arabic.

Cyrenaica Weekly News: Sharia Omer Mukhtar, P.O.B. 7; f. 1957; English; weekly; circ. 3,000; Editor M. BENSOWEID.

Elzaman: weekly; political and general; Propr. OMAR ASHHAB.

al Hakika: Sharia Tunis 4, P.O.B. 626; f. 1963; weekly; independent; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD BECHIR AL HUNI; circ. 8,000.

al-Rakeb: Arabic; f. 1961; weekly; Editor RAJAB MOHAMMED AL MOGHRABI.

SEBHA

The Fezzan Gazette: published by the Department of Justice; Arabic.

Sebha Fezzan: owned by the Ministry of News and Guidance; Arabic; weekly; political and general.

NEWS AGENCIES

Libyan News Agency: Tripoli; f. 1965 to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Information and Guidance. Serves the Libyan radio network, newspapers and Government departments.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: Tripoli.

Middle East News Agency: 38 Bandeong St., P.O.B. 2230, Tripoli.

DPA and Tass also have offices in Tripoli.

PUBLISHER

Dar Libya Publishing House: P.O.B. 2487, Benghazi; f. 1966; general books; Man. Dir. M. BENSOWEID.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Libyan Broadcasting and TV Service: P.O.B. 333, Tripoli; P.O.B. 274, Benghazi; f. 1957 (TV 1968); broadcasts in Arabic and English from Tripoli and Benghazi; under the direction of the Minister of Information and Guidance; Dir.-Gen. Ess. IBRAHIM OMER EL TEWEIR.

Forces Broadcasting Service: American radio and TV station (Tripoli).

In 1968 there were 76,000 radio sets.

The American Forces TV station at Wheelus Air Base broadcasts some programmes in Arabic. A new National Television Service was inaugurated in December 1968.

FINANCE

On November 14th, 1969, the Revolutionary Command Council published a decree requiring that all banks should become locally registered with 51 per cent Libyan ownership. Several foreign banks had already taken this step; of the remaining four banks, Barclays D.C.O., the largest bank in Libya, was bought by the state and renamed the Al Jumhouriya Bank in February 1970.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; £L=Libyan Pound; m.=million)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Libya: P.O.B. 1103, Tripoli; brs. at Beida, Gharian, Derna, Misurata, Sebha, Tobruk and Benghazi; f. 1963; central bank with facilities for commercial business; cap. p.u. £L1m.; Gov. K. M. SHERLALA.

Bank of North Africa: P.O.B. 374, Sharia Istiklal, Tripoli; f. 1965 in succession to British Bank of the Middle East; brs. at Tripoli (3), Benghazi (2), Ajdabieh and Mersa Brega; cap. p.u. £L1m.; dep. £L8,250,000; Chair. H. E. MUSTAFA BEN HALIM; Man. Dir. K. V. R. JEFFERIES.

Commercial Bank, S.A.L.: P.O.B. 2308, 2-8 Maidan Ikbal, Tripoli; f. 1964; cap. p.u. £L250,000; Gen. Man. N. H. GREEN; 2 brs. in Tripoli, 1 in Benghazi.

Industrial and Real Estate Bank of Libya: 103 Sharia Nasr, P.O.B. 2297, Tripoli; f. 1965; Dir. MOHAMMED H. RABEIE.

Al Jumhouriya Bank: Giaddat Istiqlal, P.O.B. 3224, Tripoli; f. 1970 as successor to Barclays Bank D.C.O. in Libya; government owned; 19 brs.

Nahda Arabia Bank, S.A.L.: 24th Dicembre St., P.O.B. 277, Tripoli, and Midan 9th August, P.O.B. 211, Benghazi; f. 1967, in succession to the Banque Misr; cap. £L500,000.

National Agricultural Bank of Libya: P.O.B. 1001, Tripoli; f. 1955; cap. p.u. £L6.2m.; Chair. S. SHARMIT; Man. Dir. MAHMOUD ABOUSHREIDA.

Sahara Bank: Adrian Pelt St., P.O.B. 2151, Benghazi; f. 1964; Chair. Dr. A. N. ANEIZI; Man. Dir. JOHN C. CRAIG.

Société Africaine de Banque: 209–215 Sharia 1st September, Tripoli; f. 1964; cap. p.u. £L250,000; Man. in Tripoli MAX CONSTANT.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O. Box 235, Benghazi; Man. in Benghazi ABDEL HALIM KANAAN; br. in Tripoli.

Banco di Napoli: 177–8 Via Roma, Naples, Italy; Giaddat Istiklal 75, Tripoli; Man. in Tripoli LUIGI NACCIARONE.

Banco di Roma: Via del Corso 307, Rome; 1, Giaddat Omar Mukhtar, P.O.B. 685, Tripoli; br. at Benghazi.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: (*see* Al Jumhouriya Bank).

INSURANCE

Some twenty of the major European insurance companies, and some from other Arab countries, are represented in Libya.

OIL

Petroleum affairs in Libya are now dealt with entirely by the reorganized Ministry of Petroleum Affairs. The Petroleum Supreme Council is a special body within the Ministry, under the chairmanship of the Minister, to study petroleum policy and methods of exploitation, and to advise on laws and regulations concerning petroleum matters.

Libyan General Petroleum Corporation (LIPETCO): P.O.B. 2978, Benghazi; f. 1968 to undertake joint ventures with foreign companies; to build and operate refineries, storage tanks, petrochemical facilities, pipelines and tankers; to take part in arranging specifications for local and imported petroleum products; to participate in general planning of oil installations in Libya; to market crude oil and to establish and operate oil terminals; Chair. MUSTAFA KIKHYA.

The following are the principal foreign companies operating in Libya.

American Overseas Petroleum Ltd. (AMOSEAS): P.O.B. 693, Tripoli; equally owned by Texaco and Standard of California; Gen. Man. WARREN J. GLOSS.

Amoco Libya Oil Co.: P.O.B. 982, Tripoli; Pres. and Resident Man. JOHN D. TUOHY.

Aquitaine Libye: P.O.B. 282, Tripoli; subsidiary of Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine; operates in association with Hispanoil, Murphy Oil and Elf Libye and with AMI and DEA; shares concession with Elf Libye; operates joint venture with Libyan General Petroleum Corporation (LIPETCO) and Elf Libye.

British Petroleum Co. (Libya) Ltd.: P.O.B. 263, Benghazi.

Nelson Bunker Hunt: P.O.B. 20, Benghazi.

Esso Sirte Inc.: P.O.B. 565, Tripoli; Pres. and Board Chair. H. de N. WYNNE.

Esso Standard Libya Inc.: P.O.B. 385, Tripoli; exploration, production, transportation, refining, marketing of crude oil and other hydrocarbons; transportation and market-

ing of petroleum products and related specialities; Pres. and Board Chair. H. de N. WYNNE.

Gelsenberg Benzin A.G.: P.O.B. 2537, Tripoli; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINZ J. VORNHECKE.

Mobil Oil Libya Ltd.: P.O.B. 690, Tripoli; Gen. Man. J. G. LUTTRELL.

Occidental Petroleum Corporation: P.O.B. 2134, Tripoli; runs a pipeline from the Idris field to a terminal at Zuetina; Man. GEORGE M. WILLIAMSON.

Oasis Oil Company of Libya Inc.: P.O.B. 395, Tripoli; operator for Continental, Marathon, Amerada and Shell companies; Pres. RAYMOND E. JOHNSON.

Phillips Petroleum Co.: P.O.B. 1070, Tripoli; Man. J. TATE CLARK.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tripolitania Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sharia Teheran 5, Tripoli; f. 1952; Sec.-Gen. KAMIL AREIBI; 24,500 mems.; publs. *Commercial Directory* (annual, English and Arabic).

Cyrenaica Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 208-1286, Benghazi; f. 1953; Pres. ABDALLAR H. LABBAR; Vice-Pres. ABDU I. ABDUNNABI; 4,517 mems.; publ. *Commerce and Economy* (quarterly, Arabic and English).

DEVELOPMENT

Industrial and Real Estate Bank of Libya: Tripoli and Benghazi; f. 1965; state industrial development and house-building finance agency, cap. £L1om., Dir. MOHAMED RABEI.

National Agricultural Settlement Authority (NASA): Tripoli; f. 1963; an autonomous governmental organization which has the function of land reclamation and resettlement of farmers, particularly nomads, on governmental and tribal virgin lands throughout Libya.

State Tobacco Monopoly: P.O.B. 696, Tripoli; develops the production and curing of tobacco; leaf production (1969) 1.4 million kilos, manufactured tobacco production 163,000 kilos.

TRADE UNIONS

National Trade Unions' Federation: (affiliated to ICFTU); P.O.B. 734, 2 Sharia Istanbul, Tripoli; f. 1952; Sec.-Gen. SALEM SHITA; 30,000 mems.; Publ. *Attalia* (weekly).

Union of Petroleum Workers of Libya: Tripoli; also branch in Benghazi.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Tripoli: P.O.B. 891, Tripoli; annual fair in February–March; Chair. AHMAD HASAIRI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Cyrenaica Government Railway: Benghazi; built 1917-27 by Italians, re-opened 1948; the system consists of two lines extending from Benghazi as follows: Benghazi-Barce (108 km.), goods and passenger service; Benghazi-Solluk (55 km.), goods and passenger service and 2.4 km. of track in Benghazi Docks; Superintendent MUFTHA BIJOU.

ROADS

Ministry of Communications: Tripoli.

The most important road in Libya is the national coast road, 1,822 km. in length, which runs the whole way from the Tunisian to the Egyptian border, passing through Tripoli and Benghazi. It has a second link between Barce and Lamluda, which is 141 km. long. A new highway linking Tripoli and Benghazi is under construction. The other federal road (completed in 1962) runs from a point on the coastal road 120 km. south of Misurata through Sebha (capital of Fezzan) to Ghat near the Algerian border (total length 1,250 km.). There is a branch 260 km. long running from Vaddan to Sirte. There is a new road crossing the desert from Sebha to the frontiers of Chad and Niger.

In addition to the national highways, Tripolitania has about 1,200 km. of black-top and macadamised roads and Cyrenaica about 500 km. Practically all the towns and villages of Libya, including the desert oases, are accessible by motor vehicle, but the going is sometimes rough.

SHIPPING

Principal ports are Tripoli, Benghazi, Port Brega and the Oasis Marine Terminal at Es-Sider. Port Brega was opened to oil tankers by King Idris on October 25th, 1961. A 30-inch crude oil pipeline connects the Zelten oilfields with Marsa El Brega. Another pipeline joins the Serir oilfield with Marsa Hariga, the port of Tobruk, and a new pipeline from the Idris field to Zuetina was opened in 1968. There is another oil port at Ras Lunuf.

The following shipping companies are among those operating services through Libyan ports:

Arkco Libya Maritime: f. 1968; offices in Tripoli: P.O.B. 401, Giaddat Istiklal 230; Benghazi: P.O.B. 157, Sh. Rufaghi; Tobruk; P.O.B. 16.

The Libyan Transport Co.: Benghazi; Sharia Omar El Mukhtar, P.O.B. 94; f. 1949; brs. at Beida, Tobruk, Marsa Brega and Cairo; Dirs. A. S. FERGIANI, A. T. BUZER, A. F. JIAFAR.

Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Libya) Ltd.: Tripoli: Sharia Sidi Aissa, P.O.B. 393; Benghazi: P.O.B. 202.

Mohamed Senussi Giaber: f. 1945; Tripoli: 12–20 Gedda St., P.O.B. 237; Benghazi: Sharia Istiklal, P.O.B. 29.

National Navigation Co. of Libya: Tripoli: 67 Bagdad St., P.O.B. 2437; Benghazi: P.O.B. 139; f. 1964; regular services from Tunisian, French and Italian ports to Tripoli and Benghazi; Man. N. BENAMOR.

The Tripolitania Enterprises Co. (T.E.C.O.): Ben Basi Bldg., Omer Muktar St., P.O.B. 149, Tripoli; f. 1948; Man. Dir. A. M. MEKATI.

The Tripolitania Shipping Agency: Tripoli: Sharia Istiklal 8–10–12, P.O.B. 2299.

Tirrenia, Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Tripoli: Giaddat Istiklal 69-71; Benghazi: G. Gabriel, c/o Libyan Transport Co., Sharia Omar El Mukhtar 19.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three civil airports:

Idris Airport, situated at Castel Benito, 21 miles from Tripoli.

Benina Airport, 12 miles from Benghazi.

Sebha Airport.

Libyan Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 360, Benghazi; Tripoli Office: P.O.B. 2555; f. 1965; services to Tripoli, Athens, Cairo, Rome, Tunis, Malta, Paris, Beirut, London, Frankfurt and Geneva; domestic services

throughout Libya; fleet includes three Caravelle 6R aircraft and two Fokker F-27.

Libyan Aviation Ltd.: Benghazi; Domestic services.

Linair (*Libyan National Airways*): P.O.B. 3503, Tripoli; f. 1962; domestic services; Pres. Z. Y. LENGHI, Gen. Man. P. W. BAKKER.

Libya is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Alitalia, B.E.A., B.O.A.C., Cyprus Airways, E.A.A.C., K.L.M., Lufthansa, The Malta Airlines, M.E.A., P.I.A., Royal Air Maroc, S.A.S., Swissair, Tunisair, T.W.A., U.A.A., U.T.A.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: Tripoli.

Tourism is so far largely undeveloped in Libya, but major potential attractions include the superb Roman remains at Leptis Magna, Sabratha and Cyrene, the fine climate and hundreds of miles of unspoilt beaches.

UNIVERSITY

University of Libya: Benghazi; f. 1956; 227 teachers, 2,500 students.

MADAGASCAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Malagasy Republic occupies the island of Madagascar (by which name it is generally known), and lies 300 miles off the coast of Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The climate is tropical. The northern parts of the island receive monsoon rains from December to April but the rest of the country is fairly dry. The official languages are Malagasy and French. Hova and other dialects are widely spoken. About half the population follow animist beliefs, Christians constitute about 40 per cent and the remainder are Muslims. The flag consists of a vertical white stripe in the hoist and horizontal stripes of red and green. The capital is Tananarive.

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Madagascar became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958 and attained full independence in 1960. In 1961 Madagascar played a leading role in the formation of the Union Africaine et Malgache, the inaugural meeting of which was held in Tananarive. Madagascar is a member of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM) (successor to UAMCE). A general election was held in August 1965.

Government

Executive power rests with the President, elected by universal suffrage for a seven-year term and assisted by a Vice-President and Cabinet. The legislature consists of a Senate of 54 members and a National Assembly of 107 members. The National Assembly is elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage, the Senate being partly elected and partly nominated. The country is divided into six Provinces, each with an appointed Chef de Province and an elected General Council. The official title of the state is The Malagasy Republic.

Defence

The strength of the Army is about 4,000 men, and there are about 8,000 police and other security forces. The training of cadres for a Navy and Air Force is being undertaken. Agreements exist whereby Madagascar receives French aid in training and equipment in exchange for the right to maintain bases in the country. French military strength in the Malagasy Republic is undergoing a gradual reduction.

Economic Affairs

The economy is principally agricultural with the great majority of the population living on the land. Agricultural produce accounts for 90 per cent of exports. Rice is the staple food and coffee is the chief export. Tobacco, rubber, cocoa and vanilla are also cultivated. Large herds of cattle are maintained. There are extensive mineral deposits including graphite, mica, nickel, copper and chromite. An oil refinery at Tamatave which came on stream in 1967 has more than doubled the value of Madagascar's mineral exports. Industry is concerned largely with the processing of agricultural produce. A Five-Year Plan (1964–68) gave emphasis to infrastructure and transport. A two-year *Programme des Grandes opérations*, 1968–69, served as a link to the second Five-Year Plan covering 1970–1974. International aid of over £1 million was extended to Madagascar in 1966 and again in 1967.

Transport and Communications

The terrain is difficult and transport is not well developed. There are 540 miles of railway, mainly single track and narrow gauge. Of the 20,000 miles of roads about a quarter can only be used in dry weather. Most of the west coast rivers are navigable for about 100 miles and on the east coast the Pangalanes canal follows the coast from Tamatave to Farafangana. The chief ports are Tamatave, Majunga and Diégo-Suarez. A new international airport has been opened at Ivato, near Tananarive. Three airlines provide internal and international air transport, and this is the main means of travel throughout the country.

Social Welfare

All medical services are free and there are family allowances as well as benefits for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Much welfare is offered by Christian missions. France and Madagascar signed an agreement, granting reciprocal benefits to expatriate workers in each other's country, in 1967.

Education

Education in Madagascar is both public and private. Efforts are being made to increase the number of schools and the primary schools can now accommodate over half the children. There is one university.

Tourism

Plans have been prepared to develop tourism and in 1962 an international tourist centre was set up at Nossi-Bé.

Visas are not required to visit the Malagasy Republic by nationals of France.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, rugby, basketball and swimming. Athletics, tennis, golf and volleyball also have their following.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 28 (African Liberation Day), May 7 (Ascension), May 18 (Whitsun), June 26 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), October 14 (Madagascar National Holiday), November 1 (All Saint's Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: March 29 (Commemoration of 1947 Rebellion), April 12 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Malgache (FMG), 50 FMG being worth 1 French Franc.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 FMG.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 FMG.

Exchange Rate: 666 FMG = £1 sterling
277 FMG = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population 1967						
	Total	Malagasy	French	Comorians	Indians	Chinese	Others
595,790	6,776,970	6,676,164	32,938	36,882	17,055	9,203	4,728

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS
(1966)

Hova	1,643,000	Antaisaka	415,000
Betsimisaraka	941,000	Sakalava	375,000
Betsileo	760,000	Antandroy	342,000
Tsimihety	442,000		

CHIEF TOWNS
(1967—estimates)

Tananarive (capital)	342,486	Diégo-Suarez	85,970
Tamatave	144,267	Tuléar	110,466
Majunga	66,375	Fort-Dauphin	71,594
Fianarantsoa	237,487	Antsirabé	189,717

BIRTHS AND DEATHS
(1967—estimates)

Births	Deaths
241,413	82,815

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT
(1965)

Agriculture	Mining	Industry	Construction and Public Works	Commerce and Professions	Transport	Domestic Service	Public Service
50,434	9,249	22,158	27,436	24,623	13,237	29,506	14,146

In 1966 the active population was estimated at 2,730,000, of which 1,730,000 were engaged in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Rice (Paddy)	1,312	1,200	1,353	1,460
Manioc	850	850	n.a.	11.7*
Sugar Cane	1,000	1,050	n.a.	n.a.
Coffee	51	50	45.7	54.0
Peas and Beans	62	20	19.5	11.6
Groundnuts	38	30	3.9	5.7
Raffia and Sisal	39	39	30.4	30.6
Cloves	1	1	3.4	1.5
Tobacco	5	4	5.1	2.2*

* Exports

Livestock (1968—'000): Cattle 9,500, Pigs 560, Sheep and Goats 715, Hens 14,000.

MINING

	UNITS	1965	1967
Graphite	(metric tons)	17,014	16,405
Mica	,,	629	741
Industrial Beryls	,,	20	30
Industrial Garnets	,,	69	5
Quartz	,,	88	40
Gold	kg.	18	23
Precious Stones	,,	6,800	112

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Rice	(tons)	1,200,000	1,353,000	1,460,000
Tapioca	,,	4,909	5,745	6,477
Sugar	,,	105,002	89,770	96,616
Tobacco	,,	4,600	—	1,003
Jute Sacks	,,	2,742	n.a.	n.a.
Sisal	,,	29,000	23,000	23,350
Essential Oils	,,	848	907	5,000
Refined Oil	,,	n.a.	n.a.	142,500
Electric Power	('000 kW.)	n.a.	100,900	n.a.

FINANCE

1 Franc Malgache = 100 cents = 0.02 French Francs
666 FMG = £1 sterling, 277 FMG = U.S. $1.00.
1,000 FMG = £1 10s. 0d. = U.S.$3.60.

BUDGET

(1969)

Balanced at 64,639m. FMG.

"Programme des Grandes Opérations" (1968–69): Planned Investment 30,000m FMG, of which 21,000m. FMG. from government sources. Principal fields of investment: livestock, afforestation, diversification of agriculture; processing industries; transport and infrastructure.

Five-Year Plan (1970–74): Minimum sum for investment 120,000m. FMG; the main emphasis of the plan will be on agricultural development.

Currency in Circulation: (1966) 16,770m. FMG; (1967) 18,939m. FMG.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million FMG)

Imports: (1964) 33,451.6; (1965) 34,156; (1966) 34,931; (1967) 35,885.
Exports: (1964) 22,653.5; (1965) 22,632.3; (1966) 24,131; (1967) 25,711.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million FMG)

Imports	1965	1966	1967
Textiles	3,129	3,236	3,963
Machinery and Apparatus	4,986	3,633	3,332
Metals	3,615	3,526	3,752
Food Products	1,942	1,924	1,875
Mineral Products	2,417	2,704	2,510
Vehicles and Parts	3,752	3,783	5,264

Exports	1965	1966	1967
Coffee	7,132	7,593	8,122
Rice	675	1,052	1,850
Vanilla	2,436	2,216	1,672
Sugar	1,161	1,485	2,138
Tobacco	1,037	1,266	711
Cloves and Clove Oil	320	394	876
Raffia	682	811	918
Groundnuts	393	295	364

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million FMG)

Imports	1965	1966	1967
France	21,397	22,096	23,206
Iran	850	840	314
U.S.A.	1,507	2,236	2,457
German Federal Republic	1,404	1,775	1,933
India	82	114	61
United Kingdom	3,445	504	568
Netherlands	730	752	809
Italy	645	667	894

Exports	1965	1966	1967
France	10,121	11,055	9,428
Other Franc Zone Countries	2,148	n.a.	5,128
U.S.A.	6,092	5,503	6,315
United Kingdom	975	657	437
German Federal Republic	1,036	792	731
Italy	324	554	331
Netherlands	196	269	155
Japan	229	253	386

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1966	1967
Passengers	1,960,000	2,400,000
Passenger/km. (millions)	151	171
Freight (metric tons)	503,000	627,000
Ton/km. (millions)	147	179

ROADS

	1965	1967
Cars	32,117	34,992
Lorries	n.a.	24,824
Buses	818	1,626
Commercial Vehicles	2,131	2,123
Motorcycles	4,362	n.a.

SHIPPING

	TAMATAVE		MAJUNGA	
	1965	1967	1965	1967
Vessels Entered	439	524	1,923	1,841
Passengers Arrived	4,770	2,732	1,284	3,164
Passengers Departed	5,673	3,225	1,840	4,547
Freight Entered (metric tons)	389,060	556,400	149,395	146,494
Freight Cleared (metric tons)	190,448	958,131	95,828	251,724

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)		MAIL (metric tons)	
	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
1964	22,700	22,774	328	573	185	87
1965	29,060	23,119	444	1,142	197	173
1967	35,374	30,873	737	1,479	375	222

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	3,486	743,536
Secondary	262	67,030
Technical	93	5,494
Higher	n.a.	3,169

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Information et au Tourisme, Tananarive.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated April 1959, Revised June 1960 and June 1962)

Principles: The Rights of Man; equality for all, without distinction of origin, race or religion, liberty of expression and of association, guaranteed protection of the family, property and education. The republic is one, indivisible, democratic and social. Sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by universal suffrage.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President of the Republic.

Executive Power: The Government consists of the President of the Republic, elected for a seven-year renewable term by universal suffrage, a Vice-President and ministers appointed by the President. The President of the Republic is thus also head of the government. He has power to dissolve the National Assembly on the advice of the Senate and after consultation with the President of the National Assembly.

Legislative Power: The *National Assembly* is elected by universal suffrage for five years and meets in ordinary session twice a year. The *Senate* examines all proposed legislation and meets during the ordinary sessions of the Assembly. Two-thirds of the Senators are elected by provincial, municipal and rural authorities, the remainder are nominated by the government. The carrying of a motion of censure by the Assembly entails the resignation of the government and the President must form a new government. If the programme of the new government is not approved by the Assembly, the latter must be dissolved and new elections held. If the new Assembly fails to approve the programme of the new government, the President must resign and cannot stand again.

Local Government: Madagascar is divided into six provinces, each province habing a Chef de Province at its head appointed by the President and a General Council consisting of councillors elected for five years and the deputies and senators of the province.

Revision of the Constitution may be proposed by the President and the members of the Assembly and Senate. The proposal must be adopted in identical terms by both Assembly and Senate and the republican form of government must not be prejudiced.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: PHILIBERT TSIRANANA.

CABINET

(April 1970)

President: PHILIBERT TSIRANANA.

Vice-President: CALVIN TSIEBO.

Minister of State without Portfolio Delegated to the Presidency: J. RAVOAHANGY ANDRIANAVALONA.

Minister of State, in charge of Home Affairs: ANDRÉ RESAMPA.

Minister of State, in charge of Foreign Affairs: JACQUES RABEMANANJARA.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: LAURENT BOTOKEKY.

Minister of Industry and Mines: RENÉ RASIDY.

Minister of Agriculture: J. J. NATAÏ.

Minister of Finance and Commerce: VICTOR MIADANA.

Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: JEAN-FRANÇOIS JARISON.

Minister of Supply and Public Works: EUGÈNE LECHAT.

Minister of Information and Tourism: ALFRED RAMA NGASOAVINA.

Minister of Social Affairs: ALFRED RAJAONARIVELO.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: CÉSAIRE RABENORO.

Secretary of State for Social Affairs, in charge of Labour and Social Laws: ALBERT LEDA.

Secretary of State for Agriculture, in charge of Hydraulics and Forests: GILBERT RATSITOHARA.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: PIERRE ZAKA.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs: SAMUEL RAMILAMANANA.

Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce: XAVIER DELMOTTE.

Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs, in charge of Youth and Sport: GABRIEL RAMALANJAONO.

Secretary of State for Supply and Public Works, in charge of Posts and Telecommunications: ETIENNE RAZAFIMANDIMBY.

Secretary of State, in charge of Civil Service: CÉLESTIN ARIDY.

Secretary of State for Development: EMILE RAMAROSAONA.

Secretary of State Delegate to the Province of Tamatave: NORBERT RANOHAVIMANANA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN TANANARIVE
(unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Ampasanisadoda; *Ambassador:* TCHENG TSE KOEI.

France: Maison de France, Antaninarenina; *Ambassador:* ALAIN PLANTEY.

German Federal Republic: 101 route circulaire, Ambodirotra; *Ambassador:* TOMAS RAMELOW.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic.

Greece: 132 rue Gallieni; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

India: 15 ave. de la Marne, *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Israel: rue Guillain; *Ambassador:* ZVI LOCKER.

Italy: 22 rue Docteur Besson; *Ambassador:* GUIDO MONDAINI.

Japan: rue G. Clemenceau; *Ambassador:* JIRO INAGAWA.

Korea, Republic: Paris, France; *Ambassador:* SOO YOUNG LEE.

Netherlands: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Norway: Rabat, Morocco.

Pakistan: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Spain: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Sweden: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Switzerland: rue Carayon; *Chargé d'Affairs a.i.:* CLAUDE OCHSENBEIN.

United Kingdom: Ivandry; *Ambassador:* MERVYN BROWN.

U.S.A.: rue Rainitova, Antsahavola; *Ambassador:* ANTHONY MARSHALL.

Vatican: (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* PAOLO MOSCONI.

Madagascar also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Finland, Philippines, Tunisia and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: SIMÉON JAPHET.

ELECTIONS OCTOBER 1965

PARTY	SEATS
Parti Social Démocrate	48
Nominated Members	6

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ALFRED NANY.

ELECTIONS SEPTEMBER 1965

PARTY	SEATS
Parti Social Démocrate	104
Parti du Congrès de l'Indépendance	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Social Démocrate (P.S.D.): 4 rue Bompard, Tananarive; f. 1957 by PHILIBERT TSIRANANA; majority party throughout the country; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ RESAMPA.

Parti du Congrès de l'Indépendance de Madagascar (P.C.I.M. or A.K.F.M.): 43 ave. Maréchal Foch, Tananarive; f. 1958; 400 member sections; left-wing party; Pres. RICHARD ANDRIAMANJATO; Sec.-Gen. GISÈLE RABESAHALA.

Parti Démocratique Chrétien Malagasy: Lot II, 120 Andravoahangy, Tananarive; formerly *Rassemblement National Malgache*; re-formed 1962, merged with Manjakavahoaka 1968; Leader ALEXIS BEZAKA.

Mouvement National pour l'Indépendance de Madagascar (MONIMA): B.P. 214, Tuléar; f. 1958; 235,000 mems.; publ. *Tolona* (*Combat*); Leader MONJA JAONA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: 8 Anosy, Tananarive; Pres. EDILBERT RAZAFINDRALAMBO.

Attorney-General: RAZAFINANTOANINA.

Chamber Presidents: RAHARINAIVO, RATSISALOZAFY, MARMOT.

Advocates-General: RAFAMANTANANTSOA, RAKOTOBE, ROUSSEAU.

Counsellors: MAMELOMANA, THIERRY, RAZAFIMBELO, RANDRIANARIVELO, RANDRIANASOLO, Mme RADAODY.

Court of Appeal: Tananarive; Pres. HENRI RAHARIJAONA.
Attorney-General: VICTOR RAMANITRA.
Chamber Presidents: RAFALIHERY, KEROMES.
Counsellors: DORWLING-CARTER, PAUTRAT, RAJAONARIVONY, RATOVONDRIAKA, COSTECALDE, MOUTARDE, Mme RAKOTOARISOA, RANDRIANARISOA.

Courts of First Instance: at Tananarive, Tamative, Majunga, Fianarantsoa, Diégo-Suarez and Tuléar; for civil and commercial matters; also Courts of Petty Sessions.

Criminal Courts: at the Court of Appeal; presided over by a Counsellor. Justices of the Peace sit in the main centres.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 57 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 38 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20 per cent of the total population) and 5 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Church: In the archdiocese of Tananarive there are about 541 mission centres with a total personnel of some 1,853. Archbishop of Tananarive Cardinal JÉRÔME RAKOTOMALALA.

Eglise Episcopale de Madagascar: 24 rue Jean Laborde, Tananarive, f. 1874; about 35,000 mems.; Anglican; Bishop in Madagascar: Mgr. JEAN MARCEL.

Eglise de Jésus-Christ à Madagascar: 19 rue Fourcadier, B.P. 623, Tananarive; Gen. Sec. Rev. VICTOR RAKOTOARIMANANA.

Christian Council of Madagascar: Theological College, Fianarantsoa; f. 1963; Pres. Prof. Dr. RAKOTO ANDRIANARIJAONA.

Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar: 6 rue George V, Tananarive.

Lutheran Church: Fianarantsoa; Pres. Dr. R. ANDRIANARIJAONA.

Church of the Lord's Disciples: Soatanana; Pres. BENJAMIN RANDRIANAIVO.

Adventist Church: Mandrosoa, Tananarive; Pres. M. RAJOELISON.

Independent Church of Antranobiriky: rue Admiral Peter, Tananarive; Pres. M. Z. RANDRIANAIVO.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: 3 rue du R. P. Callet, Behoririka, Tananarive; f. 1962; French daily; publ. by Agence Madagascar-Presse.

Le Courrier de Madagascar: 2 rue Amiral de Hell, Tananarive, French-Malagasy; daily; Editor PIERRE VILLEZ; circ. 18,200.

Imongo Vaovao: II-K 4 bis Andravoahangy, Tananarive; daily; Dir. RASAHOBY.

Madagasikara Mahaleotena: Imprimerie Centrale, Analakely, Tananarive; official; daily; circ. 15,000; Editor E. RABARISON.

Maresaka: 12 ave. Rigault-Isotry, Tananarive; f. 1954; independent; Malagasy daily; circ. 5,000; Editors S. RAKOTOARIMAH, RALAIARIJAONA.

Ny Gazetintsika: Imprimerie Masoandro, Ampasanisadoda, Tananarive; daily; Dir. EDOUARD RATSIMANDISA.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

L'Aurore: Majunga; French weekly; circ. 5,000.

Bulletin Bimestriel de la Chambre de Commerce de Tananarive: Société Malgache d'Edition, rue Béréni, Tananarive; every two months; Dir. C. ALLAIN.

Bulletin de la Société du Corps Médical Malgache: Imprimerie Volamahitsy, Tananarive; monthly; Dir. Dr. RAKOTOMALALA.

Bulletin de Madagascar: Service de la Presse, Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1950; economics, science, culture; monthly; Editor M. RANDRIAMAROZAKA; circ. 1,800.

L'Ecole Publique de Madagascar: Direction des Services Académiques de la République Malgache; f. 1951; teaching administration; monthly.

Fanasina (*Salt*): B.P. 1574, Analakely-Tananarive; f. 1957; independent; politics, economics, literature; weekly; Dir. PAUL RAKOTOVOLOLONA; circ. 10,000.

Fanilo: Imprimerie Catholique Fianarantsoa; weekly; Dir. J. RAJAOBELINA.

Hehy: B.P. 1648, Tananarive; f. 1959; thrice-weekly; humorous; circ. 15,000; Editor C. ANDRIAMANANTENA.

Info-Madagascar: Service de la Presse, Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1966; weekly; Editor G. RAMAMONJISOA; circ. 1,000.

L'Information Economique Juridique de Madagascar: Société Malgache d'Edition, rue Béréni, Tananarive; every two months.

Journal Officiel de la République Malgache: B.P. 38, Tananarive; f. 1883; official publication; French; weekly; Editor M. BOARLAZA.

Lakroan'i Madagasikara: Imprimerie Catholique Ambatomena, Fianarantsoa; weekly; circ. 8,000; Editors F. RÉMY RALIBERA, F. XAVIER TABAO.

Le Lien: Tananarive; French; monthly.

Lumière: Fianarantsoa; French Catholic weekly.

Madagasikara-Rahampitso: Tananarive, 26 rue Béréni; Malagasy weekly.

Miasa: Sekrima, B.P. 1035, Tananarive; trade union news magazine.

La République: Tananarive; organ of the Parti Social Démocrate; circ. 8,000; Editor A. ANDRIATSIAFAJATO.

Revue de Madagascar: Service de la Presse, Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1933; twice a year; circ. 1,600; Dir. FLAVIEN RANAIVO.

Revue Médicale de Madagascar: B.P. 1655, Tananarive; monthly; Dir. Dr. GOULESQUE.

Vaovao: B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1894; Direction de l'Information; circ. 17,000; Editor XAVIER RANAIVO.

There are numerous other Malagasy publications appearing in Tananarive and provincial capitals.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence Madagascar-Presse: 3 rue du R. P. Callet, Behoririka, B.P. 386, Tananarive; f. 1962; Dir. EMILE RAKOTONIRAINY; publ. *Bulletin Quotidien d'Information.*

PUBLISHERS

Imprimerie des Arts Graphiques: B.P. 194, rue Dupré, Tananarive; f. 1931.

Imprimerie Industrielle Catholique: Fianarantsoa.

Imprimerie Nationale: B.P. 38, Tananarive; all official publications; Dir. ROGER RASOANAIVO.

Librairie-Imprimerie Protestante: Imarivolanitra, Tananarive; f. 1865; religious and school books; Man. GEORGES ANDRIAMANANTENA.

Société Malgache d'Edition: 26 rue Béréni, Tananarive; f. 1943; Gen. Man. RENÉ PENON.

Trano Printy Loterana: ave. Grandidier, Antsahamanitra, Tananarive; f. 1968, formerly *Imprimerie Luthérenne*, f. 1877; religious, educational and fiction; Man. FINN ANDRESEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Nationale Malgache: Tananarive, B.P. 442; Government station; fourteen transmitters; programmes in French and Malagasy; foreign service in French and English; Dir. ROGER RABESAHALA.

There is also a Rediffusion station at Fenoarivo, with eight transmitters.

In 1968 there were 308,000 receiving sets.

Télévision Malagasy: Tananarive B.P. 3964; f. 1967 by Government decree to install and operate a national television service; started operations in Tananarive district 1967; programmes in French and Malagasy; Dir. JOCELYN RAFIDINARIVO.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits)

BANKS

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque Nationale Malgache: place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 550, Tananarive; f. 1962; Central Bank of issue administered by Council of eight; Pres. VICTOR MIADANA; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTOPHE ANDRIANARIVO.

Banque Malgache d'Escompte et de Crédit (BAMES): place de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1964; cap. 500m.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Française pour le Commerce, S.A.: 74 rue St. Lazare, Paris; Tananarive, rue de Liège, B.P. 440.

Banque de Madagascar et des Comores: 23 ave. Matignon, Paris 8e; Tananarive, B.P. 196, 14 ave. Etienne Fumaroli; cap. p.u. French francs 11.1m.; dep. 230m.; Pres. and Man. Dir. MAURICE GONON.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris, and 5 rue Sainte-Cécile, Paris; Tananarive, 74 ave. du 18 Juin, B.P. 174.

The principal French insurance companies, and a few British and Swiss companies, have offices in Tananarive.

Syndicat Professionnel des Assureurs: Tananarive, 3 rue Benyowski, B.P. 487; f. 1949; Délégué-Gen. R. RAMBAUD.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Madagascar: Tananarive, 20 rue Colbert; Pres. RAMAROMISA; Sec.-Gen. H. RATSIANDAVANA.

There are Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry at Antalaha (Pres. C. TSIHOMANKARY), Antsirabé (Pres. RAJAOFERSON), Diégo-Suarez (Pres. BLAISE RANTOANINA), Fianarantsoa (Pres. NORBERT RAMAHALEO), Fort-Dauphin (Pres. DIBOKA), Majunga (Pres. RAZAFINDRABE), Mananjary (Pres. LAKA), Morondava (Pres. M. PIGNOLET), Nossi-Bé (Pres. M. BLEUSEZ), Tamatave (Pres. J. RAMORASATA), Tananarive (Pres. H. RAZANATSEHENO) and Tuléar (Pres. ETONO).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI): P.O.B. 222, Tananarive; f. 1962; by the end of 1969 SNI had nearly 2,000m. FMG invested in 46 industrial projects; Man. DAVID RAKOTOPARE.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Union des Syndicats d'Intérêt Economique de Madagascar (U.S.I.E.M.): Place Roland Garros, B.P. 1338, Tananarive; f. 1946; 39 mem. organizations, 2,700 firms; Pres. E. ALLAIN; Sec. C. RANARIVELO, publ. *l'Union Economique.*

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs: Tananarive, 407 route Circulaire, B.P. 522.

Syndicat des Importateurs et Exportateurs de Madagascar: rue Clémenceau, B.P. 1394, Tananarive; Pres. MATHERON.

Syndicat des Industries de Madagascar: 41 rue de Choiseul, B.P. 1695, Tananarive; Pres. CARRÉ.

Syndicat des Industries Mécaniques: 22 rue Béréni, Tananarive.

Syndicat des Industries Minières: Tananarive, 33 rue de Liège.

Syndicat des Planteurs de Café: Tananarive, rue de Liège, B.P. 173.

Syndicat des Riziers de Madagascar et Dépendances: 13 ave. de l'Indépendance, B.P. 1329, Tananarive.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Vanille de Madagascar: Antalaha; 23 mems.; Pres. GEORGES PERRIER; Sec. G. TAOCHY.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Chrétienne des Syndicats Malgaches (C.C.S.M.) (*Fivondronam-Ben'ny Sendika Kristianina Malagasy—SEKRIMA*): Saorano, route de Majunga, B.P. 1035, Tananarive; f. 1937; Pres. JÉRÔME ELOI RAKOTO; Gen. Sec. HUBERT BLAISE ROBEL; 151 affiliated unions, 41,230 mems.; publ. *Miasa.*

Confédération des Travailleurs Malgaches (*Fivomdronam-Ben'ny Mpiasa Malagasy—FMM*): 53 ave. Marcel Olivier, B.P. 1558, Tananarive; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD RAKOTONDRAZAKA; 17,000 mems.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale (F.E.N.): Tananarive; Sec.-Gen. JEAN FAUGEROLLE.

Confédération Malgache des Syndicats Libres (Force Ouvrière): Tananarive.

Union des Syndicats Autonomes de Madagascar (U.S.A.M.): Ampasadratsarahoby, Lot II-H-67, Faravohitra, B.P. 1038, Tananarive; Pres. NORBERT RAKOTOMANANA; Sec.-Gen. VICTOR RAHAGO; 46 affiliated unions; 29,445 mems.

Union des Syndicats Patronaux de Madagascar (U.S.P.M.): Tananarive.

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Madagascar (*Firaisan'ny Sendika eran'i Madagaskara—FISEMA*): f. 1956; Cimelta, Tananarive; Sec.-Gen. ALBERT RAZAFINJOHANY; 30,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Réseau National des Chemins de Fer: Ministère de l'Equipement et des Communications, Tananarive; 550 miles of track linking Tamatave on the east coast with Antsirabe in the interior via Moramanga and Tananarive, a branch line from Moramanga to Lake Alaotra and a line from Manakara on the south-east coast to Fianarantsoa; also operates the port of Tamatave; Dir.-Gen. ETIENNE RABENJAMINA.

ROADS

There are nearly 40,000 km. of roads and tracks in Madagascar. Of these, approximately 2,000 km. are bitumen-surfaced roads and 23,000 km. are roads and tracks serviceable throughout the year.

Automobile Club de Madagascar: B.P. 571, Tananarive; publ. *Guide Routier et Touristique.*

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Pangalanes Canal runs for 700 km. near the east coast from Tamatave to Farafangana. The west coast rivers are also navigable.

SHIPPING

Société Malgache des Transports Maritimes: 29 rue de la Batterie, B.P. 107, Tamatave, f. 1963, services to Europe; Pres. LAMBERT LODA ABDOU, Dir. HUBERT RAJAOBELINA.

Compagnie Malgache de Navigation: rue Rabearivelo, B.P. 1021, Antsahavola, Tananarive.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Tamatave, rue du Commerce.

Royal Inter-Ocean Lines: Tamatave, c/o S. A. M. Darrieux & Co., rue du Commerce.

Bank Line, India Natal Line and **Oriental African Line:** Tamatave, c/o F. W. Ducommun, B.P. 89.

B.P. Tanker Co. and **Shell International Marine Ltd.:** Tamatave, c/o Société Industrielle et Commerciale de l'Emyrne, B.P. 61, rue Sylvain Roux.

Svedel Line and **Cie. des Transports et Remorquages:** Diégo-Suarez, c/o Ets. A. Stéfani, B.P. 25.

Scandinavian-East Africa Line: c/o La Ligne Scandinave Agence Maritime, 1 *bis* rue Clémenceau, B.P. 679, Tananarive.

CIVIL AVIATION

Société Nationale Malgache des Transports Aériens (*Air Madagascar*): 31 ave. de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1962; internal service and weekly external services; fleet comprises one Boeing 707, one Boeing 737, five DC-4s, six DC-3s, one Nord, ten Pipers (Dec. 1968); Pres. D. ANDRIANTSITOHAINA; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES ALEXANDRE.

The Malagasy Republic is also served by Air France.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: Tananarive, immeuble Le Mirador, 15 rue Amiral-Pierre, B.P. 610; f. 1955; state Tourism organization; Man. (a.i.) JEAN RAKOTOMANGA; publ. *Revue de Madagascar* (with Direction de l'Information) (every two months).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministère de l'Information, du Tourisme et des Arts traditionnels: Ave. de France, Tananarive.

Département des Arts du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles: Place Goulette, Tananarive; concerned in promoting all the arts; Dir. EDMOND RABESAHALA.

Imadefolk—Institut Malgache des Arts dramatiques et folkloriques: Centre Culturel Albert Camus, ave. de l'Indépendence, Tananarive; f. 1964; theatre tours at home and abroad; traditional songs and dances; Dir. ODÉAM RAKOTO.

Ny Antsaly: Anatihazo-Isotry, Tananarive; f. 1960; traditional music and dancing; Dir. SYLVESTRE RANDAFISON.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Madagascar (Fondation Charles de Gaulle): Tananarive; 140 teachers, 3,300 students.

MALAWI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Malawi, formerly the British Protectorate of Nyasaland, is an inland state in southern central Africa, with Zambia to the west, Mozambique to the south and east, and Tanzania to the north. Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) forms most of the eastern boundary. The climate is tropical, but much of the country is high enough to modify the heat. The official language is English, though Nyanja is being promoted as the basis for a "Malawi Language". Most Africans follow traditional beliefs. There are about 10 per cent Protestants and 10 per cent Roman Catholics, and there is a Muslim community among the Asians, as well as a Hindu minority. The flag consists of black, red and green horizontal stripes, with a rising sun in red on the black stripe. The capital is Zomba, but a new capital is to be built at Lilongwe.

Recent History

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, set up in 1953, was dissolved at the end of 1963 and Nyasaland under the name of Malawi became independent in July, 1964. The country became a Republic and one-party state in July 1966, with Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda as President. In 1967 the country created a major controversy amongst African states by officially recognizing the Republic of South Africa. In November 1969 a Bill was introduced in Parliament for the re-organization of the judicial system, under which local courts would have the power to impose the death penalty. The Chief Justice and three other judges of the High Court later resigned.

Government

Malawi is an independent Republic within the Commonwealth, with an elected President whose term of office is five years. Executive power is in the hands of the President and there is a Parliament of 55 elected members (to be increased to 65), of which five hold special seats reserved for non-Africans. The country is divided into three Regions and 23 Districts.

Defence

Malawi's defence forces include a battalion of regular infantry, and territorial and reserve forces. There are also national police forces totalling about 3,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Malawi has small resources. Most of her population are farmers, and there are few European settlers. The principal crops are cotton, groundnuts, tobacco and tea. Production of both tea and tobacco has risen appreciably over the last few years, the latter crop being helped by the difficulties of the industry in Rhodesia. Fishing is carried on on Lake Malawi (Lake Nyasa). Unlike her neighbours Malawi has little mineral wealth. Malawi is the leading Commonwealth producer of tung oil, used in the paint and varnish industries. Trade is mainly with Britain, Rhodesia and South Africa, with the latter country becoming steadily more important. The 1965-69 development plan is being extended yearly and the 1969-71 programme provides for £14.1m. to be spent on transport, agriculture, education and the new capital Lilongwe.

Transport and Communications

The railway system has access to the sea at Beira in Mozambique, and a link with Nacala in Mozambique to serve the new capital of Lilongwe is under construction. There are about 2,000 miles of trunk roads; and as well as Air Malawi there are air charter firms. Lake Malawi carries an important traffic with Mozambique and Tanzania.

Social Welfare

A social development branch of the Provincial and District administration was set up in 1958. Its work includes care and protection of young people, the destitute, and the physically handicapped, probation work, sport, community centres and women's clubs.

Education

Malawi has high literacy and there are over 300,000 African children receiving primary education. Secondary education is provided in government and government-aided schools. The University of Malawi opened in October 1965. Many students go to Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Tourism

The country has a small but growing tourist industry. Big game, fine scenery and an excellent climate form the basis of the country's tourist potential.

Visas are not required to visit Malawi by nationals of Denmark, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portuguese citizens of Mozambique, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States of America.

Public Holidays

1970: May 14 (Kamuzu Day), July 6 (Independence), August 4 (August Holiday), October 17 (Mothers' Day), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), March 3 (Martyr's Day), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the pound (£) which is divided into 20 shillings (s) and 240 pence (d).

Notes: 5s, 10s, £1, £5.

Coins: Bronze ½d, 1d; Cupronickel 3d, 6d, 1s, 2s, 2s. 6d.

Exchange Rate: £1 Malawi=£1 Sterling.
8s. 4d.=$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION 1966	AFRICANS	EUROPEANS	OTHERS
45,747*	4,042,412	4,023,193	7,046	10,880

* Includes 9,266 sq. miles of inland water.

REGIONS

REGIONS	POPULATION	CHIEF TOWNS	POPULATION
Southern	2,067,140	Zomba (capital)	19,666
		Blantyre	104,461
Central	1,474,952	Lilongwe	19,425
Northern	497,491	Mzuzu	8,490

LAND DISTRIBUTION
('000 acres)

Unalienated African Trustland	19,800
Unalienated Government Land	2,900
Freehold	400
Leasehold	200
TOTAL	23,300

EMPLOYMENT
(1968)

INDUSTRY	PERSONS
Agriculture	44,931
Mining and Quarrying	485
Manufacturing	78,767
Construction	15,270
Electricity and Water	1,499
Commerce	8,698
Transport and Communications	8,395
Government Services	29,470
Other Services	6,799
TOTAL	134,314

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

		1966	1967	1968*
Tobacco	('000 lb.)	41,000	n.a.	n.a.
Tea	(,, ,,)	33,800	37,100	33,000
Cotton	('000 tons)	14.3	12.0	12.4
Groundnuts	(,, ,,)	46.5	47.3	25.0
Maize	(,, ,,)	62.7	99.8	73.8
Sugar	(,, ,,)	3.7	18.1	22.0

* Estimated.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Cattle	411	432	450
Sheep	74	71	80
Goats	480	464	500
Pigs	133	123	142

Cattle: (1967) 464,000, (1968) 477,000.

FINANCE

£100 Malawi = £100 sterling = U.S. $240.

BUDGET
(£'000)

YEAR	REVENUE	BRITISH AID	EXPENDITURE
1964	11,536	5,000	16,002
1965*	14,486	5,900	16,137
1966*	15,416	5,300	17,100
1967*	14,047	4,600	18,852

*Estimates.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(1967—£'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	2,975	General Services	5,100
Indirect Taxation	4,838	Community Services	2,900
Income from Property and Enterprises	511	Social Services	5,400
Transfers	5,286	Economic Services	5,300
Capital Account and Interest	1,554	Others	4,300
Loans from Abroad	3,435		
Others	1,158		
TOTAL	19,757	TOTAL	23,000

Budget Estimate (1968): Revenue £19.75m.; Expenditure £20.5m.; Development Expenditure £8.17m.

MONEY SUPPLY
(£'000)

1966	1967	1968
11,272	12,789	14,027

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The current programme for 1969–71 provides for total capital expenditure of £14.1m., of which 34 per cent is allotted to transport, 21 per cent to agriculture, 13 per cent to education and 11 per cent to the construction of Lilongwe, the new capital.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(£'000)

	1967	1968
Current Account:		
Imports f.o.b.	—25,200	—28,000
Exports f.o.b.	20,300	20,700
Merchandise	— 4,900	— 7,300
Services	— 9,500	—11,200
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	—14,400	—18,500
Government transfers	8,000	7,100
Private transfers	600	600
BALANCE ON TRANSFERS	8,600	7,700
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	— 5,900	—10,800
CAPITAL BALANCE	5,900	11,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

	1966	1967	1968*
Imports	27,344	20,500	21,000
Exports (incl. Re-exports)	17,402	25,600	28,500

* Estimate

COMMODITIES

(1967—£'000)

IMPORTS	
Foodstuffs	1,786
Beverages and Tobacco	2,339
Crude Materials	432
Mineral Fuels	1,426
Oils and Fats	163
Chemicals	1,883
Manufactures	7,826
Machinery and Transport Equipment	6,435
Miscellaneous	3,351
TOTAL	25,641

EXPORTS	
Tea	4,491
Tobacco	4,226
Groundnuts	3,434
Cotton	692
Tung Oil	205
Cassava	266
Rice	79
Maize	1,639
Miscellaneous	1,520
TOTAL	16,552

COUNTRIES

(1967—£'000)

IMPORTS	
Rhodesia	5,427
United Kingdom	7,233
South Africa	1,960
All Others	11,021
TOTAL	25,641

EXPORTS	
United Kingdom	9,107
Rhodesia	635
South Africa	457
All Others	6,353
TOTAL	16,552

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1967	1968
Passengers (number)	665,300	n.a.
Freight (short ton miles)	120,000	n.a.
Financial Statistics:	£	£
Receipts	3,332,000	3,228,000
Expenditure	2,955,000	2,936,000
Net Operating Revenue	377,000	292,000

MOTOR VEHICLES
(No. licensed)

	1966	1967
Cars	8,292	8,418
Goods vehicles	5,510	5,934
Tractors	582	592
Motor cycles	1,465	1,344

EDUCATION

AFRICAN EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT, LOCAL AUTHORITY, AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS

	NUMBER OF PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Primary	359,841	337,720	286,056	8,464	8,217	8,744
Secondary	5,951	8,085	6,539	326	381	404
Teacher Training	1,318	1,387	4,226	127	134	153
Technical and Vocational	1,183	1,129	900	195	85	119

The University of Malawi at Zomba had 980 full-time students in 1969.

Source: National Statistical Office, Zomba.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. Malawi is a one-party state with a Presidential form of government. There is a unicameral parliament of 55 members which, it was announced in November 1969, will be increased to 65.

Fundamental Rights

The following rights are guaranteed by the Constitution: life, personal liberty, protection from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, from deprivation of property, privacy of the home, security under the law, freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association, of movement, protection from racial discrimination.

The President

Malawi is a Republic with an elected President.

Parliament

There is a Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 55 members, 50 elected on a general roll of all adult citizens, and five on a special roll of all European adults. A Speaker is elected from among the ordinary members of the Assembly. The Assembly may change the Constitution by a two-thirds majority on the second and third readings. The Parliamentary term is normally five years. The President has power to prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

Executive Powers

Executive power is exercised by the President acting as Prime Minister. Ministers are responsible to the President.

Judicature

The Judicature is a separate organ of the Government. There is a High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and not less than two Puisne Judges, a Supreme Court of Appeal, and subordinate courts. There is also a Judicial Service Commission with power to appoint judicial officers.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. H. KAMUZU BANDA, LL.D., PH.B., M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Works and Supply: Dr. H. K. BANDA.

Minister of Finance and Information and Tourism: ALEKE BANDA.

Minister of Education: M. M. LUNGU.

Minister of Local Government: G. NDAEMA.

Minister of Labour: R. J. SEMBEREKA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: J. MSONTHI.

Minister of State in the President's Office: A. B. CHIWANDA.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: RICHARD CHIDZANJA.

Minister of Health and Community Development: ALEC NYASULU.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Development: J. Z. U. TEMBO.

Regional Ministers:

Northern Region: M. Y. Q. CHIBAMBO.

Central Region: J. R. KUMBWEZA.

Southern Region: G. C. CHAKWAMBA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO MALAWI

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission; (L) Legation.

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: Bujumbura, Burundi (E).

Botswana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

China, Republic (Taiwan): Glyn Jones Rd., Blantyre, P.O.B. 929 (E); *Ambassador:* YEI-YUAN CHEN.

Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

France: Kamuzu Highway, Blantyre, P.O.B. 90 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI LANGLAIS.

German Federal Republic: Kamuzu Highway, Limbe, P.O.B. 717 (E); *Ambassador:* BERNHARD HEIBACH.

Holy See: Lusaka, Zambia.

India: 1st Floor, Shree Satyanaraya Bldg., Sharrers Rd., Blantyre, P.O.B. 398 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. M. KHURANA.

Israel: 3rd Floor, Development House, Rooms 307–312, Henderson St., Blantyre, P.O.B. 689 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAUL BEN-HAIM.

Italy: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Netherlands: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Portugal: Martins and Noronha Bldg., Kamuzu Highway, Limbe, P.O.B. 596 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. FERNANDO M. DA SILVA MARQUES.

South Africa: Mudi Estate, Limbe, P.O.B. 315 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAN FRANÇOIS WENTZEL.

Sweden: Lusaka, Zambia (E); *Ambassador:* OLOF KAIJSER.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

United Kingdom: Mkulichi Rd., Zomba, Private Bag 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* T. S. TULL.

U.S.A.: 5th Floor, Nyrho House, Victoria Ave., Blantyre, P.O.B. 380 (E); *Ambassador:* MARSHALL P. JONES.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: I. K. SURTEE.

ELECTION, MAY 1964

PARTY	SEATS
Malawi Congress Party	50
Constitutional Party*	3

* Subsequently dissolved; there are now five nominated representatives for Europeans.

POLITICAL PARTY

Malawi Congress Party: P.O.B. 250, Limbe; f. 1959; succeeded the Nyasaland African Congress; Pres. Dr. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA; Sec.-Gen. ALEKE BANDA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts administering justice are the Supreme Court of Appeal, High Court, Magistrates' Courts and Traditional Courts.

THE HIGH COURT consists of the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The High Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. It hears appeals from the Magistrates' Courts. The Minister of Justice has the power to restrict appeals from Traditional Courts to Traditional Appeals Courts. Appeals from the High Court go to the Supreme Court of Appeal in Blantyre.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir PHILIP PIKE.

Registrar: M. R. TRUWA, P.O.B. 954, Blantyre.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most of the Africans follow their native religions.

CHRISTIANS

Anglican Community: Bishop of Malawi: Rt. Rev. DONALD S. ARDEN, Malosa, P.O. Kasupe; 75,000 mems.; publ. *Ecclesia* (monthly).

Roman Catholic Church: Archbishop: Most Rev. JAMES CIONA, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 385, Blantyre; Bishops: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH FADY, W.F., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 33, Lilongwe; Rt. Rev. LAWRENCE HARDMAN, S.M.M., Bishop's House, Zomba; Rt. Rev. CORNELIUS CHITSULO, Bishop's House, Dedza; Rt. Rev. JEAN JOBIDON, W.F., Bishop's House, Mzuzu; Rt. Rev. E. J. F. VROEMEN, S.M.M., Bishop's House, Chikwawa; Rt. Rev. A. ASSOLARI, P.O.B. 38, Fort-Johnston; the Roman Catholic Church has 803,330 baptized members and 113,126 catechumens, and runs 587 schools in Malawi.

Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian): Blantyre Synod; P.O.B. 413, Blantyre; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. D. SANGAYA; Livingstonia Synod: P.O. Livingstonia; Gen. Sec. Rev. P. C. MZEMBE; Nkhoma Synod: Gen. Sec. Rev. K. MGAWI; Total membership 220,000.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Of the Asians in Malawi over 50 per cent are Muslims and about 25 per cent are Hindus. There are also a small number of African Muslims.

THE PRESS

African (The): P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; f. 1950; fortnightly, Catholic periodical; English, Chichewa; Editor A. MABEDE; circ. 5,500.

Kuunika: Presbyterian Church of Central Africa, P.O. Mkhoma; f. 1909; Nyanja; Editor Rev. T. E. CHISENGA.

Malawi News: P.O.B. 5699, Limbe; f. 1959; organ of Malawi Congress Party; bi-weekly; Editor HARVEY MLANGA; circ. 14,000.

Malawi Government Gazette: Government Printer, Box 53, Zomba; f. 1894; weekly.

Moni: P.O.B. 592, Limbe; f. 1964; Nyanja, English; monthly; Editors Montfort Press.

The Times: P.O.B. 458, Ginnery Corner, Blantyre; f. 1895; English; twice weekly; Editor AL. S. OSMAN.

This is Malawi: Ministry of Information and Tourism, P.O.B. 494, Blantyre; f. 1964; official Government organ in English; circ. 15,000.

PUBLISHERS

Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 458, Blantyre; a subsidiary of Thomson Publications Ltd.

Malawi Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 147, Blantyre.

The White Fathers: Likuni Parish, P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; Treas. Gen. H. ROSARY PARISH.

RADIO

Malawi Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 453, Blantyre; f. 1964; Dir.-Gen. (vacant); Sec. E. O'CALLAGHAN; services in English and Chichewa; publ. *Malawi Calling*, a programme review (monthly).

In 1969 there were approximately 120,000 radio sets in use in Malawi.

FINANCE

BANKING

Reserve Bank of Malawi: P.O.B. 565, Blantyre; f. 1964; Bank of Issue; cap. £500,000; general reserve fund £610,000 (1969); Gov. D. E. THOMSON; Gen. Man. D. J. HOLT.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; Victoria Ave., Blantyre; branches at Blantyre (2), Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba; 15 agencies; Man. for Malawi J. THRESH.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: London; P.O.B. 102, Blantyre; branches at Limbe, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba; 12 agencies.

INSURANCE

A number of British firms have agencies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malawi: P.O.B. 258, Blantyre; f. 1892; 450 mems.; Chair J. V. RAYNES.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tea Association (Central Africa) Ltd.: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1936; 29 mems.; Chair. J. S. STREET; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 15, Blantyre; f. 1928; 159 mems., Chair. J. A. A. HENDERSON, M.P.; Sec. G. D. M. HENDERSON.

Tobacco Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 5050, Limbe; f. 1931; 16 mems.; Chair. J. E. BISHOP; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Malawi Development Corporation: P.O.B. 566, Blantyre; f. 1964; to assist agriculture, commerce and industry by way of equity loans and management advice; Chair. S. B. SOMANJE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Employers' Consultative Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1963; 31 mems.; Chair. J. BROOKFIELD, Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Agricultural Employers' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1960; 46 mems.; Chair. A. SCHWARZ; Sec. Business Services Ltd

Master Builders', Civil Engineering Contractors' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 153, Blantyre; registered 1955; paid up membership 56; Sec. F. V. GRANT.

Master Printers' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1962; 8 mems.; Chair. S. M. PHOSO.

Motor Traders' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 311, Blantyre; registered 1954; paid-up membership 35; Chair. F. E. LACEY; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Road Transport Operators' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; registered 1956; paid-up membership 9; Chair. J. BROOKFIELD; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

TRADE UNIONS

Trades Union Congress of Malawi: P.O.B. 355, Blantyre; f. 1964; 6,500 mems.; Chair. J. D. LIABUNYA; Gen. Sec. L. Y. MVULA; Treas. A. NANCUELE.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Building Construction, Civil Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 110, Limbe; f. 1961; 1,300 mems.; Pres. D. J. CHANACHE; Gen. Sec. G. SITIMA.

Malawi Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 393, Limbe; f. 1954; 2,100 mems.; Pres. F. L. MATTENJE.

Organizations not affiliated to T.U.C.M.:

Malawi National Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 252, Limbe; f. 1964; 3,000 mems.; Pres. M. M. MKANDAWIRE; Sec.-Gen. R. J. MEHTA.

Malawi Government Employees' Association, The: P.O.B. 64, Blantyre; 300 mems.; Pres. M. MUGHOGHO; Gen. Sec. G. M. NAMATE.

Overseas Officers' Association: P.O.B. 207, Zomba; 196 mems.; Sec. Mrs. D. MCCREDIE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Malawi Railways Ltd.: Regd. Office: Abbey House, 6 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; Chair. G. W. DUNLOP; Gen. Man. J. K. DOUGAL, O.B.E., M.INST.T.

The 511 route miles of railway between the port of Beira in Mozambique and the railhead at Salima are operated by three separate companies, Malawi Railways Ltd., Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd. (which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Malawi Railways Ltd.) and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company. The most spectacular engineering feature is the Lower Zambesi Bridge across the River Zambesi at Sena, with its thirty-three main spans and a length of 12,064 ft. It was opened on January 14th 1935.

The line has a rail/lake interchange station at Chipoka on Lake Malawi whence steamer services are operated by the railways to other lake ports in Malawi.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a new line of 63 miles from a point ten miles south of Balaka eastwards to the Mozambique border. This will link up with a new line to be constructed from the border to Nova Freixo on the Nacala Line and will provide Malawi, as well as countries to the west, with a direct railway route to the deep-water port of Nacala, some 550 miles north of Beira. The line is expected to become operational during 1970.

ROADS

The total road mileage in the country is approximately 6,410 miles, of which 288 miles have a bituminous surface. The spinal column of the road system runs from the Salisbury-Blantyre road east and then north through Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzimba to join Tanzania and Zambia at Tunduma. Other important roads link this north-south route with the railway and Lake Malawi in the east, and Zambia and Portuguese East Africa in the west. A 300-mile highway along the edge of Lake Malawi, the "Kamuzu Highway", is under construction. All main, and most secondary roads, roads are all-weather roads. A further 140 miles from Liwonde to the new capital at Lilongwe will be bitumenized.

CIVIL AVIATION

The country's main airport is at Chileka, 11 miles from Blantyre.

Air Malawi Ltd.: P.O.B. 84, Blantyre; f. 1967; national airline replacing the local service of Central African Airways Corpn.; services to Salisbury, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Karonga, Beira, Johannesburg, Lusaka and Ndola; Chair. P. HOWARD; Gen. Man. G. T. VAN ROOYEN; fleet of 2 HS 748s, 2 Viscounts, 1 Britten-Norman Islander, 1 Beechcraft C55.

Leopard Air Ltd.: Blantyre Airport; private air charter company.

Malawi is also served by the following foreign Air lines: B.O.A.C., D.E.T.A., E.A.A.C.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Information and Tourism, P.O.B. 402, Blantyre; provides advice, information and literature to visitors.

UNIVERSITY

University of Malawi: P.O.B. 200, Limbe; 132 teachers, 980 students.

MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Malaysia consists of the eleven states of the former Federation of Malaya and the Borneo states of Sarawak and Sabah (formerly British North Borneo). West Malaysia (Malaya) forms the southern part of the Kra peninsula with Thailand to the north. Sarawak and Sabah constitute East Malaysia. The southern tip of Malaysia is connected to the island-state of Singapore by causeway. There is little variation in temperature throughout the year. Rainfall is regular and often heavy. Day temperatures are around 85°F (29.4°C). The national language is Malay but English is widely used. Chinese dialects and Tamil are spoken. All Malays are Muslims. Among the other communities are Buddhists, Hindus and Christians. The flag of Malaysia consists of horizontal red and white stripes with a yellow star and crescent. The capital is Kuala Lumpur. Each of Malaysia's thirteen states has its own flag and its own capital. In some states there is in addition a Royal capital.

Recent History

Malaya was occupied by the Japanese in World War Two. After the liberation Singapore became a separate British colony. In 1948 the Federation of Malaya was created under British protection. In the same year an armed Communist revolt broke out and was not completely suppressed until 1960. In August 1957 Malaya became a sovereign, independent nation.

Malaysia was established on September 16th, 1963, through the union of the independent Federation of Malaya, internally self-governing state of Singapore, and former British colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo (Sabah). Singapore left the federation in August 1965 and became an independent Republic. Malaysia joined the UN in 1957, and is also a member of the Colombo Plan, the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which incorporates the former Association of South-East Asia (ASA).

Indonesia opposed the establishment of Malaysia and maintained an economic blockade against the new state. This policy of "confrontation" was brought to an end in August 1966 with the signing of a joint agreement at Bangkok. Diplomatic relations were established with Indonesia in August 1967. The long-standing claim of the Philippines to sovereignty over Sabah was resumed during 1968.

In May 1969, following the general elections in West Malaysia, racial riots between Malays and Chinese broke out in Kuala Lumpur. A State of Emergency was declared and a National Operations Council was set up under Tun Abdul Razak.

The Government

Malaysia is a federation of the following 13 states: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu. The Supreme Head of Malaysia is an elected monarch. The monarch acts on the advice of Parliament and a Cabinet. Parliament consists of the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives). The Senate has 58 members, 26 elected and 32 appointed. The House of Representatives consists of 144 elected members, 104 from Malaya, 26 from Sarawak and 14 from Sabah.

Defence

Malaysia is responsible for its own defence and has an army, navy and air force, with an estimated total strength of 22,000 men. It has a defence agreement with the United Kingdom to assist her in case of need. It is planned to increase the strength of the Malaysian armed forces after the withdrawal of the 10,000 British troops stationed in Sabah and Sarawak. Defence spending at present represents 20 per cent of total expenditure.

Economic Affairs

The bulk of the Federation's rapidly growing population is found in West Malaysia, which has always been the more economically advanced region. The indigenous population of West Malaysia are Muslim Malays and there are large Chinese and Indian minorities; whereas in East Malaysia the Malays and other Muslims are confined to the coast, the interior is inhabited by animist peoples and there is also here a large Chinese population. The primary sector of the economy—subsistence farming, cultivation of export crops and mining—employs about 60 per cent of the working population, while about 10 per cent and 30 per cent are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors respectively.

The economy is based on the export earnings of a narrow range of products, in which rubber, tin, oil palm and timber predominate. Malaysia is the world's leading producer of natural rubber. The main growing areas are on the west coast of West Malaysia and rubber is grown both in plantations, which are mostly owned by Europeans and Chinese, and on smallholdings. Export earnings from this commodity are, however, highly susceptible to fluctuations in world prices and are threatened by the growth of the synthetic rubber industry. The Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China are the main customers. Oil palm and timber are increasing in importance as export items, and other plantation crops, such as pineapples, tea and pepper, are grown. The peasant sector of the economy is mainly involved in rice-growing, although hunting remains a significant activity in Sarawak and Sabah.

Malaysia is also the world's major producer of tin, providing about 40 per cent of world output in 1968. Mined exclusively in West Malaysia, the tin is exported mainly to the U.S.A. Iron ore (shipped mostly to Japan), gold, ilmenite and bauxite are also valuable resources. Minor deposits of coal are found in East Malaysia. Long-established industries process plantation crops and minerals for export, and private foreign investment is developing manufacturing industries. Local industry is small-scale and predominantly owned by Chinese. A wide range of consumer goods is produced. Both thermal and hydro-electric power are generated; the potential for hydro-electricity is great and a major project is under way in the Cameron Highlands.

Transport and Communications

Communications within Malaya are excellent and there are frequent services by sea and air between the Malayan peninsula and Sarawak and Sabah. On the mainland of Malaya there are over 3,000 miles of Federal roads and 6,573 miles of State roads. The State-owned Malayan railway has a total mileage of 1,340 miles; the system connects with the State Railway of Thailand. The country has a network of airfields and a major international airport at Kuala Lumpur. The major ports, which have undergone considerable extension, are Penang, Port Swettenham, Dungun, Telok Auson, Malacca and Port Dickson.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare comes under the two Malaysian Ministries of Health and of Welfare Services. Employers and employees contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund for retirement benefits. The independent Social Welfare Lotteries Board contributes large sums to welfare schemes. Government-sponsored social work among the aged and disabled is supported by many voluntary societies.

Education

Total school enrolment in 1967 was estimated at 2 million. Education between the ages of 6 and 15 is free and compulsory in West Malaysia. Sabah and Sarawak, although under the Federal Ministry of Education, enjoy some local autonomy over education. There is a University at Kuala Lumpur and another at Penang.

Tourism

Malaysia has a fast-growing tourist industry, the cultures of the many ethnic groups present being a particular attraction.

Visas are not required to visit Malaysia by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sport is football but badminton, cricket, tennis, golf, basketball, table tennis and bowling are also played. There is some sea-fishing and jungle exploration.

Public Holidays

1970: May 11 (Wesak Day), June 5 (King's Birthday), Prophet's Birthday, August 31 (Malaysia Day), Deepavali, December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 27–28 (Chinese New Year), February 16 (Hari Raya Haji), May 7 (Birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The British system is in operation but there are also local weights and measures chiefly the Kati (1⅓ lb.) and the Phikul (133⅓ lb.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Malaysian dollar (M$) which is divided into 100 cents. The currencies of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei are interchangeable.

Notes: $1, $5, $50, $100.
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange Rate: M$8.57=£1 sterling.
M$3.26=$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
(square miles)

TOTAL	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK
127,581	50,806	28,725*	48,050*

* Provisional.

POPULATION
('000—1967)

TOTAL	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK
10,168	8,655	601	912

PRINCIPAL RACES
('000—1967)

	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK
Chinese	3,157	132	301
Malays	4,351	—	165
Indians and Pakistanis	958	—	—
Land Dyak	—	—	76
Malanau	—	—	52
Kadazan	—	178	—
Bajau	—	70	—
Murut	—	26	—
Ibans	—	—	263
Other	189	87	55
Other Indigenous	—	108	—

STATES

	AREA sq. miles	POPULATION 1967	CAPITAL	POPULATION 1957 Census
Johore	7,330	1,316,772	Johore Bahru	74,909
Kedah	3,639	936,825	Alor Star	52,915
Kelantan	5,765	684,554	Kota Bharu	38,103
Malacca	637	416,795	Malacca Town	69,848
Negri Sembilan	2,565	517,451	Seremban	52,091
Pahang	13,886	431,747	Kuantan	23,034
Penang	399	761,194	George Town	234,903
Perak	8,110	1,656,985	Ipoh	125,770
Perlis	307	118,987	Kangar	6,064
Sabah	28,725	601,448	Kota Kinabalu*	21,719
Sarawak	48,050	912,432	Kuching†	50,579
Selangor	3,166	1,431,707	Kuala Lumpur	316,230
Trengganu	5,002	382,282	Kuala Trengganu	29,446

* Formerly Jesselton—as at 1960 census. † As at 1960 census.

MIGRATION*

(West Malaysia—'000)

	Immigration			Emigration		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Malaysians	144.6	120.4	135.1	146.3	137.6	168.0
Chinese	89.6	83.6	100.4	87.3	90.3	110.4
Indians and Pakistanis	46.1	42.9	45.7	32.7	33.2	38.3
Others	112.4	113.9	127.7	86.8	99.6	112.3
Total	392.7	360.8	408.9	353.1	360.7	429.0

*The table does not include movements between West Malaysia and Singapore.

LAND USE

(West Malaysia—'000 acres)

	Rubber Plantations	Forest	Rice	Oil Palm
1964	4,304	33,320	836	187
1965	4,328	33,020	865	208
1966	4,342	31,280	898	304
1967	4,335	31,630	904	400

EMPLOYMENT

Numbers Employed in Principal Occupations

(1966—estimate)

	Plantations	Mining	Manufacturing	Transport	Government and Public Services
W. Malaysia	300,460	50,130	44,110	30,050	244,367
Sarawak	39,613	3,410	29,934	5,554	16,792

Sabah (1968): Plantations 12,107, Industry 18,361, Government 9,702.

AGRICULTURE

West Malaysia

Production

Year	Rubber (tons)	Rice (tons)	Palm Oil (tons)	Palm Kernel (tons)	Copra (tons)	Coconut Oil (tons)	Copra Cake (tons)	Tea (lb.)
1965	838,573	571,020	146,333	34,426	30,721	63,767	39,465	7,388,000
1966	900,273	585,030	183,394	42,669	27,684	83,418	53,476	7,597,000
1967*	923,340	567,430	213,403	48,318	27,379	85,643	57,877	6,872,000
1968	1,044,139	n.a.	260,725	58,715	28,337	90,017	62,532	7,565,000

* Provisional.

Sabah (1966 exports—tons): Rubber 23,709, Copra 26,444, Sawlogs 2,700,773†, Sawn Timber 2,322†.

Sarawak (1966 exports—tons): Rubber 33,589, Sago Flour 37,319, Pepper 13,054, Sawlogs 1,071,407†, Sawn Timber 156,524†.

† tons of 50 cu. ft.

LIVESTOCK

West Malaysia
(in hundreds)

ANIMAL	1965	1966	1967
Oxen	3,120	3,100	2,860
Buffalo	2,750	2,590	2,380
Goats	3,120	3,300	3,080
Sheep	380	380	370
Pigs	5,040	5,990	6,010

TIMBER

West Malaysia
PRODUCTION

	'000 solid cu. ft.				'000 tons of 50 cu. ft.
	ROUND TIMBER	POLES	CHARCOAL	FIREWOOD	SAWN TIMBER
1965	113,885	3,552	10,668	5,935	950.6
1966	134,571	3,614	10,465	6,147	1,004.1
1967	148,276	4,157	12,322	5,505	1,218.9
1968	179,341	3,442	16,685	4,831	1,418.4

Sarawak (1966—'000 tons of 50 cu. ft): 195 Sawn Timber, 550,000 of Logs.

FISHING

West Malaysia

	NUMBER OF VESSELS		LANDINGS OF FISH (tons)
	Powered	Non-powered	
1965	12,282	10,182	198,378
1966	12,535	8,371	235,929
1967	13,032	7,204	300,708
1968	n.a.	n.a.	338,702

MINING

West Malaysia
PRODUCTION

YEAR	TIN-IN-CONCENTRATES Tons	IRON ORE Tons	GOLD (RAW) Troy Ozs.	ILMENITE* Tons	BAUXITE Tons
1963	59,947	7,264,543	9,116	147,014	444,047
1964	60,004	6,479,070	7,296	129,263	463,829
1965	63,670	6,852,037	4,051	121,566	843,172
1966	68,886	5,762,440	2,959	116,386	940,447
1967	72,120	5,349,780	1,290	89,372	885,389
1968	75,069	5,085,332	2,374	123,838	786,042

* Exports.

Sarawak (1964): Crude Oil 351,558 barrels, Gold 3,113 troy oz.

INDUSTRY

West Malaysia

PRODUCTION OF FACTORY REMILLED RUBBER AND SMOKED SHEETS (R.S.S.)

(Excludes production in Estate Factories)

Tons

	R.S.S.	THIN REMILLED CREPE	THICK REMILLED CREPE	THIN LIGHT BROWN CREPE	FLAT BARK CREPE	TOTAL CREPE
1966	62,676	6,339	13,761	109,669	1,840	131,609
1967	86,441	4,094	10,818	121,849	1,474	138,235
1968	102,349	4,018	14,677	146,121	882	165,698

MANUFACTURED GOODS

		1966	1967	1968
Rubber:				
Foam Rubber	('000 lb.)	3,010	3,173	2,933
Rubber Compound	(,, ,,)	7,950	7,816	8,937
Tubing and Hoses	(,, ,,)	136	118	116
Tubing and Hoses, part rubber	(,, ,,)	869	894	1,053
Bicycle Inner Tubes	('000 pieces)	2,782	3,039	3,427
Footwear	('000 pairs)	23,556*	23,352*	23,484*
Mattresses	(No.)	101,222	105,526	122,498
Cement	(tons)	771,582	884,396	922,538
Bricks (Cement and Earthen)	('000 pieces)	216,816	211,996	211,871
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes	('000 lb.)	17,408	17,971	18,712
Aerated Waters and Cordials	('000 gallons)	13,008	15,351	17,714

* Includes soles and heels.

FINANCE

1 Malaysian dollar = 100 cents.

$M 7.35=£1 sterling; $M 3.26=U.S. $1.

$M 100=£11 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. $32.67.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(million $M)

REVENUE	1968 (Revised)	1969 (Est.)
Duties, Taxes and Licences	1,505.7	1,609.5
Government Services	76.3	83.2
Commercial Undertakings	125.1	134.0
Rent and Interest	51.7	46.4
Miscellaneous Receipts	116.0	88.7
TOTAL	1,874.8	1,961.8

EXPENDITURE	1968 (Revised)	1969 (Est.)
Defence and Security	403.6	415.9
Health	146.3	149.5
Social Welfare	5.7	6.0
Education	401.5	433.7
Public Works	41.2	42.2
Posts and Telecommunications	73.2	78.8
Administration	708.2	670.6
Allocations to States	162.5	128.7
TOTAL	1,942.2	1,925.4

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(million $M)

Expenditure: 1967 Actual: 625.2 (West Malaysia 544.1, Sabah 29.4, Sarawak 51.7).
1968 Revised: 730.3 (West Malaysia 612.3, Sabah 50.6, Sarawak 67.4).
1969 Estimates: 889.4 (West Malaysia 764.2, Sabah 46.6, Sarawak 78.6).

FIRST MALAYSIA PLAN 1966–70

PUBLIC SECTOR	million $M
Agriculture and Rural Development	1,000
Other Economic Services	2,010
Social Services	800
Defence and Security	740
TOTAL	4,550
PRIVATE SECTOR	5,950
GRAND TOTAL	10,500

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At 30 June—million $M)

	1966	1967	1968
Official Reserves including Gold	2,331	2,117	1,831*
Commercial Banks (Net)	135	92	−53
Currency in Circulation (Gross)	951.8	980.7	783.4

* Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million $M)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Goods and Services:				
Merchandise	+522.0	+548.3	+527.0	+697.9
Invisibles	−390.9	−447.3	−415.1	−488.6
Transfers	− 71.5	−113.7	−143.0	−143.0
CURRENT BALANCE	+ 59.6	− 12.7	− 31.1	+ 66.3
Capital and Monetary Gold	− 59.6	+ 12.7	+ 31.1	− 66.3
Long-term capital	+290.4	+167.0	+281.9	+254.7
Private sector	+190.0	+160.0	+160.0	+200.0
Public sector	+100.4	+ 7.0	+121.9	+ 54.7
Changes in official short-term capital	+116.0	− 11.0	−183.0	—
Errors and omissions	−331.4	−313.9	−314.5	−347.6
Net use of foreign assets	−134.6	+170.6	+246.7	+ 26.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million $M)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	3,379	3,319	3,551	3,470
Exports	3,846	3,723	4,122	5,060

COMMODITIES

(million $M—1968)

IMPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Food and Live Animals	631.9	58.3	74.7	764.9
Dairy Products and Birds Eggs	65.5	3.6	4.3	73.4
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	270.2	8.5	30.5	309.2
Rice	136.2	16.6	22.5	175.3
Beverages and Tobacco	56.1	14.5	6.5	77.1
Tobacco and Manufactures	33.0	11.3	4.8	49.1
Crude Materials inedible, excluding fuels	276.3	2.6	4.8	283.7
Metallic Ores and Concentrates	157.1	—	—	157.1
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	198.4	20.9	282.7	502.0
Petroleum and Products	196.3	20.5	281.8	498.6
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	18.8	2.7	0.7	22.2
Chemicals and Products	212.9	10.8	15.0	238.7
Manufactured Goods classified by material	533.4	38.6	41.4	613.4
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	164.5	7.3	6.4	178.2
Iron and Steel	121.8	7.2	9.7	138.7
Manufactures of Metal	87.4	12.5	13.7	113.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	625.2	102.8	67.2	795.2
Non-Electric Machinery	245.8	63.6	36.7	346.1
Electric Machinery	123.7	8.4	9.3	141.4
Transport Equipment	264.7	30.8	21.2	316.7
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	152.8	22.3	12.6	187.7
Miscellaneous Transactions n.e.s.	49.6	8.1	8.6	66.3
TOTAL	2,755.4	281.6	514.2	3,551.2

EXPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Food and Live Animals	167.4	12.0	41.1	220.5
Canned Pineapple	47.8	—	—	47.8
Beverages and Tobacco	5.2	5.4	0.3	10.9
Crude Materials inedible, excluding fuels	1,667.5	372.5	219.6	2,259.6
Crude Rubber	1,300.9	26.0	26.3	1,353.2
Timber	188.2	335.4	178.7	702.3
Iron Ore	110.8	—	—	110.8
Tin Ores and Other Ores	30.3	—	—	30.3
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	61.0	1.5	288.6	351.1
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	154.7	7.8	2.9	165.4
Chemicals and Products	37.3	0.1	—	37.4
Manufactured Goods classified by material	897.6	3.9	16.9	918.4
Tin Blocks	820.4	—	—	820.4
Machinery and Transport Equipment	61.3	9.2	2.9	73.4
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	29.7	0.9	0.6	31.2
Miscellaneous Transactions n.e.s.	35.1	12.8	6.6	54.5
TOTAL	3,116.8	426.1	579.5	4,122.4

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million $M—1968)

IMPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Australia	235.8	11.5	10.1	257.4
China, People's Republic	175.3	26.5	41.4	243.2
German Federal Republic	139.6	7.0	6.9	153.5
Hong Kong	56.1	19.8	6.8	82.7
Japan	405.2	45.3	33.9	484.4
Singapore	199.0	49.8	47.5	296.3
Thailand	182.7	13.0	10.8	206.5
United Kingdom	414.6	46.8	39.8	501.2
U.S.A.	169.2	37.3	22.3	228.8
Other Countries	777.9	24.6	294.7	1,097.2

EXPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Australia	49.5	10.3	66.9	126.7
German Federal Republic	75.9	1.5	9.4	86.8
Italy	100.6	0.6	12.3	113.5
Japan	420.6	249.6	107.2	777.4
Singapore	610.8	33.6	205.5	849.9
U.S.S.R.	202.0	—	—	202.0
United Kingdom	231.7	10.9	29.7	272.3
U.S.A.	622.2	3.3	18.6	644.1
Other Countries	803.5	116.3	129.9	1,049.7

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

West Malaysia

	TOTAL RAILWAY REVENUE	TOTAL RAILWAY EXPENDITURE	PAYING COACHING MILEAGE	PAYING GOODS MILEAGE	FREIGHT TONS	NET TON MILEAGE FREIGHT	NO. OF PASSENGERS	PASSENGER MILES	TRACK MILEAGE
	'ooo Malaysian dollars		'ooo miles		'ooo tons	'ooo ton-miles	'ooo	'ooo miles	miles
1965	68,877	71,259	2,179	3,093	3,967	586,874	6,105	363,473	1,314
1966	67,384	74,250	2,526	3,302	3,387	598,048	5,905	365,591	1,339
1967	67,778	76,587	2,879	3,459	3,694	657,704	5,310	346,560	1,340
1968*	65,429	75,169	n.a.	n.a.	3,621	n.a.	5,372	348,219	n.a.

* Provisional.

Sabah

	PASSENGER-MILES	FREIGHT TON-MILES
	'ooo	'ooo
1965	13,800	3,600
1966	12,190	2,850
1967	13,650	3,100
1968	14,346	3,750

ROADS

West Malaysia

REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES

	Private Motor Cycles	Private Motor Cars	Buses	Lorries and Vans	Taxis
1965	175,842	154,277	3,763	41,854	5,240
1966	214,691	169,008	3,967	44,411	5,393
1967	251,529	182,447	4,234	46,502	5,558
1968	278,836	194,712	4,636	48,301	5,685

Sabah: Licensed vehicles: (1964) 16,630; (1965) 18,420; (1966) 21,095; (1967) 24,960.

Sarawak: Licensed vehicles: (1965) 17,225; (1966) 20,612; (1967) 24,680; (1968) 28,927.

SHIPPING

West Malaysia

FOREIGN TRADE
(vessels over 75 n.r.t.)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1965	4,899	20,959	4,881	20,745
1966	5,196	21,508	5,173	21,383
1967	5,137	22,075	5,119	22,043
1968	5,192	21,674	5,172	22,698

Sabah (1968): Passengers entered and departed 96,000; Freight loaded and unloaded 4,257,755 tons.

Sarawak (1968): Tonnage entered 5,363,430; tonnage cleared 5,267,752.

COASTAL TRADE

West Malaysia

(vessels over 75 tons n.r.t.)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1965	2,536	774,361	2,534	771,470
1966	2,756	784,295	2,772	788,669
1967	3,045	858,091	3,036	859,476
1968	3,242	883,072	3,237	878,800

CIVIL AVIATION
West Malaysia

	No. of Aircraft Landings		No. of Passengers Landed		Total Freight Handled		Total Mail Handled	
					'000 kilos			
	Internal Flights	International Flights	Internal Flights	International Flights	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1965	12,349	2,027	163,135	28,029	1,746	677	397	308
1966	13,137	2,927	176,475	43,095	1,617	930	369	354
1967	13,543	3,634	209,389	60,977	1,732	1,177	444	433
1968	10,296	7,814	124,242	163,872	1,888	1,472	517	482

Sabah (1968): Total passengers embarked 200,615; total passengers disembarked 195,310.

Sarawak (1968): Total passengers embarked 133,559; passengers disembarked 130,827.

TOURISM
West Malaysia

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Tourists . .	31,777	24,754	23,225	45,914	42,602

EDUCATION
West Malaysia
(1968)

	Number of Establishments	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
Schools:			
Malay Medium	2,637	26,013	743,195
English Medium	929	20,730	644,542
Chinese Medium	1,093	12,516	392,234
Tamil Medium	679	3,096	81,872
Vocational and Professional . .	67	1,411	22,476
Total	5,405	63,766	1,884,319

Sabah (1968): *Primary:* Schools 652, Pupils n.a.; *Secondary:* Schools 84, Pupils 22,504; *Technical and Vocational:* Schools 2.

Sarawak (1968): Total schools 1,323; primary pupils 143,416 (prelim.); secondary students 35,052 (prelim.).

Source: Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur.

THE CONSTITUTION

Supreme Head

(YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG)

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (King or Supreme Sovereign) is the Supreme Head of Malaysia. Every act of government flows from his authority although he acts on the advice of Parliament and the Cabinet. The appointment of a Prime Minister lies within his discretion, and he has the right to refuse to dissolve Parliament even against the advice of the Prime Minister. He appoints the Judges of the Federal Court and the High Courts on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected by the Conference of Rulers, and to qualify for election he must be one of the nine Rulers. He holds office for five years or until his earlier resignation or death. Election is by secret ballot on each Ruler in turn, starting with the Ruler next in precedence after the late or former Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The first Ruler to obtain not less than five votes is declared elected. A Deputy Supreme Head of State (the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is elected by a similar process. On election the Yang di-Pertuan Agong relinquishes, for his tenure of office, all his functions as Ruler of his own State and may appoint a Regent. The Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong exercises no powers in the ordinary course, but is immediately available to fill the post of Yang di-Pertuan Agong and carry out his functions in the latter's absence or disability. In the event of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's death or resignation he takes over the exercise of sovereignty until the Conference of Rulers has elected a successor.

Conference of Rulers

The Conference of Rulers consists of the Rulers and Governors. Its prime duty is the election by the Rulers only of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and his deputy. The Conference must be consulted in the appointment of Judges, the Attorney-General, the Elections Commission and the Public Services Commission. The Conference must likewise be consulted and concur in the alteration of State boundaries, the extension to the Federation as a whole of Muslim religious acts and observances, and in any bill to amend the Constitution. Consultation is mandatory in matters affecting public policy or the special position of the Malays and natives of the Borneo States. The Conference also considers matters affecting the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the Rulers themselves.

Federal Parliament

Parliament has two Houses—the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives). The Senate has a membership of 58, made up of 26 elected and 32 appointed members. Each State Legislature, acting as an electoral college, elects two Senators; these may be members of the State Legislative Assembly or otherwise. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints the other 32 members of the Senate. Members of the Senate must be at least 30 years old. The Senate elects a President and a Deputy President from among its members. It may initiate legislation, but all money bills must be introduced in the first instance in the House of Representatives. All bills must be passed by both Houses of Parliament before being presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the Royal Assent in order to become law. A bill originating in the Senate cannot receive Royal Assent until it has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, but the Senate has only delaying powers over a bill originating from and approved by the House of Representatives. Senators serve for a period of six years, but the Senate is not subject to dissolution. Parliament can by statute increase the number of Senators elected from each State to three. The House of Representatives consists of 144 elected members. Of these, 104 are from the 11 States of Malaya, 26 from Sarawak and 14 from Sabah. In the case of the 11 States of Malaya, members are returned from single-member constituencies on the basis of universal adult franchise. The present members of the House of Representatives from Sabah and Sarawak are elected by their respective State Legislative Assemblies. Direct elections to the Federal Parliament and to the State Legislative Assemblies in Sabah and Sarawak will be held after the fifth anniversary of Malaysia Day or earlier if agreed. The life of the House of Representatives is limited to five years, after which time a fresh general election must be held. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may dissolve Parliament before then if the Prime Minister so advises.

The Cabinet

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints a Cabinet to advise him in the exercise of his functions, consisting of the Prime Minister and an unspecified number of Ministers who must all be members of Parliament. The Prime Minister must be a citizen born in Malaysia and a member of the House of Representatives who, in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, commands the confidence of that House. Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. A number of Assistant Ministers (who are not members of the Cabinet) are also appointed from among Members of Parliament. The Cabinet meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to formulate policy.

Public Services

The Public Services, civilian and military, are non-political and owe their loyalty not to the party in power but to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Rulers. They serve the governments in power for the time being, irrespective of the latter's political affiliation. To ensure the impartiality of the service, and to protect it from political interference, a number of Services Commissions are established under the Constitution to select and appoint officers, to place them on the pensionable establishment, to decide as to promotion, and to maintain discipline.

The States

With the exception of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak, each of the States has a Ruler. The Ruler of Perlis has the title of Raja and that of Negri Sembilan, Yang di-Pertuan Besar. The rest of Their Highnesses are Sultans. The heads of the States of Malacca, Penang and Sarawak are Governors. The Head of State of Sabah is designated Yang di-Pertuan Negara. Each of the 13 States has its own written Constitution, and a single Legislative Assembly. Every State Legislature has powers to legislate on matters not reserved for the Federal Parliament. Each State Legislative Assembly has the right to order its own procedure, and the members enjoy parliamentary privilege. All members of the Legislative Assemblies of the 11 States of Malaya are directly elected from single-member constituencies, except that in the case of Malaya both the Legislative Assemblies and Executive Councils include three non-elected official experts. In the case of Sabah, the elected local authorities, functioning as electoral colleges, elect 18 members to the Legislative Assembly which may not have more than six other nominated members. Sarawak has a three-tier system, with the elected District Councils forming themselves into electoral colleges to elect members to the Divisional Advisory Councils which, in turn, as

electoral colleges, elect 36 members to the Council Negri. There may be up to three nominated members in addition to a "standing member" under a previously existing arrangement.

In the case of Sabah and Sarawak, the State Secretary, the State Attorney-General and the State Financial Officer are *ex-officio* members of the State Legislature as well as the State Executive Council. The Ruler or Governor acts on the advice of the State Government, which advice is tendered by the State Executive Council or Cabinet in precisely the same manner as the Federal Cabinet tenders advice to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Legislative authority of the State is vested in the Ruler or Governor in the State Legislative Assembly. The executive authority of the State is vested in the Ruler or Governor but executive functions may be conferred on other persons by law. Every State has an Executive Council or Cabinet to advise the Ruler or Governor, headed by a Chief Minister (in Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak) or Mentri Besar (in other States), and collectively responsible to the State legislature. Every State has its own State Civil Service. Each State in Malaya is divided into administrative districts under a District Officer drawn from the Malayan Civil Service or the appropriate State Civil Service. Sabah is divided into four residencies: West Coast, Interior, Sandakan and Tawau with headquarters at Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton), Keningua, Sandakan and Tawau respectively. The Island of Labuan is administered by a District Officer responsible direct to the State Secretary in Kota Kinabalu. Sarawak is divided into five Divisions, each in charge of a Resident—the First Division, with headquarters at Kuching; the Second Division, with headquarters at Simanggang; the Third Division, with headquarters at Sibu; the Fourth Division, with headquarters at Miri; the Fifth Division, with headquarters at Limbang.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

H.H. Tuanku ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ZAINAL ABIDIN (Sultan of Trengganu)

DEPUTY SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

H.H. Tuanku ABDUL HALIM MU'AZZAM SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan BADLISHAH (Sultan of Kedah)

NATIONAL OPERATIONS COUNCIL

Chairman: Tun Haji ABDUL RAZAK bin Dato HUSSEIN, S.M.N. (Deputy Prime Minister).

Members: Y. T. M. Tunku ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA Al-Haj, K.O.M., C.H. (Prime Minister), Tun Dr. ISMAIL bin Dato ABDUL RAHMAN (Minister for Home Affairs), Tun TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Minister with Special Functions), Tun V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M. (Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications), General Tengku OSMAN (Chief of Armed Forces Staff), Tan Sri MOHAMED SALLEH (Inspector-General of Police), Tan Sri ABDUL KADIR bin SAMSUDDIN (Director of Public Services), Tan Sri MOHAMED GHAZALI SHAFIE (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

THE CABINET

Formed May 21st, 1969 (*April* 1970)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports: Y. T. M. Tunku ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA Al-Haj, K.O.M.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Acting Minister of Finance: Tun Haji ABDUL RAZAK bin Dato HUSSEIN, S.M.N.

Minister of Home Affairs: Tun Dr. ISMAIL bin Dato ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications: Tun V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M.

Minister of Health: Tan Sri Haji SARDON bin Haji JUBIR, P.M.N.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and Acting Minister of Local Government and Housing: Enche MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI.

Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of Transport: Enche V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K.

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives: Tuan Haji MOHAMED GHAZALI bin Haji JAWI.

Minister of Education: Dato ABDUL RAHMAN YA'KUB, P.N.B.

Minister of National and Rural Development, Minister of Lands and Mines: Enche ABDUL GHAFFAR bin BABA.

Minister of Justice: Dato GANIE GILONG.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Enche HAMZAH ABU SAMAH.

Minister for Sarawak Affairs: Tan Sri TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K.

Minister of Social Welfare: Tan Sri FATIMAH binti Haji ABDUL MAJID.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MALAYSIA

(In Kuala Lumpur unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: New Delhi, India (E).

Australia: 44 Ampang Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. R. ROWLAND.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Belgium: 2 Jalan Ampang (E).

Brazil: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Burma: 7 Jalan Taman Freeman (E); *Ambassador:* U PEKIN.

Canada: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (HC).

Ceylon: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. C. L. RATWATTE.

Denmark: 86 Jalan Ampang (E).

France: 210 Jalan Bukit Bintang (E).

German Federal Republic: 1 Suleiman Road (E).

Ghana: Canberra, Australia (HC).

Greece: New Delhi, India (L).

India: 19 Malacca St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Shri M. A. RAHMAN.

Indonesia: Wing On Life Bldg., 16 Jalan Silang (E).

Iran: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Iraq: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

Italy: Chartered Bank Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E).

Japan: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E).

Korea, Republic of: 422 Circular Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* HONG KEE KARL.

Kuwait: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Morocco: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Netherlands: 86 Ampang Road (E).

New Zealand: 6th Floor, Police Co-operative Building, Suleiman Road (HC).

Pakistan: 132 Ampang Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. S. SHAIKH.

Philippines: 82 Weld Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ROMEO S. BUSUEGO.

Saudi Arabia: 1 Suleiman Rd. (E).

Singapore: Straits Trading Bldg., Market St. (HC); *Ambassador:* MAURICE BAKER.

Spain: Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Ambassador:* DON CARLOS FERNANDEZ DE HENNESTROSA.

Sweden: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Switzerland: 16 Pesianan Madge (E).

Thailand: 206 Ampang Road (E).

U.S.S.R.: 362 Circular Road (E); *Ambassador:* V. T. KUZNETSOV.

United Arab Republic: 38 Treacher Road (E).

United Kingdom: Police Co-operative Building, Suleiman Road (E).

United States: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JACK WILSON LYDMAN.

Viet-Nam Republic: 1 Suleiman Rd. (E).

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* VIKTOR REPIC.

THE STATES

JOHORE
(Capital: Johore Bahru)

The Sultan of Jahore: His Highness Sultan ISMAIL Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM, D.K., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.J., S.P.M.K., D.K. (Brunei), K.B.E., C.M.G.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji OTHMAN bin SA'AD, D.P.H.J., P.I.S.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	30
Democratic Action Party	1
Independent	1
TOTAL	32

PAHANG
(Capital: Kuala Lipis)

The Sultan of Pahang: His Highness Sultan ABU BAKAR RI'AYATUD'DIN ALMUADZAM SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM AL-MU'TA-SIM BILLAH Sultan ABDULLAH, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji YAHYA bin Haji MOHAMED SEH, J.N.N., P.J.K., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	20
People's Party	2
Malaysian People's Movement	1
Independent	1
TOTAL	24

NEGRI SEMBILAN
(Capital: Seremban)

The Yang di-Pertuan Besar: Tuanku JAAFAR Ibni AL-MARHUM Tuanku ABDUL RAHMAN, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Enche MANSOR bin OSMAN.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	16
Democratic Action Party	8
TOTAL	24

SELANGOR
(Capital: Kuala Lumpur)

The Sultan of Selangor: His Highness Sultan SALAHUDDIN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH Ibni ALMARHUM Sultan HISAMUDDIN HALIM SHAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Trengganu).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato HARUN Bin HAJI IDRIS, S.M.S.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	14
Democratic Action Party	9
Malaysian People's Movement	4
Independent	1
TOTAL	28

KEDAH
(Capital: Alor Star)

The Sultan of Kedah: High Highness Sultan ABDUL HALIM MU'AZZAM SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan BADLISHAH, D.U.K., D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.K.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato SYED AHMAD bin SYED MAHMUD SHAHBUDDIN, S.P.M.K., J.M.N., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	14
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	8
Malaysian People's Movement	2
TOTAL	24

KELANTAN
(Capital: Kota Bahru)

The Sultan of Kelantan: His Highness Tuanku YAHAYA PETRA Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.M.N.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji MOHAMED ASRI bin Haji MUDA, S.P.M.K.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	19
Alliance	11
TOTAL	30

PERLIS
(Capital: Kangar)

The Raja of Perlis: His Highness Tunku SYED PUTRA Ibni AL-MARHUM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLAIL, D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.P.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Tan Sri Sheikh AHMAD bin MOHAMED HASHIM, P.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	11
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	1
TOTAL	12

TRENGGANU
(Capital: Kuala Trengganu)

The Regent of Trengganu: Tengku MAHMOOD Ibni Sultan ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH, D.K.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Tan Sri IBRAHIM FIKRI bin MOHAMED, P.M.N., S.P.M.T., J.M.N., P.P.T.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	13
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	11
TOTAL	24

PERAK
(Capital: Ipoh)

The Sultan of Perak: His Highness Sultan IDRIS AL-MUTAWAKIL ALALLAH SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ISKANDAR SHAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.P.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato AHMAD bin SAID KADABALLAH, S.P.M.P., A.M.N., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	19
People's Progressive Party	12
Democratic Action Party	6
Malaysian People's Movement	2
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	1
TOTAL	40

MALACCA
(Capital: Malacca)

The Governor of Malacca: His Excellency Tun Haji ABDUL MALEK bin YUSUF, S.M.N., D.M.K.

Chief Minister: Tuan Haji ABDUL TALIB bin ABDUL KARIM.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	14
Democratic Action Party	4
Malaysian People's Movement	1
TOTAL	20

PENANG
(Capital: Georgetown)

The Governor of Penang: Tun SYED SHEH bin SYED HASSAN BARAKBAH.

Chief Minister: Dr. LIM CHONG EU.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Malaysian People's Movement	16
Alliance	4
Democratic Action Party	3
Independent	1
TOTAL	24

SABAH
(Capital: Kota Kinabalu*)

Yang di-Pertuan Negara (Head of State): Dato Pengiran Haji AHMAD RAFFAE bin Orang Kaya Kaya Pengiran Haji OMAR, S.M.N., P.D.K., O.B.E.

Chief Minister: Tun Datu MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E.

STATE ASSEMBLY

Elections scheduled for May 1969 have not yet taken place (April 1970).

*Jesselton was renamed Kota Kinabalu during 1967.

SARAWAK
(Capital: Kuching)

Governor: Tan Sri Tuanku BUJANG bin Tuanku Haji OTHMAN.

Chief Minister: Dato Penghulu TAWI SLI, P.N.B.S.

STATE ASSEMBLY

Elections scheduled for May 1969 have not yet taken place (April 1970).

PARLIAMENT

DEWAN NEGARA
(Senate)

58 members, 26 elected, 32 appointed. Each State Assembly elects two members. The Monarch appoints the other 32 members.

President: Dato Haji ABDUL RAHMAN bin MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(House of Representatives)

144 elected members, 104 from Malaya, 14 from Sabah and 26 from Sarawak.

GENERAL ELECTION
(*May* 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	76
P.M.I.P.	12
D.A.P.	13
Gerakan	8
P.P.P.	4

Elections to the remaining 31 seats have been indefinitely postponed.

POLITICAL PARTIES

WEST MALAYSIA

The Alliance Party, Malaysia: U.M.N.O. Bldg., 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, P.O.B. 249, Kuala Lumpur; a coalition party, formed by the United Malays National Organization, the Malaysian Chinese Association, the Malaysian Indian Congress, the Sabah Alliance and the Sarawak Alliance; won 76 out of 113 parliamentary seats; Leader Tunku ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA Al-Haj; Sec.-Gen. Tan Sri T. H. TAN.

United Malays National Organization: U.M.N.O. Bldg., 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; a Malay organization; one of the three component parties of the ruling Alliance Party; nationalist policy, i.e. subscribing to the ideal that all Malaysians irrespective of racial origin have a place and a future in the country, but at the same time the Party believes that the nation should be better consolidated by having a common national language while safeguarding the status of other languages and cultures. In this respect the National Education Policy, which was first agreed upon in 1956 as the common platform of the Alliance Party and which is now being implemented in full, is regarded as the basis for national integration; 500,000 mems.; Pres. Tunku ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA Al-Haj; Sec.-Gen. SENU ABDUL RAHMAN.

Malaysian Chinese Association: M.C.A. Bldg., Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 626, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; aims at promoting inter-racial goodwill and harmony, and at safeguarding and advancing the interests of its members; 225,000 mems.; Pres. Tan SIEW SIN; Sec.-Gen. KAM WOON WAH.

Malaysian Indian Congress: 1 Jalan Pasar Borong, Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; represents the Indian community in Malaysia; 66,000 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M.; Vice-Pres. Hon. V. MANIKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K.; Sec.-Gen. S. S. MURUGESU, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.; Treas.-Gen. V. J. BALASUNDARAM, A.M.N., P.J.K.

Democratic Action Party: f. 1966; Opposition; advocates multi-racial Malaysia based on democratic socialism; Chair. Dr. CHEN MAN HIN; Sec.-Gen. LIM KIT SIANG (under detention); 13 seats in House of Representatives (presently suspended).

Pan-Malayan Islamic Party (P.M.I.P.): 300-6B Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1951; aims to achieve a government based on Islamic principles; principal opposition party; 12 seats in House of Representatives, 2 in Senate; Acting Pres. DATO H. J. MOHDASRI; Acting Deputy Pres. H. J. HASSAN AOLI; Sec.-Gen. BAH ARUDDIN LATIF.

Party Ra'ayat (People's Party): Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; Chair. KASSIM AHMAD; Sec.-Gen. S. HUSIN ALI.

Labour Party of Malaya: Penang; f. 1952; aims to establish democratic socialism; Sec.-Gen. Dr. WEE LEE FONG.

People's Progressive Party of Malaya: 7 Hale St., Ipoh; f. 1955; a successor to the provincial Perak Progressive Party (f. 1953); left wing; Pres. S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, 4 seats (opposition) in the House of Representatives; 12 seats in the Perak State Assembly.

Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (*Malaysian People's Movement*): 432C Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1968; democratic socialist; 8 seats in House of Representatives; Sec.-Gen. Dr. Tan CHEE KHOON; Chair. SYED HUSSEIN ALATAS.

SABAH

Sabah Alliance Party: P.O.B. 1014, Kota Kinabalu; Chair. Tun Datu Haji MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. Enche ABDUL MOMEN bin Haji KALAKHAN, A.D.K. The ruling party, composed of the following parties:

United Sabah National Organization (U.S.N.O.): P.O.B. 927, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; Pres. Tun Datu Haji MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. Datu ALIUDDIN bin Datu HARUN, P.D.K.

Sabah Chinese Association (S.C.A.): P.O.B. 704, Kota Kinabalu; Pres. Enche PETER LO SU YIN; Sec.-Gen. Enche WONG LOK KIAM.

Sabah Indian Congress (S.I.C.): P.O.B. 238, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; Chair. Enche UDAM SINGH; Sec.-Gen. Enche PAUL BENJAMIN.

Other parties formed since the formation of Malaysia include the *United Pasok-momogun Kadazan Organization* (*UPKO*), which merged with the U.S.N.O. in December 1967, and the *Sabah National Party* (*SANAP*), which joined with various Chinese minority associations in Sabah to form the Sabah Chinese Association (*see* above) in May 1965.

SARAWAK

Sarawak United People's Party (S.U.P.P.): Central Rd., Kuching; f. 1959; 51,906 (claimed) mems., mainly Chinese with a few natives; Pres. ONG KEE HUI; Sec.-Gen. STEPHEN K. T. YONG.

Sarawak National Party (S.N.A.P.): 115 Green Rd., Kuching; f. 1961; mems. (claimed): 150,000 Ibans, Land Dayaks, Malays, a few Chinese and other natives; Chair. Dato STEPHEN KALONG NINGKAN; Sec.-Gen. EDMUND LANGGU.

Sarawak Alliance Party: 1st Floor, Ting and Ting Supermarket, Tabuan Rd., Kuching; P.O.B. 881, Exec. Sec. SIDI MUNAN; is composed of the following political parties:

Pasaka: f. 1962; 90,000 (claimed) mems., mainly Dayaks with a few Malays; Pres. Tan Sri TEMENGGONG JUGAH ak. BARIENG; Sec.-Gen. THOMAS KANA.

Sarawak Chinese Association: f. 1963; 5,000 (claimed) mems.; Pres. Dato LING BENG SIEW; Sec.-Gen. CHEN KO MING.

Bumiputera: f. 1967 by the amalgamation of the *Party Barjasa* and the *Party Negara*; mems. (claimed): 120,000 Malays, Melanaus, some Land Dyaks and Ibans; Chair. Abang IKHWAN bin Haji ZAINIE, Sec.-Gen. ABDUL TAIB bin MAHMUD.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two High Courts have original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction as the federal law provides. Above these two High Courts is a Federal Court which has, to the exclusion of any other court, jurisdiction in any dispute between States or between the Federation and any State; and has special jurisdiction as to the interpretation of the Constitution. There is also unlimited right of appeal from the High Courts to the Federal Court and limited right of appeal from the Federal Court to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who refers such appeals to Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council. The High Courts consist of two Chief Justices and a number of Puisne Judges. The Federal Court consists of the Lord President together with the two Chief Justices of the High Courts and three Federal Judges. The Lord President and Judges of the Federal Court, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

The Sessions Courts, which are situated in the principal urban and rural centres, are presided over by a President, who is a member of the Federation Legal Service and is a qualified barrister or solicitor. Their criminal jurisdiction covers the less serious indictable offences, excluding those which carry penalties of death or life imprisonment. Civil cases are usually heard without a jury. Civil jurisdiction of a President, Sessions Court is up to $5,000 and Presidents Sessions Court can hear cases of up to $10,000. The Presidents are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Magistrates' Courts are also found in the main urban and rural centres and have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, although of a more restricted nature than that of the Sessions Courts. The Magistrates consist of officers from either the Federation Legal Service or are seconded from the administration to the Judicial Department for varying periods up to three years. They are appointed by the Rulers of the States in which they officiate on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

Lord President of the Federal Court of Malaysia: Hon. Tan Sri Azmi bin Haji MOHAMED, P.M.N., D.P.M.K., P.S.B.

Chief Justice of Malaya: Hon. Tan Sri ONG HOCK THYE, P.S.M., D.P.M.S.

Chief Justice of the Borneo States: Hon. Tan Sri ISMAIL KHAN, P.S.M., D.M.K., P.P.T., B.K.T.

RELIGION

Islam is the religion of Malaysia, but every person has the right to practise his own religion. All Malays are Muslims. A small minority of Chinese are Christians but most Chinese follow Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. Of the Indian community, about 70 per cent are Hindu, 20 per cent Muslim, 5 per cent Christian and 2 per cent Sikh. In Sabah and Sarawak there are many Animists.

ISLAM

President of the Majlis Islam: Al-Ustaz MOHAMMED MORTAZA bin Haji DAUD.

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICAN COMMUNION

Bishop of West Malaysia: Rt. Rev. Tan Sri ROLAND KOH, P.S.M., D.D., LL.D.; St. Mary's Church, Jalan Rajah, Kuala Lumpur.

Bishop of Sabah: (vacant), Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 811, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Bishop of Kuching: Rt. Rev. BASIL TEMENGGONG, Bishop's House, Kuching, Sarawak.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION

Archbishop of Malacca and Singapore: The Rt. Rev. M. OLCOMENDY; 31 Victoria St., Singapore 7.

Bishop of Kuala Lumpur: Rt. Rev. DOMINIC VENDARGON; Bishop's House, N.528 Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur.

Bishop of Penang: Rt. Rev. GREGORY YONG, D.D., D.C.L.; 1 Bell Rd., Penang; about 82,500 mems.

Vicar Delegate: The Very Rev. H. VAN ERP, Catholic Mission, Kuching; about 59,200 adherents.

METHODIST CHURCH

Bishop for Malaysia and Singapore: Rev. YAP KIM HAO; P.O.B. 483, Singapore 6; the Church has 40,000 members.

THE PRESS

WEST MALAYSIA

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malay Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1896; afternoon; Editor S. H. TAN; circ. 35,000.

Straits Echo and Times of Malaya: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1903; morning; Editor WILSON DE SOUZA; circ. 10,000.

Straits Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; also published in Singapore; Editor-in-Chief LEE SIEWYEE; Deputy Editor-in-Chief T. S. KHOO; circ. 210,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

China Press: 2 Market St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; morning; Editor SUNG YUNG CHENG; circ. 1,700–1,800.

Kin Kwok Daily News: 21 Panglima Rd., Ipoh; f. 1940; morning; Editor CHONG YOUN HING; circ. 12,000.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh and **Penang Sin Poe:** 2 and 4 Chulia St., Ghuat Penang; f. 1910 (*Penang Sin Poe* f. 1896); morning; Editor LONGFELLOW W. LIU; circ. 23,779.

Sing Pin Jih Pao: 8 Leith St., Penang; f. 1939; morning; Editor LIM SAN SAN; circ. 18,000.

Nanyang Siang Pau: 6 Jalan Travers, Kuala Lumpur.

Sin Chew Jit Poh (Malaysia): 83 Jalan Sultan, Kuala Lumpur.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Nesan: 37 Ampang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1924; morning; Independent Malaysia; Propr. N. M. NAGAPPAN; circ. 20,000.

Sevika: 7 Union St., Penang; f. 1945; afternoon; Editor T. S. KANAGASUNDRUM; circ. 2,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: 111 Pudu Rd., Kuala Lumpur; morning; Editor SAMAD bin ISMAIL; circ. 30,000.

Majlis: 157 Batu Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1930; afternoon; Editor A. SAMAD HAMAD; circ. 3,000.

Utusan Melayu: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; morning; Editor MELAN bin ABDULLAH; circ. 45,000.

Warta Negara: P.O.B. 471, 34 Argyll Rd., Penang; f. 1945; morning; Editor AHMAD ISMAIL; circ. 6,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Pardesi Khalsa Sewak: 143 Brickfields Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1936 as weekly (changed to daily 1942); non-party national and progressive; Propr. JASBEER SINGH; Editor TIRLOCHAN SINGH; circ. 9,300.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Gazette: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1930; morning; Editor CHEAH CHEONG LIN; circ. 15,000.

Sunday Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; Editor NG YOOK YOON; circ. 50,000.

Sunday Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1931; Editor D. TAMBYAH; circ. 250,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Utusan Zaman: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Editor MELAN ABDULLAH; circ. 50,000.

Warta Mingguan: P.O.B. 471, 34 Argyll Rd., Penang; Sunday Edition of *Warta Negara*.

PERIODICALS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malaysia Warta Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda (H.M. Government Gazette): Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly.

Malaysian Digest: Federal Dept. of Information, Angkasapuri, Kuala Lumpur; English; weekly; publishes air-mail edition.

Malayan Forester, The: Malayan Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1931; Business Editor ISMAIL bin Haji ALI.

Malayan Nature Journal, The: P.O.B. 750, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1940 by the Malayan Nature Society; Hon. Editor Dr. H. S. YONG; Hon. Sec. P. J. VERGHESE; circ. 900.

Malaysian Agricultural Journal: Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1901; twice yearly.

Opinion: Kuala Lumpur; f. 1967; journal of opinion; Editor SYED JAFFAR ALSAGOFF.

Planter, The: No. 1, Pesiaran Lidcol, off Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, P.O.B. 262, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1919; Incorporated Society of Planters' monthly; Editor D. A. EARP; circ. 1,700.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Sin Lu Pao (*New Path News*): P.O.B. 513, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Psychological Warfare Section; monthly; circ. 50,000 (Chinese), 3,200 (English).

MALAY LANGUAGE

Guru: Malay School, Jelutong, Penang; f. 1924 by Federation of Malay Teachers' Union of the Federation of Malaya (*Kesatuan Persakutuan Guru Melayu Persakutuan Tanah Melagu*); educational magazine; monthly; Pres. and Editor MOHAMED NOOR BIN AHMED; circ. 10,000.

Mastika: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Malayan illustrated magazine; monthly; Editor MELAN ABDULLAH; circ. 12,000.

Panduan Raayat: Brockman Rd., Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Information Services, Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor CHE RAMLY BIN HAJI TAHIR; circ. 65,000.

Pengasoh: Majlis Ugama Islam, Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1925; monthly; Editor HASAN HAJI MUHAMMAD; circ. 12,000.

Suara Umno: Johore Bahru; Editor SYED JA'AFFER BIN HASSAN ALBAR; circ. 1,500.

Utusan Film and Sports: 46M Jalan Lima, Chan Sow Lin Rd., Kuala Lumpur; weekly.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Janobaharl: Brockman Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; monthly; produced by Information Services; Editor C. V. KUPPUSAMY; circ. 25,000.

Solai: Messrs. Solai & Co., Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor K. L. RAMANATHAN; circ. 2,000.

SABAH

DAILIES AND PERIODICALS

Api Siang Pau (*Kota Kinabalu Commercial Press*): P.O.B. 170, 24 Australian Place, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1954; Chinese; daily; right-wing; Editor LO KWOCK CHUEN, A.D.K.

Borneo Times: Tanah Merah, P.O.B. 455, Sandakan; daily in Chinese and English.

Hua Chiau Jit Pao (*Overseas Chinese Daily News*): P.O.B. 139, Kota Kinabalu; Chinese; f. 1936, the first newspaper to be printed daily in Sabah; Editor YEH PAO TZU, A.M.N.; circ. 12,100.

Kinabalu Daily News: P.O.B. 700, Sandakan.

Kinabalu Sabah Times: P.O.B. 525, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1947; daily; in English, Malay and Kadazan; Editor SAMAD MAHADI; circ. 13,900.

Sabah Times: (Chinese edition): P.O.B. 525, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1963; daily; Editor LAI SU CHOON; circ. 9,500.

SARAWAK

DAILIES

Chinese Daily News: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1945; Chinese; Editor SHIA SWEE WANG; circ. 2,400.

Miri Daly News: 8 North Yu Seng Rd., P.O.B. 113, Miri; f. 1957; Chinese; the only publication in the northern part of Sarawak; Editor-in-Chief CHAI SZE-VOON; Sub-Editor WONG SUNG CHUNG; circ. 11,500.

Sa Chiew Daily News: 7 Island Rd., Sibu; f. 1965; Chinese; Editor CHEE GUAN HUAT; circ. 1,800.

Sarawak Express: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1965; Chinese; daily; Editor LIM JIT HONG; circ. 2,500.

Sarawak Siang Pao: P.O.B. 370, Sibu; f. 1966; Chinese; daily; Editor CHEE GNAN HOCK; circ. 5,000.

Sarawak Tribune and Sunday Tribune: 19 Jalan Tun Haji Openg, Kuching; f. 1945; English; daily; Editor DENNIS LAW; circ. 4,110.

Sarawak Vanguard: 9 Temple St., Kuching; f. 1952; Chinese; daily; Editor LEONG KOK SHIN; circ. 5,200.

See Hua Daily News: 11 Island Rd., Sibu; f. 1952; Chinese; daily; Editor LAU HUI SIONG; circ. 8,000.

Utusan Sarawak: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1949; Malay; Editor GOL bin SAFAH.

The Vanguard: 9 Temple St., Kuching; f. 1963; English; Editor DESMOND LEONG KOK SHIN; circ. 2,500.

PERIODICALS

Dolphin: Borneo Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; f. 1960; English (circ. 10,000) and Chinese (circ. 11,000); monthly.

Nendak: Borneo Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; f. 1967; Iban; circ. 1,385; monthly.

Pedoman Ra'ayat: Malaysian Information Service, Kuching; f. 1950; Malay; monthly; Editor AFANDI bin TARIKH; circ. 6,500.

Pembrita: Information Office, Kuching; f. 1950; Iban; monthly; Editor FREDERICK AUGUST Anak ENCHANA; circ. 6,500.

Sarawak Gazette: Govt. Printing Office, Kuching; f. 1870; English; monthly; Editors LEO MOGGIE, LOH CHEE YIN; circ. 500.

Sarawak Museum Journal: Sarawak Museum, Kuching; f. 1911; English; annual; Editor BENEDICT SANDIN; circ. 2,000.

Sarawak by the Week: Malaysian Information Services, Mosque Rd., Kuching; f. 1956; weekly; Malay and Iban; circ. 2,500.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 174 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent LEWIS M. SIMONS.

UPI: Asia Insurance Bldg., Room 701, Kuala Lumpur; Man. PATRICK J. KILLEN.

The Jiji Press and Reuters also have offices in Kuala Lumpur.

PUBLISHERS

Penang

Georgetown Printers Ltd.: 5 China St., Ghaut, Penang; f. 1939; Man. Dir. TAN CHIEW SENG.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh Press Ltd.: 2 and 4 Chulia St., Ghaut, P.O.B. 31; f. 1910; Gen. Man. YEOH ENG KHIAN.

Moti Printing Works, The: 18 Penang St.; Man. E. A. MAMAJIWALLA.

National Press, The: 46–48 Prangin Lane; Man. Dir. TAN CHENG TIT; Man. TAN JIP CHEOH.

Persama Press: 83–85 Acheen St., religious books and periodicals.

Phoenix Press Limited: 6–8 Church St.; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN BOON; Man. TAN CHIEW SENG.

Perak

Al-Zainiyah: 66A Assam Kumbang, Taiping; religious books and periodicals.

Caxton Press, The (Ipoh): 130 Belfield St., P.O.B. 140, Ipoh; Man. CYRIL R. LABROOY.

Charles Grenier Sdn. Bhd.: Head Office: 37/39 Station Rd., P.O.B. 130, Ipoh; brs. at 8 Medan Pasar, P.O.B. 183, Kuala Lumpur, and 69 Jalan Birch, P.O.B. 25, Seremban; Man. Dir. H. D. G. JANSZ.

Peter Chong and Co. (Perak): 120 Belfield St., Ipoh; f. 1921; publishers, offset/letterpress; printers and stationers; Man. Dir. J. K. C. KONG.

Selangor

Commercial Press Sdn. Bhd.: 99 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. YUEN SZE KIN.

Economy Printers, Ltd.: 12 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur.

Federal Publications Sdn. Bhd.: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur; Gen. Man. P. MONE.

Loyal Press, The: 16 Jalan Mountbatten, P.O.B. 162, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1933; Man. OOI PHEE CHENG.

Malayan Printers: 83 Campbell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; Man. and Propr. A. JOSEPH.

Malaysia Publishing House Ltd.: 279 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; br. of *M.P.H. Ltd.* of Singapore.

Marican and Sons (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.: 321 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; publishers and booksellers.

Peter Chong and Co.: 31 Ampang St., Kuala Lumpur, educational books; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Shang-Wu Press, K.L., The: 41 Petaling St., Kuala Lumpur; sub-branch of *Commercial Press Ltd.*, Singapore; Man. SOON KAH KEE.

Times Packaging Co. Sdn. Bhd.: P.O.B. 8, Kuala Lumpur; lithographic and photogravure printers.

Negri Sembilan

Bharathi Press: 23–24 Jalan Tuan Sheikh, Seremban; P.O.B. 74; f. 1939; Proprs. RAMA SINNIAH, C. RAMASAMY; Man. M. R. N. MUTHURENGAM.

Malay Press, The: 198 Tong Yen Rd., Kuala Pilah; Malay story books.

Peter Chong and Co.: 68 Birch Rd., Seremban; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Sarawak

Borneo Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; sponsored by the State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak; educational, general and children's books in English, Iban, Malay, Chinese and other languages of East Malaysia; also monthly magazines *Dolphin* (English and Chinese) and *Nendak* (Iban); Dir. EDWARD ENGGU.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

WEST MALAYSIA

Department of Broadcasting: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur; stations of "Radio Malaysia" are operating at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca, Ipoh, Kota Bahru, Johore Bahru, Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu; broadcasts are in four languages, Malay, English, Tamil and Chinese (five dialects).

Rediffusion (Malaya) Ltd.: subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; P.O.B. 570, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 2 programmes; Gen. Man. M. J. BLEECK; 14,888 subscribers in Kuala Lumpur; 4,774 subscribers in Penang; 7,632 subscribers in Ipoh.

SABAH

Radio Malaysia (Sabah): P.O.B. 1016, Kota Kinabalu; inaugurated in 1954 and broadcasts programmes 126 hours a week in Chinese, Kadazan, Murut, Indonesian and Bajau; Dir. of Broadcasting, Sabah, SUHAIMI HAJI AMIN.

SARAWAK

Radio Malaysia (Sarawak): Broadcasting House, Kuching; f. 1954, incorporated as a department of Radio Malaysia 1963; programmes broadcasts in English, Malay, Land Dayak, Chinese, Iban and other native languages; Schools Broadcasting Service started 1959; Dir. of Broadcasting, Sarawak, MOHAMED SALLEH bin ASKOR, P.B.S.

In 1968 there were over 450,000 radios licensed in Malaysia.

TELEVISION

Talivishen Malaysia: Angkasa Puri, Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1963.

In June 1969 there were 134,279 television receivers in Malaysia.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; M$=Malaysian dollars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYSIA

Bank Negara Malaysia: Straits Trading Bldg., Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur, P.O.B. 922 brs. at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Kota Kinabalu, Johore Bahru, Kuching; f. 1959; from June 1967 the Bank assumed function of currency issue in succession to Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo; cap. p.u. M$20m., dep. M$894.9m. (30 Sept. 1969); Gov. and Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL bin MOHAMED ALI, P.M.N.; Deputy Gov. CHOI SIEW HONG, J.M.N.; Adviser/Man., Establishment Dept., SYED ADAM AL-JA'FRI; Adviser/Chief Economist HOOI KAM SOOI, J.S.M.; Publs. *Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, Quarterly Economic Bulletin.*

WEST MALAYSIA

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Ban Hin Lee Bank Ltd.: 43 Beach St., Penang; Man. KHOO ENG CHEANG.

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Ltd.: P.O.B. 407, 21 Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; Commercial Bank established by the government to facilitate capital formation, and provide banking and financial services to rural entrepreneurs; 12 brs. including one at Kota Kinabalu; wide network of corresponding banks throughout the world.

Kwong Yik Bank Bhd.: 75 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 135, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1913; Chair. LEONG HOE YENG, J.M.N.; Man. Dir. LIM KHIN SEONG; Gen. Man. CHIN KEE ONN; Man. PETER KWAN MUN CHIEW.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: 92 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; cap. M$22.5m.; dep. M$700m. (1969); Chair. Tan Sri TAIB bin Haji ANDAK, P.M.N., S.M.J.; Vice-Chair. YONG PUNG HOW.

Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd.: 9 Foch Ave., Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. EDWIN T. NICHOLAS.

Pacific Bank Berhad: 145 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; branch at Batu Pahat, Johore; f. 1963.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: 42 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; cap. p.u. M$15m.; dep. M$418.8m. (1969); Chair. SAW CHOO THENG; Man. Dir. KANG KOCK SENG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; Kuala Lumpur; br. in Penang; Man. for Malaysia R. VELTEMA.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; 105 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Gen. PRAPAS CHARUSATHIARA; Pres. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussman, Paris; 44 Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur; sub-branch at 488 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: World Headquarters Bldg., 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco, California 94120; G.P.O.B. 950, 2 Jalan Weld, Kuala Lumpur.

Bank of Canton Ltd., The: 6 Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong; 18 Pudu St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1912.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokucho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; 22 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur.

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 2 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, and 33 brs. in E. and W. Malaysia; Man. C. MCCULLOCH.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015, U.S.A.; 9 Jalan Gereja, P.O.B. 1090, Kuala Lumpur; Man. L. WARREN TOWNSEND.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore; 11 Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur and 8 brs.; f. 1950; Man. Dir. LEE CHEE SHAN.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: P.O.B. 944, 7 Rathausstrasse, Hamburg 1, Germany; br. at Kuala Lumpur.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.1; 2 Benteng, Kuala Lumpur.

First National City Bank: 55 Wall St., New York; Kuala Lumpur; f. 1812.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Square, Karachi, Pakistan; 17 Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur.

Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Rd., Central, Hong Kong; 2 Lepoh Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, and 22 other brs. in Malaysia.

Indian Bank Ltd.: Indian Chamber Bldgs., Esplanade, Madras; 5 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1907; brs. in Penang and Malacca.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Mount Rd., Madras; 4 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1937.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd., 18 South Canal Rd., Singapore; 10-14 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur; Man. W. F. CHEN.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; Kuala Lumpur and 13 brs.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corpn. Ltd.: China Bldg., Chulia St., Singapore; 30 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1932.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Raffles Place, Singapore; 9 brs. in Malaysia.

United Commercial Bank Ltd., The: 10 Brabourne Rd., Calcutta; 19 Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Malaysia-Singapore, The: c/o Oversea-Chinese Banking Corpn. Ltd., 30 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; Chair. TAN CHIN TUAN (Oversea Chinese Banking Corpn. Ltd); Sec. for Malaysia TEH THEAN CHOO.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore: 7th Floor, Bangkok Bank Bldg., Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

SABAH

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur; br. in Kota Kinabalu.

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office: London; Sabah: P.O.B. 99, Kota Kinabalu; brs. at Kudat, Labuan, Lahad Datu, Sandakan, Tenom and Tawau; Man. D. MACGREGOR.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sabah; P.O.B. 539, Kota Kinabalu; P.O.B. 902, Sandakan: br. at Tuaran; Man. for Sabah CHOW SHEE SENG, A.D.K.

Hock Hua Bank (Sabah) Bhd: 59/60 3rd Ave., P.O.B. 224, Sandakan; f. 1961; Man. Dir. KWAN TONG MING.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn., The: Head Office: Hong Kong; brs. at Kota Kinabalu, Labuan, Beaufort, Sandakan, Papar and Tawau; Man. P. S. INGHAM.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur; Sabah: 55 Jalan Dua, P.O.B. 374, Sandakan.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sabah: 22 Neil Malcolm St., Kota Kinabalu; Man. CHOU CHUNG CHING.

SARAWAK

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bian Chiang Bank Bhd.: 2–3 Main Bazaar, Kuching; bankers and insurance agents; Man. Dir. Dato WEE HOOD TECK.

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office, London; Sarawak: Jalan Tun Haji Openg, Kuching; brs. at Sibu, Miri, Sarikei, Bintulu and Simanggang.

Hock Hua Bank Bhd: Central Rd., Sibu; Chair. Dato LING BENG SIEW, M.P., P.B.S.; Vice-Chair. and Exec. Dir. LING CHIN TU; Managing Dir: TING LIK HUNG, O.B.E., P.B.S.; Exec. Dir. TING MING HUI; brs. in Kuching and Miri; Associated Co. in Sandakan (Sabah).

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Head Office: Hong Kong; Sarawak: brs. in Kuching and Sibu.

Kong Ming Bank Bhd.: 21 Wong Nai Siong Rd., Sibu; brs. in Kuching and Simanggang; Chair. LING BENG-SUNG; Man. Dir. LING BENG-HUI.

Kwong Lee Bank Bhd.: 30 Main Bazaar, Kuching; brs. in Sibu, Sarikei and Singapore; f. 1934; Man. LAWRENCE LAM KWOK FOO.

Malayan Bank: Kuala Lumpur; brs. at Miri, Limbang and Kuching.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sarawak: P.O.B. 60, Kuching.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd: Head Office: Singapore; Sarawak Branch: P.O.B. 653, 1 Main Bazaar, Kuching; Man. C. H. SIA.

Post Office Savings Bank: Kuching; 1969, dep. M$5.5m.

Sarawak Co-operative Central Bank: 46 Ban Hock Rd., Kuching; f. 1953; the Bank receives and invests funds from member societies and acts as agent to supply goods and make loans; 142 member societies.

Wah Tat Bank Bhd.: 12 Old St., P.O.B. 87, Sibu; Man. Dir. CHEW CHOO SING.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

WEST MALAYSIA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The United Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: P.O.B. 2529, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1962; 4 mems.., namely Associated Malay, Chinese, Indian Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia and the Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce; Chair. HANAFIAH HUSSEIN; Sec. H. A. M. BUYONG.

Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: Chinese Assembly Hall, 1st Floor, Birch Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce of Malaya: 108 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. Sen. Dato S. O. K. UBAIDULLA; Sec. G. S. GILL.

Associated Malay Chambers of Commerce: Tingkat 8, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.

Malacca Chamber of Commerce: 89 Wolferstan Rd., Malacca; f. 1948; Pres. GOH KENG HOW; Sec. C. F. GOMES & Co.; publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly)

The Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce (MICC): Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 192, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1916 as Federated Malay States (F.M.S.) Chamber of Commerce; 173 mem. companies; Pres. A. J. WOOD; Exec. Sec. D. C. L. WILSON; publ. *Annual Year Book.*

Penang Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 331, Penang; f. 1795 as Penang Chamber, amalgamated with MICC in 1966; Chair. D. F. CLAYTON; Secs. Evatt & Co.

Perak Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 136, Ipoh; f. 1906 as Perak Chamber, amalgamated with Selangor Chamber to form F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1916; Chair. E. J. HUGHES; Secs. Evatt & Co.

Selangor Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers; P.O.B. 192, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1906 as Selangor Chamber, amalgamated with Perak Chamber to form F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1916; Chair. A. J. WOOD; Secs. Evatt & Co.

Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 2 Penang St., Penang; f. 1903; Pres. Tan Sri SAW SENG KEW, P.M.N., J.M.N., J.P.; Sec. CHOY MENG FOOK, P.B., A.M.N.; 409 mems. (1969).

Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 35-37 Hale Street, Ipoh; f. 1908; Pres. Dato LAU PAK KHUAN; Vice-Pres. Dato PEH SENG KOON, D.P.M.P., J.P.; Hon. Gen. Sec. YAP YIN FAH, J.P., P.J.K.; 1,500 mems.

Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce: Chinese Assembly Hall, 1st Floor, Birch Rd., Kuala Lumpur; Pres. The Hon. Senator Tan Sri T. H. TAN, P.S.M., J.M.N., C.W.E., M.P.; Exec. Sec. YEANG KIM SIEW.

Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce: 116 (1st Floor), Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. G. S. GILL; Hon. Sec. JASWANT SINGH GILL.

Chinese, Indian and Malay Chambers of Commerce are also represented in most of the important towns of West Malaysia.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Federal Industrial Development Authority: P.O.B. 618, Kuala Lumpur; Dir. Dr. YEO BENG POH.

Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Bhd.: 117 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2110, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960 by the Government, Banks, Insurance Companies; shareholders include International Finance Corporation, Commonwealth Development Finance Co.; provides capital for industry, securities marketing services and builds standard factory buildings; Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL MOHAMED ALI; Gen. Man. H. F. G. LEEMBRUGGEN.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The Federation of Malaya Timber Exporters Association: 81 Ampang Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers: 4th Floor, Chartered Bank Bldg., Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2194, Kuala Lumpur.

Malayan Agricultural Producers' Association: Bangunan Getah Asli, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 1063, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1966; 467 member estates and 16 factories; Pres. Senator Tan Sri GAN TECK YEOW, P.S.M., J.M.N., M.P.; Dir. and Sec. W. FERNANDO, K.M.N.

Malayan Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 698, Lee Rubber Bldg., Kuala Lumpur.

The Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: P.O.B. 35, 5th Milestone, Jalan Scudai, Johore Bahru; London: 25 Victoria St., S.W.1.

The Malayan Rubber Goods Manufacturers' Association: c/o Messrs. Low and Co., 63 Klyne St., Kuala Lumpur.

Rubber Trade Association: 296 Brewster Rd., Ipoh.

Rubber Trade Association: 128A Wolferston Rd., Malacca.

Rubber Trade Association of Penang: 16 Anson Rd., Penang; f. 1919; 170 mems.; Pres. SAW CHOO THENG; Sec. KOH PEN TING; Treas. TAN HOAY EAM.

Rubber Trade Association of Selangor and Pahang: 138 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

States of Malaya Chamber of Mines: 1 Post Office Rd., P.O.B. 127, Ipoh; f. 1914; Pres. D. H. DAVIDSON; Sec. G. E. PEARSON, M.B.E., P.M.P.; no. of mems. 58 companies, 171 individuals.

Timber Trade Federation of the Federation of Malaya: No. 336-A, Lorong Haji Taib Satu, Batu Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

TRADE UNIONS

Malaysian Trades Union Congress: 19 Jalan Barat (First Floor), Petaling Jaya; P.O.B. 457, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 95 affiliated unions, 500,000 mems.; Pres. YEOH TECK CHYE; Sec.-Gen. S. J. H. ZAIDI; publ. *Suara Buroh* (monthly).

Affiliated Unions with membership over 10,000:

National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya: 282A Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; about 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMAD bin TAKIM.

National Union of Plantation Workers in Malaya: Plantation House, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1954; about 165,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. P. NARAYANAN.

Railwaymen's Union of Malaya: 258A Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; about 14,000 mems.; Pres. YAHAYA bin MOHD. ALI; Gen. Sec. LIM LYE HUAT.

INDEPENDENT FEDERATIONS

Malayan Federation of Clerical and Administrative Staff Unions: Chan Wing Bldg., Mountbatten Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 4 affiliates.

Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government Clerical and Allied Services: 1362 Kandang Kerbau Rd., Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; about 6,000 mems.

All Malayan Federation of Government Medical Employees Trade Unions: District Hospital, Ipoh; f. 1947; 9 affiliates.

Federation of Government Medical Services Unions: General Hospital, Pakang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; 9 affiliates.

Federation of Indian School Teachers' Unions: 5 affiliates.

SABAH

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 100, Beaufort; P.O.B. 63, Kota Kinabalu; P.O.B. 14, Keningau; P.O.B. 31, Labuan; P.O.B. 32, Lahad Datu; P.O.B. 28, Papar; P.O.B. 161, Sandakan; P.O.B. 12, Semporna; P.O.B. 164, Tawau; P.O.B. 6, Tenom; P.O.B. 37, Tuaran.

North Borneo United Chinese Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 156, Sandakan.

Sabah Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1204, Sandakan; Pres. G. CREIGHTON.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Borneo Development Corporation Sdn. Bhd.: shareholders: Governments of Sarawak and Sabah; Commonwealth Development Corporation, London; Head Office: P.O.B. 342, Kuching, Sarawak.

TRADE UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Chineso School Teachers' Association: P.O. Box 10, Tenom; f. 1956; 74 mems.; Sec. VUN CHAU CHOI.

Employees' Trade Union: P.O. Box 295, Sandakan; f. 1955; 40 mems.; Sec. LOUIS L. QUYN.

Kota Kinabalu Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 282, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 258 mems.; Sec. K. J. JOSEPH.

Sabah Civil Service Union: P.O.B. 175, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1952; 1,356 mems.; Pres. J. K. K. VOON; Sec. STEPHEN WONG; publ. *Union News Letter*.

Sabah Commercial Employees' Union: P.O.B. 357, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1957; 1,200 mems.; Sec. KOK FUNG CHONG.

Sandakan Tong Kang Association: 120 Mile ½, Leila Rd., Sandakan; f. 1952; 86 mems.; Sec. LAI KEN MIN.

The Incorporated Society of Planters, Sabah (West Coast) Branch: f. 1962; 44 mems.; Hon. Sec. and Treas. D. J. MARSH, P.O.B. 203, Sandakan.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1966 there were 153 registered co-operatives with 12,240 members. They include general purpose village stores for consumer needs and sale of produce; milling of rice and coffee; paddy storage; rubber curing and sale; buffalo rearing and grazing; sale of meat, vegetables and fish; transport; tractor ploughing; labour contracting; timber extraction; thrift and loan schemes; land purchase and land development.

SARAWAK

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 14 Marudi Bazaar, Baram, Fifth Division; 21 Court Rd., Binatang, Third Division; Daro, Third Division; 31 Limbang Bazaar, Limbang, Fifth Division; Matu, Third Division; 28 High St., Miri, Fourth Division; Sarikei, Third Division; Theatre Rd., Mukah, Third Division; 12 Old Rd., Sibu, Third Division; 32 River Rd., Sibuti; Song, Third Division.

Kuching Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: Main Bazaar, Kuching, First Division.

South Indian Chamber of Commerce of Sarawak: 37-C India St., Kuching, First Division.

Sarawak Chamber of Commerce: c/o Turquand Young and Co., Lanka Bldg., Khoo Hun Yeang St., Kuching, First Division.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Borneo Development Corporation Sdn. Bhd.: shareholders: Governments of Sarawak and Sabah; Commonwealth Development Corporation, London; Head Office: Electra House, P.O.B. 342, Kuching.

Commonwealth Development Corporation: Head Office: London; Sarawak Associate: Borneo Development Corporation Sdn. Bhd., P.O.B. 342, Kuching.

Sarawak Development Finance Corporation: Electra House, Kuching; f. 1958; a Government organization set up to promote the economic development of Sarawak, and to provide or facilitate financial credits and to stimulate private investment, particularly in agricultural and rural development; also responsible for land development schemes; Man. M. R. READ.

Borneo Housing Mortgage Finance Bhd.: Registered and br. office: Electra House, Power St., Kuching; Head Office: 1–2 Neil Malcolm St., Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; jointly owned by State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak and the Commonwealth Development Corpn.;

provides long-term loans for housing; auth. cap. M$25m.; loans and dep. M$19.9m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. W. A. BELSHAM; Gen. Man. YAP HYUN PHEN, B.A. (Hons.); Sec./Accountant MOHAMED ARIFF bin Haji IBRAHIM, A.C.C.S.

TRADE UNIONS

At the end of 1966 there were 24 trade unions registered under the extended Malayan Trade Union Ordinance. Many of the unions are small, catering for wharf labourers working in up-river areas. The largest is:

Sarawak Government Asian Officers' Union: Batu Lintang Rd., Kuching; 3,000 mems. approx.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1966 there were 242 registered co-operative societies, including 104 Multi-Purpose and Consumer Societies. Total membership: 17,068.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

WEST MALAYSIA

Malayan Railway Administration: P.O.B. No. 1, Kuala Lumpur; Gen. Man. WAAD bin JAMALUDDIN, J.M.N., A.M.I.MECH.E., M.INST.T.

The main line, 488 miles long, follows the west coast and extends from Singapore in the south to Butterworth (opposite Penang Island) to the north. The new Butterworth station is adjacent to the Penang Port Commission's pier from where ferry services to Penang are operated. The new extension to Butterworth will also serve the new wharves there.

From Bukit Mertajam, close to Butterworth, the line branches off to the Thai border at Padang Besar where connection is made with the State Railway of Thailand. Three through international passenger train services are operated thrice-weekly between Butterworth and Bangkok, and a through coach ("the ASA coach"), which runs from Kuala Lumpur to Bangkok, is attached to one of the international expresses. The Bangkok to Sungei Golok express service has been extended to Tumpat on the east coast, and runs four times a week each way. There is also a through rail car service between Butterworth and Haadyai in Thailand.

The East Coast Line, 327 miles long, runs from Gemas to Tumpat (near Kota Bharu). A 13-mile branch line from Pasir Mas, which is 16 miles south of Tumpat, connects with the State Railway of Thailand at the border station of Sungei Golok.

Branch lines serve railway-operated ports at Port Dickson, Teluk Anson and Port Weld as well as Port Swettenham and Jurong (Singapore).

Diesel rail car services are operated between Ipoh and Butterworth, Butterworth and Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham, Sultan Street and Ampang. In addition to the normal express services between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, there is a rapid diesel rail car service.

SABAH

Sabah (Malaysia) Railway: Kota Kinabalu; the total length of the railway is 96 miles. The line is of metre gauge and runs from Kota Kinabalu serving part of the west coast and the interior; diesel and steam trains are used; Gen. Man. WONG LEN HIN, D.I.P.C.E., GRAD.I.E.

ROADS

There are 9,908 miles of roads in West Malaysia, of which 3,066 miles are maintained by Federal authorities and 6,842 miles by the States. Of this total there are 8,301 miles of metalled roads.

Automobile Association of Malaya: P.O.B. 150, Penang; f. 1932; mems. 8,900; Chair. Y. A. M. TUNKU SHAHABUDDIN, D.K.; Vice-Chair. W. G. PILLAY; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. K. S. LIM; publs. *A.A.M. News* (monthly), *Handbook* (every 18 months).

SABAH

The Public Works Department has constructed and maintained a network of Trunk, District and Local roads comprising 299 miles of bitumen, 922 miles of metal (gravel) and 371 miles of earth surface making a total of 1,592 miles up to 1968.

SARAWAK

In 1965 the State government maintained 141 miles of hard-surfaced roads, 372 miles of gravelled and 52 miles of earth roads. In addition local authorities maintained some 340 miles of roads.

Considerable work is being done on constructing a road system.

INLAND WATERWAYS

In Sabah and Sarawak, rivers are by far the most important form of internal transport.

SHIPPING

WEST MALAYSIA

The principal ports in the peninsula are Port Swettenham, Penang and Prai; Malacca is an occasional port of call for ocean vessels.

Ships of many foreign lines call frequently from Europe, Africa, Australia, and the Far East. There are numerous small Malayan shipping companies.

SABAH

The chief ports are Labuan, Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Kudat, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

Labuan regained its pre-war status as a free port in 1956.

There are many shipping lines using the ports and the main lines listed below run regular services to and from the State. Local services are maintained by a fleet of twelve coastal steamers and numerous small craft to all ports in the State, Brunei and Sarawak.

Director of Marine: Capt. H. M. STANFIELD, Labuan.

Australian West Pacific Line: From Japanese and Australian ports.

Ben Line: Monthly services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Blue Funnel Line: Monthly services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Iino Line: Monthly service between Japan and West Australia.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.: Frequent sailings from East Coast ports to Japan and from Hong Kong.

Kinabalangan/Man Tung Shipping Co.: From Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong to Sabah ports.

Netherlands Royal Dutch Mail: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Nissho Line: Service between Sabah, Brunei and Japan.

Norse Oriental Line: Australia via West Malaysia ports.

Norwegian Asia Line: A fortnightly service to Sabah ports from Hong Kong, Japan and Shanghai; also a three-weekly service from Bangkok.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha: Japanese ports.

Pacific International Line: From Singapore and West Malaysian ports.

Royal Inter-Ocean Line: From Australian, Indonesian and Thai ports.

Royal Rotterdam Lloyd: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Shell Tankers Ltd.: West Malaysia, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah ports with bulk petroleum.

Straits Steamship Co.: Weekly cargo, passenger and mail service from Singapore; agents Harrisons and Crosfield (Sabah) Ltd., Prince Philip Drive, P.O.B. 22, Kota Kinabalu.

SARAWAK

Ben Line: Sarawak Agents: C.T.C. Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Sibu and Sarikei; direct sailings U.K./Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Blue Funnel and Glen Line: Sarawak Agent: The Borneo Co. (Malaysia), Sendirian Berhad., Kuching and Sibu; direct sailings from Rejang, Sarawak to U.K.

"K" Line: Sarawak Agent: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd.; regular cargo service: Western Australia/ Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Norwegian Asia Line: Agents Harper Gilfillan (Borneo) Sdn. Bhd.; direct service Japan–Hong Kong–Sabah–Sarawak, carrying cargo.

The Sarawak Steamship Co. Ltd.: 32-33 Khoo Hun Yeáng St., Kuching; operates weekly services to Singapore, Rejang River ports and Brunei and fortnightly services to Sabah ports.

Southern Shipping Lines: Sarawak Agent: Borneo United Sawmills Sdn. Bhd.; Sibu and Kuching; Australian services: Sydney/Melbourne and Adelaide/Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: 32 Khoo Hun Yeang St., Kuching; operates ten-day direct services from Kuala Lumpur to Kuching, Miri and Sabah ports.

Local shipping companies maintain coastal and river services, and occasional ships of various lines call if inducement offers.

CIVIL AVIATION

WEST MALAYSIA

A new international airport for Kuala Lumpur was inaugurated in 1965. Services also run from Penang.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines: M.S.A. Bldg., Robinson Rd., Singapore; Magnet House, 2-4 Campbell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; serves all major towns in West and East Malaysia, Brunei, Bangkok, Phnom-Penh, Djakarta, Bali, Medan, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Manila, Perth and Sydney; operates Fokker F.27 Friendships, Boeing 737; Chair. KUOK HOCK NIEN; Man. Dir. DAVID L. CRAIG.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Malaysia: Air France, Air India, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways, C.A.L., P.N. Garuda Indonesian Airways, J.A.L., K.L.M., Qantas, Thai Airways International and U.T.A.

SABAH

There are civil airports at Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan, Kudat, Lahad Datu, Tawau, Keningau, Ranau, Telupid and Sepulot. The first is of international standard.

Director of Civil Aviation: H. DIPPER, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Kota Kinabalu.

SARAWAK

There are two airports, at Kuching and Sibu, and many airstrips.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines: M.S.A. Bldg., Robinson Rd., Singapore; Kuching: Electra House, Power St.; services to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Brunei and Sabah, and scheduled internal and international services.

TOURISM

WEST MALAYSIA

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, P.O.B. 328, Kuala Lumpur; Dir. OSMAN SIRU. Number of Hotel beds (1967): 5,581.

SABAH

Sabah Tourist Association: P.O.B. 946, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 110 mems.; semi-governmental promotion organization; Chair. FRANCIS X. LOH; Exec. Dir. ROBERT CHENG; publ. *Sabah Tourist Guide* and others.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council of Malaysia: P.O.B. 630, Kuala Lumpur; promotes the accessiblity, improvement and utilization of the arts in Malaysia; Pres. Tan Sri M. GHAZALI bin SHAFIE; Chair. KINGTON LOO.

Liberal Arts Society of Malaysia: 10th Floor, Kwong Yik Bank Bldg., Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; non-profit cultural society for music, drama, etc.; Pres. VINCENT YONG; Sec. ABRAHAM SAMUEL.

UNIVERSITY

University of Malaya: Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur; 5,566 students.

University of Penang: Penang.

MALDIVES

Maldives (formerly designated The Maldive Islands) lies 420 miles south-wes of Ceylon.

HISTORY

The Republic of Maldives (which was known as The Maldive Islands until April 1969) is an independent state consisting of some 2,000 islands in the Indian Ocean. A Sultanate until 1968, they achieved independence on July 26th, 1965, after being under British protection since 1887, when the Sultan signed an agreement with the Government of Ceylon; further agreements were signed in 1948 and 1960.

In 1956 the Maldivian and United Kingdom Governments agreed to the establishment of a Royal Air Force staging post on Gan, an island in the southernmost atoll, Addu. The Maldivian Government accorded free and unrestricted use by the United Kingdom Government of Gan Island and of 110 acres of Hittadu Island (for a radio station). Under the 1960 Agreement, the Maldivian Government entrusted Gan and the demarcated area on Hittadu as a free gift to the United Kingdom, together with the free use of Addu Lagoon and the territorial waters adjacent thereto, for a period of 30 years—this period to be extendable by agreement. Since the granting of independence the British Government still retains the facilities in Addu Atoll accorded to them by the 1960 agreement for purposes of Commonwealth defence. The United Kingdom Government undertook to pay the Maldivian Government £100,000, with a further £750,000 spread over five years or more, for economic development.

Maldives has been a member of the Colombo Plan since 1963 and of the United Nations since December 1965.

STATISTICS

Area: the archipelago consists of 19 atolls, comprising 1,087 islands, of which 211 are inhabited; the total area is unknown.

Population: (1968) 103,801 Male (capital) 12,097.

Employment: Fishing, Copra-production, and making Coir yarn; about 500 are employed at the British Royal Air Force staging post on Gan Island.

Agriculture: Coconut Palms, Papaya, Screwpine, Pomegranates, Pineapples, some Citrus Fruit, Plantains, Breadfruit and Yams.

Finance: 1 Maldivian Rupee = 1.25 Ceylon Rupees; Government Expenditure (1968) 17,069,488.

Exports (1968—cwts.): Maldive Fish 60,872, Other Fish 12,051, Cowries 10.5, Shells 71.25, Copra 1,035.

Trade with Ceylon is the monopoly of the Maldivian Government. Entire output of Maldives fish is sold to the Ceylon Government.

CONSTITUTION

A referendum was held throughout Maldives in March 1968 to ascertain what form of government was desired by the Maldivians. Over 80 per cent of those who voted approved a proposal to establish a republic in place of the the constitution of the Sultanate, which was introduced in 1954 and amended in June 1964 and July 1967. The Republic of Maldives was proclaimed on 11 November 1968. The main provisions of the republican constitution are:

1. The Head of State is the President and he is vested with all executive powers.
2. The President is elected by a popular vote every four years.
3. The President is assisted by a cabinet chosen by the President.
4. The members of the Cabinet are individually responsible to the *Majlis*, or the elected legislature.
5. The powers of the President, the Cabinet and the legislature are laid down in the Constitution.
6. The *Majlis* or legislative body, consisting of 54 members representing the population of just over 100,000, is elected every five years.
7. The basic rights of the people, guaranteeing their freedom of life, movement, speech and development, without contravening the provisions of Islam, are laid down in the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

(*August* 1969)

HEAD OF STATE

President: Amir Ibrahim Nasir, R.B.K., N.G.I.V.

THE CABINET

Minister of Justice: Sheikh Moosa Fathhy.

Minister of Health: Ibrahim Rasheed.

Minister of Education: Hassan Zareer.

Minister of External Affairs: Ahmed Zaki.

Minister of Public Safety: Abdulhannan Haleem.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Farouk Ismail.

Minister of Trade and Development: Adnan Hussain.

Attorney-General: Ibrahim Shihab.

LEGISLATURE

Majlis

54 members elected every five years.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Maldivian Permanent Representative at the United Nations and Ambassador to the U.S.A.: ABDUL SATTAR.

There are no resident diplomatic missions in Maldives. The following countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of Maldives:

China, Republic (Taiwan)
German Federal Republic
India
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Republic
Malaysia
Pakistan
U.S.S.R.
U.A.R.
United Kingdom
U.S.A.

LAW AND RELIGION

The administration of justice is based on the Islamic Law of Shariat.

The Maldivians are Sunni Muslims. Islam is the State religion.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Powered vessels operate between Maldives and Ceylon at frequent intervals.

CIVIL AVIATION

An airport is under construction on the island of Hulule, about a mile from the capital island, Male.

Air Ceylon and *Air India* make use of this airport.

MALI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mali is a land-locked state in West Africa, bounded by Algeria to the north, Mauritania and Senegal to the west, Guinea and Ivory Coast to the south and Upper Volta and Niger to the east. The climate is hot and dry with average temperatures ranging from 75°–90°F (24°–32°C) and increasing northward into the Sahara Desert. The official language is French but a number of other languages including Bambara and Sonrai are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population are Muslims and more than 30 per cent follow animist beliefs, the remainder are Christians. The flag is a vertical tricolour of green, gold and black with a black ideogram of a man on the central gold stripe. The capital is Bamako.

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Mali became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958 with the title the Republic of Soudan. In 1959 it joined with Senegal to form the Federation of Mali, which became an independent State in June 1960. In August 1960 the Federation was dissolved and the Soudan was proclaimed the Republic of Mali. Although retaining certain economic ties, the new Republic did not join the French Community and severed all diplomatic ties with Senegal. Relations with Senegal were restored in June 1963, and relations with France have since improved. In November 1968 President Modibo Keita's government, which had ruled Mali since 1960, was overthrown by a military coup led by Lieutenant Moussa Traore. The military government was itself the target of an attempted coup by a section of the army in August 1969, and the conspirators were tried and sentenced later in the year.

Government

Mali is ruled by decrees issued with the authority of the National Liberation Military Committee which took power in November 1968. A constitutional referendum was announced for 1969, but had not been held by spring 1970.

Defence

A military academy was established in 1962 to train Malian officers for the Army of 3,500 men. Assistance has come from France, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. There is a small paratroop unit.

Economic Affairs

Mali is poor in natural resources. A large part of the country lies in the Sahara Desert and is only capable of supporting a sparse nomadic population dependent on its flocks and herds. Only about 20 per cent of the land is suitable for cultivation, the principal crops being rice, millet and groundnuts. Livestock-raising is important and forms one of the chief exports. There is extensive river fishing and dried and smoked fish are exported. The only industries are for the processing of hides and skins and wool. Mali re-entered the French financial community after its devaluation in 1967, and still receives substantial amounts of French aid.

Transport and Communications

The river Senegal and the river Niger, which is navigable for its total length in Mali of 1,782 kilometres, form the chief arteries of transport. The only railway, running from Koulikoro to Dakar in Senegal was re-opened in 1963. Roads are being improved but only 15 per cent of the 7,500 miles of roads is open all the year. A trans-Saharan highway from Algiers to Gao in Mali and Tahoua in Niger is to be built with French and Czechoslovak financial assistance. Domestic and international air services are provided by Air Mali and four other airlines.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains anti-smallpox and yellow fever services and there are a number of state hospitals and medical centres.

Education

State education is free but only a fraction of the children of school age are provided for. By 1968 over 180,000 students were receiving some education. A few schools are run by missions. Higher education is usually abroad, students going to France or Senegal, and in some cases, to the U.S.S.R.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed, based on hunting and fishing and the legendary city of Timbuktu.

Visas are required to visit Mali by citizens of all countries except France.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), July 14 (National Day), September 22 (Independence Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Mali Franc of 100 cents; formerly at par with the Franc CFA of 100 cents, this was devalued in May 1967 by 50 per cent, and now 2 MF = 1 Franc CFA. Mali followed the Franc area devaluation in August 1969.

Exchange Rate: 1,332 Mali Francs = £1 Sterling.
554 Mali Francs = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area sq. km.	Population (1969)	
	Total	Bamako (capital)
1,240,021	4,929,000	175,000

MAIN TRIBES
(1963 estimates)

Bambaras	Peulhs	Markas	Songhais	Malinkés	Touaregs	Sénoufos	Dogons
1,000,000	450,000	280,000	230,000	200,000	240,000	375,000	130,000

AGRICULTURE
('000 tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rice	129.9	158.5	159	172
Maize	109.4	76.0	76	66
Sorghum	315.0	387.8	388	440
Millet	336.1	349.6	350	390
Cotton Seed	53.7	31.5	32	42
Groundnuts (unshelled)	147.9	159.2	159	119

Livestock (1966): Cattle 4,600,000, Sheep and Goats 9,900,000, Camels 165,000, Horses 170,000 and Mules 468,000.

Fishing (1966): 100,000 tons of freshwater fish caught, of which 30,000 tons were dried and smoked.

Industry: chiefly cotton ginning and groundnut oil; also confectionery, hardware and brickmaking.

FINANCE

1 Mali franc=100 cents=0.50 francs CFA=0.01 French francs.
1,332 Mali francs approx.=£1 sterling; 554 Mali francs approx.=U.S. $1.00.
1,000 Mali francs=15s. 0d. sterling=U.S. $1.80.
(The Mali franc was devalued by 50 per cent on May 5th, 1967, and by a further 12.5 per cent on August 10th, 1969.)

Budget (1969): 23,000m. Mali francs, partly financed through French budgetary assistance.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports . .	8,454	9,031	10,594	11,800	12,767	8,468
Exports . .	2,606	4,095	3,877	3,100	4,074	2,650

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	1,292	1,143	1,609
Petroleum Products . .	547	967	652
Textiles and Clothing .	2,166	1,555	950
Iron and Steel Products .	480	1,488	829
Machinery and Electrical Equipment . . .	472	1,147	699
Vehicles and Parts . .	798	1,215	613

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Live Animals . . .	858	1,001	817
Fish	727	558	363
Groundnuts . . .	299	441	281
Cotton	390	1,208	1,045

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	1,872	3,788	2,672
Franc Zone (except France)	1,289	1,631	1,459
United Kingdom . .	180	795	133
Ghana	106	242	48
German Federal Republic .	95	348	211
Eastern European Countries	1,603	2,075	1,878

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	96	351	433
Franc Zone (except France)	2,242	2,805	1,161
Ghana	767	628	253
German Federal Republic .	3	70	73

TRANSPORT AND EDUCATION

TRANSPORT

Railways (1967–68): Passengers 702,700, Passenger/km. 77.6m.; Freight 225,633 tons, Freight ton/km. 103.6m.

Roads (1965): Cars 4,522; Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 4,766.

River Traffic (1967–68): Passengers 71,939; Freight 62,001 metric tons; Passenger/km. 22m.; Freight ton/km. 36.3m.

Civil Aviation (1968): Passengers: arrivals 23,828, departures 22,197; Freight 760 metric tons, departures 582 metric tons.

EDUCATION

Education (1967–68): Primary 3,447 grades, 156,967 pupils; Secondary: 860 grades, 29,055 pupils, 1,442 teachers; technical and specialized education: 418 teachers, 2,192 pupils; 110 students studying abroad.

Source: Direction Générale de la Statistique, Bamako.

THE CONSTITUTION

(September 1960)

Preamble: The Republic of Mali is indivisible, democratic, secular and social. It upholds the Rights of Man, the liberty of the individual and equality of persons regardless of race, sex or religion. Sovereignty rests with the people and is exercised through equal, secret and universal suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President, designated by the President of the National Assembly and invested by the Assembly.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President, who appoints the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers.

Parliament: There is a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for a five-year term of office, which meets in ordinary session twice a year. A motion of censure on the government must be accompanied by a proposal for a new head of government and a programme. Two ministerial crises within twenty-four consecutive months entails the dissolution of the Assembly and the holding of new elections.

Judicial Power is separated from the Executive. A High Court of Justice, composed of elected deputies can try accusations against members of the government.

Revision of the Constitution may be proposed by either the President or by the members of the National Assembly.

Regional Government: Six Regional Governments are to be created, each having its own Governor and elected Assembly.

Senegal-Mali Commission: As a result of the re-establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with Senegal in June 1963, a Commission was set up to supervise agreements concerning commerce, payments, customs and transport. The agreements also cover possible political co-operation.

(This constitution was abrogated by the National Liberation Military Committee (CMLN), which in November 1968 replaced it by a "Fundamental Law". Under this, the CMLN and the Supreme Court will rule by decree until the results of a constitutional referendum are known. The President of the CMLN will assume the duties of the Head of State.)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lieutenant MOUSSA TRAORE.

MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

President: Lieut. MOUSSA TRAORE.

Vice-Presidents: Capt. YORO DIAKITE, Lieut. BABA DIARRA.

Commissioner: Lieut. Y. TRAORE.

Secretary: Lieut. P. SISSOKO.

Members: Lieutenants T. BAGAYOKO, J. MARAT, M. SANOGHO, C. TOUKARA, M. KONE, K. DEMBELE, and Captains M. DIALLO, C. SISSOKO and M. SISSOKO.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

(April 1970)

Prime Minister: Lieut. MOUSSA TRAORE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: SORI COULIBALY.

Minister of Defence: Capt. CHARLES SISSOKO.

Minister of Information and Security: Lieut. YOUSSOUF TRAORE.

Minister of Finance and Trade: LOUIS NEGRE.

Minister of Justice: HAMACIRE NDOURE.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: BENITIENI FOFANA.

Minister of Industry and Planning: ROBERT N'DAW.

Minister of Production: Dr. ZANGA COULIBALY.

Minister of Public Service and Labour: BOUBACAR DIALLO.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sport: Prof. YAYA BAGAYOKO.

Minister of Transport, Public Works, Tourism and Telecommunications: Capt. YORO DIAKITE.

Secretary of State for Social Affairs: Mme MARIAN CISSE-SISSOKO.

Chairman of the Development Bank: TICOULE KONATE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO MALI

Bamako unless otherwise stated.

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: (E); *Ambassador:* GAGO PAZA.

Algeria: (E); *Ambassador:* M'HAMED HADJ YAHYA.

Argentina: (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO RAUL PICO.

Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Brazil: Dakar, Senegal (E).

China, People's Republic: B.P. 112 (E); *Ambassador:* MA TSE KING.

Cuba: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE CARILLO GARCIA.

Czechoslovakia: (E); *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV HRADEC.

France: B.P. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS DALLIER.

German Federal Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* ERNST MICHAEL JOVY.

Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* (to be appointed).

Hungary: Conakry, Guinea (E).

India: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Indonesia: (E); *Ambassador:* SOURAEDI TASHIN.

Israel: B.P. 351 (E); *Ambassador:* MEIR SHAMI.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* NOBUTOSHI AKAO.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SUH YEUL HYUN.

Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Mongolia: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Morocco: B.P. 78 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDESSALEM M'BAREK.

Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Nigeria: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED NUHU.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SHAHRYAR KHAN.

Poland: (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ KULAGA.

Romania: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Senegal: (E); *Ambassador:* CHEIK SELLE GUEYE.

Spain: Nouakchott, Mauritania (E).

Sweden: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal (E).

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* LEONID MOUSSATOV.

United Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA MUHAMMAD TAWFIC.

U.S.A.: B.P. 34 (E); *Ambassador:* M. G. E. CLARK.

Upper Volta: (L); *Representative:* DAOUDHA DIALLO.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: B.P. 48 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN NG'OK VU.

Yugoslavia: B.P. 207 (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGOMIR PETROVIC.

In June 1969 Mali granted recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly was abolished in January 1968. The President, and since November 1968, the Military Committee for National Liberation, rule by decree.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The "Fundamental Law" proclaimed in November 1968, guaranteed freedom of political activity within the law. By spring 1970 no details of any active political parties were available.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour Suprême: Bamako; judicial section comprising three civil chambers and one criminal chamber; administrative section dealing with appeals and fundamental rulings; members are nominated for five years and may not be members of the Government nor practice law privately during that time; Pres. IBRAHIMA SALL.

Court of State: Bamako; deals with Constitutional cases.

High Court of Justice: Bamako; composed of elected deputies; is competent to try members of the government.

Cour d'Appel: Bamako; two Tribunaux de Première Instance.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population are Muslims, about 30 per cent Animists and 5 per cent Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 1 per cent of the total population.

Chief Mosque: Bagadadji, Place de la République.

Roman Catholic Church: Run by the Missionaries of Africa (White Fathers); six areas: Archdiocese of Bamako, dioceses of Segou, Sikasso, Kayes, San and Mopti-Gao; 38 parishes; 287 religious staff (43 Africans); 59,200 lay mems.; also maintains 55 schools with 13,800 pupils, and several medical centres; Archbishop of Bamako Mgr. LUC SANGARÉ.

Protestant Missions: There are many mission centres with a total personnel of about 370, run by American societies.

PRESS

Bulletin quotidien d'information: Bamako; published by the Agence Nationale d'Information.

Journal Officiel de la République du Mali: B.P. 1463, Bamako; published by the Government printers at Koulouba.

L'Essor: B. P. 1463, Bamako; organ of the Union Soudanaise Party; daily and weekly editions; Dir. MAMADOU GOLOGO.

Bulletin de Statistiques: Ministry of Planning, Bamako; monthly.

Bulletin de Liaison: Office du Niger, Ségou.

Le Mali: Ministry of Information and Tourism, Bamako; f. 1965; monthly.

Press Agency: Bamako; f. 1963.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: B.P. 778, Bamako; Correspondent JOËL HENRY.

Četeka, Novosti and Tass maintain bureaux in Mali.

RADIO

Radio Mali: B.P. 171, Bamako; f. 1957; government station; programmes in French, English, Bambara, Peulh, Sarakolé, Tamachek, Sonrai, Moorish, Ouolof; Dir-Gen. RACINE KANE.

In 1968 there were about 50,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale du Mali: B.P. 206, Bamako; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m. Mali francs; Pres. SEKOU SANGARE, Dir.-Gen. PAUL MARQUIS.

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque du Développement de Mali: B.P. 94, Bamako; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m. Mali francs; Pres. Dir.-Gen. THIÉOULÉ KONATÉ; brs. at Gao, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso and Kayes.

Banque Malienne de Crédit et de Dépôts: ave. Modibo Keita, B.P. 45, Bamako; f. 1961; formerly Crédit Lyonnais; cap. 50m. Mali francs; Pres. D. DIAKITE.

Banque de la République du Mali (BRM): Bamako; f. 1962; national bank for development financing; took over Banque Populaire du Mali pour le Développement in 1963; cap. 1,000m. Mali francs.

FRENCH BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; ave. Mohammed 5, B.P. 15, Bamako; 49 per cent owned by First National City Bank of New York.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 32, ave. Moussa Travele, Bamako.

INSURANCE

Several French companies maintain agencies in Bamako.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Bamako: B.P. 46, Bamako; telegraph CHAMBCOM; f. 1908; 46 mems.; Pres. El Haj DOSSOLO TRAORE; Sec.-Gen. BONOTA TOURÉ; publs. *Bulletin quotidien, Circulaire mensuelle d'information.*

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Mali Occidental: B.P. 81, Kayes; Act. Pres. DEMBA SISSOKO; Sec. Gen. BAKARY DIAWARA.

Société de Constructions Radioéléctriques du Mali (SOCORAM): Bamako; f. 1965 by the Government as a part of the Five Year Plan to develop the electronic industry in Mali; cap. 40m. Mali francs.

Société Malienne d'Import et d'Export (Somiex): B.P. 182, Bamako; state-operated enterprise which controls all external trade.

SOMIEY: Bamako; employers' federation.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Soudanais: Bamako.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Mission permanente d'aide et de coopération: B.P. 84, Bamako; French Government body for the administration of technical assistance schemes; Chief of Mission FRANCIS PLATEAU.

Office du Niger: Ségou; f. 1932; taken over from the French Government in 1958; the French project involved a major dam, begun in 1935, 45 miles above Ségou, to direct water into extensive irrigation networks covering one million hectares to be devoted to rice and cotton on the left bank of the Niger. By 1958 a mere 48,000 hectares had been irrigated. Since independence the irrigated area has been extended by 4,000 hectares per year. The office also operates a number of research stations.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions were dissolved by the new regime in November 1968.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Dakar-Niger: Bamako; Dir. D. DIALLO. 1,287 km. of track linking Dakar (Senegal) with Bamako and Koulikoro, of which some 640 km. are in Mali; metric guage. Passenger services twice weekly Bamako–Dakar were restored in 1963. Freight services daily.

Plans have been drawn up, with Soviet help, for a new line via Siguiri and Kouroussa, linking Bamako with the existing Guinean railway which runs to Conakry. This line would give Mali a second outlet to the Atlantic.

ROADS

There are about 12,000 km. of classified roads, of which only about 7,000 km. are practical for motor traffic throughout the year, and a further 9,000 km. of tracks.

The roads between Bamako and Bougouni (160 km.) and between Bamako and Ségou (240 km.) are asphalted. With the completion of the Five Year Plan, the length of asphalt roads totalled 1,500 km. in 1966.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Société Malienne de Navigation: Bamako, B.P. 150.

The Niger is navigable throughout its course through Mali (1,782 km.) from July to March. The Ateliers et Chantiers du Mali (A.C.M.) has a monopoly of the river traffic over the major part of the course, from Koulikoro to Gao.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airport is at Bamako, but the facilities there are not suitable for modern jet aircraft. A new airport is to be built at Senou, 14 km. outside Bamako, with French aid; it is due to be ready by 1972.

Air Mali: B.P. 27, Bamako; state airline; cap. 50m. Mali francs; daily services to West Africa, weekly services to Paris and North Africa; local air taxi services; fleet: three DC-3, two Ilyushin 18, two Antonov 24B, one AN 2; administrative council: seven mems.; Dir. A. G. MAIGA.

Mali is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Guinée, C.S.A., Interflug and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office Malien de Tourisme: B.P. 222, Place de la République, Bamako; f. 1966; Dir. MAMADOU SY.

Touring-Club: Delegate A. CHAZAL, Grand Hotel, Bamako (B.P. 104).

MAURITANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania extends east and north from the west coast of Africa with the Spanish Sahara and Algeria to the north, Mali to the east and south and Senegal due south. The north of the country is mainly desert, but the south is more fertile and suitable for cultivation. The climate is hot and dry. The official languages are French and Arabic, although most people speak Arabic or Hassaniya. The population is Muslim. The flag carries a crescent and star of gold on a green base. The capital is Nouakchott.

Recent History

Formerly a French colonial territory, Mauritania became independent in November 1960, since when President Moktar ould Daddah has held power in the one-party State. Mauritania is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and an associate member of the EEC. The Moroccan claim to sovereignty over Mauritania was finally allowed to lapse in 1969, and diplomatic relations were formally established in January 1970.

Government

The President or Head of State decides and conducts the policy of the country. He is assisted by a Council of Ministers which he appoints. The National Assembly is elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years. In 1968 the principle of judicial irremovability was abolished. The country is divided into seven Regions.

Defence

Important military aid is received from France. The permanent armed forces comprise about 1,000 men. A compulsory two-year period of military service was instituted in 1962.

Economic Affairs

The economy is traditionally nomadic. Livestock, particularly sheep, are grazed over a vast area. Some crops are grown, chiefly along the north bank of the Senegal river. A fishing fleet is now being built up at Nouadhibou, where there are refrigeration and processing plants. The large reserves of iron ore at Fort Gouraud are being exploited by the Société Anonyme des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie—MIFERMA. There are also copper deposits; reserves of over 22 million tons at Bakel Akjoujt will be exploited by Charter Consolidated, on behalf of the Mauritanian government, from 1970. A number of oil companies have obtained permits for exploration in Mauritania. Industry is undeveloped. The country is a member of the West African Monetary Union.

Transport and Communications

The Senegal river is an important artery of transport. A 350-mile railway has been built from Fort Gouraud to Nouadhibou (Port Etienne) for the transport of iron ore. Nouadhibou is being developed as a port and as an international airport. The airport at Nouakchott is also being enlarged and internal air services cover most of the country. There are 3,000 km. of roads and tracks and 4,000 km. of local tracks. Several roads are now under construction.

Social Welfare

The National Social Insurance Fund administers family allowances, industrial accident benefits, insurance against occupational diseases, and old-age benefits. A 135 bed hospital came into service at Nouakchott early in 1966 and there are a few regional hospitals and dispensaries.

Education

There are about 300 schools including a few for nomadic families but most children receive little or no schooling. There are also a few colleges for training police, civil servants, nurses, etc.

Tourism

Owing to the hot climate, the best months for visiting Mauritania are from November to May. There are hotels in the principal towns. Hunting, visiting the oases, and touring the Berber villages are the chief attractions.

Visas are not required to visit Mauritania by the nationals of Andorra, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Monaco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta.

Sport

There is little organized sport, although football is sometimes played. Hunting and fishing are popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), May 25 (Africa Liberation Day), September 30 (Leilat al Meiraj), November 28 (National Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA), divided into 100 centimes. Mauritania followed the Franc devaluation in August 1969.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Frs. C.F.A.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Frs. C.F.A.

Exchange rate: 666 Frs. C.F.A. = £1 sterling
277 Frs. C.F.A. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 1,030,000 sq. km.

Population (1968 estimates): 1,120,000; Nouakchott (capital) 20,000 Nouadhibou (Port Etienne) 12,500, Fort Gouraud 10,000, Atar 10,000, Kaédi 8,000.

The seven regions are known only by a number, the capital comprises a separate District.

REGIONS	CHIEF TOWN	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Jan. 1969 estimate)
I	Néma	166,000	192,000
II	Aioun El Alrouss	57,000	104,000
III	Kiffa	46,800	184,000
IV	Kaédi	14,100	92,000
V	Aleg	131,200	207,000
VI	Rosso	112,400	210,000
VII	Atar	502,200	111,000
District	Nouakchott	1,000	20,000
	TOTAL	1,030,000	1,120,000

Employment: Agriculture 720,000; Wage and Salary Earners (public sector) 18,000, (private sector) 2,000.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE
(estimates—metric tons)

	1967
Millet and Sorghum	90,000
Maize	5,700
Wheat	200
Rice	400
Niébé	15,000
Groundnuts	3,000
Dates	13,000

Livestock (1968): Sheep and Goats 7,060,000, Cattle 2,100,000, Camels 700,000, Donkeys 302,000, Horses 15,000.

Fishing: In 1967 about 12,000 tons of fish were exported.

Mining: Iron Ore ('000 tons): (1965) 5,964, (1966) 7,157 (1967) 7,447, (1968) 7,800; Salt (annual average) 500 tons; Copper, Gypsum and Titanium exploitation are planned.

Industry: Date packing, frozen meat, dried and frozen fish, and other light industrial enterprises.

FINANCE

1 Franc CFA = 0.02 French Francs.

666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling; 277 Francs CFA = U.S. $1.00.

1,000 Francs CFA = £1 10s. sterling = U.S. $3.60.

(Mauritania devalued by 12.5 per cent on August 10th, 1969.)

Budget (1968 estimates): Revenue 6,296m. Francs CFA; Expenditure 6,011m. Francs CFA.

Budget (1969 estimates): Revenue 7,084m. Francs CFA; Expenditure 6,649m. Francs CFA.

Development Budget (1968 estimates): Expenditure 285m. Francs CFA (Housing 124m., Investment 66m., Subsidies 58m., Equipment 20m., Infrastructure 17m.); (1969 estimates): Expenditure 435m. Francs CFA.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million Francs CFA)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports .	7,413	3,879	5,645	5,618
Exports .	3,975	11,307	14,000	17,089

* Excluding trade with Mali and Senegal.

1968: Total Imports 9,341m. francs CFA; principal suppliers were France (43.3 per cent of the total) and the U.S.A. (13.1 per cent).

Total Exports 18,204m. francs CFA, of which 15,815m. represented the value of iron ore exported; principal clients were the U.K. (25.8 per cent of the total), Federal Germany (20.3 per cent), France (19.6 per cent) and Belgium-Luxembourg (16.4 per cent).

TRANSPORT

Roads (December 1968): Cars 3,563, vans and trucks 4,299, tractors 130, total 8,245.

Shipping (1968): 7,596,000 tons of iron ore and 14,000 tons of other merchandise were exported through Nouadhibou; 120,000 tons of merchandise were imported through that port, and a further 40,000 through Nouakchott.

Civil Aviation (1968): 77,000 passenger arrivals and departures; 2,000 tons of freight received and dispatched.

Tourist Accommodation: 70 tourist hotel bedrooms.

Education: Primary Education (1968–69) 26,222 pupils; Secondary Education 2,663; over 200 technical and university students are at institutes abroad.

Source: Ministère de l'Information et de la Fonction Publique, Nouakchott.

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated May 20, 1961)

Sovereignty: The State is republican, indivisible, democratic and social. Islam is the religion, and there is freedom of conscience and of religious practice. Government resides in the Mauritanian people who exercise it through representatives and by referenda. Suffrage is universal, equal and secret. It is open to all Mauritanian citizens of both sexes who are over age, and who hold civil and political rights.

Government: The President decides and conducts the policy of the country. The President is elected by direct and universal suffrage for five years. The President orders the administration and the internal security forces, exercises power according to law, executes the laws, appoints state officials, and negotiates and concludes settlements with the Community and its member states. He nominates and dismisses the members of the government. The members of the government take the oath in front of the bureau of the National Assembly.

National Assembly: Legislative power belongs to the Assembly, which is elected for five years. All citizens of the Republic over 25 years of age, holding civil and political rights, are eligible for seats. The Assembly holds two ordinary sessions a year. The Assembly can hold a special session at the request of the President or of the majority of members.

The Supreme Court: Its organization and functions are determined by the Constitution.

Justice: The judiciary is independent of any other authorities; by an amendment made in 1968 judges may under certain circumstances be removed from office. Justice is administered in the name of the people of Mauritania. The President of the Republic is guarantor of the independence of the magistrature.

Local Government: The organs of local government are the region and the commune, administered by the local councils.

Revision: The power to revise the constitution is in the hands of the Prime Minister and the members of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH (re-elected, August 1966).

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: HAMDI OULD MOUKNASS.
Minister of National Defence: BRAHAM OULD MOHAMMED LAGHDAF.
Guardian of the Seals and Minister of Justice: MALAM OULD BRAHAM.
Minister of the Interior: ABDUL AZIZ SALL.
Minister of Planning and Rural Development: MOKTAR OULD HAIBA.
Minister of Finance: SIDI MOHAMMED DIAGANA.
Minister of Industrialization and Mines: MOHAMMED SALEM OULD M'KHAITIRAT.
Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism: ABDALLAHI OULD SIDYA.
Minister of Equipment: ELY OULD ALLAF.
Minister of Education: AHMED BEN AMAR.
Minister of Youth, Cultural Affairs and Information: MALOUM OULD BRAHAM.
Minister of Health and Social Affairs: GADENGA SAMBA.
High Commissioner for Technical Education and Training of Personnel: BARO ABDOULAYE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MAURITANIA

Algeria: Dakar, Senegal.
Belgium: Dakar, Senegal.
Brazil: Dakar, Senegal.
China, People's Republic: B.P. 196, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* FENG YU-CHIU.
Czechoslovakia: Bamako, Mali.
Ethiopia: Dakar, Senegal.
France: B.P. 189, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* ADRIEN DUFOUR.
Ghana: Dakar, Senegal.
Guinea: Dakar, Senegal.
Hungary: Conakry, Guinea.
India: Dakar, Senegal.
Italy: Dakar, Senegal.
Japan: Dakar, Senegal.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Bamako, Mali.
Mali: Dakar, Senegal.
Morocco: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* KACEM ZBIRI.
Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal.
Senegal: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* SAHER GUEYE.
Spain: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* DON JUAN ITURRALDE.
Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal.
Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal.
U.S.S.R.: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* IVAN MIKHAILOVICH LAVROV.
U.A.R.: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED TOHAMY.
United States: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY WITNEY LEWIS.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN NGOC VUU.
Yugoslavia: Dakar, Senegal.

Mauritania also has diplomatic relations with Albania, German Federal Republic, Ivory Coast, Libya and Romania.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election of May 1965)

President: YOUSSPUP KOITA.

Vice-President: DEY OULD BRAHAM, MAROUF OULD SHEIKH ABDALLAH.

Composition: all 40 members belong to the Parti du Peuple Mauritanien.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti du Peuple Mauritanien (P.P.M.): B.P. 61, Nouakchott; f. 1961 by coalition of the Parti du Regroupement Mauritanien, Union Nationale Mauritanienne, Nahda and Union des Socialistes Musulmans Mauritaniens; the only recognized party; Sec.-Gen. MOKTAR OULD DADDAH; Perm. Sec. AHMED OULD MOHAMMED SALAH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nouakchott; the Code of Law is designed to integrate modern law with Muslim institutions and practices; the Supreme Court is competent in electoral matters; Pres. BA OULD NE; Vice-Pres. ABDULLAH OULD BOYÉ.

High Court of Justice: consists of a President, who is a stipendiary magistrate, and eleven other judges, six of whom are elected by the National Assembly from amongst its members, and five of whom are elected by the Assembly from a list of Islamic lawyers.

Muslim Law: A Tribunal d'Annulation and a Tribunal d'Appel at Nouakchott; five Tribunaux du Première Degré and Tribunaux de Cadis in administrative centres. The Muslim judicial system is in process of re-organization.

Modern Law: A Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, a Cour Criminelle and a Tribunal de Première Instance at Nouakchott, with five sections at Atar, Aïoun-el-Atrouss, Kaëdi, Kiffa, and Port Etienne.

Tribunal Administratif: Consists of a President, who must be a magistrate, and four other members.

RELIGION

The population is almost entirely Muslim of the Malekite sect, less than 1 per cent being Christian. The most important of the religious groups is that of the Qadiriya (Leader M. OULD SHEIKH SIDYA). Chinguetti, in the district of Adrar, is the seventh Holy Place in Islam. The very few Roman Catholics, who are mainly aliens, come under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Nouakchott, MICHEL BERNARD.

PRESS

Journal Officiel: Ministry of Justice, Nouakchott; twice monthly.

Le Peuple: P.P.M., Nouakchott; bi-monthly in French and Arabic.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence France Presse: B.P. 217, Nouakchott; Correspondent JEAN-MARIE BLIN.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale de Mauritanie: B.P. 200, Nouakchott; four transmitters, two of 30 kW.; broadcasts in French, Arabic, Ouoloff, Toucouleur and Sarakolé; advertising is accepted; Dir. BABA FALL; Sec.-Gen. YAHYA OULD ABDI.

Number of radio receivers (1968): 45,000.

There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e, France; B.P. 227, Nouakchott; Man. for Mauritania P. BRAEMER.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; Nouadhibou and Nouakchott.

Banque Mauritanienne de Développement, La: B.P. 219, Nouakchott; f. 1962; cap. Francs CFA 200m.

Société Mauritanienne de Banque: ave. de la Dune, Nouakchott; f. 1967; owned by the state and several foreign banks; cap. 50m. Francs CFA; Pres. ROGER DUCHEMIN; Dir. MARCEL VIELLET.

Comité des Banques: Nouakchott; f. 1964.

DEVELOPMENT

Société d'équipement de la Mauritanie: B.P. 28, Nouakchott; f. 1964; the state holds a majority interest; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU CISSOKO.

INSURANCE

Cie. d'Assurances Générales: Port Etienne.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: c/o Société Commerciale de Transports Transatlantiques. Port Etienne.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Elevage, d'Industrie et de Mines de la Mauritanie: Nouakchott, B.P. 215; f. 1954; Pres. SIDI EL MOKTAR N'DIAYE; Sec.-Gen. ELIMANE ABOU KANE; publ. *Bulletin*, twice monthly.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Société Anonyme des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie—MIFERMA: B.P. 42, Port Etienne; f. 1952; corporation set up to develop the iron industry; cap. 13,300m. francs C.F.A.; Pres. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU; Dir. Gen. JEAN AUDIBERT.

Société Mixte d'Importation et d'Exportation (SONIMEX): B.P. 290, Nouakchott; f. 1966; holds a monopoly of imports of consumer goods such as rice, tea, sugar; cap. 150m. Francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. BAKAR OULD SIDI HAIBA.

Union des Industriels, Commercants et Entrepreneurs de Mauritanie (UNICEMA): B.P. 383, Nouakchott; f. 1958; Sec.-Gen. J. MALVAES.

TRADE UNIONS

Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie: B.P. 63, Bourse du Travail, Nouakchott; f. 1961 by merger of Union Nationale des Travailleurs de Mauritanie and Union Générale des Travailleurs de Mauritanie; 10,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. MALIK FALL.

Unions affiliated to the Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie.

B.P. 63, Nouakchott

Fédération du Commerce et de l'Alimentation: f. 1963.

Fédération de la Construction: f. 1963.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale: f. 1963.

Fédération de la Santé: f. 1963.

Fédération des Mines et des Industries Extractives: f. 1963.

Fédération de l'Administration Intérieure: f. 1963.

Fédération des Activités Rurales: f. 1963.

Fédération des Transports et Télécommunications: f. 1963.

MINERALS

IRON ORE

Société anonyme des mines de fer de Mauritanie (MIFERMA): 87 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; Nouadhibou; 200 million tons of iron ore are known to be available for immediate exploitation, of comparable quality to Swedish ores, yielding 65 per cent pure iron; capital 13,300m. Francs CFA; Pres. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU; Dir.-Gen. JEAN AUDIBERT.

Ownership:

	Per cent
Mauritanian Government	5.00
French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research	23.89
French Steel Concerns	9.49
French Financial Concerns	22.42
British Steel Corporation	19.00
Italian FINSIDER Group	15.20
German THYSSEN Group	5.00

COPPER ORE

Société minière de Mauritanie (SOMIMA): Nouakchott; f. 1967; exploitable reserves are estimated at 7.7m. tons; a total investment of U.S. $60m. is anticipated; cap. 2,000m. Francs CFA; production should begin in mid-1970 at an initial annual rate of 28,000 tons of copper-in-concentrates; Pres. MOHAMMED BA.

Ownership:

	Per cent
Mauritanian Government	22
Anglo-American Co. (Charter Consolidated)	44
IFC (IBRD affiliate) and others	33

OIL

Prospecting is being undertaken by the Planet Oil and Mineral Corpn., Texas, U.S.A.

TITANIUM

Syndicat de recherches d'ilménite: Paris; Nouakchott; joint venture of the French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research and Etablissements Kuhlmann; proved deposits of 4m. tons of mineral sands.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

A railway connecting Nouadhibou with Akjoujt and the new iron ore fields at Fort Gouraud was opened in 1963 and is 650 km. long.

ROADS

There are about 3,000 km. of roads and tracks and 4,000 km. of local tracks. Several important roads are under construction (Kaédi–Kiffa, Nouakchott–Rosso, Nouakchott–Akjoujt).

Etablissements Lacombe et Cie.: B.P. 204, Nouakchott; road transport.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Messageries du Sénégal: Saint Louis (Senegal); the river Senegal is navigable by small coastal vessels as far as Kayes (Mali) and by river vessels as far as Kaédi in the wet season; in the dry season as far as Rosso and Boghe, respectively.

SHIPPING

Nouadhibou (Port Etienne)

Compagnie Pacquet, Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux and **S.N.I.E.**

Several shipping companies serve Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, the most important being La Compagnie Paquet and La Compagnie Maurel-Prom.

The Nouadhibou development programme, which will make the port one of the most important in Africa, is estimated to cost £50 million. The port of Nouakchott is also being developed, to handle the copper from Akjoujt.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airfields, at Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, and a number of smaller airstrips.

Air Mauritanie: B.P. 41, Nouakchott; f. 1963; internal air taxi services; Dir. BA ABDOUL AZIZ.

Mauritania is also served by the following airlines: Air Afrique, Air Mali and Union des Transports Aériens U.T.A.).

TOURISM

The Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism is responsible for the development of tourism in Mauritania.

Office National du Tourisme de Mauritanie: B.P. 249, Nouakchott; f. 1962; Dir. YOUSSOUPH GUEYE.

MAURITIUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mauritius lies about 500 miles east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, and is a small (720 square miles) densely populated island. The climate is sub-tropical, and cyclones can be severe, causing much damage to crops and buildings. History and the racial mixture are reflected in the languages in use; English, French, Creole (derived from French), Hindi, Urdu and Chinese are all spoken by the various communities, though the first two are normally used for official purposes. Europeans and Creoles are mostly Roman Catholics; 75 per cent of the Indian population are Hindus, the rest being Muslims. The flag incorporates red, gold, green and blue stripes. The capital is Port Louis.

Recent History

The island was a French colony from 1715 to 1810, when it was taken by Britain. Immigration, however, came mainly from East Africa and India (Mauritius had no indigenous human inhabitants) and the European population is largely French-speaking. Racial strife led to serious riots in January 1968. Following the victory of the Independence Party in the August 1967 general election Mauritius attained independence within the Commonwealth on March 12th, 1968. A new government of national unity was formed in December 1969.

Government

Mauritius remains a member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state, being represented by a Governor-General. The legislative assembly has 62 elected members and eight additional members, in addition to the Speaker. The Cabinet comprises the Prime Minister and 14 other ministers. The present government is a coalition of three parties. In November 1969 the Constitution was amended to provide for 21 ministers instead of 15 and 10 parliamentary secretaries instead of 5.

Defence

The country has no standing defence forces, but the new government has signed a six-year defence agreement with Britain.

Economic Affairs

The island is an extreme example of a one-crop economy, being dependent on sugar for over 90 per cent of its exports. Sugar is the crop best suited to local conditions, but production is unlikely to rise fast enough to support the rapidly expanding population. Substantial British aid continues, notably in the form of a preferential sugar price, more than twice the world price. Molasses and other sugar by-products are also produced and exported, as are small quantities of tea and tobacco. There is a serious lack of employment opportunities on the island, and this factor is thought to be partly responsible for the racial tension.

Transport and Communications

Port Louis is served by several shipping lines crossing the Indian Ocean, and there is an international airport at Plaisance on the far side of the island. The road network is good considering the mountainous terrain, and there are also coastal shipping services.

Social Welfare

The social infrastructure includes a well developed health service and several hospitals: about a seventh of the total budget is devoted to other welfare services.

Education

Standards are high, most of the population being literate. There are over 100 secondary schools, two technical colleges, a teacher training college and a small university.

Tourism

Major attractions include the superb beaches, fine mountain scenery, the ideal climate and the unusual if not unique blend of cultures. Distance from major centres of population has so far limited the industry's development to the luxury trade; income from tourism now amounts to some Rs 16,000,000 annually.

Public Holidays

The different communities all observe their particular holidays; Mauritius' National Day is its Independence Day, March 12.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the rupee of 100 cents.

Exchange rate: 13.33 rupees = £1 sterling
5.55 rupees = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (acres): 460,800 (257,900 acres cultivated; 163,900 acres are forests and grasslands).

Population (1968): 794,746; Births 24,413, Marriages 3,974, Deaths 7,126; Port Louis (capital) 137,650. There are 544,239 Indians (412,982 Hindus, 131,257 Muslims), 225,478 General population and 25,029 Chinese.

Employment (1968): Agriculture, etc. 67,290; Services 34,108, Manufacturing 25,816, Construction 17,482, Commerce 18,228; Others 13,803.

Livestock (1964): Goats 68,682, Cattle 41,810, Pigs 3,696, Sheep 370.

Agriculture (1968): Sugar 596,549 metric tons, Molasses 132,707 metric tons, Tobacco 742 metric tons.

Forestry (1968): Timber 260,000 cu. ft., Firewood 3,100,000 cu. ft.

Industry (1968): Aloe Fibre 1,319 tons, Sacks 1,552,000, Tea 2,288 metric tons, Rum 14,254 hectolitres, Wine 32,949 hectolitres, Beer 39,259 hectolitres, Aerated Minerals 82,800 hectolitres.

FINANCE

1 Rupee = 100 cents

100 Rupees = £7 10s. 0d. sterling = U.S. $18.

BUDGET 1968–69
(Rupees)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	58,323,829	Administration, Police, etc.	26,120,417
Indirect Taxes	126,464,357	Financial Services	78,708,803
Receipts from Public Utilities	20,974,102	Agricultural Services	6,491,396
Receipts from Public Services	6,276,409	Public Works	15,873,097
Rent of Government Property	1,890,965	Commerce and Industry	12,153,270
Interest and Royalties	6,879,793	Education and Cultural Affairs	29,867,256
U.K. Reimbursements	1,393,898	Health	21,876,809
Admiralty Reimbursements	123,000	Labour	1,076,983
Other Reimbursements	6,370,062	Local Government and Co-operative Development	7,649,531
Redemption of Loans	13,933,333	Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning	1,473,336
		Information and Broadcasting	1,115,473
		Social Security	29,807,578
		Communications	9,405,483
TOTAL	242,634,748	TOTAL	241,619,432

DEVELOPMENT PLAN
EXPENDITURE 1966–70 ('000 rupees)

Chief Secretary's Portfolio	80,550
Ministry of Finance	48,256
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	20,829
Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs	38,105
Ministry of Health	425
Ministry of Social Security	62,876
Ministry of Works and Internal Communications	24,989
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications	11,035
Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Development	14,330
Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning	5,000
Ministry of Labour	25,995
Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications	5,114
Reserve	2,496
TOTAL	340,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1968)

Imports (Rs.): 421.1m. (Rice 55.7m., Electrical Goods and Machinery 37.9m., Fertilizers 19m., Petroleum Products 35.3m.).

Countries: United Kingdom Rs. 99.6m., Burma Rs. 42.3m., Australia Rs. 25.7m., South Africa Rs. 31.4m.

Exports (Rs.): 354m. (Sugar 320.7m.).

Countries: United Kingdom Rs. 271.1m., Canada Rs. 44.1m., U.S.A. Rs. 21.6m., South Africa Rs. 6.9m.

TRANSPORT

Railways: *Freight:* Sugar 484,682 tons, Sugar Cane 1,723 tons, General Merchandise 50,195 tons.

Roads (1970): Private Cars 12,462, Taxis 1,336, Buses 693, Commercial Vehicles 3,408, Tractors 668, Motor Cycles 2,731.

Shipping (1969): Entered: Ships 1,496, Passengers 2,997, Freight 614,865 tons; Cleared: Ships 1,489, Passengers 4,041, Freight 759,493 tons.

Civil Aviation (1969): Landed: Planes 734, Passengers 33,332, Freight 271,411 kg.; Departed: Planes 735, Passengers 33,350, Freight 261,372.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	Schools	Pupils
Pre-Primary	392	12,000
Primary	332	142,959
Secondary	137	39,703
Teacher Training	1	642
Vocational and Technical	3	367

Part-time students in vocational and technical courses: 321. Overseas Students (1967–68): 2,441.

Source: Central Information Office, Port Louis.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mauritius Independence Order, 1968, as amended by the Constitution of Mauritius (Amendment) Act No. 39 of 1969, provides for a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not more than twenty other Ministers. The Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General, is the member of the Legisative Assembly who appears to the Governor-General best able to command the support of the majority of members of the Assembly. Other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Legislative Assembly consists of the following:

(i) The Speaker.
(ii) Sixty-two elected members.
(iii) Eight additional members.
(iv) The Attorney-General who may not be an elected member, as is the case at present.

For the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Assembly, the island of Mauritius is divided in twenty three-member constituencies. Rodrigues returns two members. The official language of the Legislative Assembly is English but any member may address the Chair in French.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir ARTHUR LEONARD WILLIAMS, G.C.M.G.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Premier and Minister of Defence, Security and Information and Broadcasting: Dr. the Hon. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, Kt.

Minister of Finance: The Hon. V. RINGADOO.

Minister of Health: The Hon. K. JAGATSINGH.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: The Hon. R. JOMADER.

Minister of Social Security: The Hon. D. BASANT RAI.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Co-operative Development: The Hon. S. BOOLELL.

Minister of Works: The Hon. A. H. M. OSMAN.

Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration: The Hon. C. G. DUVAL.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: The Hon. J. G. MARCHAND.

Minister of Local Government: The Hon. J. E. M. L. AL CHUEN.

Attorney-General: The Hon. J. P. HEIN.

Minister of Labour: The Hon. H. E. WALTER.

Minister of Communications: The Hon. B. GHURBURRUN.

Minister of Economic Planning and Development: The Hon. M. J. E. G. OLLIVRY.

Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning: The Hon. Sir A. R. MOHAMED.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Hon. P. G. R. RAULT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Embassies and High Commissions accredited to Mauritius
(Port Louis unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

France: (E); *Ambassador:* RAPHAËL TOUZE.

German Federal Republic: Tananarive, Madagascar (E).

India: (HC); *High Commissioner:* DILIP SHANKARAO KAMTEKAR.

Israel: Tananarive, Madagascar (E).

Madagascar: (E); *Ambassador:* M. ANDRIATSIAFAJATO.

Netherlands: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Pakistan: (HC); *High Commissioner:* BASHIR-UL-ALAM

Switzerland: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* V. A. ROSLAVTSEV.

United Kingdom: (HC); *High Commissioner:* ARTHUR WOOLLER, C.B.E.

U.S.A.: Tananarive, Madagascar (E).

Mauritius also has diplomatic relations with Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon. Sir H. R. VAGHJEE.

Deputy Speaker: The Hon. R. GUJADHUR.

The results of the election of August, 1967, were as follows:

PARTY	SEATS*
Independence Party	43
P.M.S.D.	27

* Includes the eight additional members (the most successful losing candidates of each community).

The membership of the various parties in the Assembly by spring 1970 was as follows:

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	33
P.M.S.D.	22
C.A.M.	6
I.F.B.	7
Independents	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate: Port Louis; national party representing all communities; campaigned against independence in the 1967 election; Pres. Hon. J. H. YTHIER, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. GAËTAN DUVAL, M.L.A.

Parti Travailliste (Labour Party): Port Louis; Pres. Hon. Dr. R. CHAPERON, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAN, M.L.A.

Independent Forward Bloc: 14 Vallonville St., Port Louis; f. 1958; democratic party; Pres. Hon. G. GANGARAM, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. S. BISSOONDOYAL, M.L.A; (Leader of the Opposition in Assembly).

Comité d'Action Musulman: Port Louis; supports the interests of the Indo-Mauritian Muslims; Pres. Hon. A. M. OSMAN, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. A. R. MOHAMED, M.L.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The laws of Mauritius are derived partly from the old French Codes suitably amended and partly from English Law. The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and four other Judges who are also Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Intermediate Criminal Court, the Court of Civil Appeal, the Industrial Court and 12 District Courts. The Master and Registrar is the executive officer of the Judicial Department.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Court of Civil Appeal.

Intermediate Criminal Court.

District Courts: presided over by Magistrates.

Industrial Court: jurisdiction over labour disputes.

Chief Justice: Sir MICHAEL RIVALLAND, M.B.E.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. M. J. G. LALOUETTE.

Assistant Puisne Judges: Hon. M. LATOUR-ADRIEN, Hon. H. GARRIOCH, Hon. D. RAMPHUL and Hon. M. RAULT (Ag. Puisne Judge).

RELIGION

Hindus 49 per cent, Christians 33 per cent, Muslims 14 per cent, Buddhists 2 per cent and others 2 per cent.

The main religion of those of European and African descent is Roman Catholic (approximately 218,500 adherents); the Vicar-General Mgr. MARGEOT, Port Louis. In 1962 there were 6,700 members of the Church of England and 3,980 other Protestants. The Anglican Bishop of Mauritius is the Rt. Rev. ERNEST EDWIN CURTIS, M.A., Phoenix. The Minister for the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is the Rev. T. ROBERTSON, H.C.F.

PRESS AND PUBLISHER

DAILIES

Action: 20 Lord Kitchener St., Port Louis; f. 1957; English and French; Editor M. DEDANS; circ. 12,000.

Advance: 5 Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1939; English and French; Editor J. ZUEL; circ. 13,000.

Central Daily News: Port Louis; f. 1960; Chinese, Editor KWOO SUNG YEUN; circ. 1,600.

Le Cernéen: 4 Felicien Mallefillé St., Port Louis; f. 1832; English and French; circ. 12,000; Editor REYNALD OLIVIER.

China Times: Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1953; Chinese; Editor CHOONG YEUN; circ. 2,000.

Chinese Daily News: 32 Remy Ollier Street, Port Louis; f. 1932; Chinese; Editor TO WAI MAN; circ. 1,500.

The Congress: Brabant St., Port Louis; f. 1964, published daily since 1966; English and French; Editors D. VARMA, P. DABEE.

L'Express: Brown Sequard Street, Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; circ. 15,000; Editor Dr. P. FORGET.

Le Mauricien: 8 St. George St., Port Louis; f. 1908; English and French; circ. 12,000 Editor ANDRÉ MASSON;

New Chinese Commercial Paper: 19 Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1956; Chinese; Editor YEUNG LAM KO; circ. 1,200.

L'Aube: Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1968; French and English; Editor M. CELESTE.

Sentinelle: 23 Corderie St., Rose Hill; f. 1963; Editor CLAUDE FANCHETTE.

Star: 3 Mgr. Gonin St., Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; Editor F. OWARISH.

WEEKLIES

Aryoday: 16 Frère Felix de Valois Street, Port Louis; f. 1949; English, French and Hindi; Editor M. MOHIT.

Blitz: 27 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; f. 1967; French and English; Editor E. EDOO.

Le Bouclier: 34 Route Royale, Beau Bassin; Editor ROGER Y VILMONT.

Carrefour: 1 Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1959; French and English; circ. 10,000; Editors MARIE THÉRÈSE SIDONIE and JACQUES MORTELÉ.

Le Dimanche: 19 Lord Kitchener Street, Port Louis; f. 1961; English and French; Editor REGIS NAUVEL.

Eclaireur: 8 Barracks Street, Port Louis; f. 1963; French, English and Tamil; Editor T. NARRAINEN.

L'Ecole: 46 Dupont Street, Beau-Bassin; f. 1964; English and French; Editor Mrs. M. R. GODER.

Hebdo-Jeunesse: Barclay St., Beau-Bassin; f. 1965; French; Editor A. LEGALLANT.

Hit News: 5 Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1968; French and English; Editor D. GUDDOYE.

Janata: 5 Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1947; Hindi; twice weekly; Editor L. BADRY.

Mauritius Times: 23 Bourbon St., Port Louis; f. 1954; weekly; English; circ. 5,500; Editor Hon. B. RAMLALLAH.

Le Message: P.O.B. 6, Rose Hill; Editor MAULANA J. MUNIR.

Les Nouvelles: 5 Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1968; French and English; Editors M. ROSIN and G. MONPLE.

Rallye Press: 3 Thomy Pitot St., Port Louis; f. 1967; English and French; Editor J. DE L'ESTRAC.

La Sentinelle: 65 Blondeau St., Rose Hill; f. 1966; French; Editor Mme N. DESCUBES.

Students' Times: 28 J. Riviere St., Port Louis; f. 1967; English and French; Editor R. GUJADHUR.

Le Travailleur: 103 Royal St., Port Louis; f. 1968; French and English; Editor T. SISBURUN.

Tribune Ouvrière: 42 Pope Henessy Street, Port Louis; f. 1952; French; circ. 1,600; Editor PHILIPPE GONEE.

La Vie Catholique: 42 Pope Henessy St., Port Louis; f. 1930; French; circ. 10,000; Editor Rev. AMÉDÉE NAGAPEN.

Week-End: 8 St. George St., Port Louis; f. 1966; French and English; Editor J. RIVET.

FORTNIGHTLIES

L'Etincelle: 29 Corderie Street, Port Louis; f. 1964; Editor A. A. H. GHANTY.

Le Message: Dar-es-Salaam; P.O.B. 6, Rose Hill; f. 1961; English and French; Editor M. I. MUNIR; circ. 2,000.

Nav Jeevan: 23 Bourbon Street, Port Louis; f. 1960; Hindi; Editor S. M. BHAGAT; circ. 3,000.

The Tamil Voice: 12 Farquhar St., Port-Louis; f. 1964; English, French and Tamil; Editor C. NARAYANAN.

La Voix de L'Islam: Mesnil, Phoenix; f. 1951; English and French; Editor A. A. PEEROO; circ. 2,000.

Zamana: 14 Vallonville St., Port Louis; f. 1948; Hindi, French, English and Sanskrit; Editor B. BUCKTOWARSINGH.

MONTHLIES, BI-MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES

Le Figaro: 42 Corderie St., Port-Louis; f. 1965; French; Editor I. DOSSA.

The Guardian: 11 Lislet Geoffrey St., Port Louis; English and French.

Indian Cultural Review: Port Louis; f. 1936; English and French; Editor Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM.

Légionnaires: 1 Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; French; quarterly; Editor MONIQUE CHASTEAU DE BALYON.

Le Progrès Islamique: 51 Solferino Street, Rose Hill; f. 1948; English and French; monthly; Editor Mrs. A. N. SOOKIA; circ. 1,000.

Revue Agricole et Sucrière de l'Ile Maurice: The General Printing and Stationery Co. Ltd., Port Louis; French and English; Editor Prof. E. LIMFAT.

La Revue Artistique: Cité Gabriel Martial, Port Louis, f. 1935; English and French; bi-monthly; Editor JOSEPH TRANQUILLE; circ. 3,000.

Revue de Marie: 20 Sir Celicourt Antelme St., Rose Hill; French; monthly; Editor CLAUDE PERIL.

Trait d'Union: P.O. Box 278, Port Louis; f. 1959; English and French; monthly; Editor EDWIN DE ROBILLARD, M.B.E.

PUBLISHER

Editions Croix du Sud: 1 Barracks Street, Port Louis; general; Dir. MARIE THÉRÈSE SIDONIE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation: Forest Side; f. 1944 as Mauritius Broadcasting Service, name changed 1964; became commercial 1963, has a monopoly over broadcasting in the island; Dir.-Gen. G. GAUGHAN.

In June 1969 there were 77,309 licences.

Television services started in February 1965. There were 14,009 licences in June 1969.

FINANCE

BANKS

Bank of Mauritius: Port Louis; f. 1966 as central bank; cap. Rs. 10m.; Gov. A. BEEJADHUR.

Development Bank of Mauritius: f. 1936 as *Mauritius Agricultural Bank*; reorganized 1964; cap. Rs. 46m.

Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.: 11 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; f. 1838; cap. Rs. 6m.; Pres. RAYMOND HEIN; Gen. Man. P. L. EYNAUD.

Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank: Port Louis; f. 1948; 211 mem. societies; Chair. P. R. MADIAH; Gen. Man. M. SIDAMBARAM, F.C.C.S., F.B.S.C.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Port Louis; 4 brs., 1 sub-br. and 7 agencies in Mauritius; Manager R. C. H. FERNIE.

Baroda Bank: Head Office: Baroda, India; Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; cap. Rs. 8om.; Man. R. SESHADRI.

Habib Bank Overseas Ltd.: Port Louis; f. 1952; Pakistani Bank: cap. Rs. 10m.; Man. Sh. EHSANUDDIN.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Hong Kong; Port Louis; 3 brs.; Man. I. H. MACDONALD.

INSURANCE

Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd.: Anglo-Mauritius House, Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1951; Chair. Sir ANDRÉ L. NAIRAC, C.B.E., Q.C.; Man. Dir. W. L. MAYHEW, A.I.A., F.S.S.

Birger & Co. (Insurance) Ltd.: 18 Pope Henessy St., Port Louis; incorp. 1954; Man. ISIA BIRGER.

Dynamic Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3 Desforges St., Port Louis; incorp. 1955; Chair. J. H. CONSTANTIN.

Mauritius Livestock Insurance Co. Ltd.: 14 Bourbon St., Port Louis; incorp. 1957; Chair. PHILIPPE GOUPILLE.

Mauritius Union Assurance Society Ltd.: 13 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; incorp. 1948; Man. Dir. A. NOEL COIGNET.

Ramdharry Insurance Co. Ltd.: 15 Bourbon St., Port Louis; incorp. 1957; Dirs. DEOKEENANUN RAMDHARRY, TALAWONSING RAMDHARRY, DOOMROWSING RAMDHARRY.

Swan Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6–10 Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1955; Chair. RAYMOND HEIN, Q.C.

Forty-eight British companies and 33 other companies have branches in Mauritius.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mauritius Chamber of Commerce: Anglo-Mauritius House, Port Louis; f. 1850, inc. 1893; 91 mems.; Pres. HENRY VIGIER DE LATOUR; Vice-Pres. A. DENNIS TAYLOR.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 5 Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1908, inc. 1914; to protect the interests of Chinese traders and to see to the welfare of Chinese immigrants; Pres. PIERRE LEUNG SHING; Sec. F. CHAN CHEE.

TRADE UNIONS

Mauritius Federation of Labour: Port Louis; affiliated to WFTU; Pres. L. BADRY; Gen. Sec. L. LUBIDINEUSE.

Mauritius Trade Union Congress: 7 Guy Rozemont Square, Port Louis; 12,562 mems.; 17 affiliated unions; Gen. Sec. SERGE CLAVERIE.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Agricultural and Other Workers' Union: 6 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; 12,000 mems.; Pres. L. BADRY; Sec. P. I. K. BHATOO.

Government and Other Manual Workers' Union: 6 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; 1,163 mems.; Pres. I. ALLYBOKUS; Sec. L. LUBIDINEUSE.

Government Servants and Other Employees' Association: 194 Royal Rd., Beau-Bassin; 1,715 mems.; Pres. A. H. MALLECK H. AMODE; Sec. F. DOMINGO.

Government Labour Power Union: 7 Guy Rozemont Square, Port Louis; 950 mems.; Pres. L. L'AIMABLE; Sec. P. KERPAL.

Government Teachers' Union: 10 Canal Street, Beau-Bassin; 848 mems.; Pres. B. DABEE; Sec. H. ERNEST.

Plantation Workers' Union (Amalgamated Labourers' Association): 8 Little Pump St., Port Louis; 19,896 mems.; Pres. H. RAMNARAIN, M.L.C.; Sec. M. C. BHAGIRUTTY.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 335 Co-operative Societies in Mauritius and Rodrigues.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.: Co-operation House, Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1952; 211 member societies; Sec. P. MAUREEMOOTOO.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation: Port Louis; f. 1950; 153 mems. Societies; Chair. P. KISTNAH; Sec. J. CHUNDUNSING.

Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Ltd.: Port Louis; f. 1949; 53 mem. societies; 32 brs.; Sec. P. T. BAROSEE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

There are 27 miles of railway in use, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge (being replaced).

Manager, Government Railways: J. L. D'ESPAGNAC.

ROADS

The Colony has approximately 9.4 miles of motorway, 340 miles of main roads, 411 miles of secondary roads and 63 miles of streets in the villages and urban roads. All the main roads and 274 miles of the other roads have been asphalted.

SHIPPING

Regular services to Europe are provided by the Clan Line, Union Castle Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Messageries Maritimes Ltd. and Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire. Royal Interocean Lines provides a Far East-South Africa, South America, Australia, Africa service.

Other services are provided by Bank Line, Zim Israel, Compagnie Malgache de Navigation, Société Mauritienne de Navigation and Colonial Steamships Co. Ltd.

Director of Marine: Lt.-Commdr. A. G. BOOKER, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.R.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: A. G. CORBIN.

Mauritius is linked by air with Europe, Africa, India and Australia by the following airlines: Air France, B.O.A.C., Qantas, East African Airways, Air India, Zambia Airways and South African Airways.

TOURISM

Mauritius Government Tourist Office: Cerné House, La Chaussée, Port Louis; Gen. Man. Miss MARCELLE ESCLAPON.

UNIVERSITY

University of Mauritius: Réduit; f. 1965; incorporates the College of Agriculture at Réduit, 23 teachers, 131 students.

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

RODRIGUES

Area 40 square miles. Population (1968) 22,400. Administered by a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner who is advised by a committee composed of the Agricultural Officer, the Senior Medical Officer, the Roman Catholic and Anglican parish priests, the Manager of Cable and Wireless Station and 11 Rodriguans appointed by the Governor.

THE LESSER DEPENDENCIES

The Lesser Dependencies are the islands of Agalega, lying about 700 miles north of Mauritius and Cargados Carajos, about 200 miles to the north-east. (In 1965 the Chagos Archipelago, formerly administered by Mauritius, became part of the new British Indian Ocean Territory—*see* under Seychelles.)

MEXICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mexico links North America to the Central American isthmus. Guatemala lies to the south and Cuba is 100 miles east in the Caribbean Sea. The climate varies with altitude. The lowlands are hot and wet with an average temperature of 64°F (18°C) while the highlands are temperate. Much of the north and west is desert. The language is Spanish. About 96 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics and there are some 575,000 Protestants. The flag consists of vertical green, white and red stripes, the central white stripe being charged with the national badge. The capital is Mexico City.

Recent History

In 1938 Mexico took over nearly all foreign oil interests and established the nationalized body PEMEX (Petróleos Mexicanos). (PEMEX now controls all production and distribution of petroleum.) In 1940 President Avila Camacho embarked on a programme of industrialization which was accelerated when Mexico entered the World War in 1942. His successor President Alemán concentrated on expanding Mexico's educational services. Women were granted the franchise in 1953. President Mateos, whose term ended in 1964, opposed the expulsion of Cuba from the Organization of American States in 1962. Also in 1962, he and President Kennedy agreed to renew efforts to solve the long-standing territorial dispute over the Chamizal zone which forms part of El Paso, Texas, U.S.A. Settlement was reached in 1963, by which 437 acres of land were transferred to Mexico. Mexico is a member of LAFTA. In July 1964 Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz was elected President. The 1968 Olympic Games were held in Mexico City in October. Demonstrations by students and workers caused widespread disturbance during 1968 and 1969. Presidential elections are to be held in July 1970.

Government

The United States of Mexico is a Federal Republic with a Constitution similar to that of the United States. The executive is led by the President, elected for six years, who appoints the Cabinet. The Legislature or Congress consists of two houses, the Senate of sixty members elected for six years and the Chamber of Deputies of 178 members elected for three years. Both Presidential and Congressional elections are by direct popular vote. The Federation is made up of twenty-nine states, each with its own Constitution, Governor and Chamber of Deputies, two Territories and a Federal District (Mexico City) seat of the Federal Government.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year at the age of eighteen, conscripts numbering about 250,000 annually. The Army consists of regulars and conscripts and there are small Air Force and Naval units. About 10 per cent of the Budget is devoted to defence.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture accounts for about a quarter of the national income. Over 40 per cent of the arable land requires artificial irrigation. The principal crops are maize, wheat, cotton (Mexico is the world's second largest exporter), sugar-cane and alfalfa. The forests provide a variety of hard and soft woods. Mexico is one of the world's leading producers of silver and sulphur, and other minerals include coal, zinc, lead and manganese. Oil is of great importance and there are fourteen refineries; a new petrochemical complex at Cosoleacaque, Veracruz State, came into operation in 1969; it is expected to become one of the largest in Latin America, with an estimated investment of U.S. $96 million by 1971. There has been considerable expansion of industry and 80 per cent of consumer goods are now made in Mexico. Decentralization of industry away from Mexico City is being encouraged. There has been a certain amount of "Mexicanization" of industrial ownership, but except in the case of specialized industries (mining and petrochemicals—at least 51 per cent Mexican ownership; oil and communications—foreign ownership prohibited) this has been fairly flexible. A Five-Year Development Plan introduced in 1969 envisages expenditure of 27,500m. pesos and aims at an annual growth rate of 7 per cent. Closer ties with the Central American Common Market are in view.

Transport and Communications

Mexico is improving her transport network. Road transport is the most popular, accounting for some 70 per cent of all public passenger traffic and 60 per cent of freight traffic. Uneconomic railway lines have been replaced by highways, narrow-gauge sections by broad-gauge, and a network of feeder roads serves the main-line railways. There are 23,672 km. of railways and 67,000 km. of roads, including two sections of the Pan American Highway; a new 185-mile highway through south-eastern Mexico was completed in 1965. The difficult terrain encourages air transport and there are nearly 900 airports and landing fields. A new international airport is to be built at Zumpango near Mexico City, and a three-year project for airport improvements is costing some U.S. $40.7 million. International air transport is provided by a large number of national and foreign airlines. The chief ports are Veracruz, Tampico and Acapulco and regular shipping services are maintained by Mexican, European and American lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is administered by the Mexican Social Security Institute and financed by contributions from employers, employees and the government. In May 1970 a new Labour Law was instituted to replace the existing law of 1931. It provides for longer holidays, overtime rates and restrictions, increased bonuses, sexual equality, and trade union surveillance of company tax returns. Of particular note is the innovation of compulsory profit-sharing, and the new law's demand that employers provide housing for their employees.

Education

State education is free and compulsory and covers two years of pre-primary and six years of primary schooling followed by three years at secondary school or a specialized institute. Much is being done in the field of adult education and the illiteracy rate has dropped from 52 per cent in 1946 to 28 per cent in 1966; about a fifth of the national budget is allocated to education. About 250,000 students receive higher education. There are 38 universities.

Tourism

Mexico is much visited by Americans. The country is famous for volcanoes, coastal scenery and the great Sierra Nevada (Sierra Madre) and Rocky Mountain ranges. The relics of the Mayan and Aztec civilizations and of Spanish Colonial Mexico are of historic and artistic interest. There are many festivals. Special residence facilities are offered to foreigners wishing to retire to Mexico. Tourist facilities were improved in view of the Olympiad in 1968, including work on 5 airports and provision for some 20,000 more hotel beds in the main centres at a cost of about U.S. $80 million. New tourist centres are to be developed in the Pacific and Mayan areas, and first class hotel rooms will be doubled to 4,000 by 1970 in a U.S. $100 million development programme.

Visas are not required to visit Mexico by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Sport

Football and baseball are the chief sports and cycling, boxing, tennis, basketball, horseracing, polo, golf and climbing have a considerable following; bullfighting, rodeos and jai-alai retain their popularity. There is an abundance of swimming and sea fishing. The Olympic Games were held in Mexico City in 1968 and the World Association Football Championship is to be held in 1970.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 5 (Anniversary of the Battle of Puebla), September 1 (Presidential Message), September 16 (Independence Day), October 12 (National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 2 (All Souls' Day), December 12 (Our Lady of Guadalupe), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 5 (Constitution Day), March 21 (Birthday of Juárez), April 9–11 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Peso of 100 Centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 10,000 Pesos
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centavos; 1, 5,10 Pesos.

The Peso has not been devalued since 1954

Exchange rate: 30 Pesos = £1 sterling.
12.50 Pesos = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969)		
	Total	Federal District (Mexico City and environs)	Mexico City (Capital)
1,972,547	48,933,000	7,425,000	3,483,649

1968: Births 2,058,251; Marriages 331,347; Deaths 452,910.

STATES
(1969)

PRINCIPAL STATES	AREA (km.)	POPULATION ('000)	CAPITAL
Aguascalientes	5,589	316	Aguascalientes
Baja California	70,113	1,044	Mexicali
Baja California, S.T.*	73,677	106	La Paz
Campeche	56,114	239	Campeche
Coahuila	151,571	1,225	Saltillo
Colima	5,455	238	Colima
Chiapas	73,887	1,556	Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Chihuahua	247,087	1,826	Chihuahua
Distrito Federal†	1,499	7,425	Mexico City
Durango	119,648	959	Durango
Guanajuato	30,589	2,326	Guanajuato
Guerrero	63,794	1,620	Chilpancingo
Hidalgo	20,987	1,282	Pachuca
Jalisco	80,137	3,344	Guadalajara
México	21,461	2,803	Toluca
Michoacán	59,864	2,452	Morelia
Morelos	4,941	597	Cuernavaca
Nayarit	27,621	575	Tepic
Nuevo León	64,555	1,678	Monterrey
Oaxaca	95,364	2,170	Oaxaca
Puebla	33,919	2,575	Puebla
Querétaro	11,769	467	Querétaro
Quintana Roo*	42,030	80	Chetumal
San Luis Potosí	62,848	1,436	San Luis Potosí
Sinaloa	58,092	1,185	Culiacán
Sonora	184,934	1,249	Hermosillo
Tabasco	24,661	691	Villahermosa
Tamaulipas	79,829	1,487	Ciudad Victoria
Tlaxcala	3,914	454	Tlaxcala
Veracruz	72,815	3,629	Jalapa
Yucatán	43,379	817	Mérida
Zacatecas	75,040	1,082	Zacatecas

* Territory † Federal District

CHIEF TOWNS
(1969 estimate)

Mexico City (capital)	3,483,600	San Luis Potosí	189,700
Guadalajara	1,352,100	Matamoros	174,500
Monterrey, N.L.	1,011,900	Aguascalientes	166,900
Ciudad Juárez	522,000	Tampico	155,300
Mexicali	427,200	Morelia	153,800
Puebla	383,900	Durango	152,200
Tijuana	354,800	Reynosa	150,000
León	341,400	Nuevo Laredo	142,300
Chihuahua	247,100	Culiacán	140,300
Torreón	243,000	Ciudad Obregón	138,500
Mérida	200,900	Saltillo	135,400
Veracruz	199,500	Irapuato	135,100
Hermosillo	196,500	Mazatlán	130,800

EMPLOYMENT
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1969	1970
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,580,896	7,778,290
Mining	200,306	207,782
Manufacturing	2,476,670	2,590,181
Construction	733,884	773,354
Electricity, Gas, etc.	62,335	64,944
Commerce	1,646,490	1,717,549
Transport	592,248	621,041
Services	2,075,971	2,137,998
TOTAL	15,368,800	15,891,139

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1967	1968
Alfalfa	5,761,350	6,050,000
Bananas and Plantains	986,000	551,000
Beans	1,008,225	878,000
Cotton	529,000	596,000
Maize	9,264,000	9,412,000
Oranges	882,000	892,000
Rice	410,000	383,000
Sugar Cane	24,028,000	28,025,000
Tomatoes	531,250	602,000
Wheat	2,400,000	1,885,000

Timber (1965 estimates): Area forested 34m. hectares; production (cu. m.): sawn timber 1,410,999, trimmed 17,319, prepared 1,256, trunks 44,304, logs 1,383,462.

Livestock (1965 est. '000 head): Cattle 33,092, Sheep 6,376, Goats 12,532, Horses 6,937, Pigs 13,789, Asses 3,403, Mules 1,908.

Fisheries (1967—metric tons): Marketed 233,433, Processed 35,845.

MINING
(metric tons)

MINERAL	1966	1967	1968
Antimony	4,478	3,738	3,464
Arsenic	11,894	11,336	10,248
Bismuth	454	504	525
Cadmium	812	1,246	1,194
Coal	2,101,100	84,667	152,458
Copper	74,396	163,607	61,110
Crude Petroleum ('000 cu. m.)	21,000	23,835	25,514
Gold (kgs.)	6,644	5,142	5,504
Graphite	38,752	40,690	52,694
Iron	1,480,509	1,617,096	1,921,299
Lead	182,071	56,012	174,169
Manganese	31,099	30,799	26,706
Mercury	761	497	593
Molybdenum	150	64	—
Silver	1,306	1,190	1,245
Sulphur	1,706,000	1,891,155	1,684,948
Tungsten	86	188	266
Zinc	219,180	241,215	240,021

INDUSTRY
('000 pesos)

	1967	1968
Beer	2,765,457	3,028,786
Cement	1,402,035	1,508,625
Cigars and Cigarettes	2,032,233	2,196,061
Fertilizers	993,113	1,138,948
Paper and Cellulose	2,438,580	2,602,153
Steel	3,926,446	3,825,774
Synthetic Fibres	1,283,338	1,530,998
Tinned Foods	3,276,714	3,844,411
Tyres and Inner Tubes	1,676,510	1,878,386
Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,945,734	3,328,574
Vehicles	5,107,032	6,067,983

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.
100 pesos = £3 6s. 8d. sterling = U.S. $8.00.

BUDGET 1968
(million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	10,465	Agriculture, Industry, Transport	34,345
Tax on Exploitation of Natural Resources	330	Welfare and Education	18,627
Tax on Industry and Trade	6,034	National Defence	2,285
Import Taxes	2,829	Administration and Aid	1,552
Export Taxes	519	Public Debt	4,605
Taxes on Public Services	660		
Revenue and Profit from Capital	778		
Internal Loans	600		
Others	39,200		
TOTAL	61,415	TOTAL	61,414

Budget Estimates: (1969) Balanced at 61.1m. pesos (Federal Govt. expenditure at 26.5m., Decentralized Agencies 39.6m.).
(1970) Balanced at 72.2m. pesos (Federal Govt. expenditure at 28.1m., Decentralized Agencies 44.1m.).

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1966–70
Expenditure = U.S.$7,560 million

	%
Industry	40
Transport and Communications	23
Social Welfare	22
Agriculture, Fishing	14
Administration and Defence	1

COST OF LIVING INDEX—MEXICO CITY
(1939 = 100)

	1966	1967	1968
General	834.1	859.4	879.3
Food	825.3	845.2	869.9
Domestic Services	799.3	847.8	851.5
Clothing	920.6	958.5	963.2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at 1950 prices)

	1965	1966	1967*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	99,616	107,101	114,262
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	17,272	17,679	18,078
Mining	1,657	1,700	1,717
Petroleum	3,214	3,317	3,695
Manufacturing	25,202	27,999	30,294
Construction	3,507	4,033	4,489
Electricity	1,443	1,592	1,754
Transport, communications	4,265	4,448	4,670
Commerce	25,806	27,870	29,654
Government	2,725	2,891	3,036
Other activities	14,525	15,572	16,875
Income paid abroad	−1,416	−1,501	−1,862
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	98,200	105,600	112,400

* Provisional

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million pesos)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Currency in Circulation	29,518.9	32,751.4	35,386.8	39,991
of which:				
Notes	11,706.7	12,777.8	13,825.6	15,325
Coins	800.2	851.8	923.0	1,350
Cheques	17,012.0	19,121.8	20,638.2	23,317

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.$)

	1965	1966	1967		
			Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:					
Merchandise	−446	−442	1,104	1,784	−644
Tourism	156	192	363	163	200
Border transactions	204	204	595	364	231
Others	−290	−250	137	438	−301
CURRENT BALANCE	−376	−296	2,199	2,713	−514
Capital Transactions:					
Long-Term:					
Direct foreign investment	214	109	650	438	3
Share operations	12	8			55
Credits to Nafinsa and others	− 22	102			512
Credits paid abroad	− 54	− 13			31
Government debt (net)	22	7			14
Total	172	213			315
Net errors, omissions and short-term capital movements	182	89			−239
Changes in reserves	− 21	6			40

ORIGIN OF FOREIGN CREDITS 1942–67
(U.S. $'000)

	OBTAINED	USED
Export-Import Bank of United States	782,770	647,747
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	634,800	548,284
Inter-American Development Bank	287,915	88,021
Agency for International Development (U.S. Government)	64,000	54,931
Other Banks	775,994	558,922
of which:		
Prudential Insurance Co. of America	155,000	155,000
Banque Nationale de Paris	195,587	77,034
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	74,532	74,467
Chase Manhattan Bank	50,024	50,024
Crédit Lyonnais	33,604	319
Crédit National	51,008	14,610
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	19,128	19,128
Continental Illinois National Bank	24,000	24,000
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	19,600	19,397
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.	15,500	15,500
The Meadow Brook National Bank	14,375	14,375
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	12,000	12,000
Others	96,533	80,214
Other Sources	306,039	297,223
Guarantees or Endorsements	1,234,202	1,168,801
TOTAL	4,111,617	3,361,075

DISPOSITION OF CREDITS
(U.S. $'000)

	1965	1966	1967
Infrastructure	135,975	277,580	224,533
Transport and Communications	22,233	83,149	19,396
Electric Energy	66,609	106,981	101,903
Industry	66,124	73,282	—
Iron and Steel	11,980	11,617	16,381
Food Products	10,585	1,025	2,703
Chemical Products	5,779	6,516	1,105
Transport Equipment	29,934	17,977	25,447
Other Activities	32,946	22,408	28,557
TOTAL	235,045	373,270	416,009

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S.$)

Imports: (1965) 1,560, (1966) 1,605, (1967) 1,748, (1968) 1,960.
Exports: (1965) 1,146, (1966) 1,162, (1967) 1,103, (1968) 1,180.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. $'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Vehicles	89,788*	104,346*
Automobile Parts	51,585	55,063
Rubber	20,050	15,668
Wool	22,019	20,563
Resins	15,573	16,722
Newsprint	17,788	17,032
Scrap Iron or Steel	32,377	22,443
Machinery Spare Parts	35,901	33,169
Railway Rolling Stock	8,632	6,958
Textile Machinery	42,455	35,901
Gas	23,230	21,286

* Number.

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Raw Cotton	143,634	170,317
Coffee	60,213	77,416
Sugar	67,239	85,432
Shrimps	61,460	49,570
Lead	23,989	22,357
Sulphur	47,953	56,689
Zinc	35,716	37,126
Copper	6,471	7,319
Tomatoes	49,596	57,564
Vegetable and Fruit Preserves	13,411	13,761
Maize	72,616	46,508
Melons	12,564	9,125
Beans	9,952	11,413
Cattle (head)	38,002	56,737
Petroleum	19,169	—

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
LAFTA, incl. Bolivia, Venezuela	482,070	714,974	535,678	777,998
Argentina	134,485	117,798	137,995	130,997
Brazil	90,140	145,003	116,458	162,895
Chile	119,097	176,391	117,411	153,036
CACM	11,380	213,467	25,440	227,621
Guatemala	2,647	74,666	9,494	82,692
EEC	3,451,472	1,178,948	4,024,230	759,399
France	915,020	581,479	795,167	160,470
German Federal Republic	1,645,980	261,208	2,076,276	255,730
Italy	419,081	170,922	564,910	202,460
EFTA	1,811,640	721,131	2,108,241	717,259
Switzerland	372,419	569,651	456,344	507,384
United Kingdom	846,166	124,068	932,568	177,030
Bahamas	34,991	112,717	40,799	82,432
Canada	453,387	93,867	376,541	97,220
Japan	941,991	857,791	956,692	895,528
U.S.A.	13,742,122	7,743,128	15,435,300	8,840,730

TOURISM

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Tourists	1,461,540	1,631,259	1,788,003	2,063,127
Total Expenditure ('000 dollars)	762,000	887,000	918,000	1,095,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1967	1968
Passengers carried	38,926	38,965
Passenger-kilometres	4,251,704	4,270,500
Freight-tons	43,357	46,500
Ton-kilometres	19,690,019	20,975,500

ROADS

Type of Vehicle	1967	1968
Cars	917,384	999,910
Buses	27,611	29,407
Lorries	440,292	465,815
Motor Cycles	74,853	81,476

SHIPPING

	1967	1968
Registered Tonnage entered	20,855,825	22,445,152
Registered Tonnage leaving	20,758,081	22,576,183
Cargo loaded (tons)	16,793,239	17,780,991
Cargo unloaded (tons)	8,973,097	10,327,144

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968
Kilometres flown (millions)	153	162
Number of Passengers ('000)	3,380	3,625
Cargo carried (tons)	93,861	102,891

EDUCATION

(1967)

	Number of Schools	Number of Students	Number of Teachers
Nursery	2,709	385,835	10,482
Primary	40,424	7,372,144	171,971
Secondary	2,026	600,558	42,797
Prevocational	26	20,386	1,726
Vocational	50	35,400	2,971
Preparatory	268	82,636	8,912
Commercial	672	94,678	5,924
Normal	269	56,436	6,276
Professional	294	143,345	17,615
Specialized	564	84,347	7,100

Source: Dirección General de Estadística, Mexico D.F.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Mexican Constitution was proclaimed on February 5th, 1917, at the end of the revolution which began in 1910 against the régime of Porfirio Díaz. Its provisions regarding religion, education and the ownership and exploitation of mineral wealth reflect the long revolutionary struggle against the concentration of power in the hands of the Church and the large landowners, and the struggle which culminated in the 'thirties in the expropriation of the properties of the foreign oil companies. It has been amended from time to time, the latest amendment converted the Territory of Northern Lower California into a State.

According to the Constitution, the providing of educational facilities is the joint responsibility of the federation, the states and the municipalities. Education shall be democratic, and shall be directed to developing all the faculties of the individual, at the same time imbuing him with a love of his country and a consciousness of international solidarity and justice. Religious bodies may not provide education, except training for the priesthood. Private educational institutions must conform to the requirements of the Constitution with regard to the nature of the teaching given. The education provided by the states shall be free of charge.

Religious bodies of whatever denomination shall not have the capacity to possess or administer real estate or capital invested therein. Churches are the property of the nation; the headquarters of bishops, seminaries, convents and other property used for the propagation of a religious creed shall pass into the hands of the State, to be dedicated to the public services of the federation or of the respective state. Institutions of charity, provided they are not connected with a religious body, may hold real property. The establishment of monastic orders is prohibited. Ministers of religion must be Mexican; they may not criticise the fundamental laws of the country in a public or private meeting; they may not vote or form associations for political purposes. Political meetings may not be held in places of worship.

Article 27 of the Constitution vests direct ownership of minerals and other products of the subsoil, including petroleum and water, in the nation, and reserves to the federal government alone the right to grant concessions in accordance with the laws to individuals and companies, on the condition that they establish regular work for the exploitation of the materials. At the same time, the right to acquire ownership of lands and waters belonging to the nation, or concessions for their exploitation, is limited to Mexican individuals and companies, although the State may concede similar rights to foreigners who agree not to invoke the protection of their governments to enforce such rights. No alien may acquire direct ownership over lands and waters within an area 100 kilometres wide along the frontiers or 50 kilometres along the coast.

The same article declares null all alienations of lands, waters and forests belonging to towns or communities made by political chiefs or other local authorities in violation of the provisions of the law of June 25th, 1856*, and all concessions or sales of communally-held lands, waters and forests made by the federal authorities after December 1st, 1876. The population settlements which lack *ejidos*, or cannot obtain restitution of lands previously held, shall be granted lands in proportion to the needs of the population. The area of land granted to the individual may not be less than 10 hectares of irrigated or watered land, or the equivalent in other kinds of land.

The owners affected by decisions to divide and redistribute land (with the exception of the owners of farming or cattle-rearing properties) shall not have any right of redress, nor may they invoke the right of *amparo* in protection of their interests. They may, however, apply to the Government for indemnification. Small properties, the areas of which are defined in the Constitution, will not be subject to expropriation. The Constitution leaves to Congress the duty of determining the maximum size of rural properties.

Monopolies and measures to restrict competition in industry, commerce or public services are prohibited.

The President and Congress. The President of the Republic, in agreement with the Council of Ministers and with the approval of Congress or of the Permanent Committee when Congress is not in session, may suspend constitutional guarantees in case of foreign invasion, serious disturbance, or any other emergency endangering the people.

* The Lerdo Law *against ecclesiastical privilege*, which became the basis of the Liberal Constitution of 1857.

Congress is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected every three years, and a Senate whose members hold office for six years. One deputy is elected for every 200,000 inhabitants or for a fraction exceeding 100,000. The Senate is composed of two members for each state and two for the federal district. Regular sessions of Congress begin on September 1st and may not continue beyond December 31st of the same year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Permanent Committee.

The powers of Congress include the right to pass laws and regulations; impose taxes; specify the bases on which the Executive may negotiate loans; declare war; raise, maintain and regulate the organization of the armed forces; establish and maintain schools of various types throughout the country; approve or reject the budget; sanction appointments submitted by the President of ministers of the Supreme Court and magistrates of the superior courts of the Federal District and the territories; approve or reject treaties and conventions made with foreign powers; and ratify diplomatic appointments.

The Permanent Committee, consisting of 29 members of Congress (15 of whom are deputies and 14 senators), officiates when Congress is in recess, and is responsible for the convening of extraordinary sessions of Congress.

The exercise of supreme executive authority is vested in the President, who is elected for six years and enters upon his office on December 1st of the year of his election. The presidential powers include the right to appoint and remove members of his cabinet, the Attorney-General, the governors of the Federal District and the territories; to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, diplomatic officials, the higher officers of the army, and ministers of the Supreme and higher courts of justice. He is also empowered to dispose of the armed forces for the internal and external security of the Federation.

In common with the Constitutions of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, the Mexican Constitution provides for the procedure known as *juicio de amparo*—a wider form of *habeas corpus*—which the individual may invoke in protection of his constitutional rights.

A section of the Constitution deals with work and social security.

Voting rights are exercised by all Mexicans who are 18 years old. Women obtained the right to vote in federal as well as in municipal elections by an amendment to the Constitution which came into effect in March 1953.

The States. Governors are elected by popular vote in a general election every six years. The local legislature is formed by deputies, who are changed every three years. The judicature is specially appointed under the Constitution by the competent authority (it is never subject to the popular vote).

Each state is a separate unit, with the right to levy taxes and to legislate in certain matters. The states are not allowed to levy inter-state customs duties.

The Federal District consists of Mexico City and several neighbouring small towns and villages. The Governor is appointed by the President.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Lic. GUSTAVO DÍAZ ORDAZ.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Secretary of the Interior: Lic. MÁRIO MOYA PALENCIA.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Lic. ANTONIO CARRILLO FLORES.

Secretary for Defence: Gen. MARCELINO GARCÍA BARRAGÁN.

Secretary for the Navy: Adm. ANTONIO VÁZQUEZ DEL MERCADO.

Secretary for the Treasury: Lic. ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA.

Secretary for National Property: Ing. JORGE MEDELLÍN (a.i.).

Secretary for Industry and Commerce: Lic. OCTAVIANO CAMPOS SALAS.

Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock: Prof. JUAN GIL PRECIADO.

Secretary for Communications and Transport: Ing. J. ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA.

Secretary for Public Works: Ing. GILBERTO VALENZUELA.

Secretary for Water Resources: Ing. JOSE HERNÁNDEZ TERÁN.

Secretary for Education: Lic. AGUSTÍN YAÑEZ DELGADILLO.

Secretary for Health and Public Assistance: Dr. SALVADOR ACEVES PARRA.

Secretary for Labour and Social Security: Dr. IGNACIO MORONES PRIETO.

Attorney General: Lic. D. FRANCO LÓPEZ.

Secretary of the Presidency: Dr. EMILIO MARTÍNEZ MANATOU.

Chief of Agrarian Department: Ing. NORBERTO AGUIRRE.

Chief of Tourist Department: Lic. AGUSTÍN SALVAT.

Chief of Federal District: Gen. Lic. ALFONSO CORONA DEL ROSAL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

Mexico City, unless otherwise stated.

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Argentina: Reforma 350 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ PAZ.

Australia: Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* DUDLEY MCCARTHY, M.B.E.

Austria: Campos Elíseos 305 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS THALBERG (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Belgium: Dante 36, 11° piso (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES GROOTHAERT.

Bolivia: Avda. Juárez 134–503 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Brazil: Paseo de la Reforma 455 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO BAPTISTA PINHEIRO.

Canada: Melchor Ocampo 463, 7° piso (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* SAUL F. RAE.

Ceylon: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Chile: Reforma 379, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS VALENZUELA MONTENEGRO.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Dante 36, 10° piso (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* CHIH-PING CHEN

Colombia: Génova 2, Desp. 105 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CÉSAR AUGUSTO PANTOJA.

Costa Rica: Insurgentes Sur 299-406 (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ AMADOR GUEVARA.

Cuba: Francisco Márquez 160 (Col. Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOAQUÍN HERNÁNDEZ ARMAS.

Czechoslovakia: Horacio 213 (Chapultepec-Morales) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RICHARD JEZEK.

Denmark: Campos Elíseos 170-5 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VON HAFFNER (also accred. to Honduras, Panama).

Dominican Republic: Nuevo León 78-202 (Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO E. GÓMEZ CEARÁ.

Ecuador: Río Nazas 23, Desp. 601 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIGUEL ROCA OSORIO.

El Salvador: Independencia 59, 6° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO.

Ethiopia: Miguel Cervantes Saavedra 465-602 (Irrigación) (E); *Ambassador:* KEBEDE ASFAW (also accred. to Venezuela).

Finland: Sierra Gorda 294 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS ALARICK CASTREN.

France: Havre 15 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* XAVIER DAUFRESNE DE LA CHEVALERIE.

German Federal Republic: Lord Byron 737 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT VON TANNSTEIN.

Ghana: Paseo de la Reforma 393, Desps. 503, 601 y 602, esq. con Río Nilo (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. NATHAN A. AFERI.

Greece: Paseo de la Reforma 284, esq. con Génova, Desp. 104 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): EVANGELOS GEORGIOU (also accred. to Nicaragua).

Guatemala: Vallarta 1, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS LEÓNIDAS ACEVEDO.

Guinea: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Haiti: Humboldt 56, Desps. 310 y 311 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRITZ N. CINEAS.

Honduras: Avda. Juárez 64, Desp. 911 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ARMANDO VELÁSQUEZ CERRATO.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

India: Comte 44 (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* BHAGWAN K. MASSAND.

Indonesia: Julio Verne 27 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. RUSMAN M. DJAJAKUSUMA.

Israel: Río Rhin 57 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM DAROM.

Italy: Liverpool 88 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIGI BOLLA.

Jamaica: Eucken 32 (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* Sir EGERTON R. RICHARDSON, C.M.G.

Japan: Córdoba 127, esq. Guanajuato (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* MORISABURO SEKI.

Korea: Sierra Tarahumara Oriente 110 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* KYUNG NOK CHOI (also accred. to Nicaragua).

Lebanon: Julio Verne 8, esq. con Campos Elíseos (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. YOUNES REZK (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Luxembourg: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Morocco: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Netherlands: Mariano Escobedo 752, Pisos 11 y 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron SCHELTO VAN HEEMSTRA.

Nicaragua: Londres 209 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO ORTEGA URBINA.

Norway: Virreyes 1460 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. SVEN BRUN EBBELL (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Pakistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Panama: Reforma 403, Desp. 1306 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO REMÓN CANTERA.

Paraguay: Ferrocarril de Cuernavaca 208, 5° piso (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL GILL MORLIS.

Peru: Horacio 1605–9° piso (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* ANÍBAL PONCE SOBREVILLA.

Philippines: Edif. Jena, Lieja 8, 10° piso, esq. con Paseo de la Reforma (E); *Ambassador:* LIBRADO D. CAYCO.

Poland: Salamanca 11 (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* RYSZARD MAJCHRZAK (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Portugal: Palmas 765-202 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS AUGUSTO FERNANDES (also accred. to Honduras).

Saudi Arabia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Senegal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Spain: Londres 7 (Juárez) (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL MARTÍNEZ FEDUCHY; represents the Spanish Republican Government in exile.

Sweden: Buenavista 3 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-HENRIC DE NAUCKHOFF.

Switzerland: Hamburgo 66, 5° y 6° pisos (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEAN LOUIS PAHUD (also accred. to Jamaica).

Trinidad and Tobago: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (E).

Tunisia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Turkey: Avda. de las Palmas 1525 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* SAKIP BAYAZ (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

U.S.S.R.: Calzada de Tacubaya 204 (Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* IGOR KONSTANTINOVITCH KOLOSOVSKY.

United Arab Republic: Avda. Rubén Darío 30 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED HAMDI ABOU ZEID.

United Kingdom: Lerma 71 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES PETER HOPE, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Reforma 305 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT HENRY MCBRIDE.

Uruguay: Hegel 149, 1° piso (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL SÁNCHEZ MORALES.

Venezuela: Edif. Simón Bolívar, Londres 167 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. CARLOS SOTO TAMAYO.

Yugoslavia: Prado Sur 225 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* VOJISLAV COLOVIC (also accred. to Honduras, Panama).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Federal District: Gen. Lic. ALFONSO CORONA DEL ROSAL.

STATE GOVERNORS

Aguascalientes: Prof. ENRIQUE OLIVARES SANTANA.
Baja California: Ing. RAÚL SÁNCHEZ DÍAZ (a.i.).
Campeche: CARLOS SANSORES.
Coahuila: EULALIO GUTIÉRREZ.
Colima: Prof. PABLO SILVA GARCÍA.
Chiapas: Lic. JOSÉ CASTILLO TIELEMANS.
Chihuahua: OSCAR FLORES.
Durango: ALEJANDRO PAEZ URQUIDI.
Guanajuato: MANUEL MORENO.
Guerrero: Prof. CARITINO MALDONADO.
Hidalgo: Lic. CARLOS RAMÍREZ GUERRERO.
Jalisco: Lic. FRANCISCO MEDINA ASCENCIO.
México: Prof. CARLOS HANK.
Michoacán: Lic. CARLOS GÁLVEZ BETANCOURT.
Morelos: Lic. EMILIO RIVA PALACIO.
Nayarit: Dr. JULIÁN GASCÓN MERCADO.
Nuevo León: Lic. EDUARDO ELIZONDO.
Oaxaca: VÍCTOR BRAVO AHUJA.
Puebla: Dr. RAFAEL MORENO VALLE.
Querétaro: JUVENTINO CASTRO.
San Luis Potosí: Lic. ANTONIO ROCHA.
Sinaloa: Lic. ALFREDO VALDEZ MONTOYA.
Sonora: FAUSTINO FELIX.
Tabasco: MANUEL R. MORA MARTÍNEZ.
Tamaulipas: MANUEL RAVIZÉ.
Tlaxcala: Gen. IGNACIO BONILLA.
Veracruz: Lic. RAFAEL MURILLO VIDAL.
Yucatán: CARLOS LORET DE MOLA.
Zacatecas: Ing. PEDRO RUÍZ GONZÁLEZ.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Baja California: Lic. HUGO CERVANTES DE RÍO.
Quintana Roo: Lic. JAVIER ROJO GÓMEZ.

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
(July 5th, 1964)

GUSTAVO DÍAZ ORDAZ: Partido Revolucionario Institucional; 8,379,870.
JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ TORRES: Partido Acción Nacional; 1,034,337.
Other Candidates: 19,412.

CONGRESS

SENATE

(*Elections*, July 1967)

President: Lic. MANUEL AGUIRRE.

The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won all 60 seats.

FEDERAL CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(*Elections*, July 1967)

President: Lic. LUIS FARIAS.

The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won 175 seats, the Partido Acción Nacional 1 and the Partido Popular Socialista 1. The Electoral College awarded a further 19 to the P.A.N., 9 to the P.P.S., and 5 to the Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana.

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Revolucionario Institucional	175
Partido Acción Nacional	20
Partido Popular Socialista	10
Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana	5
TOTAL	210

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI): f. 1928 as the *Partido Nacional Revolucionario*, but is regarded as the natural successor to the victorious parties of the revolutionary period; broadly based and moderately left-wing Government party; Pres. ALFONSO MARTÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ; Presidential candidate (1970) *Luís* ECHEVARRÍA ALVÁREZ.

Partido Acción Nacional (PAN): Radical opposition party; Presidential candidate (1970) EFRAÍN GONZÁLEZ MORFÍN; Pres. Lic. MANUEL GONZÁLEZ HINOJOSA.

Partido Popular Socialista (PPS): left-wing party; demands the liquidation of large land holdings (*latifundios*) and the nationalization of many sectors of the economy; Pres. JORGE CRUIKSHANK GARCÍA.

Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana (PARM): to sustain the ideology of the Mexican Social Revolution, as embodied in the Mexican Political Constitution of 1917; 191,546 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Brig. Gen. JUAN BARRAGÁN; publ. *El Auténtico*.

Partido Comunista Mexicano: not legally recognized; Leader DIONISTO ENCINAS.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): f. 1961; Leader Prof. HERBERTO CASTILLO.

Central Campesina Independiente (CCI): left-wing; f. 1963; Leaders ARTURO ORONA, RAMÓN DANZOS PALOMINO, ALFONSO GARZÓN SANTIBÁÑEZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Mexican legal system follows strictly the principle of written law. Accordingly, the definition of rights and duties, and their scope, and the procedure to ensure and enforce them are fixed in codes, such as the civil code, criminal procedure code, etc. The penal code of January 1st, 1930, abolished the death penalty, except for the army.

The courts include the Supreme Court with twenty-one ministers; five Circuit Collegiate Tribunals (*Tribunales Colegiados de Circuito*), each with three magistrates; six Circuit Unitary Tribunals (*Tribunales Unitarios de Circuito*), each with six magistrates; and forty-six District Courts with forty-six judges. The system of trial by jury also exists. Ministers of the Supreme Court, circuit magistrates and district judges, once appointed, may only be removed on the ground of misconduct.

SUPREME COURT

President: Lic. ALFONSO GUZMÁN NEYRA.

FIRST CHAMBER—PENAL AFFAIRS

Lic. MANUEL RIVERA SILVA, Lic. JOSÉ LUIS GUTIÉRREZ GUTIÉRREZ, Lic. ABEL HUITRÓN Y AGUADO, Lic. MARIO G. REBOLLEDO F., Lic. AGUSTÍN MERCADO ALARCÓN.

SECOND CHAMBER—ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Lic. FELIPE TENA RAMÍREZ, Lic. JORGE IÑÁRRITU RAMÍREZ DE AGUILAR, Lic. PEDRO GUERRERO MARTÍNEZ, Lic. JOSÉ RIVERA PÉREZ CAMPOS, Lic. OCTAVIO MENDOZA GONZÁLEZ.

THIRD CHAMBER—CIVIL AFFAIRS

Lic. JOSÉ CASTRO ESTRADA, Lic. MARIANO RAMÍREZ VAZQUEZ, Lic. MARIANO AZUELA RIVERA, Lic. RAFAEL ROJINA VILLEGAS, Lic. ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ ULLOA.

FOURTH CHAMBER—LABOUR AFFAIRS

Lic. MARIA CHRISTINA SALMORÁN DE TAMAYO, Lic. MANUEL YÁÑEZ RUÍZ, Lic. ALFONSO GUZMÁN NEYRA, Lic. ANGEL CARVAJAL BERNAL (one vacancy).

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION
(1960 Census)

Roman Catholic	33,692,503	Others	137,208
Protestant	578,515	None	192,963
Jewish	100,750	Not indicated	221,190

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism, but the Church, disestablished in 1857, was, by the Constitution of 1917, subjected to State control.

METROPOLITAN SEES:

Chihuahua	Most Rev. ANTONIO GUÍZAR VALENCIA. Suffragan See: Ciudad Juárez.
Durango	Most Rev. ANTONIO LÓPEZ AVIÑA. Suffragan Sees: Culiacán, Mazatlán, Torreón.
Guadalajara	His Eminence Cardinal JOSÉ GARIBI Y RIVERA. Suffragan Sees: Aguascalientes, Autlán, Colima, Tepic, Zacatecas.
Hermosillo/Sonora	Most Rev. JUAN NAVARRETE Y GUERRERO. Suffragan Sees: Ciudad Obregón, Mexicali, Tijuana.
Jalapa	Most Rev. MANUEL PÍO LÓPEZ ESTRADA. Suffragan Sees: Papantla, San Andreas Tuxtla, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.
Mexico City	His Eminence Cardinal MIGUEL DARÍO MIRANDA Y GÓMEZ, Archbishop of Mexico Suffragan Sees: Acapulco, Chilapa, Cuernavaca, Texcoco, Tlalnepantla, Tula, Tulancingo.
Monterrey	Most Rev. ALFONSO ESPINO Y SILVA. Suffragan Sees: Saltillo, San Luís Potosí, Tampico, Matamoros, Ciudad Valles, Linares, Ciudad Victoria.
Morelia	(vacant). Suffragan Sees: León, Querétaro, Tacámbaro, Zamora, Apatzingán, Ciudad Altamirano.
Oaxaca/Antequera	Most Rev. ERNESTO CORRIPIO AHUMADA. Suffragan Sees: Chiapas, Tapachula, Tehuantepec, Tuxtla Gutierrez.
Puebla de los Angeles	Most Rev. OCTAVIANO MÁRQUEZ TÓRIZ. Suffragan Sees: Huejutla, Huajuápan de León, Tehuacan, Tlaxcala.
Yucatán	Most Rev. FERNANDO RUÍZ Y SOLÓRZARNO. Suffragan Sees: Campeche, Tabasco.

PROTESTANT

Iglesia Metodista de México: Calzada México Coyoacán 349, Mexico 13, D.F.; Bishop: Rt. Rev. ALEJANDRO RUÍZ M.

Federación Evangélica de México: Apdo. 1830, Mexico, D.F.

Most of the main protestant denominations have churches in the larger cities; there are also Jewish synagogues in Mexico City, Monterrey and other centres.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MEXICO CITY

La Afición: Ignacio Mariscal 23, Apdo. 64 *bis*; f. 1930; sport, entertainment; circ. 73,500; Dir. ALEJANDRO AGUILAR REYETS.

Avance: Iturbide 36B; f. 1967; three editions daily; Dir. FERNANDO ALCALÁ BATES; Editor EDUARDO KURY.

Cine Mundial: Bucareli 20, 4 piso, Apdo. 21099; f. 1953; morning; entertainments; circ. 50,000; Dir. OCTAVIO ALVA.

Diario de la Tarde: Depto. de Publicidad Morelos 16, 1 piso; f. 1957; evening edition of *Novedades*; circ. 95,643; publs. by Publicaciones Herrerias; Dir. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.

El Día: Avda. Insurgentes Centro 123, Apdo. 10528; f. 1962; morning; Nationalist, loyal to the National Revolution; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE RAMÍREZ Y RAMÍREZ; circ. 40,000.

Esto: Guillermo Prieto 7; f. 1941; morning; sports appeal; circ. 242,500; Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA.

Excélsior: Paseo Reforma 18; Apdo. 120 *bis*; f. 1917; morning; independent; Conservative; publ. by Excélsior Cía. Editorial, S.C.L.; circ. 158,425; Dir. MANUEL BECERRA ACOSTA.

Ultimas Noticias de Excélsior: Paseo Reforma 18; Apdo. 120 *bis*; afternoon and evening editions; independent; circ. 178,000; Dir. MANUEL BECERRA ACOSTA.

El Heraldo de México: Dr. Carmona y Valle 150; f. 1965; morning; circ. 129,832; publ. by Editora Alarcón S.A.; Dir. GABRIEL ALARCON.

Monitor Comercial: Gante 21, 1 piso; f. 1918; morning; business news; circ. 6,000; Dir. JUAN DE DIOS HERNÁNDEZ; Editor JUAN DE DIOS HERNÁNDEZ, Jr.

El Nacional: Ignacio Mariscal 25; Apdo. 446; f. 1929; morning; official government organ; circ. 60,000; Dir. AGOSTÍN ARROYO.

The News: Balderas y Morelos; f. 1950; morning; in English; publ. by Publicaciones Herrerías; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.; Editors RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr., JAMES BUDD.

Novedades: Balderas y Morelos 18 50-80; f. 1936; morning; independent; publ. by Publicaciones Herrerías; circ. 138,153; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.

Ovaciones: Plaza de la Republica 48, 4 piso; f. 1947; morning and evening editions; circ. 158,250; Dir. Lic. FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ D.L.

La Prensa: Basilio Vadillo 40; f. 1928; independent pictorial tabloid; publ. by Editora de Periódicos, S.C.L.; Dir. MARIO SANTAELLA; circ. 185,361.

El Sol de México: Guillermo Prieto 7; f. 1965; morning and evening editions; publ. by Editorial Panamericana, S.A.; circ. 109,461; Dir. José GARCÍA VALSECA.

El Universal: Bucareli 8; f. 1916; morning; independent; Conservative; Dir. and Man. MIGUEL LANZ DURET VALDÉS; circ. 147,090.

El Universal Gráfico: Bucareli 8; f. 1927; evening; independent pictorial tabloid; circ. 83,414; Dir. and Man. MIGUEL LANZ DURET VALDÉS.

PROVINCIAL

AGUASCALIENTES

El Sol del Centro: Av. Madero 460, Apdo. 88; f. 1945; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos Garcia Valseca; Dir. GONZALO PADILLA LÓPEZ; circ. 20,000.

El Heraldo: José María Chávez 114; f. 1945; morning; Dir. LEANDRO MARTÍNEZ BERNAL; circ. 16,000.

CHIHUAHUA

El Heraldo: Av. Universidad 2507, Apdo. 1515; f. 1927; morning and evening; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos Garcia Valseca; Dir. HUMBERTO MARTÍNEZ VARGAS; circ. 25,000.

Norte: Juárez 1105, Apdo. 477; f. 1954; morning; Dir. LUIS FUENTES SAUCEDO; circ. 24,000.

CIUDAD JUÁREZ

El Fronterizo: Ramón Corona y Galeana; f. 1943; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos Garcia Valseca; circ. 33,000.

El Mexicano: Ramón Corona y Galeana; f. 1947; evening; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos Garcia Valseca; circ. 23,000.

CIUDAD OBREGÓN

Diario del Yaqui: Sinaloa 418 Sur, Apdo. 196; f. 1942; morning; Dir. JESÚS CORRAL RUIZ; circ. 15,000.

CULIACÁN

El Diario de Culiacán: Rosales 167, Apdo. 234; f. 1949; morning; Dir. Lic. ROMÁN R. MILLÁN; circ. 18,000.

La Voz de Sinaloa: Rafael Buelna 52, Oriente, Apdo. 130; f. 1944; evening; progressive; Dir. GUSTAVO DE CAÑEDO.

DURANGO

El Sol de Durango: Zaragosa 202, Sur, Apdo. 184; f. 1947; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. BERTHA ISAAC AHUMADA; circ. 14,000.

GUADALAJARA

El Informador: Unión Editorial S.A., Independencia 300, Apdo. 3 *bis*; f. 1917; morning; independent, conservative; Prop. Produninf, S.A.; Dir. JORGE ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO; circ. 45,000.

El Occidental: Calzada Independencia Sur, 324, Apdo. 699; f. 1942; morning; conservative; Prop. Editora de Jalisco S.A.; Dir. ERNESTO CORONA RUESGA; circ. 70,000.

HERMOSILLO

El Sonorense: Veracruz y 12 de Octubre; f. 1963; morning; independent; Dir. CARLOS ARGÜELLES; circ. 25,000.

El Imparcial: Mina y Sufragio Efectivo 71; f. 1937; morning; independent; Dir. José A. HEALY; circ. 20,000.

IRAPUATA

El Heraldo de Irapuato: Samuel W. Jones 15; f. 1966; morning; independent; Dir. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 18,000.

LEÓN

El Heraldo: Hnos. Aldama 222, Apdo. 299; f. 1957; morning; independent; Editor MIGUEL BARRAGÁN T; circ. 35,000.

El Sol de León: Francisco I. Madero 312; f. 1946; morning; general appeal; Prop. Cadena de Peródicos García Valseca; Dir. ANTONIO GARCÍA QUEVEDO; circ. 36,000.

MATAMOROS

El Gráfico: Calle 6a, 200; f. 1964; midday; independent; Dir. GUADALUPE DÍAZ, Jr.; circ. 15,000.

MAZATLÁN

El Sol del Pacífico: Aquiles Serdán y H. Galeana; f. 1947; morning; Dir. ERNESTO CENTENO CARREÓN; circ. 17,000.

MÉRIDA

Diario del Sureste: Calle 60, 532, Apdo. 35; f. 1931; morning; organ of state government; Dir. PEDRO PACHECO HERRERA; circ. 28,000, Sunday 32,000; circ. in States of Yucatán, Campeche, Tabasco and Territory of Quintana Roo.

Diario de Yucatán: Calle 60, 521, Apdo. 64; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor CARLOS MENÉNDEZ N.; circ. in States of Yucatán, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Veracruz and Territory of Quintana Roo; circ. 50,000, Sunday 52,000.

Novedades de Yucatán: Calle 62, 514; f. 1965; morning; independent; Man. ANDRÉS GARCÍA LAVÍN; circ. in Yucatán and other states; circ. 40,000, Sunday 41,000.

MEXICALI

La Voz de la Frontera: Av. Cristóbal Colón 1982; morning; independent; Dir. and Editor JESUS BLANCORNELAS; circ. in State of Baja California; circ. 34,000.

MONTERREY

El Norte: Washington 629, Apdo. 186; f. 1938; morning; independent; magazine supplement; Editor RODOLFO JUNCO DE LA VEGA, Jr.; circ. in States of Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí; circ. 72,000, Sunday 78,000.

El Porvenir: Galeana Sur. 344. Apdo. 218; f. 1919; morning; independent; Catholic; Dir. ROGELIO CANTÚ; circ. 44,000, Sunday 48,000.

El Sol: Washington Oriente 629, Apdo. 186; f. 1922; evening; independent; Editor RODOLFO JUNCO DE LA VEGA, Jr.; circ. 46,000.

MICHOACÁN

La Voz de Michoacán: Quintana Roo 186, Apdo. 121; f. 1948; morning; independent; Dir. José TOCAVÉN; circ. 21,000.

NUEVO LAREDO

El Diario de Nuevo Laredo: González 2411, Apdo. 101; f. 1948; morning; independent; Dir. RUPERTO VILLARREAL; circ. 20,000.

OAXACA

El Imparcial: Armenta y López 312, Apdo. 322; f. 1951; morning; independent; Dir. BENJAMÍN FERNÁNDEZ PICHARDO; circ. 15,500.

PUEBLA

El Sol de Puebla: Av. 3 Oriente, 201, Apdo. 190; f. 1944; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. LUCIANO DÍAZ AVILA; circ. 43,000.

La Voz de Puebla: Av. 3 Oriente 201, Apdo. 190; f. 1953; evening; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ENRIQUE MONTERO PONCE; circ. 31,000.

REYNOSA

El Mañana: Río Guayalejo 103, Apdo. 14; f. 1932; morning; independent; special sections for principal towns in State of Tamaulipas; Dir. HERIBERTO DEÁNDER AMADOR; circ. 45,000.

SALTILLO

El Sol del Norte: Cuauhténoc 349 Sur; f. 1963; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ANTONIO ESTRADA SALAZAR; circ. 19,000.

El Heraldo: Bravo Norte 395; Apdo. 451; f. 1963; morning; independent; Editor Ing. JAVIER DE LA PEÑA; circ. 8,000.

SAN LUIS POTOSI

El Heraldo: Villerías y Guerrero, Apdo. 304; f. 1942; morning; independent; Gen. Man. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 20,000, Sunday 24,000.

El Sol de San Luis: Av. Universidad 565, Apdo. 342; f. 1952; morning; independent; Dir. IGNACIO ROSILLO; circ. 28,000.

TAMPICO

El Mundo: Av. Obregón 410, Apdo. 379; f. 1918; morning; independent; Man. HÉCTOR HERNÁNDEZ AVILÉS; circ. 57,000, Sunday 60,000.

El Sol de Tampico: Altamira 311 Pte., Apdo. 434; f. 1950; morning (evening edition *El Sol de la Tarde*); Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Editor CARLOS HERNÁNDEZ JIMÉNEZ; circ. 60,000.

TIJUANA

El Mexicano: Av. México 120; f. 1959; morning; independent; special editions for Mexicali and Ensenada; Dir. MIGUEL RASCÓN S.; circ. 42,000.

TORREÓN

La Opinión: Matamoros y Falcón, Apdo. 86; f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. EDMUNDO GUERRERO ALVAREZ; circ. 32,000, Sunday 35,000; evening edition *La Opinión de la Tarde*, circ. 13,000.

El Siglo de Torreón: Av. Matamoros 1056 Pte., Apdo. 19; f. 1922; morning; independent; Conservative; Dir. ANTONIO DE JUAMBELZ; circ. 29,000.

VERACRUZ

El Dictamen: 16 de Septicembre y Arista, Apdo. 232; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dir. JUAN MALPICA MIMENDI; circ. 28,000, Sunday 32,000; evening edition *La Tarde*, circ. 21,000.

La Nación: Pino Suárez 260, Apdo. 272; f. 1963; morning; independent; Dir. Ing. FERNANDO DE LA MIYAR B.; circ. 19,000.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

MEXICO CITY

Alarma: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1963; weekly; publ. by Publicaciones Llergo S.A., Dir.-Gen. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA, circ. 700,000.

Análisis: f. 1968; weekly; commercial and industrial interest; Dir. Lic. LUIS RAÚL GUERRERO; circ. 20,000.

Artes de México: Amoros 262; monthly; art; English, French and German editions; Dir. JOSÉ LOZADA TOMÉ; circ. 20,000.

El Campo: Mar Negro 147, Apdo. 17-506; f. 1924; monthly; agricultural; Dir. ARMANDO PALAFOX FLORES; circ. 27,000.

Cine Avance: 5 de Febrero 246, 2 piso; f. 1962; weekly; cinema; publ. by Editorial Ferro S.A.; Dir. LINCOLN SALAZAR GRIS; circ. 76,000.

Cine Universal: Arteaga 33; weekly; cinema; publ. by Editora México, S. de R. L.; Dir. FRANCISCO CABRAL RÍOS; circ. 48,000.

Claudia: Morelos 16, 4 piso; f. 1965; monthly; general interest; publ. by Editorial Mex-Abril, S.A.; Editor ERNESTO SPOTA; circ. 119,000.

Columnas: Donato Guerra 1-308; f. 1966; fortnightly; publ. by Editorial Columnas, S.A.; Editor FAVIO AUGUSTO LEÓN; circ. 30,000.

Comercio: Reforma 42, Apdo. 32005; f. 1960; monthly; organ of the Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México; Dir. PORTIRIO REYES LAMADRID; circ. 40,000.

Confidencias: Plaza de la República 48, 5 piso; weekly; popular appeal; Dir. Prof. JULIO ALAIZ DEL VALLE; circ. 108,000.

Contenido: Liverpool 10-201; f. 1963; monthly; popular appeal; Dir. ARMANDO AYALA A.; circ. 130,000.

El Correo Económico: Mirto 25; f. 1963; fortnightly; commercial and economic; Dir. GREGORIO ROSAS HERRERA; circ. 25,000.

El Diario de México: Chimalpopoca 34; f. 1951; weekly; general interest; Dir. Lic. FEDERICO BRACAMONTES; circ. 110,000.

Diversión: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1967; weekly; publ. by Publicaciones Llergo, S.A.; Dir. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; circ. 100,000.

Escuela: Calz. México-Coyoacán 321; f. 1954; monthly; education; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO AGUILAR; circ. 20,000.

La Familia: Calz. de Tacubaya 103; f. 1927; fortnightly; women's magazine; Dir. LUCILA RUIZ; circ. 130,000.

La Familia Cristiana: Taxqueña 1792, Apdo. 19082; f. 1953; monthly; Dir. HÉCTOR TAPIA PÉREZ; circ. 66,000.

Feminidades: Tenayuca 55, 5 piso; f. 1946; monthly; women's magazine; publ. by Prensa Especializada S.A.; Dir. ARTURO TORRES YÁNEZ; circ. 75,000.

El Figaro: Morelos 45-406; f. 1952; weekly; general interest; Dir. J. SALVADOR ACEVEDO L.; circ. 55,000.

Fotomundo: Morelos 16, 4°; f. 1969; photography, Man. JORGE DE ANGELI; circ. 30,000.

Gaceta para Ellas: Varsovia 45, 3 piso; monthly; Dir. and Editor AMPARO MARTÍNEZ NORIEGA; circ. 45,000.

Hoy: Sinaloa 20-402; f. 1937; weekly; political; literary; Dir.-Gen. RAYMUNDO AMPUDIA; circ. 30,000.

Impacto: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1949; weekly; general interest; Dir.-Gen. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; circ. 37,000.

Intercambio: Tiber 103, 6 piso; monthly; organ of the British Chamber of Commerce; Editor N. PELHAM WRIGHT; circ. 3,000.

Ja-Já: Reforma 18, 4 piso; f. 1940; weekly; humorous; Dir. FRANCISCO PATIÑO; circ. 58,000.

Jueves de Excélsior: Reforma 18; weekly; publ. by Excélsior y Cía; general information; Dir. MANUEL HORTA; circ. 27,000.

Kena: 5 de Febrero 246, 2 piso; f. 1963; fortnightly; women's magazine; publ. by Editorial Feminina, S.A.; Dir.-Gen. MARÍA EUGENIA MORENO; circ. 103,000.

El Libro y el Pueblo: Subsecretaría de Asuntos Culturales; esq. Argentina y Luis González Obregón; monthly; organ of the Secretaría de Educación Pública; Dir. PEDRO GUILLÉN; bibliographical and cultural.

Mecánica Popular: Vallarta 21, 6 piso; f. 1947; monthly; mechanical interest; Dir. FRANK J. LAGUERUELA; circ. 50,000.

El Médico: Hamburgo 31, 4 piso; f. 1950; monthly; medical; Dir. CYRUS COOPER; circ. 20,000.

Mexican American Review: Apdo. 82 *bis*; monthly; organ of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico; Editor STUART J. BARNES; circ. 3,000

México al Día: Gante 15-201 y 202; f. 1926; fortnightly; general interest; publ. by Editora Mario Hernández, S.A.; Dir. Lic. MARIO HERNÁNDEZ MALDA; circ. 30,000.

Mexico This Month: Atenas 42-201; f. 1955; monthly; English; Dir. ANITA BRENNER; circ. 30,000.

Mujer de Hoy: Avena 23; f. 1960; fortnightly; women's magazine; Dir. RAIMUNDO AMPUDIA; circ. 105,000.

Negocios y Bancos: Bolívar 8-601, Apdo. 1907; f. 1951; monthly; business; Dir. ALFREDO FARRUGIA REED; circ. 60,000.

Nocturno: Morelos 16, 4 piso; f. 1964; fortnightly; women's magazine; publ. by Editorial Mex-Abril, S.A.; Man. JORGE DE ANGELI; circ. 119,000.

Notitas Musicales: Illinois 55, Col. Nápolés; f. 1956; monthly; music; popular appeal; Dir. ENRIQUE ORTÍZ REYES SPÍNDOLA; circ. 120,000.

Panorama: Miquel Schultz 140; f. 1906; monthly; organ of the Asociación Nacional Automovilística; Dir. PEDRO MARTÍN PUENTE; circ. 30,000.

Revista Industrial: Durango 104-104; f. 1946; monthly; industrial interest; Dir. NICOLÁS DE ICAZA; circ. 17,000.

El Redondel: Av. Juárez 104-25, Apdo. 2349; f. 1928; weekly; bullfighting; Editor ALBERTO DE ICAZA; circ. 45,000.

Teleguía: Danubio 39, Col. Cuauhtémoc; f. 1952; weekly; television; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ L.; circ. 180,000.

Tiempo: Gral. Prim 38, Apdo. 1122; f. 1942; weekly; general interest; Dir. MARTÍN LUIS GUZMÁN; circ. 20,000.

Tierra: Donato Guerra 1-106; f. 1945; monthly; agricultural; Dir. Ing. GABRIEL ITIE; circ. 42,000.

Todo: Dinamarca 33, Apdo. 2517; f. 1933; weekly; general, literary and political; Man. Dir. ENRIQUE SALCEDO LEDESMA; circ. 38,000.

Visión: Hamburgo 20; fortnightly; Latin America news and general; Dir. JULIO G. SMITH FOYO.

ASSOCIATIONS

Agrupación Nacional Periodística: Av. Juárez 76-609, Mexico 1, D.F.; Pres. DOMINGO SALAYANDÍA.

Asociación de Periódicos Independientes: Bucareli 18, 5 piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; Dir. MAURICIO BERCÚN.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.P. Paseo de Reforma 46, Mexico City; Executive Rep. for Central America CHARLES H. GREEN.

Četeka: Avenida Morelos 58, desp. 605, Mexico 1, D.F.; Man. HORYMÍR JUNEK.

Kyodo News Service: Av. San Juan de Letran No. 100-401, Mexico 1, D.F.

U.P.I.: Avenida Morelos No. 110, Mexico 10, D.F.; Man. H. DENNY DAVIS.

D.P.A., Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Mexico.

PUBLISHERS

MEXICO CITY

Editorial Abeja, S.A.: Londres 35, Coyoacán; Dir. ROBERTO M. GILBERT.

Editorial Acrópolis: Palma Norte 518, Apdo. 1718; f. 1944; Propr. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO; Man. Dir. LUIS ALVÁREZ PASTOR; publs. *Enciclopedia UTEHA para la Juventud, Enciclopedia Cultural, Libro de Oro de los Niños, Libro de Nuestros Hijos, Sagrada Biblia,* etc.

Aguilar Mexicana de Ediciones, S.A.: Avda. Universidad 757; fine and applied arts, history, geography, medicine, children's books, fiction.

Ediciones Aguilas, S.A.: Bolivar 101E; f. 1938; Dir. JORGE AVALBERTO VÁSQUEZ; Pres. FRANCISCO ROMÁN DÍAZ DE LÉON; text-books.

Ediciones Alonso: Regina 84-15; f. 1929; Propr. José E. M. ALONSO; publs. *Boletín Particular Técnico-Fiscal* (circ. 7,000) as well as fiscal law books.

Ediciones Andrade, S.A.: Colima 213; Dir. MANUEL ANDRADE D.

Ediciones Andrea: Edison 62; Dir. P. F. DE ANDREA.

Ediciones Ateneo: Guerrero 62; Dir. MODESTO VÁZQUEZ GARCÍA.

Editorial Avante: Luis Gonzàlez Obregón 9 altos; Dir. ALBERTO CASTRO FLORES.

Compañía Editora y Librería "Ars", S.A.: Office: Niza 33, Suite 2; Printing Press: Pedro Ascencio 22-28; f. 1942; Chair. and Dir. AGUSTÍN VELÁZQUEZ CHÁVEZ; publ. *Ars* (circ. 2,000). The Company is represented throughout Mexico, Central and South America, and U.S.A.

Librería y Ediciones Botas, S.A.: Justo Sierra 52, Apdo. 941; f. 1905; Dir. ANDRÉS BOTAS ARREDONDO; history, law, philosophy, poetry, fiction.

Editorial Casa de América: Motolinia 2.

Casa Unida de Publicaciones: República de Chile 24 C, Apdo. Postal 97 *bis*; f. 1921; Dir. Prof. GUSTAVO A. VELASCO; philosophy, history, religion.

Central de Publicaciones, S.A.: Génova 20; f. 1933; art; Dir. ALBERTO J. MISRACHI.

Compañía Editorial Continental, S.A.: Calzada de Tlalpan 4620; science, technology, general, textbooks.

Editorial Esfinge, S.A.: Colima 220-503; geography, history, philosophy.

Excelsior, Compañía Editorial, S.C.L.: Edificio Excelsior, Paseo Reforma 18, Apdo. 120 *bis*; f. 1917; publs. *Excelsior, Ultimas Noticias de Excelsior, Revista de Revistas* and *Jueves de Excelsior* (newspapers); Dir.-Gen. MANUEL BECERRA ACOSTA.

Ediciones Fernando Fernández: Paseo de la Reforma 87; Dir. FERNANDO FERNÁNDEZ.

Fondo de Cultura Económica: Av. Universidad 975; f. 1934; Dir. SALVADOR AZUELA; economics, history, philosophy, science.

Editorial González Porto: Av. Independencia 10, Apdo. 140 *bis*; f. 1922; Dir. José GONZÁLEZ PORTO; literary, scientific and technical works; brs. throughout Latin America.

Editorial Jus, S.A.: Plaza de Abasolo 14, Col. Guerrero; f. 1941; Man. Dir. Lic. SALVADOR ABASCAL; history, literature, law, social and political science and religion.

Ediciones Larousse: Marsella 53; Dir. CHRISTIAN LAMY.

Editora Latino Americana, S.A.: Guatemala 10-220; Dir. ROGER ORELLANA GALLARDO.

Ediciones Lerner Mexicana: Newton 186, desp. 401; f. 1966; Dir. ERNESTO VILCHES SANZ; publ. *Tribuna Médica* (circ. 20,000).

Publicaciones Llergo, S.A.: M. M. Contreras 30, Apdo. 2986; f. 1949; Dir. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; Gen. Man. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; publs. *Impacto, Alarma, Diversión.*

Editorial Limusa Wiley, S.A.: Calle Arcos de Belem 75, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1962; science, general, textbooks; Pres. CARLOS NORIEGA MILERA.

Editora Mexicana, S.A.: Gante 15, Apdo. 2076; f. 1926; Dir. LUIS GABRIEL TORRES; general and fiction; publ. *México al Día* (fortnightly).

Departmento de Distribución de Libros Universitarios: Av. Insurgentes Sur 299; technology, medicine, law, politics, literature, history.

Librería Navarro: Seminario 12, Apdo. 8913; American and Mexican history, anthropology and folklore.

Editorial Novaro-Mexico, S.A.: Donato Guerra 9; fine arts, electronics, science, children's books, fiction.

Ediciones Oasis, S.A.: Oaxaca 28; f. 1958; Dir. José VIRGILI ANDORRA; literary, sociological, technical.

Editorial Orion: Sierra Mojada 325; archaeology, philosophy, psychology, fiction; Dir. Ing. ABEL CÁRDENAS CHAVERO.

Editorial Patria, S.A.: Uruguay 25, Apdo. 784; f. 1933; Dir. JACINTO LASA; publs. books on the traditions and history of Mexico, and school text-books.

Promotora Hispano-Americana de Música, S.A.: Dr. Valenzuela 10, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1939; Man. RAMÓN PAZ LÓPEZ; publishers and distributors of music throughout Mexico; affiliations throughout the world in connection with the Southern Music Publishing Co. and Peer International Corpn.

Editorial Ramírez: Poniente 126, 421; Dir. E. RAMÍREZ AGUIRRE.

Editorial Reverte Mexicana, S.A.: Río Pánuco 141-A; Dir. Ing. CÁNDIDO RANCAÑO.

Editorial Santa Prisca, S.A.: Gabriel Mancera 610; Dir. Dr. J. CASTREJÓN DIEZ.

Editorial Siglo XXI: f. 1966; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO ORFILA REYNAL.

Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana (UTEHA): Av. Universidad 767, Mexico 12 D.F.; Apdo. 1168, Mexico 1 D.F.; f. 1937; Propr. José GONZÁLEZ PORTO; scientific, literary, economical, historical and technical.

GUADALAJARA

Imprenta "Claudia Landero Vda. de Gaspar": Independencia 657; f. 1945; Dir. ORVIL W. REID; publs. temperance and evangelical leaflets and books.

SALTILLO, COAHUILA

Cía. Editora El Diario, S.A.: Múzquiz Pte. 216, Apdo. 219; Pres. D. FLAVIO ZERMEÑO; Sec. GUILLERMO MENDOZA H.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Nacional de la Industria Editorial: Vallarba No. 21-3° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, Col. Narvarte, Mexico, D.F.; government regulatory and supervisory body; Dir. Gen. Ing. E. DÍAZ GUTIÉRREZ; publ. *Comunicaciones y Transportes.*

RADIO

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

There are 314 commercial stations, of which the most important are:

Radio Cadena Nacional: Vallarta 1, 6° piso, Mexico City; 65 affiliated stations; Dir.-Gen. R. CUTBERTO NAVARRO.

Radio Programas de México: Reforma 322, 4° piso, Mexico City; 73 affiliated stations; Pres. C. SERNA MARTÍNEZ.

Fomento de Radio, S.A. (Radio Mil): Insurgentes Sur 1870, Mexico City; Dir.-Gen. E. G. SALAS.

Radio 6.20 (XENK): Balderas, 32, 4° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. V. BLANCO R.

CULTURAL STATIONS

There are ten cultural stations, including:

Radiodifusora XESE: Secretaría de Educación Pública, Mexico City.

Radio Gobierno del Estado de Jalisco: Casa de la Cultura, Guadalajara; Dir.-Gen. F. R. GONZÁLEZ.

Radio Universidad Nacional de México: Oficinas Técnicas, Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico City; Dir. JOAQUÍN GUTIÉRREZ HERAS.

Radio Universidad de Chihuahua: Domicilio Conocido, Chihuahua.

Number of radio sets (1969): 4,830,000.

TELEVISION

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

There are 25 commercial television companies, of which the most important are:

Telesistema Mexicano, S.A.: Edificio Televicentro, Avenida Chapultepec 18, Mexico City; 10 affiliated stations; Dir.-Gen. E. AZCÁRRANGA V.

Televisión Independiente de México, S.A.: Apdo. 1833, Monterrey; Pres. ALEJANDRO GARZA LAGÜERA; operates stations in Monterrey, Mexico City, Puebla and Veracruz.

Other companies operate from Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez, Mexicali, Nuevo Laredo, Torreón, Chihuahua, Hermosillo, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Monterrey, Mordia, Colima, Merida, Nogales, Veracruz, Ciudad Obregón and Ensenada,

CULTURAL STATION

IP-TV: Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Casa de Santo Tomás, Mexico City.

Number of TV receivers (1969): 2,205,000.

Some colour television equipment has been in use since mid-1967.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in pesos)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Mexico, S.A.: Av. 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo. 98 *bis*; f. 1925; currency issuing authority; p.u. 312m., dep. 717.6m. (Dec. 1967); Dir.-Gen. RODRIGO GÓMEZ; 8 brs., 2 agencies.

STATE BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Nacional Financiera, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 51; f. 1934; Government industrial development bank; provides loans, guarantees and investments; contracts and handles development loans from abroad; cap. p.u. 1,300m.; total assets 26,067m.; loans and investments granted 25,263m. (June 1969); Chair. ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA; Man. Dir. JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ DELGADO; publ. *Mercado de Valores.*

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A.: V. Carranza 25; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 33.5m.; dep. 673m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. ANTONIO ARMENDÁRIZ.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola, S.A.: Motolinía 11; cap. 842m.; Man. Dir. NATALIO VÁZQUEZ PALLARES.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal, S.A.: Av. Uruguay 56; f. 1935; cap. 60m.; Man. Dir. Prof. FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ Y H.

Banco Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo, S.A.: Versalles Núm. 15 Esq. con Atenas; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 70m.; Pres. Lic. RAÚL SALINAS LOZANO; Gen. Man. Ing. JESÚS MERINO FERNÁNDEZ; 9 brs.

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.: Insurgentes Norte 423; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. JESÚS ROBLES MARTÍNEZ.

Financiera Nacional Azucarera, S.A.: Balderas 36; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 60m. (Dec. 1969); Dir.-Gen. Lic. CARLOS GIRÓN PELTIER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Banco Aboumrad, S.A.: Av. Isabel la Católica 33, Apdo. 21 *bis*; f. 1932; cap. 7m.; Gen. Man. ALFREDO ABOUMRAD.

Banco Azteca, S.A.: Avda. Madero 32; Pres. FRANCISCO F. MALDONADO; Gen. Man. JUAN GUILLERMO ALVAREZ.

Banco Comercial Mexicano, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 55; cap. 211.5m., dep. 2,500m. (Nov. 1969); Dir.-Gen. ANIBAL DE ITURBIDE, 123 brs.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 126; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 7.5m.; Pres. ADOLFO I. RIVEROLL; Gen. Man. I. BETETA, Jr.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: Venustíano Carranza 44, Apdo. 9 *bis*; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 288m., dep. 3,681m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Man. Dir. MANUEL ESPINOSA YGLESIAS; system comprises 35 institutions.

Banco de Industria y Comercio, S.A.: Balderas 36, Apdo. 121 *bis*; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 27m., dep. 408m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. Lic. AARÓN SÁENZ; Pres. ROLANDO VEGA; 15 brs.

Banco de Londres y México, S.A.: Av. 16 de Septiembre y Bolívar; f. 1864; cap. 130m.; Chair. MAXIMINO MICHEL; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ ANTONIO CÉSAR, 104 brs.

Banco del Ahorro Nacional, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364, f. 1942; cap. p.u. 15m.; Pres. ERNESTO ESPINOSA PORSET; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE ORELLANA MORA.

Banco del Atlántico, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 48; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 80m., dep. 750m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. Lic. CARLOS ABEDROP DÁVILA; Dir.-Gen. JUAN DE MARCE.

Banco del País, S.A.: Torre Latinoamericana; f. 1942; cap. 23.7m., dep. 223.9m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. ROGERIO AZCÁRRAGA MADERO; Pres. PABLO MACEDO, Jr.

Banco Internacional, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 156-6° piso; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 70m., res. 26m., dep. 1,149m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ALEJANDRO HERNÁNDEZ DE LA PORTILLA, 48 brs.

Banco Mexicano, S.A.: Gante 20, 53 *bis;* f. 1932; cap. p.u. 65m., dep. 1,251m. (Dec. 1969); Dir. RAFAEL ROMAY RUEDA; Man. (Int. Div.) HARRY SHAW.

Banco Nacional de México, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44, Apdo. 14 *bis;* f. 1884 cap.; p.u. 318.7m., dep. 10,043m. (1969); Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTÍN LEGORRETA; Dirs. JAVIER BUSTOS, Jr.; JESUS PÉREZ PAVÓN, L. L. NEGRETE; 300 brs.

Banco Nacional Monte de Piedad, Institución de Depósito Ahorro y Fideicomiso, S.A.: Calle del Monte de Piedad 7; f. 1950; cap. 15m.; Man. Lic. ANTONIO ORTIZ SALINAS.

INVESTMENT BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Banco Nacional Cinematográfico, S.A.: Av. División del Norte, 2462, 2 piso, Mexico 13, D.F.; f. 1947; cap. 10m.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. EMILIO O. RABASA.

Crédito Algodonero de México, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44, Mezanine; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL G. VARELA.

Crédito Minero y Mercantil, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, Apdo. 20608; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 50m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ALBERTO BAILLERES; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR FLORES E.

Financiera Colón, S.A.: Reforma 185; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 6.6m.; Chair. ALEJANDRO C. DENNISTON; Man. Dir. GONZALO ZORRILLA.

Financiera de Industrias y Construcciones, S.A.: f. 1943; cap. 10m.; Man. and Trustee Del. ADOLFO ROLDÁN.

Impulsora Comercial e Industrial, S.A.: Edificio "B", 9° piso, Av. Juárez 42, Apdo. 7085; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 22m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. JACK KALB.

Sociedad Financiera de Industria y Descuento, S.A.: Av. Madero 42; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 12.6m.; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE SARRO.

Sociedad Financiera Mexicana, S.A.: Bolivar 18, esp. 5 de mayo; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 9m.; Chair. Lic. MANUEL GÓMEZ MORÍN; Pres. RAFAEL RUÍZ VILLAPANDO.

Sociedad Mexicana de Crédito Industrial, S.A.: V. Carranza 54; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 55m.; Dir.-Gen. QUIRINO ORDAZ ROCHA.

MORTGAGE, CAPITALIZATION AND TRUSTEE BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Asociación Hipotecaria Mexicana, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 96, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1933; cap. p.u. and reserves 25.8m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. Lic. ANTONIO ESPERÓN UNZUETA.

Banco de Cédulas Hipotecarias, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364; f. 1941; cap. 120m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ELÍAS SOURASKY; Dir. Dr. JAIME P. CONSTANTINER.

Banco Hipotecario, Fiduciario y de Ahorros: Humboldt 59; f. 1942; cap. 10m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. JAIME ACEVEDO MICHAUS.

Crédito Hipotecario, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, piso; f. 1936; cap. 5m.; Dir. JOAQUÍN GALLO, Jr.

Banco Capitalizador de Ahorros, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 133, Apdo. 62 *bis*; f. 1933; cap. 14m.; Pres. LORENZO CUÉ; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA DE IZAURIETA.

AUXILIARY INSTITUTION

Almacenes Nacionales de Depósito, S.A.: Plaza de la Constitución 7, Mexico City; f. 1936; Gen. Man. MARIANO LÓPEZ MATEOS.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA

Banco Comercial Mexicano, S.A.: Victoria 14; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 138m. (1970), Gen. Man. ELOY S. VALLINA LAGÜERA.

Banco Mercantil de Chihuahua, S.A.: Independencia 601; f. 1925; cap. and res. 8.1m., dep. 90.4m.; Pres. BENITO FERNÁNDEZ CAMPOS; 5 brs.

CULIACÁN, SINALOA

Banco de Sinaloa, S.A.: Rosales y Gral. Juan Carrasco; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 2m.; Man. Ing. EFRAÍN NIEMBRO CARSI.

Banco del Noroeste de México, S.A.: Rosales 229; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 6.25m.; Gen. Man. Lic. RODOLFO ESQUER LUGO.

DURANGO, DURANGO

Banco de Comercio de Durango, S.A.: Constitución Sur 300, Apdo. 132; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 7.7m., dep. 135.2m. (Dec. 1969); Man. CRISTÓBAL CEPEDA DE LA PEÑA.

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

Banco Industrial de Jalisco, S.A.: Av. 16 de Septiembre 400; f. 1934; cap. 35m., dep. 557m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. ROBERTO SAHAGÚN ACUÑA, 29 brs.

Banco de Comercio de Guadalajara, S.A.: Av. Corona 140; f. 1934; cap. 20m., dep. 623m. (Dec. 1969); Gen. Man. JORGE GALINDO A.

Banco Refaccionario de Jalisco, S.A.: 16 de Septiembre 148, Apdo. 8 *bis*; f. 1930; cap. p.u. 13.2m., dep. 269.8m.; Pres. JESÚS SOTO GONZÁLEZ.

IRAPUATO, GUANAJUATO

Banco de Comercio de Guajanato, S.A.: Calle Guerrero 223, Apdo. 1; f. 1943; fixed cap. 20m., dep. 439.8m. (Dec. 1968); Gen. Man. ROBERTO ERAÑA G.; publ. monthly bulletin.

MAZATLÁN, SINALOA

Banco de Comercio de Sinaloa, S.A.: 21 de Marzo y Benito Juárez, Apdo. 187; f. 1930; cap. p.u. 10.5m.; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO I. CÓPPEL.

Banco Occidental de México, S.A. (Constitución y Belisario Domínguez, Apdo. 46; f. 1898; cap. 6.6m.; Dir. HÉCTOR ESCUTIA VILLANUEVA.

MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN

Banco Comercial Peninsular, S.A.: Calle 60 x 65, No. 501, Apdo. 70; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 4m.; Man. JORGE A. JORGE.

Banco de Yucatán, S.A.: Calle 65, No. 507, Apdo. 39; f. 1934; cap. and dep. 34.5m. (Dec. 1967); Dir. Ing. ARTURO PONCE CANTÓN.

MONTERREY, NUEVO LEÓN

Banco de Comercio de la Ciudad de Monterrey, S.A.: Padre Mier Ote. 480; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 8m.; Man. JAVIER MAÍZ MIER; 9 brs.

Banco de Nuevo León, S.A.: Morelos Ote. 411; f. 1892; cap. p.u. 10m., Man. JUAN MANUEL CABALLERO; 3 brs.

Banco General de Monterrey, S.A.: P. Mier y P. Suárez, Apdo. 660; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 11m.; dep. 184m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. JORGE SADA GÓMEZ.

Banco Mercantil de Monterrey, S.A.: Morelos y Zaragoza, Apdo. 148; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 499m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. JAIME F. GARZA; Gen. Man. FERNANDO TREVIÑO LOZANO.

Central Financiera, S.A.: Condominio Acero Monterrey; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 40m.; Dir. Lic. ANGEL SANTOS CERVANTES.

Compañía General de Aceptaciones, S.A.: P. Mier Ote. 134; f. 1936; cap. 175m.; Chair. ROBERTO GARZA SADA; Gen. Man Dir. Ing. ARMANDO GARZA SADA.

MORELIA, MICHOACÁN

Banco de Comercio de Michoacán, S.A.: Madero Ote. y Morelos Nte. 21; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 4.5m.; dep. 72m.; Gen. Man. EDUARDO CALVA ANDRADE.

PACHUCA, HIDALGO

Banco de Comercio de Hidalgo, S.A.: Plaza Independencia No. 114, Apdo. 133; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 3.25m., res. 8.26m., dep. 191.5m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. JOSÉ DEL CUETO; Gen. Man. MARIO CRUZ ZUMAYA.

PUEBLA, PUEBLA

Banco de Oriente, S.A.: Av. 2 Oriente 10; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 3m., dep. 37.3m.; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE GARCÍA PÉREZ.

Banco de Puebla, S.A.: Reforma 126; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 7m.; Gen. Man. LEONARDO ORTIZ GALLEGOS.

Banco de Comercio de Puebla, S.A.: Av. Reforma 113; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 15m.; Pres. Luís P. TIBURCIO VIDAL.

SALTILLO, COAHUILA

Banco de Comercio de Coahuila, S.A.: Victoria 315, Apdo. 81; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 5.5m.; Man. EDMUNDO GARCÍA ABAROA.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

Banco del Centro, S.A.: V. Carranza 235; f. 1935; cap. 5m., dep. 59m.; Man. FRANCISCO MORALES SOLÓRZANO.

Banco de Comercio de San Luis Potosí: Julián de los Reyes 225, Apdo. 303; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 2m.; Pres. CONSTANTINO VILLALOBOS; Sec. and Gen. Man. JUVENTINO ALVARADO H.

TAMPICO, TAMAULIPAS

Banco de Comercio de Tampico, S.A.: Gral. César López de Lara y F. I. Madero, Apdo. 465; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 12m., dep. 217m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JULIÁN ODORICA; Gen. Man. LUIS CAMPOS DE COSS.

TIJUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA

Banco de Baja California, S.A.: Avda. Revolución y Segunda; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 10m.; Dir. RÁUL CASTILLEJOS ARMENDARIZ.

TORREÓN, COAHUILA

Banco de Comercio de Torréon, S.A.: Av. Juárez y Valdés Carrillo; f. 1931; cap. p.u. 5m.; Man. RAFAEL MONTALVO RUIZ.

Banco Internacional del Norte, S.A.: Av. Juárez y Calle Rodríguez; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL GÓMEZ ALCOCER.

Financiera y Fiduciaria de Torreón, S.A.: Calle Rodríguez Sur 185; Man. RAMÓN GURIDI ALATRISTE.

VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ

Banco de Comercio de Veracruz, S.A.: Independencia 993; Gen. Man. ROBERTO GARCÍA ROJAS.

Banco Veracruzano, S.A.: Mario Molina y J. J. Herrera; f. 1943; cap. 12m.; dep. 94.7m. (Dec. 1967); Gen. Man. CLAUDIO MATEO OBREGÓN; 2 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda 9-12, Santander, Spain; Mexico City.

Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, U.S.A.; Mexico City Office: Ave. Juárez, Apdo. 14-811, Mexico 1, D.F.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo, Japan; Mexico City.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York City, U.S.A.; Calle Condesa 6, Mexico City.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G./Dresdner Bank A.G.: Joint representation: Ave. Juárez 64, Desp. 611, Mexico City.

Deutsche Bank AG: Düsseldorf and Frankfurt am Main, German Federal Republic; Apdo. M-2920, Mexico City; Representative NORBERTO S. NECKELMANN.

The First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York City; Isabel la Católica 54, Apdo. 87 *bis*, Mexico City; Resident Vice-Pres. JUAN A. RIVERA; Gen. Man. FERNANDO NÚÑEZ-MORA.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Comisión Nacional Bancaria (*National Banking Commission*): Insurgentes Sur 37, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1924; government control commission; 6 mems.; Pres. Lic. AGUSTÍN RODRÍGUEZ A., publ. *Boletín Mensual Estatístico.*

Comisión Nacional de Valores (*National Securities Commission*): Reforma 77, 12 piso, Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1946; Board composed of reps. of Secretariats of Finance and Public Credit and Industry and Commerce, Nacional Financiera, S.A., Banco de México, S.A., Comisión Nacional Bancaria, Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A., Asociación de Banqueros de México, Asociación Mexicana de Instituciones de Seguros, and Bolsas de Valores; a Federal organization; Pres. MANUEL LÓPEZ; Dir. Economic Studies Lic. ALBERTO GARCÍA DUARTE; publ. *Boletín Bimestral, Memoria Anual.*

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de México (*Bankers' Association*): Torre Latinoamericana; f. 1928; Hon. Chair. Dir. of Banco de México, S.A., Chair. ROLANDO VEGA; Man. Lic. ALFONSO CERVERA DEL CASTILLO; 275 mems.; publs. *Anuario Financiero de México* and *Revista Bancaria.*

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Valores de México S.A. de C.V.: Uruguay 68, Mexico City; Pres. Lic. ALDO OLIVIERI LORDA.

Bolsa de Valores de Monterrey: Monterrey; f. 1950; Dir. AUGUSTO TRIGOS J.; Man. CARLOS JACKS T.; publ. *Monterrey Financiero.*

Bolsa de Valores de Guadalajara, S.A.: Madero 385-3 piso; Man. Lic. J. FABIÁN GUERRERO D.

INSURANCE

a=accidents, ea=earthquakes, f (at end of entry)=fire, fa=farm stock, l=life, m=motor car, ma=marine, pg=plate glass, r=reinsurance, t=transport, th=theft.

MEXICO CITY

El Agente Viajero, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros Sobre la Vida: Independencia 59, 7° piso; f. 1940; Gen. Man. J. ORTIZ HARO; l.

Aseguradora Aztlán, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 445, 8°; f. 1958, Gen. Man. ENRIQUE QUINTANILLA OBREGÓN, f.

Aseguradora Cuauhtemoc, S.A.: Liverpool 88, Col. Juárez; f. 1944; Man. Dir. Dr. G. ZOCCHI BALBIANI; general.

Aseguradora Hidalgo, S.A.: Puente de Alvarado 75; f. 1931; Gen. Man. Lic. RAFAEL LEBRIJA; l.

Aseguradora Hispano Mexicana, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 134; f. 1950; Gen. Man. E. QUINTANILLA OBREGÓN; l.

Aseguradora Mexicana, S.A.: Plaza de los Ferrocarriles 9, Apdo. 1458; f. 1937; Dir. GUILLERMO BORJA OSORNO; general, except life.

Aseguradora Universal, S.A., Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros: Plaza de la República 17; f. 1956; Gen. Man. MOISÉS COSÍO ARIÑO; f, m, ma.

La Atlántida, S.A.: Independencia 37, Apdo. 152; f. 1941; Pres. ENRIQUE MADERO; general, except life.

La Californiana, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Av. Melchor Ocampo 469; f. 1953; Gen. Man. CARLOS RIVERA R.; f, m, ma.

Compañía General Anglo-Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.: Av. Chapultepec 246, 3° piso; f. 1897; Pres. BERNABÉ DEL VALLE; Man. ADRIANO COMEL DE PÉRSICO.

La Continental Seguros, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, 10° piso; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK; Gen. Man. ADOLFO MONROY; f, m, ma, t, etc.

Compañía Mexicana de Seguros La Equitativa, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364, Apdo. 58; f. 1936; Pres. Lic. RICARDO J. ZEVADA; Dir.-Gen. ELÍAS SOURASKY; f, t, ma, th, pg, ea, etc.

El Fénix de México, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Liverpool 143, Apdo. 1919; f. 1937; Pres. MARCOS ORTIZ; f, m.

El Fondo de Auxilio: Plaza de Buenavista 2; f. 1932; Man. BALTAZAR SOLANO VALDESPINO; l.

La Ibero Mexicana, S.A. Seguros de Vida: Durango 175, Apdo. 24390; f. 1952; Gen. Man. JORGE CARBONELL A.; l.

La Interamericana, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Av. Alvaro Obregon 223, Apdo. 21145; f. 1945; Gen. Man. H. FLORES ALMAZÁN; general.

La Latino-Americana, Seguros de Vida, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, Apdo. 131 *bis;* f. 1906; Gen. Man. Ing. RODRIGO AMERLINCK Y ASSERETO, a, l.

La Libertad, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Liverpool 54; f. 1945; Chair. Lic. ANTONIO CORREA M.; Gen. Man. LUIS SÁNCHEZ FOGARTY; general.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Av. Juárez 4, f. 1901, Pres. GREGORIO GUTIÉRREZ PARDO, Dir. JUAN B. RIVEROLL, a, l.

La Oceánica, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 156; f. 1945; Pres. ALFONSO DÍAZ GARZA; general.

Pan American de México, Compañía de Seguros Sobre la Vida, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 355, Apdo. 139 *bis*; f. 1940; Gen. Man. L. M. ROY; l, a.

La Previsión Obrera, Sociedad Mutualista Sobre la Vida Calz. Nonoalco 216, 1° piso; f. 1934; Man. R. MORENO VALESCO;l.

La Provincial, S.A.: Avda. Miguel Angel de Quevedo No. 915; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. J. A. W. TURNER; general.

Reaseguros Alianza, S.A.: Dinamarca 51; f. 1940; Man. FRANCISCO BENET LÓPEZ; a, f, fa, m.

Reaseguradora Patria, S.A.: Tonalá 63; f. 1953; Gen. Man. F. UREÑA CORIA; general.

La República, S.A., Compañía Mexicana de Seguros Generales: Paseo de la Reforma 134; f. 1950 as Aseguradora Reforma, name changed 1966; Dir.-Gen. LUCIANO ARECHEDERRA Q.; general.

Seguros America Banamex, S.A.: Av. Juárez 42; f. 1933; Pres. LUIS G. LEGORRETA; Dir.-Gen. GILLES DE PREVOISIN, general.

Seguros Atlas, S.A.: Balderas 36, 7° piso; f. 1941; Pres. Lic. AARÓN SÁENZ; Dir. ERNESTO SOTA GARCÍA; general, including life.

Seguros Azteca, S.A.: Av. Insurgentes 102; f. 1933; Pres. JUAN CAMPO RODRÍGUEZ; a, f, fa, m.

Seguros Bancomer, S.A.: V. Carranza No. 42, 5° piso, Apdo. 7817; f. 1967 as result of a merger between Aseguradora Bancomer (f. 1957) and Seguros de México (f. 1935); Dir.-Gen. G. GÓMEZ CASTELAZO; general.

Seguros Chapultepec, S.A.: Miguel Schultz 140, Apdo. 1720; Pres. Lic. PEDRO VIYAO DE LA PRIDA, m.

Seguros Independencia, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 243; f. 1954; Man. CARLOS RAMÍREZ VILLEGAS; general.

Seguros La Comercial, S.A.: Av. Insurgentes Sur 3900; f. 1936; Pres. MANUEL SENDEROS I.; Dir. GILDARDO TORRES SCOTT; f, m, t, a, l, ma.

Seguros La Metropolitana, S.A.: Plaza de Santos Degollado 10, 5° piso; f. 1936; Man. N. LÓPEZ NEGRETE; general.

Seguros Progreso, S.A.: Av. Francisco I. Madero 69; f. 1944; Gen. Man. MARIO VELAZCO A.; general.

Seguros Protección Mutua, S.A.: Puebla 162; f. 1933; Gen. Man. G. GONZÁLEZ NOGUÉS; general.

Seguros Tepeyac, S.A., Compañía Mexicana de Seguros Generales: Avda. Insurgentes Sur 102, 6° piso; f. 1944; Pres. A. LÓPEZ SILANES; general.

Seguros "La Territorial", S.A.: Edif. Aristos, Avda. Insurgentes Sur 421-"A", Apdo. 21; f. 1937; Pres. J. BUSTOS; general.

Unión de Seguros, S.A.: Plaza de la República 55, 4° piso, Apdo. 1582; Pres. GEORGE M. MARSHALL; Gen. Dir. TOMÁS LOYALA BARRENECHE; f, m, ma, a.

Unión Reaseguradora Mexicana, S.A.: Av. Hidalgo 5; f. 1946; Gen. Man. GUSTAVO A. DÁVILA; l.

CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA

Seguros El Sol, S.A.: Paseo Bolívar 1000, 3° piso; f. 1941; Man. EDUARDO BANDALA NOVOA; general.

CIUDAD JUÁREZ, CHIHUAHUA

Alianza Hispano Americana, S.A.: Av. Lerdo Norte 118, Apdo. 208; f. 1936; Man. J. CARBONELL; m.

CIUDAD OBREGÓN

Aseguradora del Noroeste, S.A.: No Reelección 925; f. 1949; Man. E. MAYORAL L.; f, ma.

Cajeme, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros Agrícolas y de Incendio: Sonora 254 Sur, Edif. Laborín; f. 1955; Man. H. NAVARRETE DONDÉ; f.

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

Aseguradora de Occidente, S.A.: Av. Juárez 685, Apdo. 585; f. 1940; Gen. Man. L. UGARTE V.; f, l.

Nueva Galicia, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Av. Juárez 520, Apdo. 410; f. 1946; Pres. S. VEYTIA Y VEYTIA; f.

HERMOSILLO, SONORA

Seguros del Pacífico, S.A.: Av. Serdán 20 Poniente, 3° piso; f. 1940; Gen. Man. JULIO ARAIZA M.; f.

LEÓN, GUANAJUATO

Compañía Mexicana de Seguros del Centro, S.A.: Av. Emiliano Zapata 118; f. 1943; Gen. Man. PEDRO FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ; f.

MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN

La Peninsular, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 378; f. 1940; Gen. Dir. MANUEL VEGA IBARRA; f, ma, m.

MONTERREY, NUEVO LEÓN

Aseguradora del Norte, S.A.: Escobedo Sur 740, Apdo. 944; f. 1939; Pres. MANUEL L. BARRAGÁN; Dir.-Gen. EDUARDO MAIZ MIER; general.

Monterrey, S.A.: Edif. Monterrey, Parás 850 Sur; f. 1940; Pres. ROBERTO G. SADA, IGNACIO A. SANTOS; l, f, m, a.

Seguros Monterrey del Círculo Mercantil, S.A., Sociedad General de Seguros: Zaragosa Sur 1202; f. 1937; Man. SALVADOR D. GARCÍA; l.

PUEBLA, PUEBLA

Oriente de México, Compañía Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.: 5 Sur 101-A, Apdo. 194; f. 1942; Gen. Man. R. WHITE ROCA; f.

Seguros La Comercial de Puebla, S.A.: Av. 3 Poniente 106, f. 1942, Man. RAFAEL ESPEJEL GONZÁLEZ, f.

TORREÓN, COAHUILA

Mutualidad de Seguros Agrícolas "La Laguna": Calzada Manuel Avila Camacho 3900; f. 1945; Man. COSME ARROYO MARTÍNEZ; f, fa, m.

Torreón, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros: J. A. de la Fuente 180 Sur; f. 1952; Dir. CARLOS GONZÁLEZ TABOADA; f, fa.

VERACRUZ

Compañía de Seguros Veracruzana, S.A.: Independencia 835; f. 1908; Man. ROBERTO LAGOS L.; f, m, t.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE COMPANIES

MEXICO CITY

Afianzadora Cossío, S.A.: Plaza de la República, Apdo. 8865; f. 1943; Pres. and Gen. Man. MOISÉS COSSÍO.

Afianzadora Mexicana, S.A.: Monte de Piedad No. 11, 30, 40, y 50; f. 1943; 8 mems.; Pres. Lic. SALVADOR URBINA; Dir. Lic. ERNESTO ENRÍQUEZ.

Aseguradora de Crédito, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 51, Apdo. 1088; f. 1945; Pres. J. R. LAVÍN; credit.

Central de Fianzas, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364-5° piso; f. 1936; Pres. ELÍAS SOURASKY.

Compañía Americana de Fianzas, S.A.: Plaza de la República 7; f. 1947; Gen. Man. Lic. M. LEBRIJA; surety.

Compañía Mexicana de Garantías, S.A.: f. 1913; Gen. Dir. MANUEL SIERRA MACEDO; surety and fidelity.

Crédito Afianzador, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, piso 3; f. 1936; Dir. LINO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Fianzas Atlas, S.A.: Balderas 36; f. 1936; Gen. Man. Lic. JORGE OROZCO LAINÉ; 17 ags.

Compañía de Fianzas Lotonal, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, pisos 33 y 34; f. 1937; Pres. TIRZO CARPIZO B.; Gen. Man. MIGUEL MACEDO; surety and fidelity.

MONTERREY

Fianzas Monterrey, S.A.: Edif. Monterrey, piso 13, Parás 850 Sur; Dir. E. T. TREVINO GARCÍA; fidelity and surety.

ASSOCIATION

Comisión Nacional de Seguros: Marsella 45, Mexico 6, D.F.; Pres. Lic. EMILIO PORTES GIL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación de Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio—CONCANACO (*Confed. of Nat. Chambers of Commerce*): San Juan de Letrán 11, Apdo. 113 *bis*, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. ALFREDO SANTOS MAZAL; Vice-Pres. GUILLERMO BARROSO CHÁVEZ and JAVIER BARONA YÁÑEZ; comprises 263 regional Chambers, with members divided into the Special Sections of *Comercio Interior* (Internal Trade), *Comercio y Relaciones Internacionales* (Foreign Trade and Relations), *Industrias Varias* (Various Industries), *Crédito, Seguros y Fianzas* (Banking and Insurance), *Comercio en Pequeño* (Retail Trade), *Turismo y Transportes* (Tourism and Transport), *Relaciones y Promoción* (Trade Relations and Development), and *Trabajo y Previsión Social* (Labour and Social Welfare). In 1936 it was combined with CONCAMIN, but the organizations separated again in 1941. Both are officially recognized consultative bodies. Publ. *Carta Semanal* (weekly).

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México (*National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City*): Paseo de la Reforma 42, Mexico 1, D.F., Apdo. 20905; f. 1874; Pres. GUSTAVO OLMOS D.; Man. Lic. CAYETANO CANTU TREVIÑO; publ. *México* (monthly).

Chambers of Commerce exist in the chief town of each State as well as in the larger centres.

American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico: Mexico City; f. 1917; 2,060 mems.; Pres. SALVADORE P. LIO.

RETAIL TRADE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria en Pequeño (*Chamber of Retail Trade and Industry*): Donceles 87, 20-22, Mexico, D.F.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

The 64 Industrial Chambers and 15 Associations, many of which are located in the Federal District, are representative of the major industries of the country.

CENTRAL CONFEDERATION

Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos—CONCAMIN (*Confed. of Industrial Chambers*): Manuel María Contreras 133-8° piso, Mexico 5, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. JOSÉ CAMPILLO S.; Admin. Dir. MARIO MENDIOLA M.; publ. *Confederación* (fortnightly).

DEVELOPMENT

Asociación Nacional de Importadores y Exportadores (*National Association of Importers and Exporters*): Paseo de la Reforma 122, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1944; Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND HIGUERA URISTA.

Comisión Nacional Consultiva para la Pesca (*National Advisory Commission on Fishing*): Mexico City; f. 1961; established to study the industry, promote its development and advise the government on its management; Vice-Pres. Lic. JORGE ECHANIZ R.

Comisión Nacional de Ganadería (*National Livestock Commission*): Mexico City; f. 1966; a federal government consulting body; Pres. Minister of Agriculture and Livestock.

Comité Coordinador de la Promoción del Comercio Exterior (*Co-ordinating Committee for Promoting Foreign Trade*): V. Carranza 32, 4° piso, Mexico City; f. 1966; reps. from government secretariats, banks and business organizations; functions under the auspices of the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A., to centralize, analyse information, and study and resolve problems connected with foreign trade; to disseminate such information and promote Mexican commerce; Pres. Lic. PLÁCIDO GARCÍA REYNOSO; Exec. Sec. Lic. JOSÉ BRAVO SILVA.

Instituto Mexicano del Café: Mexico City, D.F.; controls areas under cultivation and sets production targets for coffee; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL CORDERA.

Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo: Mexico City; f. 1965; to further petroleum and petrochemical industries through technical training and exchange abroad; cap. $2m.; directed by PEMEX; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO DOVALÍ JAIME.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas (*National Agricultural Research Institute*): Apdo 6-882, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1960; contributes to Government agricultural policy and provides training schemes; operates under auspices of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock; Dir. Gen. Dr. NICOLÁS SÁNCHEZ DURÓN; publ. *Agricultura Técnica en México* (bi-annual).

Instituto Nacional de Pesca (*National Fishery Institute*): Secretaria de Industria y Comercio, Avda. Cuauhtémoc 80, 6° piso, Mexico 7, D.F.

Petróleos Mexicanos—PEMEX: Marina Nacional 329, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1938; government-controlled company for the exploitation of Mexico's oil resources; budget for 1970: 21,006m. pesos; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS REYES HEROLES.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (*Employers' Federation*): Liverpool 48, 4° piso, Apdo. 6959, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1929, Pres. Lic. ROBERTO GUAJARDO SUÁREZ, Gen. Man. Lic. ISAAC GUZMÁN VALDIVIA; 10,000 mems.; publs. *Labor-Lex*, *Boletín de Seguro Social*. The Confederation is a national syndicate of free affiliated businessmen organized to promote the economic development of Mexico. It studies questions concerning the relations between employers and workers with a view to the adoption by employers of common policies. It plays no formal part in the negotiation of wages and conditions of employment.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de México—CTM (*Confederation of Mexican Workers*): Calle Vallarta 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1936; admitted to ICFTU; 2,120,000 mems.; 29 national unions, 32 state and territorial federations, 65 regional federations and 81 municipal federations; Sec.-Gen. FIDEL VELÁZQUEZ SÁNCHEZ.

- **Federación Obrera de Organizaciones Femeniles—FOOF** (*Workers' Federation of Women's Organizations*): Vallarta 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1950; a women workers' union within CTM (*see* above), 400,000 mems., Sec.-Gen. HILDA ANDERSON NEVAREZ.

Federación de Sindicatos de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado—FSTSE (*Federation of Unions of Government Workers*): Lucerna 55, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1938; 350,000 mems., 30 affiliated unions, Sec.-Gen. Ing. JESÜS ROBLES MARTÍNEZ.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos—CROC (*Revolutionary Confederation of Mexican Workers and Farmers*): San Juan de Letran 80, 6° piso, Mexico, D.F.; 120,000 mems. in 22 state federations and 8 national unions, Gen. Sec. MANUEL RIVERA A.

Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana—CROM (*Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers*): República de Cuba 60, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1918; 120,000 mems., 900 affiliated syndicates; Sec.-Gen. AGUSTIN PÉREZ CABALLERO.

Confederación General de Trabajadores—CGT (*General Confederation of Workers*): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1921; 18,000 mems. in 1,140 affiliated syndicates; Sec.-Gen. ANTONIO RIVAS.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Trabajadores—CRT (*Revolutionary Confederation of Workers*): Nino Perdido 16-3, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1954; 10,000 mems., 10 federations and 192 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. MARIO FÓRASTIERI.

Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México—UGOCM (*General Union of Workers and Farmers of Mexico*): Humboldt 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1949; admitted to WFTU/CTAL, 7,500 mems., over 2,500 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. JACINTO LÓPEZ.

Federación de Sindicatos Independientes de Nuevo León (*Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Nuevo León*): Isaac Garza 311, Oriente, Monterrey, Nuevo León; f. 1936; 35,000 mems., 128 syndicates; Sec.-Gen ISAAC TREVIÑO FRÍAS.

A number of major unions are non-affiliated, they include:

Sindicato Industrial de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Similares de la República Mexicana (*Industrial Union of Mine, Metallurgical and Related Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): Dr. Vertiz 668, Col. Narvaete, Mexico 12, D.F.; f. 1933; 86,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Senator NAPOLEÓN GÓMEZ SADA.

Sindicato de Trabajadores Ferrocarrileros de la República Mexicana (*Union of Railroad Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1933; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LUIS GÓMEZ Z.

TRANSPORT

Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes: Avda. Universidad No. 70, 2° piso, Mexico 12, D.F.

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México (*Nat. Railways of Mexico*): Buenavista Grand Central Station, Mexico 3, D.F.; f. 1882; 13,882 km. open (13,330 km. of 1.435-metre gauge, 52 km. of mixed gauge), system extends from United States border at Ciudad Juárez (El Paso), Piedras Negras (Eagle Pass), Nuevo Laredo (Laredo), and Matamoros (Brownsville) to Guatemala frontier, Gen. Man. Ing. EUFRASIO SANDOVAL R., Government-owned since 1937.

Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán, S.A. (*United Railways of Yucatan*): Mérida, Yuc.; f. 1875; Sections: Northern—Mérida-Progreso 36 km. (1.435-metre gauge); Southern—Mérida-Peto, Acanceh-Sotuta, 208 km.; Eastern—Mérida-Valladolid, Dzitas-Tizimin, 214 km.; Western—Mérida-Campeche, 170 km.; Man. Ing. GELASIO LUNA Y LUNA.

Ferrocarril de Coahuila y Zacatecas, A.G.: Apdo. 116, Saltillo, Coah; f. 1889; 166 km., Gen. Man. Ing. ALFREDO MAGALLANES RIOS.

Ferrocarril Mexicano del Norte (*Mex. Northern Rlwy. Co.*): Mexico City; New York Office: 82 Beaver St.; f. 1890; 145 km. open; Escalon-Carrillo-Sierra Mojada; connections with National Railways of Mexico at Escalon and El Oro; privately owned.

Ferrocarril de Chihuahua al Pacífico, S.A. (*Chihuahua-Pacific Railway*): Méndez y 24A, Chihuahua, Chih., 942 miles open (of 1.435-metre gauge); Ojinaga (Chih.)-Topolobampo (Sin.) and Ciudad Juárez-La Junta (Chih.); Pres. Ing. JOSÉ ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA; Gen. Man. Ing. JESÚS MANUEL ESCUDERO COSTA.

Ferrocarril de Nacozari S.C.T.: Estación de ferrocarril, Agua Prieta, Son.; f. 1899; 124 km. open; Man. RAFAEL ESQUIVEL CALDERON, copper-lead-zinc mining district in N.E. Sonora. This line was nationalized in 1965.

Ferrocarril del Pacífico, S.A. de C.V.: Av. Tolsa 336, Guadalajara; f. 1909; 2,156 km. open, Nogales–Guadalajara, with branches in Sonora and Sinaloa, connects with Southern Pacific of the U.S.A. at Nogales and Naco, with the Sonora–Baja California Railway at Benjamin Hill, with Chihuahua al Pacifico Railway at San Blas, with the National Railways of Mexico at Guadalajara, Gen. Man. E. SANDOVAL R., principally Government-owned since 1951.

The first stage of an underground system in Mexico City was opened in 1969. Further lines are under construction.

ROADS

In 1966 there were 62,000 km. of all-weather road, of which 37,000 km. have been paved. Roads built over the past ten years total 15,000 km. The Federal network covered a total length of 18 km. in 1967; the main artery forms part of the Pan-American Highway. It is estimated that there were 1.5 million motor vehicles on Mexican roads in 1968.

Long-distance buses form one of the principal methods of transport in Mexico, and there are some 20 lines operating services throughout the country.

Asociación Mexicana Automovilística (AMA): Avda. Orizaba 7, Colonia Roma, Mexico 7, D.F.; offices in many cities of Mexico.

Asociación Nacional Automovilística (ANA): Miguel Schultz 140, Mexico, D.F.

Pemex Travel Club: Avda. Juárez 89, Mexico 1, D.F.; special services to motorists; offices in Laredo, Texas, Nogales, Arizona and El Paso, Texas.

SHIPPING

Mexico's merchant navy has a total deadweight tonnage of about 600,000 tons. The Government operates the facilities of the principal seaports.

Port improvements at Veracruz, costing 50m. pesos, will include a dry dock; Ensenada (Baja California) is to be extended. A new port at Yucalpetén (Yucatán) was completed in 1968. A port improvements programme, representing a total investment of 366 million pesos, was initiated in 1968 at the Pacific Coast ports Tapolobambo (Sinaloa), Puerto Vallarta (Jalisco) and Manzanillo (Colima).

Compañía Continental de Navegación, S.A. de C.V.: Calle Gante 15, Mexico City; two vessels operate services between Mexican and U.S. Gulf ports, and in the Caribbean.

Línea Mexicana del Pacífico, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 432-4° piso, Mexico City; f. 1966 as general agents for **Servicios Marítimos Mexicanos, S.A.** and **Marítima Mexicana, S.A.,** to render a joint general cargo service between Mexican, U.S., Central and South American ports on the Pacific.

Petróleos Mexicanos: Avda. Juárez 92-94, Mexico City; 21 tankers and 20 seagoing and river tugs and other small craft; Dir.-Gen. Lic. JESÚS REYES HEROLES.

Transportación Marítima Mexicana, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 432, piso 3, Mexico City 7; f. 1960; services to United States, Far East and European ports; affiliates provide service to Central and West Coast S. American ports.

Transportes Marítimos y Fluviales S.C.L.: Independencia 28, Veracruz; f. 1935; services to Gulf ports.

The following foreign shipping lines call at Mexican ports:

Acapulco: *American President Lines Ltd., "Nederland", N. V. Stoomvart Maats., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.*

Tampico: *Armement Deppe S.A., Grace Line Inc., Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Holland-Amerika Lijn, Nedlloyd Line, North German Lloyd, Ozean/Stinnes Lines, Sidarma Line.*

Vera Cruz: *Armement Deppe S.A., Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Holland-Amerika Lijn, Nedlloyd Line, North German Lloyd, Ozean/Stinnes Lines, Sidarma Line, Spanish Line, Wilhelmsen Lines.*

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Mexico City

In 1968 15,000 aircraft carrying over 850,000 passengers landed at Mexico City International Airport.

Aerolíneas Vega, S.A.: Reforma Nte. 668-315, Elev. C y D, Mexico 2, D.F.; internal services; fleet three DC-3.

Aeronaves de México, S.A.: Blvd. Aeropuerto Central 161, Mexico 9, D.F.; f. 1934; services between most principal cities of Mexico and to U.S.A. (Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Phoenix, Tucson and Detroit), Canada (Montreal, Toronto), Madrid, Panama and Caracas; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA; Gen. Dir. Ing. JORGE PÉREZ Y BOURAS; fleet 9 DC-9, 4 DC-8.

Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, S.A. (CMA): Balderas 36, Mexico 1, Apdo. 901; f. 1924; international services between Mexico City and Chicago, Kingston, Los Angeles, Miami, San Antonio; domestic services between Mexico City and Acapulco, Cozumel, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, Mazatlán, Mérida, Mexicali, Minatitlán, Monterrey, Nuevo Laredo, Oaxaca, Puerto Vallarta, Tampico, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Veracruz and Villahermosa; Chair. Ing. CRESCENCIO BALLESTEROS; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL SOSA DE LA VEGA; publ. *Caminos del Aire* (monthly); fleet 6 Boeing 727, 1 DH Comet 4, 3 DH Comet 4C, 7 Douglas DC-6.

Servicios Aéreos Especiales, S.A.: Apartado 1715, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1960; services between Mexico City, Poza Rica, Tampico, Reynosa, Monterrey and Mérida; Pres. FERNANDO ONGAY MÉNDEZ; Gen. Man. JUAN TILGHMAN.

In addition, lines with head offices in provincial cities operate local services.

Mexico is also served by the following foreign airlines: American Airlines, Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Aeromaya, Air France, Air West, Avianca, Avieteca, Braniff, B.O.A.C., Canadian Pacific, Cubana, Eastern, El Al, Iberia, Japan Air Lines, K.L.M., Lacsa, Lanica, Lufthansa, Pan Am, Qantas, Sabena, T.A.C.A., T.A.N., Texas International, Varig, Viasa and Western Air Lines.

TOURISM

Departamento de Turismo (*Mexican Government Tourist Department*): Paseo de la Reforma 45, Mexico City; Minister Lic. AGUSTÍN SALVAT; Sec. Gen. ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA; offices in all State capitals and Montreal, Toronto, New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, New Orleans, Miami, San Antonio, Houston, San Diego, Phoenix, Tucson and Buenos Aires.

Asociación Mexicana de Agencias de Viajes (AMAV): Lerma No. 143-502, Mexico, D.F., Pres. RAUL GARCÍA VIDAL.

Consejo Nacional de Turismo: Mariano Escobedo 726, Mexico 5, D.F.; Pres. Lic. MIGUEL ALEMÁN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes: Palacio de Bellas Artes, Lado Oriente, Alameda Central, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1947; dependent on Secretariat of Public Education; departments comprise: Literature, Plastic Arts, Administration, Theatre, Dance, Co-ordination, Architecture and Music; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS MARTÍNEZ; publs. *Revista de Bellas Artes, Boletín Mensual*, catalogues, programmes and cultural books.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orquestra Sinfónica de México.

BALLET COMPANY

Ballet Folklórico de México: national and international tours; Dir. and Choreographer AMALIA FERNÁNDEZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Nuclear: Insurgentes Sur No. 1079, 3 piso, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1955; exercises control over prospecting for, exploitation, export, import and use of uranium, thorium and other radio-active materials. A U.S.$10m. reactor came into operation in 1967; it is estimated it will supply all Mexico's requirements for radio-active isotopes, a contract for the building of Mexico's first nuclear power plant was awarded in spring 1970, to be completed by 1976, Pres. Lic. JOSÉ GOROSTIZA, Sec.-Gen. Lic. SALVADOR CARDONA.

Instituto Politécnico Nacional: Unidad de Zacatenco, Mexico City 14, D.F.; atomic facilities include nuclear physics and radioisotope laboratories.

Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara: Pavo 209, Guadalajara, Jalisco; atomic research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad de Morelos: Avenida Morelos 107, Cuernavaca, Morelos; atomic research in chemical engineering.

Universidad de Coahuila: Edificio "Ateneo Fuente", 2° piso, Saltillo, Coahuila; application of atomic research to engineering, agronomy, chemistry, biology, mathematics, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Juárez de Tabasco: 27 de Febrero No. 60, Villahermosa, Tabasco; atomic research in petroleum engineering, veterinary medicine, civil engineering.

Universidad de Chihuahua: Chihuahua; atomic research in engineering, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Universidad Autónoma de Puebla: 4 Sur 104, Puebla; atomic research in engineering, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México: Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico City 20, D.F.; atomic research undertaken by the Faculty of Sciences and the Institute of Physics; the university has laboratories of nuclear and atomic physics, electronic microscopes, spectrographs, etc.

Instituto de Investigaciones Industriales del Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey: Avenida Tecnológico, Monterrey, Nuevo León; f. 1951; research in flourescence, X-rays, etc.; Dir. Ing. AVELINO GUERRA G.; publ. bi-monthly bulletin.

Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey: Sucursal de Correos "J", Monterrey, Nuevo León; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, physics and chemistry.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (*National Autonomous University of Mexico*): University City, Villa Obregón, Mexico City; 7,500 teachers, 95,000 students approx.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (*Autonomous University of the State of Mexico*): Toluca, Edo. de Mexico.

Universidad Femenina de México: Avda. de los Constituyentes 151, Tacubaya, Mexico 18, D.F.; 160 teachers, 1,900 students.

University of the Americas: KM 16 Carretera Mexico-Toluca; 120 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad Anahuac: Lomas Anahuac, Mexico 10, D.F.; 150 teachers, 800 students.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California: Mexicali, Baja California.

Universidad de Chihuahua: Ciudad Universitaria, Chihuahua; 365 teachers, 3,673 students.

Universidad de Coahuila: Saltillo, Coah; 477 teachers, 10,127 students.

Universidad Popular de Colima: Colima, Col.

Universidad "Juárez" de Durango: Durango, Dgo.

Universidad de Guadalajara: Av. Vallarta y Tolsá, Guadalajara, Jal, 1,128 teachers, 15,157 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara: Pavo 209, Guadalajara, Ja.; 467 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad de Guanajuato: L. de Retana No. 5, Guanajuato; 740 teachers; 3,100 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero: Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo: Pachuca, Hidalgo; 3,116 students.

Universidad Iberoamericana: Avda. Cerro de las Torres 395, Mexico 21; 538 teachers, 3,480 students.

Universidad Interamericana, A.C.: Apdo. 255, Saltillo, Coah.

Universidad Labastida: Avda. San Pedro Colonia del Valle, Apdo. 54, Monterrey, Nuevo León.

Universidad La Salle: Avda. Franklin 47, Mexico, D.F.

Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo: Santiago Tapia 403, Morelia, Michoacán.

Universidad Militar Latinoamericana: Avda. Juárez 56-709 al 714, Km. 20, Nueva Carretera Desierto de los Leones, Mexico D.F.

Universidad Monferrat: Melesio Morales 10, Colonia Guadelupe Inn., Mexico, D.F.

Universidad de Morelos: Avenida Morelos 224, Cuernavaca, Morelos; 2,000 students approx.

Universidad Motolinia: Ameyalco, Obregón y Magdalena, Mexico 12, D.F.

Universidad de Nuevo León: Monterrey, Nuevo León; 1,321 teachers, 15,633 students.

Universidad "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca: Apdo. 76, Oaxaca, Oax.; 244 teachers, 3,375 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Puebla: 4 Sur 104, Puebla, Pue.

Universidad Femenina de Puebla: 4 Norte 6, Puebla, Pue.

Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro: Ave. 16 de Septiembre 65, Querétaro; 342 teachers, 2,122 students.

Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí: Av. Obregón 64, San Luis Potosí; 180 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa: Gral. Angel Flores s/n, Culiacan, Sin; 2,374 students.

Universidad de Sonora: Hermosillo, Sonora; 276 teachers, 4,993 students.

Universidad del Sudeste: Ciudad Universitaria, Campeche, Camp.

Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco: Villahermosa, Tabasco; 171 teachers, 2,070 students.

Universidad de Tamaulipas: Ciudad Victoria, Tamps.

Universidad Veracruzana: Jalapa, Ver.; 4,103 teachers, 40,808 students.

Universidad de Yucatán: Calle 60 y 57, Merida, Yuc.; 194 teachers, 4,135 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas: Galeana 1, Zacatecas, Zac.

MONGOLIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Mongolian People's Republic lies in Central Asia with the Soviet Union to the north and China to the south, east and west. The climate is dry and extreme with winter temperatures well below freezing. The language is Mongolian, which has been written since 1946 in Russian characters. Kazakh is spoken in the province of Bayan Ulgy. There is no State religion but traces of Buddhist Lamaism still survive. The flag consists of red, blue and red vertical stripes with a golden star and the soyombo emblem on the left-hand stripe. The capital is Ulan Bator.

Recent History

Mongolia proclaimed its independence of China in 1911. A revolutionary government came to power in 1921 with Russian assistance and a People's Republic was proclaimed in 1924. China did not recognize the independence of Mongolia until 1946. The Nationalist Government of China (Taiwan) has subsequently withdrawn this recognition; the People's Republic of China afforded official recognition in the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1950. Treaties of friendship and economic assistance have been signed with the Soviet Union and China but Mongolia has much closer ties with the U.S.S.R. than with China. A twenty-year Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union was signed in January, 1966. Mongolia was admitted to membership of the United Nations in 1961.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the Great People's Khural, which meets annually and is elected for a three-year term. In the period between sessions the highest organ of state power is the Presidium of the Great People's Khural. The highest executive organ is the Council of Ministers, responsible to the Great People's Khural. Mongolia is divided into 18 provinces (*aimak*) for administrative purposes. Elections are by universal suffrage of citizens over 18.

Defence

Defence is undertaken by the Mongolian People's Army. No details of its strength are available. It has been reported that detachments of the Soviet Armed Forces have been deployed in Mongolia since 1966.

Economic Affairs

Animal herding is the main economic activity and is practised throughout the country. Horses, oxen, sheep, goats and camels are raised. The herdsmen are organized in collectives, along Soviet lines. State farms, of which there were 32 in 1966, practise large-scale agriculture and have brought large tracts of virgin land under cultivation. The principal crops produced on state farms are cereals, potatoes and vegetables. Also organized into a co-operative and state sector, industry contributes less to national income than agriculture. The output of co-operative industry is limited to items of domestic use and is on a much smaller scale than state industry. The country's industrialization has been greatly assisted by foreign aid, initially from China and subsequently from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. The major industrial centres are at Choibalsang and Darkhan, near supplies of coal. Other minerals include tin, lead, copper and some gold.

Mongolia is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) and about 60 per cent of trade is conducted with the Soviet Union and 35 per cent with the other members of COMECON.

The Five-Year Plan for 1961 to 1965 realized its aim of an increase of 11 per cent in livestock and 16 per cent in industry. A Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1966–70, placed emphasis on increasing industrial production and aimed to raise industry's share of the GNP to 50 per cent. Major targets for industry are the strengthening of the fuel and power industry, increased output from the building materials industry and expansion of light industry and food processing.

Transport and Communications

The Mongolian railway system has a total length of 870 miles. There are 4,700 miles of motorable roads but much traffic is along the caravan routes by camel, yak, ox and horse. Steamer services operate on the Selenga and Orkhon rivers. Air transport operates to Irkutsk, Moscow and Peking, and throughout the country.

Social Welfare

There are about 100 hospitals with 7,800 beds and a number of clinics and medical stations.

Education

Elementary education is compulsory. The curriculum varies between four, seven and ten years. In 1969 there were about 500 schools attended by over 200,000 students. Students receiving higher education in 1969 totalled 11,000, plus 2,600 studying abroad. There is one university and an Academy of Sciences.

Sport

Wrestling and horse-riding are the chief sports. Winter sports, athletics and weight lifting are also popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), July 11 (National Day), November 7.

1971: January 1 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Tughrik of 100 Mongo.

Exchange rate: 9.60 Tughrik = £1 sterling
4.0 Tughrik = $1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 14.40 Tughrik = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION			
	Total (1967)	Ulan Bator (1968)	Birth Rate 1965	Death Rate 1965
1,565,000	1,156,200	268,800	50.1	22.9

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

PROVINCE (AYMAG)	AREA ('000 sq. km.)	PROVINCIAL CENTRE
Arhangay	55	Tsetserleg
Bayanhongor	116	Bayanhongor
Bayan-ölgiy	46	Ölgiy
Bulgan	49	Bulgan
Dornod (Eastern)	122	Choybalsan
Dornogov' (East Gobi)	111	Saynshand
Dundgov' (Central Gobi)	78	Mandalgov'
Dzavhan	82	Uliastay
Gov'-altay	142	Altay
Hentiy	82	Öndörhaan
Hovd	76	Hovd
Hövsgöl	101	Mörön
Ömnögov' (South Gobi)	165	Dalandzadgad
Övörhangay	63	Arvayheer
Selenge	43	Sühbaatar
Sühbaatar	82	Baruun urt
Töv (Central)	81	Dzuun mod
Uvs	69	Ulaangom

EMPLOYMENT

(%—1964)

INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE	TRANSPORT	TRADE	CULTURE AND HEALTH	SUPPLY	OTHERS
41.0	20.1	10.2	1.1	8.6	16.5	2.5

AGRICULTURE

CROPS ('000 tons)

	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Wheat	215.5	335.2	319.6	297.2	357.0	492.5
Oats	29.9	19.7	21.1			
Barley	8.3	11.4	9.0			
Vegetables	6.9	17.1	15.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Potatoes	18.5	26.5	24.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fodder	34.4	116.4	94.7	n.a.	470.4	543.7

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1960	1964	1965
Sheep	10,835	13,100	13,838
Goats	5,000	4,705	4,786
Horses	2,310	2,374	2,433
Cattle	1,710	1,982	2,093
Camels	751	687	685
Pigs	n.a.	22	20

Total Livestock (1966): 23,800,000.

Note: No absolute figures have been published since 1966.

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1960	1964	1965
Milk (million litres)	94.6	80.7	97.2
Edible Fats (tons)	488.3	753.3	754.6
Industrial Fats (tons)	1,092.2	1,240.8	1,487.1
Poultry	n.a.	164.5	179.0

MINING
('000 tons)

	1960	1964	1965	1970 TARGET
Coal	618.8	622.5	989.5	2,000–2,050
Oil	28.6	18.0	15.9	n.a.
Petrol	—	—	17.0	102.6
Alabaster	3.1	0.8	0.5	n.a.
Fluorspar	40.3	79.2	49.0	n.a.

INDUSTRY

	1960	1964	1965	1970 TARGET
Electricity (million kWh.)	n.a.	158.7	198.6	430–460
Cement ('000 tons)	—	—	—	100–130
Lime ('000 tons)	15.3	15.9	14.9	n.a.
Soap ('000 tons)	2.1	2.2	2.5	n.a.
Bricks (million)	77.5	37.6	47.3	110–130
Sawn Timber ('000 metres)	n.a.	n.a.	248.7	430–450
Hides and Skins ('000)	846.4	679.0	531.0	n.a.
Woollen Textiles ('000 sq. metres)	n.a.	735.2	739.0	1,150–1,250

When the results of plan fulfilment in 1966 were published, only percentages and no absolute figures were given. However, on the basis of absolute figures published for the 1967 plan, output of three products, given below, can be extrapolated from percentages published for the years indicated:

	1967	1968
Electricity (million kWh.)	298.2	332.8
Coal ('000 tons)	1,245.0	1,462.0
Sawn Timber ('000 metres)	231.6	252.9

FINANCE

1 tögrög=100 möngö.
9.6 tögrög=£1 sterling; 4.55 tögrög=U.S. $1.
Tourist Exchange Rate: 14.40 tögrög=£1 sterling.
100 tögrög=£10 8s. od.=U.S. $25.00.

BUDGET

(1965—million tögrög)

REVENUE	
Turnover Tax	1,113.8
Income Tax	237.4
Revenue from Forestry and Hunting	9.2
Income Tax from Rural Co-operatives	6.7
Social Insurance	63.0
Taxes and Duties from Population	27.7
Local Dues and Patent Dues	11.8
TOTAL (incl. other revenue)	1,559.0

EXPENDITURE	
National Economy	711.2
Social and Cultural Services	546.6
Administration and other Expenses	172.2
TOTAL	1,430.0

(1965–69—million tögrög)

ESTIMATE	1966	1967	1968	1969
Income	1,543	1,670	1,720	1,860
Expenditure	1,535	1,660	1,700	1,843

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1966–70)

Total Capital Investment expected to reach between 4,150m. and 4,250m. tögrög. Considerable financial assistance is being received from the U.S.S.R. and other COMECON countries.

Target under Fourth Plan: Industrial production to double by 1970. Contribution of industry to G.N.P. to grow from 41 per cent to 50 per cent during period of the Plan. (*See* also industrial targets in mining and industry tables.)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 Roubles)*

Imports: (1960) 108,500; (1961) 123,100; (1962) 102,600. **Exports:** (1960) 66,400; (1961) 68,900; (1962) 68,500.

* At the rate: 4.05 tögrög=1 Rouble.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 tögrög)

IMPORTS	1959	1960
Consumer Goods	195,437	215,026
Machinery, Equipment and Materials	134,995	172,104

EXPORTS	1959	1960
Cattle	88,890	94,404
Wool	104,036	121,651
Raw Hides	12,736	17,258
Butter and Meat Products	21,734	22,317

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 tögrög)

IMPORTS	1959	1960
U.S.S.R.	211,350	235,552
Chinese People's Republic	79,493	88,759
Czechoslovakia	17,150	20,820
German Democratic Republic	10,403	16,204

EXPORTS	1959	1960
U.S.S.R.	192,730	219,774
Chinese People's Republic	11,821	13,077
Czechoslovakia	15,618	22,283
German Democratic Republic	12,064	10,774

MONGOLIA'S TRADE WITHIN COMECON

Approximately 95 per cent of Mongolia's trade is with COMECON countries.

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
U.S.S.R. (million roubles)	55.7	56.1	114.1	142.2
Czechoslovakia (million Czech crowns)	38.0	45.0	51.0	65.8
German Democratic Republic (million marks)	11.2	10.5	33.2	17.9
Hungary (million foreign exchange forints)	31.4	29.9	33.1	39.9
Poland (million zlotys)	13.8	9.9	20.8	11.1
Romania (million lei)	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.9

Figures for Bulgaria are not available.

TRANSPORT*

RAILWAYS

	1964	1965
Length of Track (kilometres)	n.a.	n.a.
Passenger-km. (million)	73.9	73.8
Freight, ton-km. (million)	873.9	900.3

ROADS—1965

Length of Roads (kilometres)	n.a.
Freight, ton-kilometres (million)	425.8

INLAND WATERWAYS—1965

Freight, ton-kilometres (million)	2.4
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	20

CIVIL AVIATION

Passengers carried 50,000
Freight, ton-kilometres 800,000
Target: 230,000 passengers to be carried in 1970.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA—1966*

Post Offices	384
Telephones	13,300
Radio Relay Stations	135
Radio Sets	53,900

* *See* also below, Radio and Television, Transport and Tourism.

EDUCATION

(1969)

	NUMBER	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
General Schools	467	196,000	8,000
Secondary Specialized	19	9,500	n.a.
Higher	6	11,000	1,200

Source: State Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers, Ulan Bator.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mongolian People's Republic is a sovereign democratic state of working people. All land, natural resources, factories, transport and banking organizations are state property. In addition to state ownership the people have co-operative ownership of public enterprises, especially in livestock herding. A limited degree of private ownership is also permitted.

The supreme state power is the People's Great Hural (Assembly), which is elected every four years by universal, direct and secret suffrage of all citizens over the age of 18; the last elections took place in June 1969. It has the power of amending the Constitution (by a two-thirds majority), adopting laws, formulating the basic principles of policy and approving the budget and economic plans. Its Presidium consists of a Chairman (who is Head of State), a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and four members. The functions of the Presidium are to interpret legislation and issue decrees, ratify treaties and appoint or dismiss (with the approval of the People's Great Hural) the members of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is the highest executive power and consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Ministers and Chairmen of State Commissions.

Local government is exercised by Hurals and their executive committees at Aymag (Province) and Somon (County) levels.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

JAMSRANGIYN SAMBUU (Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural).

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Chairman: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

First Deputy Chairman: SONOMYN LUVSAN.

Deputy Chairmen: DAMDINJAVYN MAYDAR, TÜMENBAYARYN RAGCHAA, BAMDARIYN DÜGERSÜREN, DAMDINY GOMBOJAV, TSEVEGJAVYN PUNTSAGNOROV.

Minister of Agriculture: MANGALJAVYN DASH.

Minister of Communications: DAHYN GOTOV.

Minister of Culture: SANDAGIYN SOSORBARAM.

Minister of Construction and Building Materials Industry: ORONY TLEYHAN.

Minister of Defence: Col.-Gen. BATYN DORJ.

Minister of Education: DENDZENGIYN ISHTSEREN.

Minister of Finance: TSENDIYN MOLOM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LUVSANDORJIYN TOYV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: YONDONGIYN OCHIR.

Minister of Fuel, Power and Geology: MYATAVYN PELJEE.

Minister of Health: BADZARYN DEMBEREL.

Minister of Light and Food Industries: PAAVANGIYN DAMDIN.

Minister of Public Security: Lt.-Gen. BADRAHYN JAMBALSÜREN.

Minister of Trade and Procurement: DZANDANGIYN GANJUURJAV.

Minister of Transport: LEGDENGIYN DAMDINJAV.

Chairman, State Planning Commission: BYAMBAAGIYN RENCHINPELJEE.

Chairman, State Control Commission: JAMBYN JAM"YAN.

Chairman, State Committee for Labour and Wages: MYATAVYN LHAMSÜREN.

Chairman, State Committee for Information, Radio and Television: SAMPILYN JALAN-AAJAV.

Chairman, Board of State Bank: PÜREVIYN TÖMÖR.

President, Academy of Sciences: BADZARYN SHIRENDEV.

Head, Central Statistical Directorate: OCHIRYN TSEND.

Head, Chief Directorate for Forestry and Woodworking Industry: LUGAAGIYN CHIMEDTSEREN.

First Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission: DUMAAGIYN SODNOM.

Director of Administration, Council of Ministers: BALDANGIYN BADARCH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED TO MONGOLIA

(CA) Chargé d'Affaires; (Res.) Resident in Ulan Bator.

(*December* 1969)

Afghanistan: MOHAMMED ASIF SOHAIL.
Algeria: ABD AR-RAHMAN KHIWAN.
Austria: WALTER WODAK.
Bulgaria: NIKOLA IVANOV (Res.).
Burma: MAUNG MAUNG GYI (CA).
Cambodia: CHEA SAN.
Ceylon: DON BENJAMIN RUPASINGHA GUNAWARDENA.
China: HSUN YI-HSIEN (CA, Res.).
Congo (Brazzaville): ABEL THAULEY-GANGA.
Cuba: GUSTAVO MASSORA HERNANDES.
Czechoslovakia: EMIL PATEK (Res.).
Denmark: ANKER SVART.
Finland: EINO JAAKO UNTAMO HALLAMA.
France: GEORGES PERRUCHE.
German Democratic Republic: WILLI HÜTTENRAUCH (Res.).
Guinea: ANSOU KAMANO.
Hungary: MIHALY KRAJCSIK (Res.).
India: DURGA PRASAD DHAR.
Indonesia: MAX MARAMIS.
Ireland: (vacant).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: PAK KYONG-POM.
Laos: PHAGNA BOUASY.
Mali: MAMADOU DIARRA.
Mauritania: (vacant).
Nepal: BALACHANDRA SHARMA.
Norway: IVAR LUNDE.
Pakistan: KHWAJA MOHAMMAD KAISER.
Poland: FRANCISZEK NOWAK (Res.).
Romania: IOAN SANDU (Res.).
Sweden: GUNNAR VALFRID JARRING.
Switzerland: A. R. LINDT.
Syria: (vacant).
U.S.S.R.: S. SHCHETININ (Res.).
U.A.R.: SALAH AD-DIN ABD AL-MAJID AL-ABD.
United Kingdom: ROLAND CARTER (Res.).
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: NGUYEN DUY THU (Res.).
Yugoslavia: MILAN LALIC (CA).

Diplomatic relations have also been established with Ghana, Greece and Turkey. The Ambassador of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam is DANG QUANG MINH.

PARLIAMENT

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL

Presidium

Chairman: JAMSRANGIYN SAMBUU.

Vice-Chairman: NAMSRAYN LUVSANRAVDAN.

Secretary: TSEDENDAMBYN GOTOV.

Members: BAT-OCHIRYN ALTANGEREL, SANJIYN BATAA, CHOYJILYN PÜREVJAV, SONOMYN UDVAL, DOVCHINGIYN YADAMSÜREN, DONDOVIYN YONDONDÜYCHIR.

Chairman of the People's Great Hural: Prof. DONDOGIYN TSEVEGMID.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Group: TSEVEGJAVYN PUNTSAGNOROV.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: Ulan Bator; f. 1921 as the Mongolian People's Party, name changed 1924; total membership 48,570 (June 1966).

First Secretary of the Central Committee: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

Members of the Political Bureau and Secretaries of the Central Committee: TSAGAANLAMYN DÜGERSÜREN, NYAMYN JAGVARAL, DEMCHIGIYN MOLOMJAMTS.

Members of the Political Bureau: SONOMYN LUVSAN, DAMDINJAVYN MAYDAR, JAMSRANGIYN SAMBUU.

Candidate Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee: BADAMYN LHAMSÜREN.

Candidate Member of the Political Bureau: NAMSRAYN LUVSANRAVDAN (also Chairman of the Party Control Committee).

Director of the Higher Party School: BAYTATSYN HURMYETBYEK.

The Central Committee has 74 members and 51 candidate members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the City Court of Ulan Bator, 18 aymag (provincial) courts and local somon (county) courts. The Chairman and members of the Supreme Court are elected by the People's Great Hural for a term of four years; other judges are elected by local Hurals for terms of two years. The Procurator of the Republic is also appointed by the People's Great Hural for a term of four years.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: HORLOOGIYN DAMDIN.

Procurator of the Republic: JARANTAYN AVHIA.

RELIGION

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution. Traces survive of Buddhism (of the Tibetan variety).

Hamba Lama: Head of the Gandan Monastery (the only active temple of Mongolia): S. GOMBOJAV.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

The following are the most important newspapers and periodicals:

NEWSPAPERS

Ünen (*Truth*): Nairamdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1920; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and M.P.R. Council of Ministers; daily; circ. (Jan. 1970) 110,000; Editor-in-Chief TSENDIYN NAMSRAY.

Hödölmör (*Labour*): Ulan Bator; f. 1947; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; 156 issues a year.

Pionyeriyn Ünen (*Pioneers' Truth*): Ulan Bator; f. 1943; organ of the Central Council of the D. Sühbaatar Pioneers' Organization of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League; weekly; Responsible Editor J. SHAGDAR.

Socialist Khedee akh akhuj (*Socialist Agriculture*): Nairamdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1961; weekly; circ. 14,000.

Ulaan Od (*Red Star*): Ulan Bator; f. 1930; Army paper; 104 issues a year; Responsible Editor Col. J. YADMAA.

Utga Dzohiol Urlag (*Literature and Art*): Ulan Bator; f. 1954; organ of the Writers' Union and Ministry of Culture; weekly; Editor S. ERDENE.

Dzaluuchuudyn Ünen (*Young People's Truth*): Ulan Bator; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 144 issues a year.

There are also 18 provincial newspapers, published bi-weekly by provincial Party and executive committees, including one in Kazakh (**Jana Ömir** (*New Life*) in Bayan-ölgiy Aymag). Ulan Bator, Nalayh and Darhan cities and the Ulan Bator Railway also have their own newspapers. **Ulaanbaataryn Medee** (*Ulan Bator News*) was founded in 1954 and has 208 issues a year. Its editor is D. ÜRJINBADAM.

PERIODICALS

Ajilchin (*Worker*): Ulan Bator.

Akadyemiyn Medee (*Academy News*): Ulan Bator; journal of the Academy of Sciences.

Ardyn Tör (*People's Government*): Ulan Bator; f. 1949; organ of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; 6 issues a year; Editor Ts. GOTOV.

Barilgachin (*Builder*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Dzalgamjlagch (*Successor*): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year.

Dzaluu Üye (*Young Generation*): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor H. BATAA.

Dzuragt Huudsan Sonin (*Illustrated News*): Ulan Bator.

Ediyn Dzasgiyn Asuudal (*Economic Questions*): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year.

Erüül Mend (*Health*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Holboochin (*Communications Worker*): Ulan Bator; organ of the Ministry of Communications.

Hödöö Aj Ahuy (*Agriculture*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Hödöö Aj Ahuyn Dzuragt Huudas (*Agriculture Illustrated*): Ulan Bator; 24 issues a year.

Kino Medee (*Cinema News*): Ulan Bator; organ of Mongol Kino.

Mongol Uls (*Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; f. 1956; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief CH. CHIMID.

Mongolyn Anagaah Uhaan (*Mongolian Medicine*): Ulan Bator.

Mongolyn Emegteychüüd (*Mongolian Women*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Mongolyn Hudaldaa (*Mongolian Trade*): Ulan Bator.

Mongolyn Üyldverchniy Evlel (*Mongolian Trade Union*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Namyn Am'dral (*Party Life*): Ulan Bator; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief TSO. NAMSRAY.

Nayramdal (*Friendship*): Ulan Bator; organ of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Oyuun Tülhüür (*Key to Knowledge*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Shinjleh Uhaan Amd'dral (*Science and Life*): Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; magazine published by the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; 6 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief J. ROODZON.

Sportyn Medee (*Sports News*): Ulan Bator; 24 issues a year; Editor G. TSENDDORJ.

Soyol (*Culture*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Surgan Hümüüjüülegch (*Educator*): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year.

Tonshuul (*Woodpecker*): Nairamdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; humorous magazine published by the editorial office of Ünen; 12 issues a year; Editor O. PUNTSAG; circ. 35,000.

Tsog (*Spark*): Ulan Bator; f. 1944; political and literary magazine of the Union of Writers; 6 issues a year; Responsible Editor D. TARVA.

Tyehnik, Tyehnologiyn Medee (*News of Techniques and Technology*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Uhuulagchdyn Övriyn Devter (*Agitator's Notebook*): Ulan Bator; 24 issues a year; Editor N. MYAGMAR.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Novosti Mongolii (*News of Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; f. 1946; newspaper published by Montsame in Russian; 104 issues a year.

Mongolia: illustrated magazine; organ of the Committee for Information, Radio and Television; edited and published by B. SANDAGSÜREN for the Information Section of the Mongolian Embassy in New Delhi; usually 12 issues a year.

Mongoliya (*Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; Russian edition of Mongol Uls; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief CH. CHIMID.

Mongu Shio Shi Pao (*News of Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; newspaper published by Montsame in Chinese; 52 issues a year.

News from Mongolia: Ulan Bator; information bulletin published by Montsame's Foreign Service, Sühbaataryn Talbay 9; 52 issues a year.

Les Nouvelles de Mongolie: Ulan Bator; French edition of News from Mongolia.

PRESS AGENCY

Montsame (Mongol Tsahilgaan Medeeniy Agentlag) (*Mongolian News Agency*): 9 Sukhe-Bator Square, Ulan Bator; f. 1957; official news agency; sole source of information on Mongolia for foreign press, and of foreign news for the Mongolian press; various publs. (*see* above); Dir.-Gen. S. JALANA-AJAV.

Tass maintains a representative in Ulan Bator.

PUBLISHING

State Publishing Committee: Ulan Bator; f. 1921; in overall charge of all publishing; Editor-in-Chief T. SODNOMDARJAA.

There are also publishing committees in each province.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ulan Bator Radio: State Committee for Information, Radio and Television, P.O.B. 365, Ulan Bator; programmes in Mongolian (two), Russian, Chinese, English, French and Kazakh; Chair. of the State Committee SAMPILYN JALAN-AAJAV; Head of Foreign Service L. GÜNSEN.

Loudspeakers 60,000, sets 100,000 (July 1969).

TELEVISION

A television centre has been built by the U.S.S.R. at Ulan Bator, and a television service was opened in November 1967. Transmissions in evening hours (for Ulan Bator and area only) on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Dir. of Television Centre TSEVEGIYN MYATAV.

Television sets 10,000 (July 1969).

FINANCE

State Bank of the Mongolian People's Republic: Oktyabriyn Gudamj 6, Ulan Bator; f. 1924; 65 brs.; Chair. of Board PÜREVIYN TÖMÖR.

Insurance is covered by a non-contributory scheme administered by the State Directorate for Insurance of the Ministry of Finance; Head J. PÜREVDORJ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

All trade and industry is concentrated in the hands of the state, either through direct state ownership or through Co-operatives.

Ministry of Trade and Procurement: Ulan Bator; Minister DZANDANGIYN GANJUURJAV.

Central Council of Trade Unions: Ulan Bator; branches throughout the country; Pres. DOVCHINGIYN YADAMSÜREN; Head of Foreign Department R. GÜRBADZAR; 171,000 mems. (1968); affiliated to WFTU.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Council of Industrial Co-operatives: Ulan Bator; f. 1931; mems.: 73 co-operatives employing over 17,000 people; produce a variety of consumer goods, such as clothing and ceramics, toys and souvenirs, and organize such public services as catering and dry cleaning.

Federation of Agricultural Production Associations (Co-operatives): Ulan Bator; body administering the some 300 agricultural co-operatives throughout the country; Chair. of Council LODONGIYN RINCHIN.

FOREIGN TRADE

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Ulan Bator; Minister YONDONGIYN OCHIR; controls all foreign trade transactions.

Chamber of Commerce: Nayramdlyn Gudams 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1961 to develop further commercial and economic ties with foreign countries; Pres. D. NADMID; Gen. Sec. D. DASHDONDOG.

There are four specialized import and export organizations dealing in trade with the U.S.S.R.

Mongoleksport: Export of Mongolian goods.

Mongolraznoimport: Import of consumer goods.

Mongoltekhnoimport: Import of machinery and equipment, other than motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Avtonefteimport: Import of motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Mongologiya: Export of Mongolian publications.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Mongolian Railways: Ulan Bator.

Total length of railways (1963): 2,067 km.

Ulan Bator Railway: Ulan Bator; Dir. G. P. ZAPOROZHTSEV; Deputy Dir. N. TSERENNOROV.

External Lines: from the Soviet frontier at Naushki/Sühbaatar (connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway) to Ulan Bator (opened 1950), on to the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn-üüd/Erhlien (opened 1955) and connecting with Peking (total length 1,115 km.); broad gauge, single track.

Branch: from Darhan to Sharyn Gol coalfield (length 68 km.); broad gauge, single track.

A narrow-gauge line, 42 km. long, was built between Ulan Bator and Nalayh coalfield in 1938.

Eastern Railway: Choybalsan; from the Soviet frontier at Borzya/Ereentsav to Choybalsan (length 237 km.); broad gauge, single track; narrow-gauge lines from Choybalsan to Jargalant and Tamsagbulag; built in 1939.

A narrow-gauge line from Choybalsan to Onon (Öldziy), marked on maps after 1947, may have been broadened and extended to the Soviet frontier.

There are two international train services a week, Moscow–Ulan Bator and Moscow–Ulan Bator–Peking, and return. There is a twice-weekly service between Ulan Bator and Choybalsan and return, via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

ROADS

Mongolian Transport Co.: Ulan Bator; f. 1925; bus services in Ulan Bator and other cities, lorry services throughout the country on the basis of 25 motor transport depots, mostly situated in provincial centres.

Main roads link Ulan Bator with the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn üüd/Erhlien and with the Soviet frontier at Altanbulag/Kyakhta. A road from Chita in the U.S.S.R. crosses the frontier in the east at Mangut/Onon (Öldziy) and branches for Choybalsan and Öndörhaan. In the west and north-west, roads from Biysk and Irkutsk in the U.S.S.R. go to Tsagaannuur, Bayan-ölgiy Aymag, and Hanh, on Lake Hövsgöl, respectively. The total length of these and other main roads is about 8,600 km. The length of asphalted roads is now approaching 1,600 km., almost entirely in towns.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Water transport plies Lake Hövsgöl and the River Selenge (474 km. navigable) in the northern part of the country. Tugs and barges on Lake Hövsgöl transport goods brought in by road to Hanh from the U.S.S.R. to Hatgal on the southern shore.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Mongol: Ulan Bator; f. 1956; internal services to all provincial centres and many county centres from Ulan Bator by An-24, Il-14 and An-2; twice-weekly external service from Ulan Bator to Irkutsk by An-24; Chair. of Civil Air Communications Board Maj.-Gen. DUGARYN GUNGAA.

Aeroflot: Moscow and Ulan Bator; twice-weekly service from Ulan Bator to Moscow and return by Il-18.

TOURISM

Juulchin: Ulan Bator; the official foreign tourist service bureau; Dir. DAMDINSÜRENGIYN TOGOOCH.

UNIVERSITY

Mongolian State University: Ulan Bator; over 300 teachers 3,300 students.

MOROCCO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Morocco is situated in the extreme north-west of Africa and is washed by the Atlantic to the west and the Mediterranean to the north. It is bordered by Algeria to the east and the Spanish Sahara to the south. The climate is warm and sunny on the coast, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average temperatures are 81°F (27°C) in summer and 45°F (7°C) in winter for Rabat, and 101°F (38°C) and 40°F (4°C) respectively for Marrakesh. The rainy season in the north is from November to April. The official language is Arabic, but Spanish is widely spoken in the northern regions and French in the rest of Morocco. The established religion is Islam, to which most people belong, and there are Christian and Jewish minorities. The flag is red with a five-pointed green star in the centre. The capital is Rabat.

Recent History

From 1912 to 1956 Morocco was divided into French and Spanish Protectorates and the International Zone of Tangier. In 1956 the country became independent and Tangier was incorporated in 1960. Previously a Sultanate, Morocco became a Kingdom in 1957. In 1960 King Mohammed V took charge as Prime Minister but died the following year and was succeeded by his son, the present King Hassan II. A more widely-based government was formed and a new constitution drawn up. Following disturbances in Casablanca a "state of exception" was declared in June 1965, and Parliament was suspended. Morocco is a member of the UN, the OAU and the Arab League, and was a founder member of the Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee. 1969 was an eventful year in foreign policy; a treaty of friendship with Algeria was signed; diplomatic relations with Mauritania (formerly claimed by Morocco) and France (broken since the 1966 Ben Barka affair) were restored, and Morocco gained Ifni, a Spanish enclave since 1860.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1962 the King appoints the Prime Minister and Cabinet, approves legislation and has the right to dismiss parliament. The King himself presides at Cabinet meetings. Legislation is normally carried out by the House of Representatives, elected for four years by universal suffrage, and the House of Councillors, elected by local authorities and other bodies for six years, half the members retiring every three years. However, since 1965 Parliament has been suspended, and the King rules by decree. The country is divided into seventeen provinces and two prefectures.

Defence

Until independence in 1956 defence was the responsibility of the protecting Powers. Since then Morocco has built up its own Army of about 45,000 men and established a Navy and Air Force. Compulsory military service for an eighteen-month period was instituted in March 1966.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the mainstays of the economy. The chief crops are wheat, barley and maize. Livestock-raising is important and fishing is well developed. The most important minerals extracted are phosphates, of which Morocco is a leading producer and exporter, and other deposits include iron ore, coal, lead and manganese. Industry is still on a small scale but has been developed under a series of Five-Year Plans since 1960. In 1969–70 tariffs on industrial exports to the EEC are being waived under an agreement of partial association signed in March 1969. Plans have been drawn up by the Soviet Union for a 240-metre dam at Zaouia Narbouss on the River Draa to control flood waters, and a power station with a capacity of 21 million kWh. As the first step in a policy of agrarian reform King Hassan, in July 1966, distributed 6,000 hectares of land appropriated from French settlers to five hundred *fellahs*, and the new Five-Year Plan (1968–72), which provides for investment of about £1,000 million, gives top priority to raising the purchasing power of agricultural workers and will devote over half of total investments to this aim. Tourism also figures prominently in the latest plan.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,778 km. of railway of which 474 km. are electrified. Paved roads extend for 19,833 km., of a total road length of 25,000 km. The chief ports are Casablanca, Safi and Mohammedia. There are 19 airfields, domestic and international air services being provided by the national airline Royal Air Maroc and sixteen other companies.

Social Welfare

All employees are required to contribute to a Social Welfare Fund which provides against illness, occupational accidents and old age.

Education

There are state primary, secondary and technical schools. In 1969 more than 1,400,000 children were at school, representing about 45 per cent of children of school age. Education for both sexes between 7 and 13 years was made compulsory in 1963. There are four universities; an American university is due to open in Tangier.

Tourism

Morocco is famous for a hot and sunny climate, its ancient, walled towns, the modern capital Rabat and the modern port Casablanca, for desert and mountains and Atlantic and Mediterranean resorts. Tourists from all over the world visit Fez and Marrakesh.

Visas are not required to visit Morocco by nationals of Arab League states (except Sudan), Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Peru,

Philippines, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Turkey, U.S.A., Venezuela, or any West European country (except Portugal and Spain).

Sport

Football is the most important sport and tennis and skiing are also popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Mouloud), November 18 (Independence Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (Muslim New Year), March 3 (National Day), March 7 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Dirham of 100 Francs.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 Dh.
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 Fr.; 1, 5 Dh.
Exchange rate: 12.14 Dh. = £1 sterling.
5.01 Dh. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population (1968)		
	Total	Moroccans	Aliens
500,000*	14,580,000	14,420,000	160,000

* Approximate figure.

CHIEF TOWNS

Population (1966 estimates)

Casablanca	1,120,000	Tangier	135,000
Rabat (capital)	370,000	Oudja	125,000
Marrakesh	275,000	Kenitra	105,000
Fez	255,000	Tetuan	105,000
Meknès	220,000	Safi	105,000

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1966–67	1967–68
Wheat	1,310	2,550
Barley	1,320	3,200
Maize	310	380
Olives	155	492
Dates	80	n.a.
Grapes	238	n.a.
Tomatoes	277	245
Potatoes	205	160
Citrus Fruit	697	811
Sugar Beet	367	785
Tobacco	1.3	0.9
Cotton	17	19
Wine ('000 hectolitres)	1,369	1,751

Livestock (1967–68): Cattle 3,315,000, Sheep 14,750,000, Goats 8,176,000, Camels 214,000, Horses 345,000, Pigs 18,000, Poultry 15,200,000.

Fishing (1968): The total catch was 212,920 metric tons, of which sardines 167,623 tons.

MINING

('000 tons)

	1967	1968
Phosphates	9,922	10,512
Iron Ore	893	809
Coal	482	451
Manganese	198	159
Lead	116	121
Petroleum	99	89
Zinc	83	68
Cobalt	18	15
Copper	8	n.a.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968
Cement	'000 tons	856	875	1,011
Processed Lead	,, ,,	18.7	21	24
Refined Sugar	,, ,,	358	340	425
Soap	tons	26,800	27,004	29,472
Paint	,,	6,700	7,134	8,252
Textiles	,,	26,500	28,909	31,690
Electricity (hydraulic and thermal)	million kWh.	1,338	1,342	1,538
Cars	number	5,146	9,557	n.a.
Tyres (tubes)	,,	245,000	268,000	308,000
Shoes	'000 pairs	4,773	4,415	5,127
Flour	tons	n.a.	830,369	667,218
Refined Petroleum	'000 tons	1,215	1,247	1,322
Superphosphate	,, ,,	249	248	253

FINANCE

1 Dirham = 100 Moroccan francs

12.14 Dirhams = £1 sterling; 5.01 Dirhams = U.S. $1.00.

100 Dirhams = £8 5s. 0d. sterling = U.S. $19.80.

ORDINARY BUDGET

Revenue: (1967) 2,108m. Dirhams, (1968) 2,365m. Dirhams, (1969) 2,620m. Dirhams.

Expenditure: (1967) 2,219m. Dirhams, (1968) 2,486m. Dirhams, (1969) 2,770m. Dirhams.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1968-72

EXPENDITURE

	(U.S. $'000)
Agriculture and Irrigation	460,000
Transport and Communications	130,000
Mining	59,000
Education	58,000
Industry	57,000
Electricity	40,000
Tourism	34,000
Promotion Nationale Project	22,000
Public Health	20,000
Other Expenditure	118,000
TOTAL	998,000

Currency in Circulation (Note issue at year end): (1966) 1,429m. Dirhams, (1967) 1,614m. Dirhams, (1968) 1,859m. Dirhams.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million Dirhams)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	2,146.2	2,427.2	−281.0	2,278.0	2,582.1	−304.1
Gold for Industry	—	3.7	− 3.7	—	4.6	− 4.6
Transport and Insurance	75.4	249.7	−174.3	101.7	273.4	−171.7
Travel	400.0	189.2	210.8	450.0	235.2	214.8
Income from Investments	29.1	211.9	−182.8	43.8	266.4	−222.6
Government n.i.e.	125.9	169.6	− 43.7	186.5	143.8	42.7
Other services	51.2	100.4	− 49.2	39.8	120.3	− 80.5
Transfer Payments	519.1	345.7	173.4	584.0	346.9	237.1
CURRENT BALANCE	3,346.9	3,697.4	−350.5	3,683.8	3,972.7	−288.9
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Public Sector:						
Commercial Credits	268.7	55.0	213.7	167.2	146.9	20.3
Foreign Exchange Loans	125.1	56.9	68.2	253.2	91.8	161.4
Loans in Dirhams	43.0	13.7	29.3	62.7	20.0	42.7
Others	5.7	—	5.7	1.7	—	1.7
Private Sector:						
Commercial Credits	49.3	45.1	4.2	65.6	64.9	0.7
Loans and Investments	83.0	23.8	59.2	54.3	18.4	35.9
Others	97.7	200.0	−102.3	83.8	201.5	−117.7
CAPITAL BALANCE	672.5	394.5	278.0	688.5	543.5	145.0

FOREIGN AID
(Bi-lateral and international)

SOURCE	1966				1967			
	Loans (million Dirhams)	Grants (million Dirhams)	Total		Loans (million Dirhams)	Grants (million Dirhams)	Total	
			million Dirhams	%			million Dirhams	%
France	226.2	44.0	270.2	41.5	160.7	45.5	206.2	37.0
United States of America	137.3	103.6	240.9	37.0	135.2	68.7	203.9	36.6
German Federal Republic	7.1	—	7.1	1.1	105.2	—	105.2	18.9
Kuwait	56.7	—	56.7	8.7	—	—	—	—
IBRD	60.6	—	60.6	9.3	41.1	—	41.1	7.4
Others	15.6	—	15.6	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.1
TOTAL	503.5	147.6	651.1	100.0	442.5	114.8	557.3	100.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Dirhams)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	2,345	2,291	2,418	2,620	2,790
Exports	2,193	2,176	2,168	2,146	2,278

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million Dirhams)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Milk, Butter and Cheese	46	58	58
Coffee	33	36	35
Tea	64	68	82
Wheat	219	303	216
Sugar	191	149	119
Petroleum	79	80	107
Timber (raw and prepared)	76	69	71
Paper and Products	46	49	51
Cotton Textiles	63	61	n.a.
Motor Vehicles and Parts	n.a.	n.a.	107

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Tomatoes	150	175	144
Fresh Vegetables and Potatoes	89	87	80
Cotton	n.a.	n.a.	26
Citrus Fruits	335	346	420
Preserved Fish	122	121	139
Wine	69	60	24
Phosphates	534	546	544
Iron Ore	33	35	25
Manganese Ore	52	41	34
Lead Ore	76	59	66
Zinc Ore	26	27	21
Cork and Cork Products	14	17	20

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million Dirhams)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	944	981	880
U.S.A.	287	266	380
Cuba	85	70	49
German Federal Rep.	153	236	216
Italy	79	93	139
China, P.R.	83	67	60
Netherlands	68	59	79
United Kingdom	78	89	122
U.S.S.R.	81	95	100

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	911	885	876
German Federal Rep.	175	174	189
Spain	94	83	76
United Kingdom	108	123	134
Poland	33	28	41
Belgium/Luxembourg	80	66	77
Netherlands	64	88	81
U.S.S.R.	56	79	79
Italy	73	86	134

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	Unit	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	million	470	449
Freight ton-kilometres	'000	2,032	2,216
Freight	'000 tons	15,447	16,221

ROADS

	1967	1968
Tonnage Transported	5,055,000	5,495,000
Cars	178,209	189,485
Lorries and Vans	71,055	73,927
Motor Cycles	14,662	14,700

SHIPPING

	Unit	1967	1968
Tonnage Loaded	'000 tons	11,753	12,626
Tonnage Unloaded	,, ,,	4,105	4,163

Merchant Fleet (1967): 24 vessels, 89,050 n.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968
Total passengers	437,000	602,592
Freight (metric tons)	6,095	6,709

TOURISM

Nationality	1966	1967	1968
French	97,325	100,365	119,131
English	66,810	58,422	64,445
Algerians	62,051	24,219	38,396
Americans	37,802	43,075	56,411
Spaniards	34,690	39,769	36,869
Germans	27,467	27,896	34,724
Belgians	10,703	12,445	16,812
Italians	10,466	10,702	14,141
Scandinavians	20,307	23,412	26,444
Swiss	8,315	9,037	10,911
Miscellaneous	55,900	70,940	46,554
Total	419,909	400,132	481,081
Cruise Passengers	98,927	104,278	106,880
Grand Total	518,836	504,410	587,961

Income from tourism was about £35 million in 1968, and is growing at an annual rate of 20 per cent.

Hotel Capacity (1968): 20,000 beds.

EDUCATION

	Primary School Pupils	Secondary School Pupils	Students Engaged in Higher Education
1966–67	1,088,394	226,254	7,198
1967–68	1,115,672	267,631	7,986
1968–69	1,113,865	287,438	10,908

Sources: Service Central des Statistiques, Rabat; Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Constitution drawn up by King Hassan II was approved by national referendum and promulgated in December 1962. The principal provisions are as follows:

Preamble: The Kingdom of Morocco, a sovereign Moslem State, shall be a part of the Great Maghreb. As an African State one of its aims shall be the realization of African unity. It will adhere to the principles, rights and obligations of those international organisations of which it is a member and will work for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

General Principles: Morocco shall be a constitutional, democratic and social monarchy. Sovereignty shall pertain to the nation and be exercised directly by means of the referendum and indirectly by the constitutional institutions. All Moroccans shall be equal before the law, and all adults shall enjoy equal political rights including the franchise. Freedoms of movement, opinion and speech and the right of assembly shall be guaranteed.

The Monarchy: The Crown of Morocco and its attendant consitutional rights shall be hereditary in the line of H.M. King Hassan II. The King shall have the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers and shall preside over the Cabinet. He shall promulgate legislation passed by parliament and have the power to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; makes appointments to civil and military posts; appoints Ambassadors; signs and ratifies Treaties; presides over the Supreme Council for National Development Planning and the Supreme Council of the Judiciary; and exercises the right of pardon.

Parliament: Parliament shall comprise the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for four years by universal direct suffrage. One-third of the House of Councillors shall be elected by the Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Handicrafts as well as by trade unions, two-thirds by an electoral college of members of prefectural and provincial assemblies and communal councils. The Councillors' term of office shall be six years, half the Councillors being re-elected every three years. Parliament shall pass legislation; authorise any declaration of war; and approve any extension beyond thirty days of a state of emergency declared by the Government.

Government: The Government shall be responsible to the King and the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister being empowered to initiate legislation and to exercise statutory powers except where these are reserved to the King.

Relations between the Authorities: The King may request further consideration of legislation by parliament before giving his assent; submit proposed legislation to a referendum by decree; and dissolve the House of Representatives if a Bill rejected by parliament is approved by referendum. He may also dissolve the House of Representatives by decree, but the succeeding House may not be dissolved within a year of its election. The House of Representatives may defeat the Government either by refusing a vote of confidence moved by the Prime Minister or by passing a censure motion; either eventuality shall involve the Government's collective resignation.

Judiciary: The Judiciary shall be independent. Judges shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary presided over by the King.

Revision: Revision of the Constitution shall rest with the Prime Minister and Parliament and shall require approval by referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.M. KING HASSAN II (*accession February* 26, 1961).

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: Dr. AHMED LARAKI.
Minister-Representative to His Majesty: HADJ AHMED BALAFREJ.
Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform: M. BENHAMI.
Minister of Saharan and Mauritanian Affairs: Prince MOULAY HASSAN BIN DRISS.
Minister of Justice: (vacant).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDELHADI BOUTALEB.
Minister of National Defence: Gen. MOHAMMED MEZISNE.
Minister of the Interior, Town Planning and Housing: Gen. MOHAMMED OUFKIR.
Minister of Information: AHMED SNOUSSI.
Minister of Public Works and Communications: MOHAMMED IMANI.
Minister of Industry, Mines and Commerce: MOHAMMED JAIDI.
Minister of Finance: ABDELKRIM LAZRAK.
Minister of Public Health: Dr. ABDELMAJID BEN EL MAHI.
Minister of Islamic Affairs: HADJ AHMED BARGACH.
Minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telecommunications: Gen. DRISS BEN AOMAR.
Minister of Work and Social Affairs: MEHDI BENBOUCHTA.
Minister of Tourism: ABDELHAMID KRIM.
Ministers at the Royal Cabinet: ABDESSALEM BENAISSAS, DEY OULD SIDI BABA.
Minister in Charge of Planning and Technology: MUSTAFA FARES.
Minister of Youth and Sports: BADREDDINE SENOUSSI.
Secretary of State to the Prime Minister: AHMED BENNANI.
Ministers of the Royal House: MOHAMMED MAAMERI, MOHAMMED BEN MESSOUD.
Minister of National Education: HADDOU CHIGUER.
Minister of Secondary and Higher Education: MAMOUN TAHIRI.
Minister of State for National Promotion and Crafts: AHMED ALAOUI.
Under-Secretary of State for the Interior: MOHAMMED BEN ALLEM.
Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture: TAIEB ZAAMOUN.
Under-Secretary of State for Defence: LARBI REMILI.
Director of the Royal Cabinet: DRISS SLAOUI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO MOROCCO

(in Rabat unless otherwise stated)
(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: 46 blvd. Front l'Oued (E); *Ambassador:* FERHAT TAYEB HAMIDA.

Argentina: 4 blvd. Moulay Hassan (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO BANGOLEA.

Austria: 2 rue de Tedders (L); *Ambassador:* ERNST HESSENBERGER.

Belgium: 6 avenue de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE BASSOMPIERRE.

Brazil: 34 rue Lamartine (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO RIBEIRO.

Bulgaria: 6 rue Blaise Pascal (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN IVANOV.

Cameroon: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUDOU HAMAN DICKO.

Canada: Madrid, Spain.

Czechoslovakia: 4 rue Normand (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEPH SOLTESZ.

Chile: rue Docteur Laraki, Quartier Souissi (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ MARIO.

China, People's Republic: 6 rue Joachim du Bellay (E); *Ambassador:* YANG CHI-LIANG.

Congo Democratic Republic: (address not available) (E); *Ambassodor:* MARIO CARDOSO.

Cuba: 4 rue El Jabarti (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE RODRÍGUEZ LOECHES.

Denmark: 5 ave. de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* M. VIGGO JENSEN (also accred. to Libya and Senegal).

Ethiopia: Hotel Rex (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. MAKONNEN DENEKE.

Finland: Algiers, Algeria.

France: ave. Mohammed V (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE LEBEL.

German Federal Republic: 2 blvd. Front d'Oued (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ VOIGT.

Ghana: 64 rue du Rouergue (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR MENSAH CHARLES TAY.

Greece: 9 rue de Kairouan (E); *Ambassador:* G. WARSAMY.

Guinea: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* MILYHA IBRAHIMA.

Hungary: 12 rue de Talda (E); LASZLO GUYAROS.

India: 11 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Indonesia: 29 rue Zankat Al Jaseir (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. SUWAMPO.

Iran: 7 rue Montaigne (E); *Ambassador:* MASSOUD FOROUGHI.

Iraq: 17 ave. de la Victoire (E); *Ambassador:* HIKMAT SAMI SULEIMAN.

Italy: 9 ave. Franklin Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* AMEDEO GUILLET.

Ivory Coast: 21 rue de Tedders (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU THIAM.

Japan: 7 rue de Midelt (E); *Ambassador:* YUKIO HASUMI.

Jordan: 1 rue de Kairouan (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh IBRAHIM KATTON.

Korea, Republic: 9 ave. de Meknès (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. HYUN JOON SHIN.

Kuwait: 48 ave. Pasteur (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH AHMED HUSSEIN.

Luxembourg: (*see* Netherlands).

Mali: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU DIABABA.

Mauritania: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD OULD JADDOU.

Mexico: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MADENO.

Netherlands: 38 rue de Tunis (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer JAN-DERCK VAN KARNEBEEK (also represents Luxembourg).

Norway: 20 ave. Yarmouk (E); *Ambassador:* DAG BRYN.

Pakistan: route des Zaërs (E); *Ambassador:* A. H. S. TAYABJI.

Peru: 2 ave. Moulay Youssef (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Poland: rue Omar Slaoui (E); *Ambassador:* FELIX NIEDBALSKI.

Portugal: 45 rue Maurice Pascouet (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: 10 rue d'Ouezzane (L); *Ambassador:* CORONEL PURTICA.

Saudi Arabia: 45 place Ibn Said (E); *Ambassador:* FAKHRY SHEIKH EL ADHR.

Senegal: 3 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* MASSEMBA SARRE.

Spain: 1 ave. de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO IBANEZ.

Sudan: Cairo, U.A.R.

Sweden: 6 rue Slaouane (E); *Ambassador:* BO SIEGBAHN (also accred. to Libya and Senegal).

Lebanon: 5 rue de Tedders (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN ADRA.

Libya: 1 ave. A.-Derraq (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED TLISSI.

Switzerland: square Condo de Sabriano (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN STROHLIN.

Tunisia: 5 rue Montaigne (E); *Ambassador:* HABIB CHATTY.

Turkey: 6 rue El Yarmouk (E); *Ambassador:* KAMURAN ACET.

U.S.S.R.: 18 ave. Abderrahmane Aneggai (E); *Ambassador:* LOUCA BALAMARTCHOUK.

United Arab Republic: 31 rue d'Alger (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN FAHMI ABDELMAJIB.

U.K.: 28 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS RICHARD SHAW.

U.S.A.: 45 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah (E); *Ambassador:* (Vacant).

Uruguay: 18 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO PONS.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 5 ave. de Meknès (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BUU-KINH.

Yugoslavia: 10 rue de Djebli (E); *Ambassador:* MILAN VENISNIK.

Morocco also has diplomatic relations with Haiti, Monaco, Niger, Nigeria, Panama and the Vatican.

PARLIAMENT*

CHAMBER OF COUNSELLORS

President: M'FEDEL CHERKAOUI.

(*Elections, October* 1963)

PARTY	SEATS
Front National pour la Défense des Institutions Constitutionelles (FDIC)	107
Istiqlal Party	11
Others	2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

President: ABDELKRIM KHATIB.

(*Elections, May* 1963)

PARTY	SEATS
Front National pour la Défense des Institutions Constitutionelles (FDIC)	69
Istiqlal	41
Union National des Forces Populaires (UNFP)	28
Independent	6

* Parliament was suspended in June 1965 when King Hassan II proclaimed a "state of exception". No national elections have been held since, but communal elections took place in October 1969.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Front national pour la défense des institutions constitutionelles—F.D.I.C.: f. 1963; an electoral union of the Popular Movement, the Democratic Constitutional Party and Liberals led by Mr. GUEDIRA; Leaders: REDA GUEDIRA, MAHJOUBI AHARDANE, ABDERRAHMANE KHATIB.

Democratic Socialist Party: f. 1964; a single party carrying on the aims of F.D.I.C.; Pres. AHMED BAHNINI; Leader REDA GUEDIRA.

Istiqlal: f. 1944; aims to raise living standards, to confer equal rights on all, stresses the Moroccan claim to Mauritania; Pres. ALLAL EL FASSI.

Union National des Forces Populaires—UNFP (*National Union of Popular Forces*): B.P. 747, Casablanca; f. 1959; left wing; opposition party; Leaders: ABDALLAH IBRAHIM, ABDERRAHIM BOUABID, MAHJOUB BEN SEDDIK, MOHAMMED ABDERRAZAK, THAMI AMAR, MAATI BOUABID, ABDERRAHMAN YOUSSEFI, MOHAMMED BASRI, MOHAMMED MANSOUR; publ. *Al Mouharrir* (daily).

Parti de la Libération et du Socialisme: f. 1968; left-wing; Sec.-Gen. ALI YATA; the party was banned in September 1969.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The **Supreme Court** (*Majlis el Aala*), created on September 27th, 1957, is responsible for the interpretation of the law and regulates the jurisprudence of the courts and tribunals of the Kingdom. The Supreme Court sits at Rabat and is divided into four Chambers:

1 Civil Chamber (the First Chamber).
1 Criminal Chamber.
1 Administrative Chamber.
1 Social Chamber.

First President: AHMED BAHNINI.

Procureur-General: BRAHIM KEDDARA.

There are 20 Counsellors and 4 General Advocates.

Three Courts of Appeal. The Fez Court covers all the former Southern Zone and comprises:

8 Regional Tribunals.
11 Sadad Tribunals and branch chambers.

The Court of Appeal at Marrakesh comprises:

4 Regional Tribunals.
7 Sadad Tribunals and branch chambers.

The Court of Appeal at Rabat comprises:

4 Regional Tribunals.
9 Sadad Tribunals and branch chambers.

The **Sadad Tribunals** pass judgment, subject to appeal, in the cases with relation to the personal and successional statutes of Muslim Moroccans and of Moroccan Jews, and the Regional Tribunals pass judgment in these cases without appeal.

Labour Tribunals settle, by means of conciliation, disputes arising from rental contracts or services between employers and employees engaged in private industry. There are 14 labour tribunals in the Kingdom.

A special court was created in 1965 in Rabat to deal with corruption among public officials.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

Most Moroccans are Muslims.

CHRISTIANS

There are about 400,000 Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Rabat: JEAN MARCEL CHABBERT, 1 rue de l'Evêché, B.P. 92, Rabat.

Archbishop of Tangier: FRANCISCO ALDEGUNDE DORREGO; 55 S. Francisco, B.P. 2316, Tangier.

JEWS

There are between 60,000 and 80,000 Jews.

Grand Rabbi of Casablanca: 167 blvd. Ziraoui, Casablanca; CHALOM MESSAS, President of the Rabbinical Court of Casablanca, Palais de Justice, Place des Nations Unies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Casablanca

Libération: French; official organ of UNFP (*seized by authorities, April* 1967).

Le Petit Marocain: rue Mohammed Smiha; French; independent; Dir. YVES MAS; circ. 38,500.

La Vigie Marocaine: 88 blvd. Mohammed V; f. 1908; afternoon; French; independent; ARMAND BARON; circ. 35,000.

Maghreb Informations: 16 rue de Foucauld; f. 1966; French; independent; Dir. MOHAMMED LOGHLAM; circ. 8,000.

Fez

Courrier du Maroc: boulevard Mohammed El Korri; f. 1929; French; morning; Dir. M. KAMM.

Rabat

Al Fajr: Arabic; Editor MUSTAPHA EL ALAOUI.

Al Alam (*The Flag*): 11 rue Allal ben Abdullah; organ of the Istiqlal Party; f. 1946; Arabic; Dir. M. A. GHALLAL; circ. 30,000; also *Al Alam Book*.

Al Anbaa (*Information*): Ministry of Information, rue Prince Moulay Abdullah 2; Arabic; Dir. ALI ALAOUI; circ. 5,000.

Al Massa (*The Evening*): ave. Allal Ben Abdullah; Arabic.

L'Opinion: ave. Allal Ben Abdullah 11; f. 1965; Istiqlal party newspaper; French; Dir. MOHAMMED BERRADA; circ. 45,000.

Tangier

Diario España: Calle Cervantes; f. 1938; Spanish; independent; circ. 15,000; Pres. LUIS ZARRALUQUI, Dir. MANUEL CRUZ.

PERIODICALS

Casablanca

Al Ahdaffe: B.P. 163; left wing weekly; Dir. AHMED AL KHARRASS.

Akbar Al-Dounia: Arabic, weekly, independent, satirical.

Al Atlas Moussaounra: 16 rue Foucauld; f. 1963; Arabic; Independent; fortnightly; Dir. AHMED BENKIRANE; circ. 20,000.

Al Fallah: 49 rue Tizi Ougli, Ain Sebâa; agricultural; fortnightly; Dir. AHMED NEJJAI.

Al Kifah al-Watani: 32 rue Ledru-Rollin, B.P. 152; Arabic and French; weekly; Dir. ALI YATA.

Al Maghreb Al Arabi: Arabic; weekly; pro-Government.

L'Opinion: published by the Istiqlal Party; f. 1962; circ. 50,000.

Al Oummal (*The Workers*): 10 ave. de l'Armée Royale; trade union affairs (U.G.T.M.); Arabic; weekly.

Al Talia: Arabic; weekly; Editor MAHJUB BEN EL SEDDIQ.

L'Avant Garde: 222 ave. de l'Armée Royale; French and Arabic; trade union affairs; weekly; Dir. MOHAMMED TIBARY; circ. 10,000.

La Vie Economique: 5 boulevard ben Yacine; f. 1921; French; weekly; Editor MICHEL JAEGER.

Lamalif: French; monthly; non-political features and cultural magazine.

Maroc-Demain: 248 blvd. Mohammed V; French; weekly; Editor A. CHABAN.

Maroc-Médical: Immeuble Liberté, 287 Bd. de la Liberté; f. 1920; French; monthly medical journal; Dir. E. LEPINAY, Editor Prof. Agr. J. CHENEBAULT.

Maroc-Tourisme: French, English, German; quarterly; Dir. ABDELHAQ CHRAIBI.

Tahrir: 13 rue Soldat Roche; Arabic.

Fez

Al-Siassa (*Politics*): 10 rue de l'Angleterre; Arabic; f. 1967 as successor to Al-Doustour (f. 1963); weekly; Man. Dir. MOHAMMED HASSAN QUAZZANI.

Rabat

Action Africaine: 10 place Mohammed V; popular; circ. 3,000.

Arroumouze: 5 rue Ankara; monthly; politics and literature; Dir. AHMED TANANE.

Assalam al Ifriki: B.P. 259; f. 1963; popular weekly; Dir. HASSAN BELKORA.

Al Chaab (*The People*): 2 rue Parmentier, ave. de Témara; independent; weekly; Arabic; Founder and Editor M. MEKKI NACIRI; Dir. MUSTAPHA BELHAJ; circ. 25,000.

Al Fellah: Chamber of Agriculture; on agricultural affairs; weekly; Arabic.

Atlas: ave. Mohammed V; Arabic; fortnightly; illustrated-political and general information.

Chenguit: Arabic; weekly.

Al Idaa al Watania: Arabic; monthly.

Izdihar al Maghreb: 6 rue Lieutenant Leriche; f. 1957; economic; Dir. ALAOUI KACEM.

Al Janoub: Ministry of State for Mauritanian and Saharan Affairs, 6 ave. Moulay Hafid; southern affairs; Dir. KHALIFA MAHFOUD; circ. 30,000.

Al Maghreb al Arabi: 8 place Mohammed V; weekly.

Al Manarat: 281 ave. Mohammed V; F.D.I.C. weekly; Arabic.

Manar el Maghreb: ave. de Témara; educational; weekly; Arabic.

Maroc-65: Ministry Representative of H.M. the King; f. 1965.

Al Nidal (*The Fight*): ave. Allal Ben Abdullah 18; political; weekly; Arabic; liberal; independent.

Le Parlement: 6 rue Lieutenant Leriche; f. 1963; independent monthly; Dir. ALAMI KACEM.

Sawt al Maghreb (*Voice of the Maghreb*): 1 rue Pierre Parent; organ of the R.T.M.; Arabic; monthly.

La Voix des Communautés: 12 Sh. el Amir Moulay Abdullah; monthly organ of the Jewish Community; French; Dir. DAVID AMAR.

Tangier

Al Mitak: Kasba 39; f. 1962; religious; fortnightly; Dir. Prof. ABDALLAH GUNNOUN.

Journal de Tanger: B.P. 68, French; weekly; Dir. R. DELAUNAY.

Tanjah: 8 place de France, B.P. 1055; f. 1956; French and Arabic; weekly; Dir. MOHAMMED MEHDI ZAHDI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Maghreb Arabe Presse: imm. Karrachou, rue ibn Aicha, Rabat; f. 1959; Arabic, French and English; Casablanca, Tangier; Man. Dir. MEHDI BENNOUNA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: place Mohammed V, B.P. 118, Rabat; f. 1920; French; Dir. DAVID DAURE; Sec. and Editor MANOUBI MEKNASSY.

ANSA: c/o "MAP". rue Henri Gaillard (immeuble Karrachou), Rabat; Chief CLAUDIO ANTONIOLI.

DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Rabat.

PUBLISHERS

Dar El Kitab: place de la Mosquée, B.P. 4018, Casablanca, philosophy, law, etc., Arabic and French, Dir. BOUTALEB ABDELHAY.

Imprimerie Artistique: Fez.

Imprimerie de Fedala: Mohammedia.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: 1 Zenkat Al Brihi, Rabat; Government station; Network 1 in Arabic, Network 2 in French, Spanish and English, Network 3 in Berber; Foreign Service in Arabic, French and English; Dir. Radio and TV A. BENNOUNA.

Number of radios (1969): 902,279.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: Casablanca; f. 1962; 22 hours weekly; linked with Eurovision in 1964; Dir.-Gen. M. ABDELWAHAB BENMANSOUN.

Number of television sets (1968): 85,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Dirhams unless otherwise indicated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque du Maroc: 287 ave. Mohammed V, Rabat; f. 1959; cap. 20m.; dep. 237m.; Gov. MOULAY HASSAN BEN MEHDI; Vice-Gov. MOHAMMED BARGACH.

MOROCCAN BANKS

Banco Español en Marruecos, S.A.M.: blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1964; affil. to Banco Exterior de España, Madrid; cap. 2.5m.; dep. 55.9m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. MANUEL ARBURÚA DE LA MIYAR; Gen. Man. JOSÉ-MARIA BRAVO IBAÑEZ.

Banco Inmobiliario y Mercantil de Marruecos: Quevedo 31, Tangier, f. 1946; cap. 2.2m.; dep. 42.5m.; Gen. Man. J. ANDREU ABELLO.

Banque Americano Franco-Suisse pour le Maroc: 26 ave. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 972, Casablanca; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 3m.; Man. HENRI JOB.

Banque Centrale Populaire: 46 avenue de L'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1961; cap. 5m.; Dir.-Gen. Haj OMAR ABDELJALIL; Co. Dir. A. LARAKI.

Banque de l'Union Latine: Tangier

Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur: 241 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; branches in Rabat, Tangier, Tetuán and other principal towns; f. 1959; cap. 12.5m., dep. 491.6m. (Dec. 1968); partly state-owned; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. A. BENGELLOUN; Man. Dir. DRISS GUEDDARI.

Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 26 place Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1964; cap. 8m.; dep. 332m.; Pres. HENRI GILET; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES GROSJAT.

Banque A. Mas: 51 avenue Hassan-Seghir, Casablanca.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique: B.P. 407, place des Alouites, Rabat; f 1959; cap. p.u. 4m., Pres. M'HAMED BARGACH, Gen. Man. MOHAMMED BENKIRANE, publ. *Rapport annuel*.

Banque Populaire de Casablanca: A.I.S. Imm. UNIBAN, 69 rue Prince Moulay Abdullah.

Banque Populaire de Rabat: 29 ave. Allal ben Abdullah, Rabat.

Compagnie Africaine de Banque S.A.: 29 rue de Longwy, Casablanca; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 1.5m.; Chair. CHRISTIAN MONNIER; Gen. Man. BERNARD PAGEZY.

Crédit du Maroc: B.P. 579, 48–58 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1963; cap. 8m.; Pres. KARIM LAMRANI; Dir.-Gen. JAWAD BEN BRAHIM.

Société Hollandaise de Banque et de Gestion: 48 blvd. Pasteur, Tangier; cap. 2m.; Gen. Man. B. HANSEN.

Unión Bancaria Hispano Marroquí: 69 rue de Prince Moulay Abdullah, Casablanca; cap. 16m.; Chair. EPIFANIO RIDRUEJA; Gen. Manager ANTONIO CAMPOS.

Worms et Cie. (Maroc): 81 rue Colbert, Casablanca, B.P. 602; f. 1946; merged with Banque Foncière du Maroc and Banque Ottomane Maroc 1966; cap. 4.2m.; brs. in Rabat and Casablanca; Pres. ROBERT DUBOST; Gen. Man. JEAN PINEILL.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank: Amman; Casablanca and Rabat; cap. 5.5m. J.D.; dep. 100m.J.D.

Banque Commerciale du Maroc: Paris; 1 rue Idriss Lahrizi, Casablanca; cap. 5m.; dep. 259m.

Banque de l'Union Parisienne: Paris; 5 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: Paris; 79 avenue Hassan II, Casablanca.

Banque Industrielle de l'Afrique du Nord, S.A.: Algiers; place Nations-Unies, Casablanca.

British Bank of the Middle East (Morocco): 80 ave. Lalla Yacout, P.O.B. 880, Casablanca; br. in Tangier.

Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque: Paris; 29 blvd. Mohammed V, Tangier; 1 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca.

First National City Bank (Maghreb): 2 rue Wattin Perignon, Rabat; f. 1967; cap. 2m., Man. Dir. A. S. GOLDIE.

Société de Banque du Maghreb: 3 avenue Lalla Yacout, Casablanca; wholly-owned subsidiary of Société Centrale de Banque, Paris; cap. 7m.; Chair. G. DE LAVERNETTE; Gen. Man. V. A. MUNIER.

Société Générale Marocaine de Banques: 84 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 90, Casablanca; cap. 8m.

BANK ORGANIZATIONS

Comité du Crédit et du Marché Financière: Casablanca; f. 1967 to assist the development of credit financing; Pres. the Minister of Finance; Vice-Pres. the Governor of the Banque du Maroc; Board consists of representatives of Ministry of Finance, major banks and large specialized agencies.

Union Marocaine de Banques: 36 rue Tahar Sebti, Casablanca.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca: Chamber of Commerce Building, 98 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1929.

INSURANCE

Atlanta: 243 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1947; Dir. M. POIRRIER.

Atlas: 44 rue Mohammed Smiha, Casablanca; Dir. M. POIRRIER.

Cie. Africaine d' Assurances: 123 blvd. Rahal el Meskini, Casablanca; Dir. M. ROUTHIER.

Cie. Nordafricaine et Intercontinentale d'Assurances (C.N.I.A.): 157 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; Dir. M. IBN KHAYAT.

Cia. Marroquí de Seguros: 62 rue de la Liberté, Tangier; Dir. M. BUISAN.

COMAR Paternelle-Prévoyance: 42 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; cap. 3.1m.; Gen. Man. BERNARD PAGEZY.

L'Empire: 45 rue du Cdt. Lamy, Casablanca; Dir. M. CASTET.

L'Entente: 2 rue Mohammed Smiha, Casablanca; f. 1960; Pres. JEAN VAULON; Man. Dir. MAURICE FLEUREAU.

Mutuelle Agricole Marocaine d'Assurances: 14 rue Normand, Rabat; Dir. M. YACOUBI.

La Providence Marocaine: 1 rond-point St. Exupéry, Casablanca; Dir. M. DE ROQUEFEUIL.

La Royale Marocaine d'Assurance: 67 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; Dir.-Gen. M. BECERRA.

Es Saada, Cie. Générale d' Assurances et de Réassurances: 123 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca.

Société Centrale de Réassurance: P.O.B. 435, 31 boulevard des Alaouites, Rabat; Dir. MOHAMMED AIMARAH.

Société Marocaine d'Assurances: 1 rond-point Saint Exupéry, Casablanca; Dir. M. GIUSTINIANI.

Fédération Marocaine des Sociétés d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 300 rue Mustafa el Maani, Casablanca; Sec.-Gen. H. CLERY.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce Hollando-Marocaine: 106 rue Abderrahman Sehraoui, Casablanca; f. 1956; 150 mems.; Dir. A. VAN BAAR.

Chambre Française de Commerce et d'Industrie: 15 avenue Mers Sultan, Casablanca; Pres. ANDRÉ ALLIESSE; Dir. PIERRE ROUSSELOT.

La Fédération des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc: B.P. 218, 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah, Rabat; f. 1962; there are 15 Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Pres. JAJ MILOUD CHAABI; publ. *Revue Trimestrielle.*

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau d'Etudes et de Participations Industrielles (BEPI): 8 rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat; f. 1958; a state agency to develop industry.

Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM): 27 Chana Moulay Hassan, Rabat; f. 1928; a state agency to develop the mining industry; Dir.-Gen. YAHIA CHEFCHAOUNI.

Caisse Immobilier et Hôtelier (*Hotel Building Fund*): 159 ave. Hassan II; f. 1920; Pres. HASSAN ABABOU.

Caisse Marocaine des Marchés (*Marketing Fund*): Casablanca.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (*Agricultural Credit Fund*): Casablanca.

Caisse de Prêts Immobiliers du Maroc (*Property Fund*): Casablanca.

Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE): Casablanca; f. 1965; turnover (1969–70) 930m. Dirhams; takes part in productivity planning, industrialization and overseas trade; Dir. AHMED BENKIRANE.

STATE ENTERPRISES

Complexe de Textiles de Fes (COTEF): Fez; f. 1967; 50 per cent state participation; a plant for weaving up to 40 million sq. metres of cloth per annum is under construction.

Minas del Rif: Nador; nationalized 1967; two iron mines produce 1 m. tons of ore per annum for the Nador iron and steel complex.

Office Chérifien des Phosphates (OCP): a state enterprise to exploit, transport and commercialise phosphates; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMED KARIM LAMRANI.

Office Nationale de l'Electricité: B.P. 498, Casablanca; state electrical authority.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Marocaine du Industries Textiles: Casablanca; Pres. SMILI BENSALEM.

Association des Producteurs d'Agrumes du Maroc (ASPAM): Casablanca; links Moroccan citrus growers; has its own processing plants.

Confédération Générale Economique Marocaine (C.G.E.M.): 23 blvd. Mohammed Abdouh, Casablanca; Pres. MOHAMMED AMOR; Del. M. FAYÇAL CHRAÏBI.

Office Chérifien Interprofessionelle des Céréales: Casablanca; Dir. MOHAMMED BRICK.

Union Marocaine pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Artisanat: 4 rue de Colmar, Casablanca; Pres. MOHAMMED LARAKI.

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (U.M.A.): rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat; Pres. M. NEJJAI.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Marocaine du Travail (U.M.T.): Bourse du Travail, 222 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; most unions are affiliated; 700,000 mems.; Sec. MAHJOUB BEN SEDDIQ; Publ. *L'Avant Garde* (French weekly).

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Maroc (U.G.T.M.) 9 rue du Rif, angle Route de Médiouna, Casablanca; supported by unions not affiliated to U.M.T.; Sec.-Gen. ABDERRAZZAK AFILAL.

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs Libres: 100 rue de Strasbourg, Casablanca; f. 1962; 300 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BACHIR MEGZAR.

Syndicat National Libre: blvd. Hansali (prolongé), Casablanca; f. 1958; 69,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MEKKI IBRAHIM.

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (U.M.A.): Pres. M. NEJJAI.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Casablanca: 11 rue Jules Mauran, Casablanca; international trade fair; annually for two weeks in April.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Railways cover 1,778 km. All services are nationalized.

Office National des Chemins de Fer (ONCF): 19 ave. Allal Ben Abdallah, Rabat; f. 1963; routes: Casablanca to Sidi-Kacem (electrified) 212 km., Casablanca to Marrakesh (electrified) 247 km., Sidi-el-Aidi to Oued-Zem (electrified) 120 km., Fez to the Algerian border (diesel/electric) 371 km., Safi to Benguerir (diesel/electric) 142 km., Ben Oukil to Bou Arfa (diesel/electric) 288 km., Guenfouda to Djérada (diesel/electric) 45 km., Sidi Rhazouani-Beni Idir (electrified) 9 km., Tangier to Sidi Kacem (diesel/electric) 200 km., Sidi Kacem to Fez (electrified) 115 km.; Pres. M. IMANI; Dir. MOUSSA MOUSSAOUI.

ROADS

There are 14,000 km. of main and secondary roads, 88.5 per cent are surfaced. Out of a total of 11,031 km. of third-class roads 7,653 are surfaced. Most public transport is by road.

Compagnie Auxiliaire de Transports au Maroc (C.T.M.): 303 blvd. Brahim Roudani, Casablanca; Agencies in Tangier, Rabat, Meknès, Oujda, Marrakesh, Agadir, El Jadida, Safi, Essouira, Ksar-Es-Souk and Ouarzazate.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Royal Moroccan Automobile Club: place des Nations Unies, P.O.B. 94, Casablanca; f. 1913; 10,000 mems., offices at Kenitra, Meknès, Fez, Oujda, Tangier, El Jadida, Safi, Marrakesh, Agadir, Taza, Khouribga, Youssoufia and Tétuan; Pres. MOHAMMED M'JID.

Touring Club du Maroc: 3 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; 645 mems., 10,021 associate mems.; Pres. LARBI LAMRANI.

SHIPPING

The chief ports of Morocco are Tangier, Casablanca, Safi, Mohammedia, Kenitra and Agadir. In January 1962 the port of Tangier became a Free Zone. Tangier is the principal port for passenger services.

Port Area of Casablanca: A governor was appointed for the first time in 1967, to improve the operational efficiency of the port; Casablanca handles 70 per cent of Morocco's trade; Gov. of Casablanca Port Area MOHAMMED LYOUSSI.

Bland Line: 21 blvd. Pasteur, Tangier; also at Casablanca; regular air and sea services Tangier to Gibraltar.

Compagnie Marocaine de Navigation: 28 rue de Lille, Casablanca; f. 1946; Pres., Dir.-Gen. B. SMILI.

Compagnie Chérifienne d'Armement: 5 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; Pres. BENNANI-SMIRES; regular lines to North France and Europe.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; 21 ave. d'Espagne, Tangier.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 65 ave. de l'Armée Royal, B.P. 10, Casablanca.

Limadet-ferry: 3 rue H. Regnault, Tangier.

Normandy Ferry Co.: Casablanca; regular car ferry service to Lisbon and Southamption.

Transmediterranea S.A., Cia: 39 rue du Mexique, Tangier; and at Casablanca; daily services Algeciras to Tangier.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Royal Air Maroc: Airport Casablanca-Anfa; services to France, Spain, Senegal, Germany, Algeria, Italy, the Canaries, Tunisia, the U.K., Libya, Belgium, Nether lands and Switzerland; Chair. AHMED LASKY; fleet of five Caravelles and one Constellation.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following international airlines also serve Morocco: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Algérie, Air France, Air Mali, Alitalia, Balkan Airways, B.E.A., C.S.A., Gibraltar Airways, Iberia, P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair, Tunis Air.

COMMUNICATIONS

The first commercial communications centre in Africa was opened in December 1969 at Ain-el-Aouda, 20 miles south-west of Rabat. The station initially carries 9 channels, but will eventually expand to over 100 channels.

TOURISM

Office National Marocain de Tourisme: B.P. 19, 22 ave. d'Alger, Rabat; f. 1946; Dir. ABDELLATIF AMOR; publ. *Maroc-Tourisme* (quarterly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Direction des Affaires Culturelles: Ministry of Education and Fine Arts, Jardin de la Mamounia, Rabat; consists of three departments: Cultural Activities, Fine Arts and Folklore, Historical Monuments and Antiquities, which together administer all national cultural activities; Publs. *Bulletin d'Archéologie Marocaine, Etudes et Travaux d'Archéologie Marocaine.*

Association des Amateurs de la Musique Andalouse: Casablanca; directed and subsidized by the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts; Dir. HADJ DRISS BENJELLOUN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National Mohammed V: Rabat; Morocco's national theatre with its own troupe, subsidized by the state; Dir. M. A. SEGHROUCHNI.

Théâtre Municipal de Casablanca: blvd. de Paris, Casablanca; f. 1922; maintained by the Casablanca Municipality; Dir. TAÏB SADDIKI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre Symphonique du Conservatoire National de Musique: Rabat; European classical music and Andalusian (Arabic) music using internationally accepted notation.

Orchestre du Conservatoire de Tétouan: Tétouan; specializes in Andalusian (Arabic) music; Dir. M. TEMSEMANI.

Orchestre du Conservatoire Dar Adyel: Fez; specializing in traditional music; Dir. Hadj ABDELKRIM RAIS.

FESTIVAL

Folklore Festival: Marrakesh; national festival of folk dancing; annually April–May; organized by the Ministry of Tourism under the direction of the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts.

UNIVERSITIES

American University: Tangier; f. 1968.

Al Quarwiyin University: Fez; 900 students.

Université Mohammed V: ave. Moulay Chérif, Rabat; 9,200 students.

Université Ben Youssef de Marrakech: Cité Universitaire, Marrakesh; 1,100 students.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

INTRODUCTION

Muscat and Oman lies at the south-east of the Arabian peninsula. The whole area is known as Oman, of which Muscat is the capital. The Sultanate has had a special relationship with Britain since the nineteenth century, and the small army and police force still have British officers although the U.K. has no sovereignty over the state and there are no British forces there. The Sultan's government has recently been challenged by "National Liberation Forces" based in Southern Yemen. The recent discovery of oil has transformed the economic possibilities of the territory. After four years of production, output began in quantity in early 1968. A Reconstruction Board is being planned to carry out development projects in the Sultanate.

STATISTICS

Area: 130,000 square miles (including Dhofar dependency).

Population: Estimated to be between 500,000 and 750,000; Muscat (capital) 6,200, Matrah 14,000.

Agriculture: Cereals, dates, pomegranates, limes, goats, camels, cattle.

Oil: This was discovered in 1964 and exports began in July 1967. The main oilfields are at Fahud, Natih and Yibal. Output in 1969 increased to more than sixteen million tons; the government receives 50 per cent of the net income, plus 12.5 per cent of total oil exports. Prospecting continues both in Oman and off-shore.

Currency: 1 Rupee=64 baiza; £1 sterling=11.43 Qatar/Dubai riyals. The Indian Rupee circulates on the coast and the Maria Theresa dollar (Thaler) in the interior. Omani coins also circulate. A new currency, the Riyal Saidi, equal to the £ sterling, is to be introduced.

Budget: Revenues depend almost entirely on oil royalties and other payments by oil companies; in 1969 these were estimated at over £30 million.

External Trade: Exports are virtually confined to oil shipments; no total import statistics are available, but imports from Britain amounted to £2,313,000 in 1967 and £2,718,000 in 1968.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman is an independent state. It has treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with Britain, India and the U.S.A., and consular conventions with the Netherlands and Federal Germany. The present Sultan succeeded his father in 1932. He is assisted in his government by a Minister of the Interior and Secretaries of other Departments. *Walis* (Governors) are posted in all parts of the country, each having jurisdiction over a *Wilayet*.

Sultan: Sa'id bin Taimur.

Minister of the Interior: Ahmed bin Ibrahim.

Personal Adviser: F. C. L. Chauncy.

Secretary for External Affairs: (vacant).

Secretary for Financial Affairs: C. J. Pelly.

Secretary for Petroleum Affairs: L. B. Hirst.

Military Secretary: Col. H. R. D. Oldman.

British Consul-General: D. G. Crawford.

Indian Consul-General: Shri G. A. Poppen.

United States Consul-General: Lee Dinsmore (resident in Dhahran).

The Sultanate maintains a Consulate in London at 7 Albert Court, Kensington, S.W.7.

JUDICIARY AND RELIGION

Legal System: Jurisdiction is exercised by the Sharia Courts, applying Islamic Law. Local courts are officered by *Qadhis* appointed by the Sultan. The Chief Court is at Muscat. Appeals from the Chief Court lie to the Sultan.

Religion: The majority of the population are Ibadhi Muslims; about a quarter are Sunni Muslims.

RADIO

There is no domestic service, but the British Broadcasting Corporation has built a powerful new medium-wave relay station on the island of Masirah, off the Oman coast. It is used to expand and improve the reception of the B.B.C.'s Arabic, Farsi and Urdu services.

FINANCE

BANKING

British Bank of the Middle East: 6–7 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1889; Muscat; Man. P. F. H. MASON.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: 2 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3; Muscat; Man. J. N. SCANLON.

National and Grindlays Bank: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Muscat; Man. H. B. CARROLL.

INSURANCE

Gray, Mackenzie and Co. Ltd.: Muscat; representatives of several British insurance companies.

OIL

Petroleum Development (Oman): Muscat; f. 1956; since 1967 85 per cent owned by Shell, 10 per cent by Compagnie Française de Pètroles and 5 per cent by Gulbenkian interests; exports oil from the Fahud, Yibal and Natih oilfields via a pipeline to a terminal at Mina al Fahal, near Muscat; production (1969) 16.4 million metric tons.

Wintershall Petroleum: Muscat; holds offshore exploration concession.

TRANSPORT

Pack animals, especially camels, remain the favoured means of transport for most of the population, but the number of motor vehicles is rapidly increasing.

ROADS

On the coastal plain there is a graded motor road from Muscat north-west to Sohar and thence inland through the mountains to Sharjah (260 miles). The Oil Company and the Development Department also maintain several graded motor roads in the interior linking Muscat with the Sharqiyah to the south-east, with Nizwa to the west, and with Ibri and Buraimi to the north-west, covering approximately 500 miles. The coast road has been improved as far north as Sohar.

SHIPPING

Muscat is the largest port with a good natural harbour. It is the port of call on the Basra–Bombay mail route; about 200 ships call each year. The British India Steam Navigation Co. runs a fortnightly cargo mail service from Basra to Bombay, calling at all main ports in the Gulf, including Muscat, which is also served by cargo steamers of the Holland Persian Gulf Lines.

Other ports, for small craft only, are Matrah, Murbat, Sohar, Kaburah and Sur.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two landing fields (Bait-al-Falaj and Azaibah) near Muscat, and Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd. operates a thrice-weekly passenger service to Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Doha. Use of the airfield by unscheduled aircraft is subject to at least seventy-two hours' notice and the permission of the Muscat Government.

There are military airfields at Salala and Masira Island in the south and the Oil Company operates flights from airfields in the interior. Permission is also required to use any of these.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Bahrain, Muscat: Gray, MacKenzie & Co. Ltd.

NAURU

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Nauru is a small island in the Central Pacific, which achieved independence on 31 January 1968.

A former German colony, the island was occupied by Australia during the 1914–18 war. The island continued under the administration of Australia under a League of Nations mandate which also named the United Kingdom and New Zealand as co-trustees. Between 1942 and 1945, Nauru was occupied by the Japanese. In 1947, the island was placed under United Nations Trusteeship, with Australia as the administering power on behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The UN Trusteeship Council proposed in 1964 that the indigenous people of Nauru be resettled on Curtis Island, off the Queensland coast. This offer was made in anticipation of the progressive exhaustion of the island's phosphate deposits. The Nauruans elected to remain on the island, and studies were put in train in 1966 for the shipping of soil to the island to replace the phosphate rock. Nauru received a considerable measure of self-government in January 1966, with the establishment of Legislative and Executive Councils, and proceeded to independence on 31 January 1968. The Head of State is the President who governs the Republic, assisted by a Cabinet; legislative power is vested in an elected parliament.

Nauru is a special member of the Commonwealth. The status of "Special Membership", announced in November 1968, gives Nauru the right to participate in all functional activities of the Commonwealth and to receive appropriate documentation in relation to them as well as the right to participate in non-governmental Commonwealth organizations. Nauru will not be represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, but may attend Commonwealth Meetings at ministerial or official level in such fields as Education, Medical Co-operation, Finance, and other functional and technical areas. Nauru will be eligible for Commonwealth technical assistance.

The island's only industry is phosphate mining, which is largely manned by indentured labour. About four-fifths of the area is phosphate-bearing rock, but deposits are expected to be exhausted by 1992.

STATISTICS

Area: 8.2 square miles.

Population (30 June 1969): Total 6,516 (Nauruan 3,304, other Pacific Islanders 1,824, Chinese 822, European 566).

Employment: Total 2,208 (Administration 649, Phosphate Mining 1,369, Other activities 190).

Budget (1968–69) ($A): Revenue: Total $16,447,858 (Payments by British Phosphate Commissioners $14,337,012, other $2,110,846); Expenditure: Total $13,368,774 (Health $242,409, Education $550,992).

Imports (1968–69) ($A): Total $5,224,924 (from Australia $3,787,536, United Kingdom $212,616, New Zealand $381,864, Hong Kong $207,180, U.S.A. $180,964, others $454,764).

Exports (1968–69): Phosphate only, 2,186,000 tons. Exports to Australia 1,424,050 tons, United Kingdom 73,800 tons, New Zealand 526,950 tons, Japan 161,200 tons.

THE CONSTITUTION

Protects the fundamental rights and freedoms and provides for a Cabinet responsible to a popularly elected Parliament. The President of the Republic is elected by Parliament from among its members. The Cabinet is composed of five members including the President who presides. There are eighteen members of Parliament including the Cabinet. Voting is compulsory for those over 20 years of age, except in certain specified instances.

A Supreme Court has been established and there is provision for the setting up of subordinate courts with designated jurisdiction.

There is a Treasury Fund from which moneys may be taken by Appropriation Acts.

A Public Service is provided for with the person designated as the Chief Secretary being the Commissioner of the Public Service.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: HAMMER DEROBURT, O.B.E., M.P. (elected May 1968).

CABINET

Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and for relations with British Phosphate Commissioners: HAMMER DEROBURT, O.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Health and Education: AUSTIN BERNICKE, M.P.

Minister of Works and Community Services: BURARO DETUDAMO, M.P.

Minister of Finance: JAMES ATEGAN BOP, M.P.

Minister of Justice: JOSEPH DETSIMEA AUDOA, M.P.

PARLIAMENT

Elected 26 January 1968.

18 members.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Australian Representative in Nauru: P. C. JACKSON, M.Q. 47, Nauru.

Nauru Representative in Australia: L. J. LOCKIE, Nauru Government Office, 227 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: His Honour Mr. Justice RONALD KNOX-MAWER.

MAGISTRATES COURT

Magistrates: J. DAGABWINERE, I. D. DANGARO, J. A. DOGUAPE, R. K. H. GRUNDLER, T. W. STAR.

RELIGION

About 43 per cent of Nauruans are adherents of the Nauruan Protestant Church. The Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission (Roman Catholic) is also represented.

PRESS AND RADIO

Bulletin: Local news; fortnightly; Editor PETER KELLY; circ. 950.

Radio Nauru: Opened August 1968; Man. GRAHAM LEGGOTT; Broadcasts Officer RANTAG HARRIS.

FINANCE

BANKING

There is one bank:

Bank of New South Wales: 341 George St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; br. in Nauru.

INSURANCE

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: maintains an agent in Nauru.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Phosphate Commissioners: 515 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; *Australian Commissioner* Sir WILLIAM DUNK, C.B.E., *New Zealand Commissioner* R. B. TENNENT, C.B.E., *United Kingdom Commissioner* Sir ALEXANDER WADDELL, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.; Gen. Man. L. E. RAVENSCROFT. On behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, the Commissioners manage phosphate mining operations on Nauru and Ocean Island and act as agents for the *Christmas Island Phosphate Commission* in the mining of phosphate at Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) and the shipment and sales of phosphate from all sources to Australia and New Zealand.

Nauru Phosphate Corporation: Nauru, Central Pacific; Chair. and Man. Dir. T. A. ADAMS; Dirs. R. D. EABRY, R. S. LEYDIN, O.B.E., R. MARSH, T. MOSES, T. W. STAR. The assets of the British Phosphate Commissioners on Nauru have been purchased by the Nauruans for $A20 million. The Corporation assumes control on 1 July 1970 and will be responsible for the mining and marketing of phosphate.

TRANSPORT

There are 3¾ miles of 3 ft. gauge railway to serve the phosphate workings. A sealed road 12 miles long circles the island, and another connects with Buada District.

Registered Vehicles (30 June 1969): 1,450.

Shipping (1968–69): Ships calling 173, g.r.t. 1,652,376.

Nauru has its own ship, M.V. *Eigamoiya*, owned by Nauru Local Government Council.

Air Transport: Fiji Airways operate a weekly service via Tarawa (Gilbert and Ellice Islands). Other services may commence operation.

NEPAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Nepal is a landlocked Kingdom in the Central Himalayas between India and the Tibetan Autonomous Region of the Chinese People's Republic. The climate varies sharply with altitude. The Central Valley of Kathmandu is warm and sunny in summer with an average annual temperature of about 62°F (11°C). Winter temperatures fall below zero at times in January. The official language is Nepali spoken in varying dialects. Over 50 per cent of the population are Hindus and the remainder mainly Buddhist. The flag is red with blue border, the upper section is charged with a cresent moon and the lower section with a sun in splendour. The capital is Kathmandu.

Recent History and Government

Nepal promulgated her first Constitution in 1959 but considerable opposition to the elected government developed, and in 1960 the King took over the administration, dissolved Parliament and suspended parts of the Constitution. A new Constitution based on the Village Councils or Panchayats was introduced in 1962. Under this system the National Assembly consists partly of elected members and partly of nominated members.

A Sino-Nepalese Friendship Treaty was concluded in 1956, and in 1961 Nepal signed a Border Agreement with China defining the Himalayan frontier. Good relations with both India and China, as well as the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., have been successfully maintained in recent years.

Defence

Nepal has a great fighting tradition and many Nepalis have served with the British Gurkha regiments. Nepal has its own Army of 10,000 men. Many former Gurkha soldiers are being re-settled on the land in Nepal.

Economic Affairs

Nepal lies on the southern flanks of the high Himalayas. Much of the country is heavily forested and too steep for cultivation, yet almost 93 per cent of the population live on agriculture. A Land Reform Act, which places a ceiling on land holdings and provides tenancy rates, was introduced in 1966. The agricultural settlements are confined to the Kathmandu Valley and wider sections of the river valleys and there is a small exportable surplus of foodstuffs. The only mineral so far discovered in significant quantities is mica, mined east of Kathmandu; there are also small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt and iron ore. Nepal has received considerable sums in aid from both the Eastern and Western Blocs. Many transport, industrial, irrigation, flood control and hydro-electric projects are in hand. The Third Five-Year Plan, launched in September 1965, aims to double the national income within 15 years.

Transport and Communications

There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu and a mountain road links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxaul. Heavy goods on this route are transported by a 26-mile ropeway from Hetaura to Kathmandu. A number of important new roads have been built, notably that linking Kathmandu and the Tibetan border at Kodari, and others are under construction, including the 640-mile East-West (Mahendra) Highway. There are two sections of railway totalling 63 miles. Coolies, however, are still the principal means of transport supplemented by ponies, mules and yaks in the more open upper valleys. There are regular air services to India and the larger towns in Nepal. Nepal has telegraph links with both India and Pakistan.

Social Welfare and Education

State Welfare services and educational facilities are limited. Existing hospitals and health services are to be extended under the five-year development plan. Primary school pupils total some 450,000, and there are about 900 secondary and higher educational establishments. Efforts are being made to increase the number of schools, but the illiteracy rate is still very high. There is one university.

Tourism and Sport

Tourism is being developed by the construction of new tourist centres in the Kathmandu valley and regular air services link Kathmandu with Pokhara Lake. Here magnificent views of the snow peaks can be obtained and walking and riding parties arranged. Mountaineering requires large-scale organization and Sherpa porters may be engaged. Big game hunting can be found in the "Terai" of southern Nepal. Major tourist attractions include Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha, and Mount Everest.

Visas are not required to visit Nepal by nationals of India.

Public Holidays

Prithvi Javanti, Ba Sant Panchami, Shivarati, Holi, Ram Nawam, New Year's Day (mid-April), Buddha Jayanti, June 11 (King Mahendra's Birthday), July 1 (King Tribhuvan's Birthday), Janai Purnima, Krishna Jayanti, Ghatasthapana, Dashain, Thihar, December 16 (Constitution Day).

Weights and Measures

Nepal uses the Indian system of weights but has other measures of its own. Steps have been taken to introduce the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Nepali Rupee (N.R.) which is divided into 100 Pice. The Nepali Rupee was devalued in December, 1967.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100 N.R.

Coins: .01, .02, .04, .05, .10, .20, .25, .50, 1 N.R.

Exchange rates: 24.3 N.R. = £1 sterling.
10.1 N.R. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1961 census)	
	Total	Kathmandu (capital)
54,362	9,412,996	459,990

LAND USE

(sq. km.)

TOTAL	FOREST	PERPETUAL SNOW	CULTIVATED	RECLAIMABLE WASTE	UNRECLAIMABLE WASTE	RIVERS, ROADS, TOWNS
140,797	45,325	21,121	18,310	18,989	26,278	10,774

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(estimates—'000 hectares)

	PADDY RICE	MAIZE AND MILLET	WHEAT	OIL SEEDS	TOBACCO	JUTE	SUGAR CANE
1967–68	1,130	527	150	94	8	37	11
1968–69	1,139	—	157	95	—	35	13

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69 (est.)
Paddy Rice	2,007	2,217	2,322
Maize	824	875	—
Millet	—	112	—
Wheat	187	216	227
Oil Seeds	—	56	57
Sugar Cane	197	167	191
Tobacco	—	5	—
Jute	38	39	33

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(1966–67—'000)

CATTLE	BUFFALOES	POULTRY	PIGS	SHEEP AND GOATS
5,860	2,277	16,500	300	4,075

DAIRY FARMING
(1967–68)

MILK (litres)	BUTTER (kg.)	CHEESE (kg.)
749,580	9,527	5,526

INDUSTRY

	1966–67	1967–68
Jute (metric tons)	12,386	12,179
Sugar (metric tons)	4,410	3,279
Cigarettes ('000 sticks)	945,000	1,114,900
Matches (gross)	465,000	424,000
Textiles (yards)	2,305,000	2,139,000
Shoes (no.)	20,095	28,654
Stainless Steel (metric tons)	387	738

Other industries are being developed, notably cement, timber, tea and paper.

FINANCE

1 Nepal Rupee = 100 Pice.
24.30 N.R. = £1 sterling.
10.12 N.R. = U.S. $1.
100 N.R. = £4 2s. 2d. sterling = U.S. $9.86.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million N.Rs.—1968–69)

REVENUE	
Land	87.5
Customs	147.0
Interest and Dividends	7.5
Excise	29.2
Income Tax	14.2
Other*	79.6
TOTAL	365.0
Internal Borrowing	20.0
External Aid and Loans	276.4
New Taxes	—
Other	—
Deficit	26.0
TOTAL	276.4
GRAND TOTAL	641.4

EXPENDITURE	
REGULAR:	
Administration	69.6
Defence	77.3
Other	62.1
TOTAL	209.0
DEVELOPMENT:	
Industry, Commerce	16.5
Education	28.5
Agriculture	30.4
Health	24.1
Other	358.9
TOTAL	458.4
GRAND TOTAL	667.4

* Includes forests, registration, taxes other than income tax, irrigation and water supply, communications, civil administration, etc.

FOREIGN AID

('000 N.Rs.)

	1967–68	1968–69
India	97,099	145,800
United States	37,294	59,300
China	29,077	61,200
U.S.S.R.	3,329	5,000
Others	810	5,100
TOTAL	167,609	276,400

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1965–70)

('000 N.Rs.)

Transport, Communications and Power	931,000
Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry	647,500
Industry and Tourism	437,000
Social Services	414,500
Other	70,000
TOTAL	2,500,000

EXTERNAL TRADE (1965–66)

(Value in million N.Rs.)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
India	763.6	261.8
Tibet	7.3	4.61
Other Countries	11.1	8.75
TOTAL	782.0	275.16

COMMODITIES

(1965–66—'000 N.Rs.)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food and Live Animals	127,600	184,040
Beverages and Tobacco	53,200	1,400
Raw Materials	40,400	18,040
Minerals and Fuels	82,800	—
Animal Fats and Vegetable Oils	11,500	3,280
Chemicals	43,060	1,260
Manufactured Goods	334,230	64,170
Machinery and Transport Equipment	47,400	—
Other Manufactured Goods	40,910	2,380
Miscellaneous	1,180	440
TOTAL	782,280	275,130

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

(1963)

Passengers	88,788
Freight (lb.)	439,778

TOURISM

1965	9,338*
1966	12,567*
1967	18,093
1968	24,209
1969 (to July)	17,545

* Does not include those arriving by land routes.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The total number of hospital beds available in Nepal is 2,664; there are about 318 doctors.

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	6,631	16,407	442,251
Secondary	841	3,876	78,304
Higher	36	819	11,802
Vocational	16	—	75,000
Adult	37	—	80,000

Source: Statistical Department, Ministry of Economic Planning, Kathmandu.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*Promulgated December* 1962)

The Constitution of Nepal comprises a constitutional monarchy with executive power vested in the King but ordinarily exercised on the recommendation of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister, selected by the King from among the membership of the National Panchayat or Assembly, and not more than 14 Ministers appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet is responsible to the Panchayat but the King has power to grant or withhold assent to Bills at his discretion.

The Constitution also provides for a State Council which will declare upon the succession or appoint a Regency Council, besides giving advice to the King in times of emergency.

The Rashtriya (National) Panchayat, which is at the apex of the party-less Panchayat system of democracy, is the supreme national unicameral legislature, comprising 125 members, 90 of them are elected from among the members of the Anchal Sabhas (Zonal Councils), who in turn are elected from among the members of Zilla Sabhas (District Councils) who, again in turn, are elected from the Gaon Sabhas (Village Councils). In other words, membership of the Rashtriya Panchayat is based on the popular election of Local Panchayat (which is the basic unit of the four-tiered Panchayat System), from each of which members choose from among themselves representatives for District Panchayat. They may advance by similar stages to the zonal and then to the Rashtriya Panchayat. Of the remaining 35 members, 15 members are elected from various Class Organizations, 4 from the peasants' organization, 2 from the labour organization, 4 from the youth organization, 3 from the women's organization and 2 from the ex-servicemen's organization. Four members are elected from nation-wide Graduate Constituencies and the remaining 16 members (i.e. 15 per cent of the total elective members) are nominated by the Crown according to the Constitution.

The Rashtriya Panchayat is a perpetual body, one-third of its members elected from Zonal Councils retiring every two years. Other members serve for a fixed term of four years. Proceedings of the House are open to the following: members of the Royal Family; members of the Raj Sabha; any person who in the opinion of the Chairman of the House is concerned with the business of the House; any member of a Local Panchayat or of the Executive Committee of various levels of the Class Organizations and Professional Organization, if the Chairman gives permission after consultations with the Steering Committee. It is open to the public on such occasions as the address to the House by His Majesty or by any distinguished invitee. A summary record of the proceedings of every meeting of the House or its committees is published.

The members have full authority to move, reject, or pass with or without amendment any bill except those relating to the Royal Family and the armed forces. It can adopt motions and pass resolutions. Any member may introduce legislation except that on financial and military affairs, for which the prior approval of His Majesty the King is essential. The annual budget is submitted to the House for consideration, deliberation and adoption. And in order that these legislative tasks be conducted with becoming dignity and efficiency, the members of the House fully enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest for anything spoken in the House or the manner in which voting is exercised.

The Rashtriya Panchayat was formed on April 14th, 1963 (New Year's Day); and, constituted into the National Group, has been a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since September 1967.

Besides enumerating a number of fundamental rights, including the right against exile, the Constitution lays down a series of fundamental duties of the citizen.

Amendments to the 1962 Constitution, adopted in 1967, include the following provisions: Prime Minister to be appointed by the King who may, if he wishes, consult the National Panchayat; Ministers to be collectively and individually responsible to the King; King to appoint directly the Zonal Commissioners who are to enjoy greater powers than the Chairmen of Zonal Panchayat Assemblies; Associations for non-political purposes allowed but political parties continue to be banned, provision for appointment of an independent Election Commission.

LAND REFORM

Under the Act, the Land Reform Programme has been implemented in phases. It was introduced for the first time in sixteen districts in 1964, in twenty-five districts in 1965, and it became applicable to all districts in 1966. Its basic objective is to develop the agricultural sector which may eventually foster the industrialization programme in the country. The important features of the programme are: fixation of a ceiling on land holdings; guarantee of tenancy rights; fixed rate of rent; provision of loans to peasants for agricultural purposes. The loan fund has been partly created by the compulsory saving scheme, which forms part of the land reform programme; compulsory saving is collected from both landowners and peasants at the ward level in each Village Panchayat.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: H.M. King MAHENDRA BIR BIRKRAM SHAH DEVA.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Appointed April 1969, to be consulted at the discretion of the Head of State.)

S. B. THAPA, VISWA BANDHU THAPA, KIRTI NIDHI BISTA, TULSI GIRI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Palace Affairs, Foreign and General Administration: EHENDRA HAHADUR RAJBHANDARY.

Minister of Home Affairs, Panchayat Affairs and Land Reforms: SAILENDRA KUMAR UPADYA.

Minister of Defence, Forestry, Agriculture and Food: GIRI PRASAD BUDHATOKI.

Minister of Industry, Commerce, Transport, Communications and Power: NAVARAJ SUBEDI.

Minister of Education, Law, Health and Justice: NARENDA KUMAR PRADHAN.

Assistant Ministers: HARIS CHANDRA MAHAT, CHATURBHUJ PRASAD SINGH, KESHAV CHANDRA GAUTAM, JOG MAHAR SHRESTHA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN KATHMANDU

China, People's Republic: Toran Bhawan, Naksal; *Ambassador:* WANG TSE.

France: Lazimpat; *Ambassador:* JEAN FRANÇAIS.

German Federal Republic: Kanti Path.

India: Lain Chaur; *Ambassador:* RAJ BAHADUR.

Israel: Lazimpat.

Japan: Hotel de l'Annapurna.

Pakistan: Thapathali; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAUF KHAN.

Romania: AUREL ARDELEANU.

U.S.S.R.: Dilli Bazar; *Ambassador:* G. N. DZYUBENKO.

United Kingdom: Lain Chaur.

U.S.A.: Kanti Path.

Nepal established full diplomatic relations with Singapore in March 1969. Diplomatic relations are maintained with a total of 42 countries.

PARLIAMENT

In December 1960 Parliament was dissolved. A National Panchayat, presided over by the King, has to some extent replaced it.

Chairman of the National Panchayat: LALIT CHAND.

POLITICAL PARTIES

(All Political Parties were banned in December 1960.)

Nepali National Congress: New Delhi, India, nationalist organization, Leader Gen. SUBARNA SHUMSHERE JANG BAHADUR RANA.

Nepal Communist Party: pro-Peking, Leader PUSHPA LAL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is one Supreme Court, 14 District and 75 Local Courts. These have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in the capital, where there are separate courts.

The Supreme Court: The Constitution of Nepal provides for a Supreme Court which shall have a Chief Justice and not more than six other Justices. The Supreme Court is to hold appellate as well as original jurisdiction, and may function as a court of review. The Supreme Court protects the fundamental rights of the people and guarantees the Rule of Law.

Chief Justice: Hon. BHAGAWATI PRASAD SINGH.

RELIGION

Over half the population are Hindus, which is the religion of the Royal Family. Most others are Buddhists. One per cent are Muslims.

BUDDHISM

Nepal Buddhist Association: Rev. AMRITANANDA, Ananda Kuti, Kathmandu.

Young Buddhist Council of Nepal: Rev. AMRITANANDA.

THE PRESS

Commoner: Naradevi, Kathmandu; English daily; Editor GOPAL DAS; circ. 7,000.

Dainik Nepal: Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor I. K. MISHRA; circ. 900.

Gorkha Patra: New Rd., Kathmandu; Nepali; daily; Editor BARUN SHAMSHER; circ. 5,000.

The Motherland: Kathmandu; English daily; Editor M. R. SHRESTHA; circ. 1,200.

Naya Samaj: Kathmandu; f. 1957; Nepali daily; Editor P. D. PANDEY; circ. 3,000.

Naya Sandesh: Kathmandu; Nepali and English; daily; Editor RAMESH NATH PANDEY; circ. 2,200.

Nepal Bhasa Patrika: Bheda Singh, Kathmandu; Newari daily; Editor F. B. SINGH; circ. 800.

Nepal Samachar: Nepal Today Press, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor S. N. SHARMA; circ. 900.

Nepali: Kathmandu; Hindi daily; Editor UMA KANT DAS; circ. 800.

Perspective: New Rd., Kathmandu; English weekly.

Royal Nepal Economist: 41/44 Tripureswar, Kathmandu; monthly in English and Nepali; Editor BHESH RAJ SHARMA; circ. 500.

Samaj: Dhobidhara, Kathmandu; Editor MANI RAJ UPADHYAYA.

Samaya: Wotu Tole, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor MANIK LALL SHRESTHA; circ. 18,000.

Samikshya: Nepali weekly; Editor M. M. DIKSHIT; circ. 900.

NEWS AGENCIES

Rastriya Sambad Samiti (R.S.S.): P.O.B. 220, Kathmandu; f. 1962 to collect news on Nepal and the world and to exchange news with foreign news agencies for dissemination to news media; Chair. RAM BAHADUR RAWAL; Gen. Man. GOVINDA PRASAD PRADHAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

DPA and Tass maintain bureaux in Nepal.

A national journalists' body and a press advisory organization were set up in 1967.

PUBLISHERS

Department of Publicity: Government of Nepal.

La Kaul Press: Palpa Tanben.

Mahabir Singh Chiniya Main: Makhan Tola, Kathmandu.

Mandas Sugatdas: Kamabachi, Kathmandu.

Ratna Pustak Bhandar: Bhotahitit Tola, Kathmandu.

Sajha Prakhashan: Kathmandu; Chair. Shri KAMAL MANI DIXIT.

RADIO

Radio Nepal: Singha Durdar Compound, Kathmandu; f. 1951; broadcasts on short and medium wave in Nepali; Hindi, Newari and English. In 1966 there were about 45,000 receiving sets and 50 public listening centres, Dir. BHOGYA PRASAD SHAHA.

There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; N.Rs=Nepali Rupees)

BANKING

Nepal Rashtra Bank: Baluwatar, Kathmandu; f. 1956; state bank of issue; cap. N.Rs. 10m.; dep. N.Rs. 305.76m. (June 1969); Gov. Dr. YADAV PRASAD PANT.

Nepal Bank Ltd.: H.O. New Rd., Kathmandu; f. 1937; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 25m.; dep. N.Rs. 232.6m. (August 1969); Chair. Shri KRISHNA BOM MALLA; Gen. Man. ANANDA BHAKTA RAJBHANDARY, F.I.B.A.

Rastriya Banijya Bank (*National Commercial Bank*): Kathmandu; f. 1965; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 3m.; dep. N.Rs. 80m.; Gen. Man. B. M. SINGH.

Agricultural Development Bank: Dharmapath, Kathmandu; f. 1963 as the *Co-operative Bank*, which was replaced by the present bank in January 1968; the only statutory financial institution providing credit to co-operatives, individuals and associations engaged in agricultural development; receives deposits from individuals, co-operatives and other associations to generate savings in the agricultural sector; cap. p.u. (June 1968) N.Rs. 49m.; dep. (June 1968) N.Rs. 34m.; Chair. KULSHEKHAR SHARMA; Gen. Man. BASUDEV PEKUREL; publs. annual report, booklets.

Agricultural Co-operative Societies also advance credit to members.

Land Reform Savings Corporation: Nepal Bank Bldg. No. 1, P.O.B. 378, Dharmapath, Kathmandu; f. 1966; accepts deposits from and advances loans to more than 3,700 village committees; provides technical assistance to agriculture, industry and agro-trade, and to Department of Land Reform in the administration of Compulsory Savings Schemes; promotes and participates in agriculture and industrial enterprises; auth. cap. N.Rs. 100m.; dep. N.Rs. 22.2m.; Gen. Man. P. K. SHRESTHA; publs. pamphlets, booklets.

INSURANCE

There is one insurance company:

Rastriya Beema Sansthan (*National Insurance Corporation*): 8/324 Pyukha Tole, P.O.B. 527 Kathmandu; f. December 1967; government undertaking; underwriting of Life and General Insurance business within and outside Nepal; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 2.4m.; Chair. Dr. BHEKH BAHADUR THAPA; Gen. Man. JAMES R. LYNCH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Planning Commission: Kathmandu, Chair. SHAILENDRA KUMAR UPADHYAYA.

Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Meera Home, Khichapokhari, P.O.B. 269, Kathmandu; f. January 1966; independent federation comprising 48 industrial and business organizations; represents members' interests and provides a variety of services; Pres. JUDDHA BAHADUR SHRESTHA; Sec.-Gen. TRAILOKYA NATH SHRESTHA, publ. *Udyog Banijya Patrika* (fortnightly).

Nepal Chamber of Commerce: Nepal Bank Bldg. No. 2, P.O.B. 198, Kathmandu; f. 1952; non-profit making organization devoted to cause of industrial and commercial development in Nepal and to the service of its members; 451 mems. (July 1969); publs. *Chamber Patrika* (monthly, Nepalese), *Nepal Trade Directory* (in preparation).

Agricultural Supply Corporation: Bhimsenstambha, Ganabahal, P.O.B. 195, Kathmandu; f. Feb. 1966; Functions: to procure and distribute inputs needed for agricultural development, namely chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, improved agricultural tools and implements, plant protection materials, etc.; all inputs are imported except improved seeds and small tools; cap. p.u. Rs. 4.7m.; mems. 120 retail dealers; Chair. Dr. PUSHKAR NATH PANT; Gen. Man. SAGAR BAHADUR PRADHAN.

Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC): NIDC Bldg., P.B. No. 10, Kathmandu, f. 1959, state-owned, has shares in twelve industrial enterprises, offers financial and technical assistance to the private sector, cap. N.Rs. 34m. (1969), Chair. Dr. P. N. PANT, publs. *Industrial Digest* (annual), *Annual Report* and various brochures.

National Trading Ltd.: Teku, Kathmandu; f. 1962; government undertaking; receives Aid Goods from China (P.R.), the U.S.S.R., and quota goods from India for public sale at reasonable prices; imports and distributes construction materials, machinery, vehicles, consumer and luxury goods; handles clearing and forwarding of government consignments; exports Nepalese products, mainly timber, medicinal herbs, raw wool, jute, handicrafts and curios; Exec. Chair. and Gen. Man. NANDA LAL JOSHI; Asst. Gen. Man. KRISHNA MAN SINGH; publ. *Vyapar Patrika* (monthly trade journal).

Nepal Food Corporation: Kathmandu.

Salt Trading Corporation Ltd.: Kalimati, Kathmandu; f. Sept. 1963 as a joint venture of the public and private sectors (30 and 70 per cent respectively) to manage the import and distribution of salt in Nepal; now also deals in sugar and chemical fertilizers; brs. throughout Nepal; Chair. G. D. PATHAK; Gen. Man. H. B. MALLA

TRADE UNION

Nepal Mazdoor Sangathan (*Nepal Labour Organization*): c/o Ministry of Home and Panchayat Affairs, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu; f. 1963; 14,000 mems.; Chair. M. K. POKHERAL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications: Acting Sec. BHARAT BAHADUR PRADHAN; Joint Sec. B. R. PANDE.

ROADS

There are about 3,000 miles of roads, of which about 500 miles are metalled. More than 2,000 miles were constructed during the last Three-Year and current Five-Year Plan periods. There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu and a mountain road, Tribhuwana Rajpath, links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxual. A 65-mile highway between Kathmandu and Kodari was opened in 1967. Mahendra Highway, formerly known as the East-West Highway, is under construction sector by sector. Its total length is estimated at 640 miles. Two other important highways, Pokhara–Sunuali and Kathmandu–Pokhara, are also under construction.

RAILWAY AND ROPEWAYS

Nepal Yatayat Samsthan (*The Transport Corporation of Nepal*): Responsible for the operation of railways and ropeways, Chair. S. P. UPADHYAYA.

A 30-mile section of narrow-gauge railway links Raxual (India) with Amlekhganj in the central Terai. Another section, 33 miles long, links Jaya Nagar with Janakpur in the eastern Terai. A 26-mile ropeway links Hetauda and Kathmandu and can carry 37.5 tons of freight per hour throughout the year. Food grains, construction goods and heavy goods on this route are transported by this ropeway.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are regular air services to India, Pakistan and the larger towns in Nepal. Helicopter services are being provided to the remote and higher mountain regions.

Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation: RNAC Bldg., Kantipath, Kathmandu; f. 1958; fleet of Avro HS-748, six DC-3s, MI-4 Helicopters, AN-2 Harvesters; Gen. Man. TEJ BAHADUR PRASAI.

The following foreign airlines operate services to, or maintain offices in, Nepal: Air India, Indian Airlines Corporation, Lufthansa, Pakistan International Airlines, Thai International, T.W.A.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Basantpur, Kathmandu; Dir. T. R. TULADHAR.

Department of Information: Singha Durbar, Kathmandu; Dir. N. P. BANSKOTA.

POWER

Nepal Electricity Corporation: Tundikhel, Kathmandu; f. 1962 to generate and distribute electricity in areas approved by H.M. Government; to develop electricity distribution with a view to foster industrial development and economic welfare; Chair. LAXMAN PRASAD RIMAL; Gen. Man. SHANKAR KRISHNA MALLA.

UNIVERSITY

Tribhuvan University: Tripureswor, Kathmandu, 142 teachers, 656 students.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

INTRODUCTION

The Netherlands Antilles consist of two groups of islands in the Caribbean, some 500 miles apart. The main group, lying off the coast of Venezuela, consists of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao; to the north, forming part of the Leeward Islands, lie the small volcanic islands of St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Maarten (the northern half of the latter island being part of the French dependency of Guadeloupe). The climate is tropical, moderated by the sea, with temperatures averaging 82°F (28°C), and little rainfall. Dutch is the official language, though in the southern group English and Spanish are also widely spoken; there is also a local dialect, Papiamento, a mixture of Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, English and African. In the Leeward Islands English is generally spoken. The population is almost all Christian, and 80 per cent are Roman Catholics. The flag of the Netherlands Antilles consists of a red vertical stripe on a white background, crossed by a blue band charged with six stars arranged in an oval. The capital is Willemstad in Curaçao.

Although first discovered by Spanish explorers in 1499, the Netherlands Antilles have been in Dutch possession since the seventeenth century. In 1954 a Charter gave the islands full autonomy in domestic affairs. In May 1969, severe workers' riots, in which over half of Willemstad was destroyed, brought about the resignation of the Prime Minister; elections were held in October. Strikes and unrest continued into 1970.

Agriculture is comparatively unimportant, due to the light rainfall, although efforts are being made by the Government to promote farming, cattle raising and horticulture in Bonaire and the Leeward Islands. The chief products are aloes (Bonaire is a major exporter), sorghum, divi-divi, peanuts and beans, fresh vegetables and tropical fruit. The chief industry is oil refining; Curaçao and Aruba have become increasingly important with the development of the Venezuelan oil industry. The Shell refinery at Curaçao (capacity 350,000 bbl./day) and that of Lago Oil in Aruba (capacity 400,000 bbl./day) are among the largest in the world. Oil refining accounts for 95 per cent of total exports by value. A further two per cent of exports consist of chemicals, including phosphate, nitric acid and fertilizers.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension Day), May 18 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 15 (Kingdom Day), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–11 (Easter), April 30 (Queen's Birthday).

Currency

The monetary unit is the Netherlands Antilles Florin (N.A.Fl.) or Guilder comprising 100 cents.

Notes: 500, 250, 100, 80, 25, 10, 5 and 2½ N.A.Fl.

Coins: 2½, 1 N.A.Fl., 25c., 10c., 5c., 2½c., 1c.

Dutch currency is also legal tender.

Exchange rate: 4.5 N.A.Fl. = £1 sterling.

1.875 N.A.Fl. = U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA

(sq. miles)

Total Area	Curaçao	Aruba	Bonaire	St. Maarten	St. Eustatius	Saba
394	178	71	112	16	12	5

POPULATION

(Dec. 31st, 1968)

Total	Curaçao	Aruba	Bonaire	St. Maarten	St. Eustatius	Saba	Births	Marriages	Deaths
216,355	141,393	59,231	—	—	—	—	4,946	1,158	1,082

Willemstad, Curaçao (capital) 45,000.

Agriculture: There is little cultivation. *Livestock:* 1,000 cattle, 15,000 pigs, 40,000 goats and 20,000 sheep on Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire.

Oil: Curaçao and Aruba are bases for the transhipment and refining of Venezuelan oil. *Exports* (value): (1966) 1,062m. N.A.Fl.; (1967) 1,101m. N.A.Fl.

Mining (exports—1968): Phosphates 93,138 metric tons.

FINANCE

Netherlands Antilles Florin (N.A.Fl.)=100 cents
N.A.Fl. 4.50=£1 sterling; N.A.Fl. 1.87=U.S. $1.00.

Budget (1966—'000 N.A.Fl.): Central Revenue 66,609; Central Expenditure 66,593.

COST OF LIVING INDICES
(1958 = 100)

	Curaçao			Aruba		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Food	113.8	115.6	118.0	119.1	122.5	125.6
Clothing	100.5	100.8	102.1	109.3	110.8	111.6
Rent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Services	106.1	105.3	104.2	98.6	98.6	98.6
Miscellaneous	104.9	106.2	107.6	106.0	107.5	108.9
Tax	112.1	112.1	124.9	117.0	117.0	130.3
Total	108.2	109.1	110.6	110.3	112.2	114.2

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
('000 N.A.Fl.)

	1966	1967	1968
Notes in circulation	42,494	44,578	47,060
Gold owned by the Bank of the Netherlands Antilles	36,515	36,515	36,515

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million N.A.Fl.)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	138.9	244.8	−105.9	137.9	258.3	−120.4
Government payments	26.6	18.8	7.8	25.4	11.5	13.9
Oil and mining remittances	113.2	—	113.2	113.4	—	113.4
Travel (also under Merchandise)	1.9	7.6	− 5.7	2.2	8.3	− 6.1
Other services	47.3	32.2	15.1	57.0	25.8	31.2
Investment income	7.3	0.7	6.6	7.8	0.6	7.2
Total and Balance Current Account	335.2	304.1	31.1	343.7	304.5	39.2
Capital Transactions:						
Private remittances	11.7	31.8	− 20.1	13.4	29.6	− 16.2
Investments	7.2	15.6	− 8.4	5.6	17.6	− 12.0
Loans and credits	16.1	17.4	− 1.3	17.1	22.4	− 5.3
Total and Balance Capital Account	35.0	64.8	− 29.8	36.1	69.6	− 33.5
Net Errors and Omissions			− 2.9			− 2.9
Increase in Gold and Foreign Exchange			− 1.6			2.8

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 N.A.Fl.)

Imports: (1966) 1,161,785, (1967) 1,256,193, (1968) 1,258,697.

Exports: (1966) 1,115,887, (1967) 1,144,839, (1968) 1,129,631.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Food	52,104	55,422
Beverages and Tobacco	4,953	5,572
Crude Materials	3,406	3,813
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	991,494	964,935
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,779	1,510
Chemicals	30,358	31,603
Manufactured Goods	46,145	50,324
Machinery and Transport Equipment	63,135	69,827
Miscellaneous	62,818	76,691

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Food	3,319	2,509
Beverages and Tobacco	263	282
Crude materials	8,933	6,224
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	1,101,328	1,081,833
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	8	8
Chemicals	20,946	26,592
Manufactured Goods	1,147	1,358
Machinery and Transport Equipment	6,056	7,775
Miscellaneous	2,839	3,049

COUNTRIES

('000 N.A.Fl.)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Venezuela	950,872	908,728
U.S.A.	122,435	129,044
Colombia	4,385	9,616
Netherlands	43,256	51,214
United Kingdom	20,572	19,900
Trinidad	11,851	12,372
Others	102,822	127,823

EXPORTS	1967	1968
U.S.A.	455,971	488,694
Brazil	26,634	—
United Kingdom	64,080	55,479
Netherlands	39,351	36,001
Argentina	1,724	—
Canada	101,575	—
Others	455,504	549,457

TOURISM

(1968)

	CURAÇAO	ARUBA
Number of visitors	101,541	52,002
Number of days	466,261	321,117

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(1968)

	CURAÇAO	ARUBA
Cars	17,982	9,429
Lorries	2,694	
Buses	388	105
Taxis	124	39
Other cars	61	22
Motorcycles	622	282
TOTAL	21,871	9,877

SHIPPING

ARUBA

VESSELS	1967		1968	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)
Tankers	2,051	36,565	1,968	36,082
Steamers and Motor Vessels	810	3,586	844	3,296
Sailing Vessels	6	1	1	—
TOTAL	2,867	40,152	2,813	39,378

CURAÇAO

VESSELS	1967		1968	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)
Tankers	2,077	30,178	1,898	28,882
Steamers and Motor Vessels	3,397	15,579	3,229	14,833
Sailing Vessels	126	8	94	—
TOTAL	5,600	45,765	5,221	43,712

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

BY SEA

	NUMBER TO EMBARK	NUMBER TO DISEMBARK	NUMBER IN TRANSIT
1966	15,849	16,297	179,088
1967	17,915	21,705	193,511

BY AIR

	NUMBER TO EMBARK	NUMBER TO DISEMBARK	NUMBER IN TRANSIT
1966	227,648	233,360	129,852
1967	273,780	275,429	145,928

Airfields are situated in Curaçao (Dr. Albert Plesman Airport), Aruba (Prinses Beatrix Airport), Bonaire, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten and Saba.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary	130	44,238	1,270
Junior High	33	7,743	311
Senior High	4	2,551	101
Junior Technical	11	2,749	137
Senior Technical	2	61	16

THE CONSTITUTION

The latest constitutional changes for Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are embodied in the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which came into force on December 29th, 1954. Under the Charter the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles (and Netherlands New Guinea) were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange.

The Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles each enjoy full autonomy in domestic and internal affairs and are united on a footing of equality for the protection of their common interests and the granting of mutual assistance.

Whenever the Netherlands Council of Ministers is dealing with matters coming under the heading of joint affairs of the realm (in practice mainly foreign affairs and defence) the Council assumes the status of Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. In that event the two Ministers Plenipotentiary appointed by the Government of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles respectively, take part with full voting powers in the deliberations.

A legislative proposal regarding affairs of the realm and applying to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles as well as to the metropolitan Netherlands is sent, simultaneously with its submission to the Netherlands Parliament, the States-General, and to the parliamentary bodies of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. The latter bodies can report in writing to the States-General on the draft Kingdom Statute and designate one or more special delegates to attend the debates and furnish information in the meetings of the Chambers of the States-General. Before the final vote on a draft the Ministers Plenipotentiary have the right to express their opinion thereupon. If they state their disapproval of the draft, and if, in the Second Chamber a three-fifths majority of the votes cast is not attained, the discussions on the draft are suspended and further deliberations take place in the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. When special delegates attend the meetings of the Chambers this right devolves upon the delegates of the parliamentary body designated for this purpose.

Executive power in internal affairs is vested in a nominated Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the legislature (Staten). The Netherlands Antilles Staten consists of twenty-two members elected by general adult suffrage. The Governor is responsible for external affairs and is aided by an Advisory Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Dr. N. DEBROT.

Advisory Council: Dr. N. DEBROT (President), Dr. W. R. BOOM (Vice-President), A. S. SENIOR, W. F. CRAANE, G. DE VEER, Jr., C. F. ZEBREGS, Dr. S. W. VAN DER MEER, W. A. WINKEL, H. J. ROEFSTRA, Dr. W. CH. DE LA TRY ELLIS, J. C. PAAP (Sec.).

MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister, Minister for General Affairs and Justice: ERNESTO PETRONIA.

Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance: S. G. M. ROZENDAL.

Minister of Social Affairs, Health and Labour: A. P. NITA.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Development: F. J. PIJPERS.

Minister of Communications and Transport: L. A. I. CHANCE.

Minister of Education: O. R. A. BEAUJON.

Minister Plenipotentiary for the Netherlands Antilles at The Hague: E. JONCKHEER.

PARLIAMENT

Staten of the Netherlands Antilles: Chair. C. E. CATHALINA; Vice-Chair. O. CROES.

ELECTIONS 1969

PARTY	SEATS
Democratische Partij	6
Nationale Volkspartij	3
Curaçaose Onafhankelijke Partij	
Partido Patriotico Arubano	4
Arubaanse Volkspartij	4
Union National Arubano	
Partido Patriotico Bonairiano	1
Democratic Party of the Windward Islands	1
Frente Obrero	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratische Partij van Curaçao (*Curacao Democratic Party*): Willemstad; government party; Pres. Dr. E. JONCKHEER; Parliamentary Leader C. D. KROON.

Nationale Volkspartij (*National People's Party*): Willemstad; opposition party; Parliamentary Leader J. M. G. EVERTSZ.

Frente Obrero: Willemstad; government party; f. 1969; Parliamentary Leader WILSON GODETT.

Curaçaose Onafhankelijke Partij (*Curaçao Independent Party*): Willemstad; opposition party joined with Nationale Volkspartij at the last election; Pres. P. VAN DER HOEVEN.

Partido Patriotico Arubano (*Aruba Patriotic Party*): Oranjestad; government party; Pres. F. J. TROMP; Parliamentary Leader O. CROES.

Arubaanse Volkspartij (*Aruba People's Party*): Oranjestad; opposition party; Pres. and Parliamentary Leader C. YARZAGARAY.

Partido Democratico Bonairiano (*Democratic Party of Bonaire*): Kralendijk; opposition party; Pres. L. A. ABRAHAM.

Democratic Party of the Windward Islands: Philipsburg; government party; Pres. A. C. WATHEY.

Union Nacional Arubano: Lagoenweg 3, Oranjestad; Pres. F. B. TROMP; combines as opposition group with:

Partido Independiente Arubano: Pres. M. CROES.

Partido Revolucionario di Obrero: Pres. F. L. MADURO.

Other political parties include: *Union Reformista Antillana* (Curaçao), *Partido Radical di Pueblo* (Curaçao), *Democratische Partij* (Bonaire), *Partido Patriotico Bonairiano, Windward Islands People's Party.*

RELIGION

Roman Catholics form the largest religious community numbering more than 80 per cent of the population. The Anglican, Methodist, Dutch Reformed and other Protestant Churches have memberships of about 15,000. There are approximately 1,000 Jews.

Roman Catholic Bishop: Mgr. J. M. HOLTERMAN, O.P., D.D., Bishop of Willemstad, Huize Welgelegen, Willemstad, Curaçao.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Supreme Court of Justice, the members of which are nominated by the Crown, and a Court of First Instance. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie with the High Court of the Netherlands.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. J. C. A. ENGEL.

Attorney-General: Dr. J. R. BOUWER (acting).

THE PRESS

Amigoe di Aruba: Oranjestad; f. 1883; daily; Dutch; Editor/Publisher J. A. VAN DER SCHOOT; circ. 3,000.

Amigoe di Curaçao: P.O.B. 577, Willemstad; f. 1883; Catholic; daily; Dutch; circ. 8,500; Editor NORBERT HENDRIKSE.

Arubaanse Courant: Nassaustraat 85, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1938; liberal; Papiamento; daily; circ. 2,500; Editor THOMAS PIETERSZ.

Beurs- en Nieuwsberichten: P.O.B. 215, Willemstad; f. 1935; liberal; Dutch; daily; circ. 8,700; Editor J. KION.

La Prensa: Calle Ancha 138(O), Willemstad; f. 1929; daily; Spanish and Papiamento; circ. 8,700; Editor C. DAANTJE (acting).

Culturele Kroniek: P.O. Box 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; published by Radio Curom and several other cultural organizations.

Democraat: Willemstad; Dutch and Papiamento; fortnightly.

Monthly Publication for Trade and Industry of Curaçao: 19F Columbusstraat, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1944; economic and industrial paper; English and Dutch; monthly; Editor H. J. JANSSEN.

Local, The: San Nicolas, Oranjestad, Aruba; English; weekly; Editor F. L. HODGE.

The News: San Nicholas, Aruba; daily; English; Editor B. BLANCHARD; circ. 3,000.

Curaçaose Courant: P.O.B. 15, Curaçao; f. 1812; weekly; Dutch; Editor P. C. GORSIRA.

La Cruz: P.O.B. 577, Willemstad; f. 1894; weekly; Papiamento; circ. 4,500; Editor A. E. PANNEFLEK.

La Union: P.O.B. 12, Willemstad; f. 1922; weekly organ of the R.K. Volksbond; Papiamento; circ. 2,300; Editor José M. P. KROON.

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlands Presbureau (Dutch News Agency, A.N.P.): Representative at Willemstad H. S. PIETERSZ, P.O.B. 439.

Reuter: Representative at Willemstad S. PERLMAN.

U.P.I.: Representative at Willemstad M. HEERING.

A.F.P.: Representative at Willemstad E. GORSIRA.

A.P.: Representative at Willemstad M. JEUKEN-OLSON.

I.P.I.: Representative at Willemstad Dr. G. SWART.

PUBLISHERS

Curaçao Drukkerij en Uitgevers Maatschappij: Pietermaaiweg, Willemstad, Curaçao.

De Wit Stores N.V.: VAD Bldg., L. G. Smith Blvd. 110, Oranjestad, Aruba.

Ediciones Populares: Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1929; Dir. A. A. JONCKHEER.

Van Dorp Aruba N.V.: Nassaustraat 77, Oranjestad, Aruba; P.O.B. 596.

Van Dorp Caribbean Inc.: Breedestraat 42(P), Willemstad, Curaçao.

Drukkerij de Stad, N.V.: Van Swietenstraat 8, Curaçao.

Tipografia Nacional: Bitterstraat 3, Curaçao.

Volksdrukkerij N.V.: Van Swietenstraat 8, Curaçao.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Curaçaose Radio Vereeniging (*Radio Curom*): P.O.B. 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1933; broadcasts are transmitted in Dutch, Papiamento, English and Spanish; Pres. C. G. GROOTENS.

Radio Antiliana: P.O.B. 28, Bernardstraat 61, St. Nicolaas, Aruba; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Dir.-Gen. H. BOOY.

Radio Caribe: Nieuwestraat 22B, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1955; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Dir.-Gen. C. R. HEILLEGGER.

Radio Hoyer: Julianaplein 21, Willemstad, Curaçao; commercial; three stations; Radio Hoyer I & II in Curaçao and Voice of Bonaire in Bonaire; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Dir.-Gen. H. E. HOYER.

Radio Kelkboom: P.O.B. 146, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1954; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Owner and Dir. CARLOS A. KELKBOOM.

Radio Victoria: P.O.B. 410, Oranjestad; f. 1958; religious and cultural station owned by the Evangelical Alliance Mission; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Manager Rev. PAUL (JIM) PIETSCH, Jr.

Trans World Radio: Kralendijk, Bonaire; religious and cultural station; programmes to South, Central and North America, Middle East and Europe in 13 languages.

Voice of Aruba: P.O.B. 219, Oranjestad, Aruba; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Man. A. ARENDS.

Voice of St. Maarten: Philipsburg, St. Maarten; commercial and religious programmes in Dutch and English; Dir. C. WATHEY; Man. Dir. R. A. MAYER.

Number of radio receivers (1969): 112,000.

TELEVISION

Tele-Curaçao: P.O.B. 415, Curaçao; f. 1960; run by the Netherlands Antilles Television and Electronics Corporation; commercial; Gen. Man. C. S. CORSEN.

Tele-Aruba: Pos Chiquito 1A, Aruba; f. 1963; run by the Antilliaanse Televisie Maatschappij; commercial; Pres. A. B. KUIPERI, Jr.

Number of television sets (1969): 30,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Netherlands Antilles florins)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen (*Bank of the Netherlands Antilles*): Fort Amsterdam 4, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1828; cap. U.S. $4.4m.; dep. 2.4m. (Dec. 1969); Man. Dir. J. G. J. VAN DELDEN (acting).

Aruba Bank Ltd.: Nassaustraat 41, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 1m.; dep. 13.0m. (1968); Man. Dir. E. E. CROES.

Antilliaanse Bank Unie N.V.: P.O.B. 159, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1856; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 109m (1969); Man. Dirs. L. C. LUCKMANN, J. J. BUDDING.

Antilliaanse Bank Unie N.V.: P.O.B. 391, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1949; cap. 1m.; dep. 8m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. H. J. JACOBS.

Antilliaanse Bank Unie N.V.: Kralendijk, Bonaire, f. 1962, Man. W. J. OLIEMANS.

Banco Popular Antiliano, N.V.: Havenstraat, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1960; cap. 0.5m.; dep. 7.8m. (Sept. 1968); Mans. T. C. M. SCHOUTEN, M. J. M. HEUFKE; brs. at Curaçao and St. Maarten.

Caribbean Mercantile Bank, N.V.: Nassaustraat 53, Oranjested, Aruba (P.O.B. 28); f. 1963; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 13m.; Man. Dirs. B. T. HENRIQUEZ, H. L. MARCHANT.

International Bank & Trust Corp.: P.O.B. 640, Willemstad, Curaçao; cap. $50,000; Dirs. M. SOLIS, D. DA SILVA SOLIS.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank (Bonaire), N.V.: Kralendijk, Bonaire; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 0.5m.; Man. A. M. H. SORÉE.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank, N.V.: Willemstad; f. 1916; cap. 6m., dep. 81.5m. (Dec. 1968); Man. Dirs. I. H. CAPRILES, M. F. HENRIQUEZ.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson (Curaçao): 6 Fuikstraat, Curaçao; f. 1952.

The Windward Islands Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 18, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 360,000, dep. 3.87m. (Dec. 1967); Dirs. I. H. CAPRILES, M. F. HENRIQUEZ, N. C. WATHEY; Man. Dir. C. W. WATHEY.

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: 434-40 Herengracht, Amsterdam, 1 Breedestraat, P.O.B. 144, Willemstad, Curaçao; Oranjestad, Aruba.

Bank of America: P.O.B. 466, New York, Columbusstraat 8, Willemstad, Curaçao; Man. Dir. J. A. A. STEENMEYER.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York; Nassaustraat, Oranjestad, Aruba; Man. Dir. E. SUAREZ.

INSURANCE

A number of foreign companies have offices in Curaçao and Aruba, mainly British, Canadian, Dutch and North American.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Aruba Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Wilhelminastraat 22, P.O.B. 140, Oranjestad; Chair. ARTURO M. ARENDS; Sec. A. POLVLIET.

Curaçao Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Willemstad; Chair. L. CAPRILES, Sec. Dr. F. W. VAN RAMSHORST.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Aruba Trade and Industry Association: Oranjestad, Aruba; Pres. G. G. NOUEL.

Vereniging Bedrijfsleven Curaçao (*Curaçao Trade and Industry Association*): Pietermaai 21, Curaçao.

TRADE UNIONS

Algemeen Verbond van Vrije Vak Verenigingen (*Antillean Confederation of Free Trade Unions*): Amsterdam No. 1, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1965; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec. K. VAN DEN BOSCH.

Curaçao Federation of Workers: Pietermaai 15; f. 1964; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. E. W. ONG-A-KWIE; Sec.-Gen. V. E. CHITTICK; 3 affiliated unions.

Curaçaosche Verbond van Vakvereenigingen—CVV (*Christian Confederation of Trade Unions in the Netherlands Antilles*): Bargestraat 1, P.O.B. 562, Willemstad, Curaçao, f. 1950; about 3,990 mems.; 9 affiliated unions; Pres. H. A. ROJER, Sec. O. I. SEMEREL.

De Algemene Nederlands Antilliaanse Ambtenaren Federatie (*General Union of Netherlands Antillean Civil Servants*): P.O.B. 604; 5,000 mems.; Pres. R. J. SAMMY, Sec. Dr. H. ARENDS.

Independent Oil Workers' Federation: Grensweg 7, San Nicolas; f. 1961; 2,600 mems.; Pres. F. L. MADURO, Sec.-Gen. L. ALBUS; publ. *Iowua News*.

Petroleum Workers' Federation of Curaçao: affiliated to Int. Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Fed.; f. 1955; about 3,000 mems., Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec.-Gen. L. JANZEN; publ. *Petrolero*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Railways: There are no railways.

Roads: All islands have a good system of all-weather roads.

Shipping: Curaçao and Aruba are important centres for the refining and transhipment of Venezuelan oil.

Besides tankers, which comprise more than half of the tonnage calling at Curaçao, ships of the following companies call regularly: Royal Dutch Steamship Co., Holland America Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg America Line, Germanischer Lloyd, Cunard, Italian Line, French Line, Johnson Line, Grace Line, Moore McCormack Lines, and Eastern Steamship Corporation.

CIVIL AVIATION

A.L.M.—Dutch Antillean Airlines: Dr. A. Plesman Airport, Curaçao; internal services between Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao and St. Maarten; external services to North, Central and South America and the West Indies; Man. Dir. C. O. YRAUSQUIN.

Antillean Aviation Services Inc. (A.A.S.): Dr. A. Plesman Airport, Willemstad, Curaçao, agents for *Aerovias Quisquayana, Caribair, Aerocondor, Ranza Airways* and *Schreiner Airways*; 3 Convairs 340, 1 Beechcraft A-89, 1 Douglas C-47.

The Netherlands Antilles are also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Caribair, Compañía Dominicana, K.L.M., L.I.A.T., Pan Am, Transcaribbean Airlines, VIASA and Windward Island Airways.

TOURISM

Aruba Tourist Bureau: A. Shüttestraat 2, Oranjestad; branches in New York, Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico; Dir. MICHAEL S. KUIPÉRI. There were 1,720 hotel beds in Aruba in 1969.

Curaçao Government Tourist Bureau: Plaza Piar, Willemstad; Dir. E. A. V. JESURUN (acting).

SURINAM
(NETHERLANDS GUIANA)

INTRODUCTION

Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana) lies on the northeast of the South American continent between the Republic of Guyana and French Guiana, with a 350 mile Caribbean seaboard. Inland, the frontier to the south is with Brazil. The country has a subtropical climate with fairly heavy rainfall, and temperatures varying between 73°–88°F (21°–30°C). The population of Surinam is made up of 37 per cent Creoles (Surinam-born with mixed European/African and other descent), 30 per cent Hindustanis, 16 per cent Indonesians, 12 per cent Bush Negroes and Amerindians and small groups of Europeans, Chinese and Syrians. Dutch is the official and commercial language, but English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Javanese and Hindi are also used; a pidgin English *Taki-taki* is the native dialect. Paramaribo, the capital and chief port, stands on the Surinam river, about 20 miles from the sea.

Under the 1954 Charter, Surinam, a Dutch possession since 1816, became an equal partner with Holland in the Kingdom of the Netherlands (together with the Netherlands Antilles) with full autonomy in domestic affairs. In January 1969, the government resigned following a general strike; elections produced a new coalition, which is moving towards total independence from the Netherlands.

The economy of Surinam is based primarily on the bauxite industry, supported by agriculture and industry. Rice is the staple food crop and the main agricultural export; sugar and citrus fruits are also important. Other exports include prawns, coffee, cocoa, bananas and timber. Bauxite (aluminium ore) is mined near the Cottica and Para rivers. In 1966 exports of alum, bauxite and aluminium were valued at S.G. 1,211.7 million, or 86 per cent of total exports.

Compulsory education for children between the ages of 7 and 12 has existed since 1876 and is given in government and denominational schools.

Public Holidays

1970: May 15 (Ascension Day), July 1 (Freedom Day), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–11 (Easter), April 30 (Queen's Birthday).

Currency

The monetary unit is the Surinam guilder of 100 cents; Dutch currency is also legal tender.

Notes: 5, 2½, 1 S.G.

Exchange rate: 4.5 S.G.=£1 sterling.
1.875 S.G.=U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1964 census)								
	Total	Creoles	Hindustanis	Indonesians	Europeans	Chinese	Indians	Bush Negroes	Others
62,500	324,211	114,961	112,633	48,463	4,322	5,339	7,287	27,698	3,508

Paramaribo (capital): Estimated population 110,867

AGRICULTURE

('000 kg.)

	1964	1965	1966
Rice	87,693	89,825	98,259
Maize	1,382	720	415
Peanuts	603	713	827
Pulses	398	276	390
Potatoes	2,688	2,218	1,528
Vegetables	4,056	2,905	4,538
Cocoa	509	243	185
Coffee	380	397	377
Bananas	3,034	16,154	24,627
Plantain	5,239	4,236	4,483
Sugar Cane	153,488	241,197	250,677
Grapefruit*	8,434	10,244	11,657
Oranges*	34,435	46,221	50,144
Coconuts*	6,353	6,479	7,120

* '000 units

Livestock (1966—'000): Cattle 47, Horses, Mules, Asses 0.4, Goats 7.8, Sheep 4.4, Pigs 11.3, Chickens 391.4.

Fishing (1966—'000 kg.): Fish 3,857, Shrimp 3,077.

MINING

	1964	1965	1966
Bauxite ('000 metric tons)	3,993	4,360	5,563
Gold (kg.)	256	195	161

INDUSTRY

	1964	1965	1966
Beer ('000 litres)	4,392	5,103	5,872
Rum ('000 litres)	1,862	2,637	2,523
Sugar ('000 kg.)	10,748	18,673	18,366
Molasses ('000 kg.)	6,637	9,390	10,084
Shoes ('000 pairs)	23	53	53
Cigars ('000)	759	769	733
Cigarettes (million)	91	100	115
Particle Board ('000 cu. metres)	24	24	24
Plywood ('000 cu. metres)	18	18	13
Electricity generated (m. kWh.)	128	243.7	680.7

FINANCE

Currency: 1 Surinam guilder=100 cents, £1 sterling=S.G. 4.50; U.S. $1=S.G. 1.875.

The Surinam guilder has not been devalued since its inception in 1918.

Budget (1966 estimate—million Surinam guilders): Total Revenue 122.4; Total Expenditure 117.3.

Development Plans: Ten-Year Plan (1966–75). Envisages an outlay of 1,657.2m. Surinam guilders (Mining 807.6m., Agriculture and Fishing 178.7m., Hydro-electric energy 170m., Communications 112m., Industry and Tourism 82m., Education 44m., Public Works 43.5m., Forestry 30.4m.)

Five-Year Plan (1967–71). The Netherlands Government has made available 240m Netherlands guilders, 50 per cent as an outright gift, 40 per cent as a loan and 10 per cent on terms to be agreed later.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1966—'000 Surinam guilders)

Imports: 168,849. **Exports:** 171,203.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	
Oil Products	13,900
Raw Materials and Half-Products	63,600
Textiles and Yarns	6,500
Finished Products	41,800
Vehicles	4,400
Capital Goods	38,700

EXPORTS	
Bauxite	91,931
Alumina	36,791
Aluminium	19,209
Plywood	3,329
Timber	2,683
Rice	5,150
Sugar	2,200

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	
Netherlands	37,880
U.S.A.	68,225
German Federal Republic	11,207
Trinidad	12,173
United Kingdom	11,037
Japan	6,850
Other Countries	21,477

EXPORTS	
Netherlands	14,321
U.S.A.	100,815
Caribbean Islands	5,256
Canada	8,546
German Federal Republic	2,988
Guyana and French Guiana	1,913
Other Countries	37,378

TOURISM

(1966)

	VISITORS STAYING MORE THAN 24 HOURS
American	2,271
British	1,218
French	875
Dutch	1,322
Other European	559
Trinidadian	266
Guyanese	522
Brazilian	434
Others	2,954
TOTAL	10,421

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(1966)

Passenger cars	9,900
Lorries	2,122
Buses	255
Motorcycles	1,686
Powered bicycles	15,881

Shipping (1966): Ships entered 1,800, G.R.T. 6,408,000; Ships cleared 1,795, G.R.T. 6,382,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

(1966)

Landings	916
Passengers in	17,608
Passengers out	20,017

EDUCATION

(1964)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Kindergarten	158	500	16,828
Rural Elementary	35	52	1,704
Special	3	13	143
Elementary	196	2,000	69,693
Advanced and more advanced Elementary	24	399	9,758
Secondary	3	64	494
Agricultural	1	4	49
Vocational and Technical	4	98	1,381
Teacher-Training	3	134	1,840
Higher	2	48	218

Source: Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Paramaribo.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*See* Netherlands Antilles).

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor is the representative of the Queen and the constitutional Head of the Government. He appoints the 9 ministers of the Cabinet and the Advisory Council of at least 7 members.

The Legislative Council, the Staten, is a representative body of thirty-six members elected by general adult suffrage for a four-year period.

Governor: Dr. J. H. E. FERRIER.

Advisory Council: Dr. H. DE VRIES (Pres.), E. M. L. ENSBERG (Vice-Pres.), Dr. A. L. HEYMANS, C. F. G. GETROUW, Dr. K. J. VAN ERPECUM, A. D. FERNANDES, Dr. J. P. KAULESAR-SUKUL.

MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: JULES SEDNEY.
Minister of Justice and Police: Dr. JAN ADHIN.
Minister of Social Affairs: T. AHMED ALI.
Minister of Labour: Dr. A. BISWAMITRE.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: R. SHANKAR.
Minister of Education: Dr. R. NANAN PANDAY.
Minister of Public Health: Dr. A. TJ ON SIEN KIE.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: JUST RENS.
Minister of Public Works: R. GOOSSEN.
Minister of Home Affairs: F. KARSOWIDJOJO.
Minister of Finance: H. RADHAKISHUN.
Minister of Development: B. RAMKISOOR.

Minister Plenipotentiary of Surinam at The Hague: Dr. S. D. EMANUELS.

PARLIAMENT

COMPOSITION OF STATEN

(*October* 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Nationale Partij Suriname	11
Verenigde Hindostaanse Partij	9
Progressieve Nationale Partij	8
Partij Nationalistische Republiek	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationale Partij Suriname: f. 1946; Leader J. PENGEL.

Verenigde Hindostaanse Partij (*Vatan Hitkarie Partij*): f. 1949; Leader J. LACHMON.

Kaum-Tani Persatuan Indonesia: f. 1947; Leader I. SOEMITA.

Progressieve Surinaamse Volkspartij: Keizerstraat 122, Paramaribo; f. 1946; Chair. J. A. DE MIRANDA; Leader E. L. WIJNTUIN.

Surinaamse Democratische Partij: Leader D. G. A. FINDLAY.

Surinaamse Volkspartij: P.O.B. 573, Paramaribo; f. 1958; 3,500 mems.; Pres. C. R. BISWAMITRE, Sec. C. A. SLUER.

Sarakat Ratjat Indonesia: Leader F. R. KARSOWIDJOJO.

Aktiegroup: Leader Dr. P. CHANDI SHAW.

Progressieve Nationale Partij: Leader J. RENS.

Partij Nationalistische Republiek: Leader EDDY BRUMA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Court of Justice, the 7 members of which are nominated for life by the Crown, and three Cantonal Courts.

President of the Court of Justice: Dr. W. J. J. KOOLE.

Attorney-General: Dr. M. G. DE MIRANDA.

RELIGION

(1964)

Muslim	63,810
Hindu	87,580
Roman Catholic	71,170
Moravian Brethren	54,390
Dutch Reformed	11,910
Lutheran	4,760
Confucian	150
Other	30,000

Roman Catholic Bishop of Paramaribo: Mgr. STEFAN KUYPERS; Gravenstraat 12, P.O.B. 1230, Paramaribo.

THE PRESS

De Ware Tijd: P.O.B. 1200, Paramaribo; f. 1957; daily; Dutch; circ. 8,500; Editor L. E. M. MORPURGO.

De West: Dr. Mirandastraat 4, Paramaribo; f. 1909; daily; Dutch; circ. 8,000; Editor D. G. A. FINDLAY.

Nieuw Suriname: Warricastraat 81, Paramaribo; f. 1954; daily; Dutch; circ. 3,500; Editor J. A. PENGEL.

Suriname: Steenbakkerÿstraat 58–60, Paramaribo; f. 1848; daily; Dutch; circ. 3,000; Editor P. WIJNGAARDE.

De Vrije Stem: Dr. J. F. Nassylaan 107–109, Paramaribo; weekly; Dutch; circ. 3,000; Editor W. H. LIONARONS.

Gouvernements-Advertentieblad: Paramaribo; f. 1871; bi-weekly, Dutch, Editor P. WIJNGAARDE.

Omhoog: Gravenstraat 17–19, Paramaribo; f. 1955; Roman Catholic; weekly; Dutch; Editors Redemptorist Fathers.

Onze Tijd: Wagenwegstraat 60, Paramaribo; f. 1955; weekly; Dutch; Editor N. M. I. HAAGSTAM.

De Vrijheid: 42 Keizerstraat, Paramaribo, Chinese, daily.

PRESS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (*Netherlands News Service*): 7 Gravenstraat, Paramaribo; 3 bulletins in Dutch and 3 in English; daily; Bureau Chief. A. J. M. JUDELL.

PUBLISHERS

Lionarons Drukkerij N.V.: Dr. J. F. Nassylaan 107–109, Paramaribo.

Varekamp and Co., N.V.: Dominéstraat 26, P.O.B. 1851, Paramaribo.

Leo Victor: Gemenlandsweg 4, Paramaribo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Stichting Radio-omroep Suriname: Roode Kruislaan, P.O.B. 271, Paramaribo; f. 1965; commercial; all local languages; Dir. R. RENS.

Radio Apintie: P.O.B. 1838, Dominéstraat 11, Paramaribo; f. 1958; commercial; home service in local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir. E. VERVUURT.

Radio Paramaribo: P.O.B. 9751, Gravenstraat 118, Paramaribo; f. 1957; commercial; home service in all local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir. W. H. LIONARONS.

Radinka: Waterloostraat, Nieuw Nickerie; f. 1962; commercial, Dutch and Hindi; Dir. S. RADHAKISHUN.

Radio Nickerie (R.A.N.I.): P.O.B. 271, Paramaribo; commercial; Dir. W. H. CROMWELL.

Number of radios (1969): 90,000.

TELEVISION

Surinaamse Televisie Stichting (S.T.V.S.): Cultuurtuinlaan, P.O.B. 271, Paramaribo; f. 1965; local languages and English; Dir. F. J. PENGEL.

Number of television sets (1969): 25,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Surinam guilders)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Centrale Bank van Suriname: Waterkant 20, P.O.B. 1801; Paramaribo; f. 1956; cap. 3m., dep. 12.8m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. V. M. DE MIRANDA, Man. H. L. CRISSON.

De Surinaamsche Bank, N.V.: P.O.B. 1806, Gravenstraat 26, Paramaribo; f. 1865; cap. 2.6m., dep. 36.1m. (Dec. 1968); Mans. E. DE VRIES, W. J. A. WIJNHOVEN.

Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank, N.V.: Waterkant 26, Paramaribo; f. 1963; government-supported development bank; Man. Dir. E. S. SEWBERATH MISSER.

Surinaamse Hypotheekbank, N.V.: Noorderkerkstraat 5, Paramaribo.

Surinaamse Postspaarbank: Knuffelsgracht 11, Paramaribo; f. 1879; Dir. H. A. VOS.

Surinaamse Volkscredietbank: Steenbakkerijstmat 2, hoek Waterkant, Paramaribo.

Vervuurts Bank N.V.: Keizerstraat 4, P.O.B. 1813, Paramaribo; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 922,000; dep. 14.5m. (Dec. 1968); Dirs. A. VAN DER VOET, C. J. C. VAN DER SCHROEFF, J. F. DE VRIES, E. P. SAMSON; Man. H. DRIELSMA, S. J. EGGER.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam; Kerkplein 1, Paramaribo.

De Nationale Investeringsbank: Gravenstraat 26, P.O.B. 1806, Paramaribo; agency of De Nationale Investeringsbank (Herstelbank) N.V., The Hague; Agent in Surinam Dr. H. C. A. MOLLEN.

INSURANCE

N.V. Eerste Surinaamse Verzekeringsmaatschappij "De Nationale": P.O.B. 1030, Paramaribo; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 1m.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Surinam Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat 10, P.O.B. 149, Paramaribo; f. 1910; 4,500 mems.; Chair. H. W. MOHAMED RADJA; Sec. J. CH. HEAVE; publ. *Bulletin* (fortnightly, Dutch), *Newsletter* (quarterly, English).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Stichtung Planbureau Suriname (*Planning Bureau*): Gravenstraat 5, Paramaribo; responsible for programming the Ten-Year Plans and implementing two- and four-year intermediate programmes.

Stichtung Industriele Ontwikkelung Suriname (*Industrial Development Commission*): conducts economic and marketing surveys to determine the feasibility of establishing or expanding industries and provides technical assistance and personnel training; also responsible for stimulating foreign investment in Surinam.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (*Surinam Business Association*): Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat, P.O.B. 111, Paramaribo; 110 mems.; Chair. Dr. J. MICHELS; publ. *Weekbericht.*

TRADE UNIONS

Surinaamse Mijnwerkers Unie (*Surinam Mine Workers' Union*): Paramaribo; about 80 mems.; Pres. L. E. ELIAZER; Sec. F. R. L. KETELDIJK; 3,360 miners in three unions: Paranam Miners Union, Moengo Miners Union, and Billiton Miners Union.

Surinaamse Werknemers Moeder Bond (*Surinam Workers Parent Union*): Surinamestraat 37, Paramaribo; about 5,000 mems.; Sec. F. E. ZWAKKE.

Progressieve Werknemers Organisatie (*Progressive Workers' Organization*): Gravenstraat 21, Paramaribo; f. 1948; about 2,000 mems., 10 affiliated unions; Pres. L. J. WEIDMAN; Sec. E. MENT.

De Samen Werkende Organisatie van Landsdienaren (*Cooperative Organization of Civil Service Employees*): Cornelis Jongbouwstraat 8, Paramaribo; f. 1957; about 2,000 mems.; Sec. S. P. AMMERSINGH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Surinam Government Railway: Onverwacht, Paramaribo; 83 miles metre gauge of track open, from Onverwacht to Brownsweg; Dir. I. H. FERRIER.

ROADS

There are 1,560 km. of main roads. The main east-west road, 390 km. in length, links Albina on the eastern border with Nieuw Nickerie on the west.

SHIPPING

The following shipping lines maintain services:

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.: 15 Waterkant, P.O.B. 1805, Paramaribo; regular services between Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg and Paramaribo, and Mobile, Houston and New Orleans, New York, Baltimore and Paramaribo; sailings to Georgetown and Caribbean ports.

Surinam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 44 Waterkant, P.O.B. 1824, Paramaribo; services to Puerto Rico, U.S. Gulf ports, Haiti and Dominican Republic; regular cargo and passenger services on Surinam coast and in the interior.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: passenger services to Europe.

Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc.: van Hoogersstraat, P.O.B. 1842, Paramaribo; fortnightly sailings between New York and Paramaribo; fortnightly sailings between Houston, New Orleans, Mobile and Paramaribo; regular passenger service between Trinidad and Paramaribo.

Other shipping lines: Bookers, Harrison Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Zandery airport, 28 miles from Paramaribo:

Surinam Airways Ltd.: Mr. F. H. R. Lim A. Postraat 34, P.O.B. 2029, Paramaribo; domestic airline; Gen. Man. GEORGE VIERA.

The following foreign airlines also serve Surinam: Air France, B.W.I.A., K.L.M. and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Surinam Tourist Development Board: P.O.B. 656, Paramaribo; f. 1953; Chair. O. R. G. VERVUURT; Dir. F. L. DE ROOY.

NEW HEBRIDES

(AN ANGLO-FRENCH CONDOMINIUM)

The New Hebrides lie in the South Pacific between New Caledonia and Fiji.

STATISTICS

Area: 5,700 square miles (12 large and 60 small islands between 13°–21° S. and 166°–170° E., forming a double chain of islands about 440 miles long).

Population (1967 Census): 77,988 (73,937 indigenes), Vila (capital) 3,072, Santo 2,564. Est. population 1970: 81,000.

Employment: The native population is mainly engaged in peasant agriculture, producing both subsistence and cash crops. Most Europeans are employed in commerce and government service.

Agriculture: 150,000 acres are cultivated; 750,000 acres of forests. Output (1966): copra 35,363 metric tons; also small quantities of cocoa and coffee. The chief crop is coconuts, estimated at 20m. metric tons.

Livestock: 35,000 cattle, of which 2,000 slaughtered annually. Pigs (mainly native owned) and small number of goats, sheep and horses.

Mining: Manganese mining ceased in September 1968 as it had become unprofitable. Surveys have so far failed to discover worthwhile deposits of other minerals.

Currency: Australian $ and New Hebrides franc are legal tender; A$2=N.H. franc (C.F.P.) 200; $A1=9s. 4d. sterling.

Condominium Budget (1969 est., $A): Revenue and Expenditure 2,849,793.

British Budget (1969–70 est., $A): Revenue and Expenditure 2,266,788.

French Budget (1969 est., £ sterling): Expenditure 620,302,195.

External Trade (1968): *Imports:* $A8,718,871 (chief items rice, building materials, machinery, vehicles and spares). *Exports:* $A10,432,050 (chief items copra, manganese, frozen fish, cocoa, frozen and canned beef). Principal trading partners are France, Australia, Japan and U.S.A.

Transport (1968): *Roads:* 1,727 vehicles. *Shipping:* 251 ships called at Vila and Santo, 1,041 passengers landed, 1,353 departed. *Aviation:* 528 aircraft landed, 4,969 passengers arrived and 4,771 departed.

CONSTITUTION

In 1902, Joint Deputy Commissioners were appointed by Britain and France and in 1906 an Anglo-French Convention established the Condominium as a Joint Administration. Citizens of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection and trade. Each Power retains sovereignty over its nationals and business corporations. There is no Territorial sovereignty and natives bear no allegiance to either Power.

There are three administrations: the Condominium (Joint) Administration, the British National Administration and the French National Administration. Since 1957, there has been an advisory council, presided over by the resident commissioners.

There are a number of local native councils, and a town planning commission in Vila, with advisory functions.

GOVERNMENT

British High Commissioner: Sir MICHAEL GASS, K.C.M.G. (resident in Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate).

French High Commissioner: LOUIS VERGER (resident in Nouméa, New Caledonia).

The High Commissioners are joint and equal heads of the Administration acting locally through British and French Resident Commissioners. The Joint Administration consists of the British National Service, the French National Service and certain Condominium services, including Treasury, Customs and Inland Revenue, Public Works and Transport, Posts and Telephones, Radio, Lands, Survey, Agriculture and Meteorology. A rough balance is kept between nationalities in numbers appointed.

BRITISH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: C. H. ALLAN, O.B.E.

FRENCH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: JACQUES MOURADIAN.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Presided over by the two resident commissioners and composed of 4 official and 26 unofficial members.

Unofficial members:

14 elected, of which 6 are Europeans (3 British and 3 French) and 8 are New Hebridean.

10 nominated, of which 3 are British, 3 French, 4 New Hebridean.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CONDOMINIUM COURTS

The Joint Court: comprises a neutral President, a British Judge and a French Judge assisted by a neutral Public Prosecutor, a neutral Legal Commissioner, a neutral Registrar and a neutral Native Advocate.

President: (vacant).

British Judge: J. P. TRAINOR.

French Judge: G. GUESDON.

Courts of First Instance: In each District. Composed of British and French District Agents sitting with one assessor.

NATIONAL COURTS

For all suits between non-natives, except for certain land claims.

NATIVE COURTS

Composed of one of the two Agents of the District sitting with two native assessors. Their jurisdiction covers all offences peculiar to natives under the police and administrative regulations and by the code of native laws.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Christian. A number of missions are established in the Group including Presbyterian, Anglican (Melanesian Mission) and Roman Catholic.

Anglican: Archdeacon of Southern Melanesia: The Ven. D. A. RAWCLIFFE; Diocese of Melanesia, Lolowai, Aoba.
Roman Catholic: Bishop of Port Vila: The Right Rev. LOUIS JULLIARD, S.M.; Catholic Mission, Port Vila.

Press: *Newsletter:* British Residency; f. 1955; twice monthly. *Bulletin:* French Residency; weekly.

Finance: Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8e; Vila and Santo. Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: agents Burns, Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.

Shipping: Messageries Maritimes: regular service to France, French Oceania, Australia and New Caledonia at three- to four-week intervals. Burns, Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.: regular services linking the New Hebrides with Australia, British Solomon Islands and New Guinea.

Civil Aviation: *Union des Transports Aériens:* twice weekly service to and from New Caledonia. *Fiji Airways:* service twice weekly to Fiji and Solomon Islands. *Air Melanesia* provides domestic services.

EDUCATION

There are no joint services. A Teacher Training College, Secondary School and three multi-racial primary schools at Vila, Santo and Tanna are run by the British Administration, together with four junior primary schools. About twenty senior primary schools and two hundred junior primary schools are operated by missions and voluntary agencies. An increasing share of the cost of running English-medium mission schools is being borne by the British Administration. The French Administration run two lycées at Vila and Santo and forty primary schools, two with secondary facilities.

NEW ZEALAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

New Zealand lies in the South Pacific Ocean 1,000 miles south-east of Australia. It consists of North Island and South Island, separated by the narrow Cook Strait, and the very small Stewart Island in the south. It also administers a number of Pacific islands. The climate is moderate with an average temperature of 52°F (12°C) except in the far north where higher temperatures are reached. The language is English and the Maori population also uses its own tongue. Thirty-four per cent of the population are Anglicans, 22 per cent Presbyterian and 16 per cent Roman Catholics, with the remainder belonging to other Christian denominations. The flag is the blue ensign, charged with four red stars edged in white in the fly. The capital is Wellington on North Island.

Recent History

Since the war New Zealand has taken an increasing part in world affairs. It has contributed to Asian development through the Colombo Plan. It is a member of the Anzus Pact (Australia, U.S.A. and New Zealand) the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), and of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). In 1965 New Zealand and Australia established a free trade agreement, under which duties on selected commodities will be progressively reduced to nil by 1974. In 1962 Western Samoa, formerly administered by New Zealand as a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, attained independence. In 1965 the Cook Islands attained full internal self-government, but retained many links, including common citizenship, with New Zealand. In November 1969 the National Party government of Mr. Holyoake was re-elected for a further three-year term.

Government

New Zealand is a self-governing member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of New Zealand and Head of State. She is represented by a Governor-General who is aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature is unicameral; it consists of a House of Representatives of 80 members (including four Maoris), elected for a term of three years. Voting is by universal adult suffrage, only Maoris being entitled to vote at elections for the four Maori members of Parliament.

Defence

The total strength of regular forces in March 1967, was 12,932—Army 5,620, Navy 2,934, Air Force 4,378.

Economic Affairs

Although the external economy is heavily dependent on the pastoral and agricultural industries (wool, meat and dairy produce are the main exports), factory production now makes up almost two-thirds of total production. Exotic forests, under controlled management, provide a continuing supply of timber for the growing pulp and paper industry. Coal production is sufficient for all local needs and an oil refinery, using imported crude oil, supplies most of the country's petroleum and related products. Light industry continues to expand, the principal branches being food-processing and canning, car-assembly, transport equipment, wood and cork products, textiles and footwear, apparel and made-up textile goods. Hydro-electric power resources are being further developed. A government-sponsored steel industry, based on the smelting of local iron sands, has been opened on the west coast of the North Island, and a large aluminium smelter is under construction at Bluff to process Australian bauxite. Offshore oil and natural gas deposits have recently been discovered.

Transport and Communications

New Zealand's transport services are modern. There are 3,063 miles of railways and 58,425 miles of roads. There are forty ports, the chief of which are Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (the port of Christchurch) and Dunedin. Much traffic between North and South Island is by air; there are also roll-on roll-off ferry services linking Wellington with Picton and Lyttelton. The main centres are joined by an air service network, and New Zealand is linked to most major Pacific countries by international airlines.

Social Welfare

New Zealand has a comprehensive social welfare system administered by the Department of Social Security. A tax is levied on all incomes to finance the services, which provide medical care and benefits for old age, blindness, widowhood, orphanhood, unemployment and sickness, as well as superannuation and family benefits. There are reciprocal agreements with Australia and the U.K.

Education

State education is free and, between the ages of six and fifteen, compulsory. Primary education lasts from five to twelve or thirteen after which children pass on to secondary schools until the age of eighteen. Private schools take about 12 per cent of primary and 16 per cent of secondary pupils. Special educational services cater for children in remote areas and for the physically handicapped. There are six universities. Capital spending on education over the period 1966–70 is estimated at £120 million.

Tourism

New Zealand's tourist attractions are chiefly natural: high mountains, lakes, hot springs and beaches. There are abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and New Zealand is particularly well-known for its fishing.

Visas are not required to visit New Zealand by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Public Holidays

1970: June 1 (Queen's Birthday), October 26 (Labour Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1971: January (New Year's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday), April 25 (Anzac Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency before July 10th, 1967, was the New Zealand pound (£NZ) of 20 shillings.

Exchange rate: £NZ1=£1 sterling
NZ 7s. 2d.=$U.S.1

From July 10th the unit of currency became the New Zealand dollar ($NZ) of 100 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 100 dollars.
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange rate: $NZ1=10s. sterling
NZ 72c.=$U.S.1.

Following devaluation by the United Kingdom on November 21st, 1967, New Zealand devalued its currency by 19.45 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar, bringing the New Zealand dollar to parity with the Australian dollar.

Exchange rate: $NZ1=9s. 4d. sterling
$NZ1=$U.S.1.12.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION (April 1969)		
Total	North Island	South Island	Total	North Island	South Island
103,740	44,300	59,440	2,780,839	1,980,098	800,741

Maoris (March 1969): 220,718.

CHIEF TOWNS
(est. April 1969)

Wellington (capital)	295,300	Christchurch	258,200
Auckland	588,400	Dunedin	110,300

Immigration: (1967–69) 30,660; (1968–69) 23,264.
Emigration: (1967–68) 28,472; (1968) 29,803.
Births: (1968) 62,284. **Deaths:** (1968) 24,464. **Marriages:** (1968) 24,057.

LABOUR

(October 1968)

	MALES ('000)	FEMALES ('000)	TOTAL ('000)
Agriculture and other primary	129.3	16.4	145.7
Manufacturing industry	204.5	64.6	269.1
Power, water and sanitary services	14.3	1.2	15.5
Building and construction	82.0	2.1	84.1
Transport and communication	79.5	15.3	94.8
Commerce	114.8	66.9	181.7
Domestic and personal services	25.7	28.7	54.4
Administration and professional	52.5	91.0	173.5
TOTAL IN INDUSTRY	732.6	286.2	1,018.8
Armed Forces	11.1	0.6	11.7
Unemployed	4.2	1.5	5.7
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	747.9	288.3	1,036.2

AGRICULTURE

CROPS

CROPS	AREA ('000 acres)			PRODUCTION* ('000 bushels)		
	1966–67	1967–68	1968-69 (est.)	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Wheat	231	313	312	12,778	16,253	16,589
Oats	23	34	28	1,553	2,467	1,820
Barley	92	155	135	5,909	9,674	8,910
Maize	7.6	14.5	15	728	1,413	n.a.
Peas	27	35	n.a.	1,183	1,334	n.a.
Potatoes	20	23	22	184†	232†	n.a.

* Bushel weights: wheat 60 lb., oats 40 lb., barley 50 lb., maize 56 lb., peas 60 lb. † '000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000 at 31 January)

ANIMALS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Dairy cows in milk	2,088	2,131	2,232	2,304*
Total cattle	7,218	7,747	8,247	8,557*
Breeding ewes†	39,668	41,408	42,651	n.a.
Total sheep†	57,343	60,030	60,474	n.a.
Breeding sows	82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total pigs	667	603	614	562*

* Estimated. † At 30 June.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

COMMODITIES		1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Butter (Creamery)	('000 tons)	251.6	243.0	264.1
Cheese	,, ,,	108.1	109.1	95.4
Preserved milk	,, ,,	176.2	182.1	174.2
Casein	,, ,,	46.8	46.4	67.7
Meat—total	,, ,,	890.8	986.0	n.a.
Mutton and lamb	,, ,,	512.4	557.4	n.a.
Wool, greasy basis	(million lb.)	709.0	728.0	n.a.

FORESTRY

('000 board feet)

	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Rimu and Miro	192,600	179,600	166,900	165,500	153,600	135,900
Matai	23,700	26,700	24,200	22,300	17,000	15,400
Totara	9,200	9,700	8,800	8,600	6,500	6,500
Kahikatea	17,400	18,600	17,300	16,900	17,700	16,600
Beech	10,200	11,800	11,600	13,400	10,000	10,600
Exotic Pines	370,600	441,000	472,400	465,300	421,300	475,600
TOTAL (incl. others)	666,000	736,200	756,900	747,600	674,900	732,600

FISHERIES

	Unit	Quantity			Value ($NZ)		
		1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Wet Fish	cwt.	666,274	713,527	671,870	4,388,116	4,626,343	4,488,614
Whitebait	,,	941	1,908	3,022	137,088	232,858	423,126
Oysters (dredged)	sack	160,908	165,231	148,581	1,125,956	1,157,414	1,040,769
Oysters (rock)	,,	2,592	2,284	3,291	27,150	24,277	75,383
Crayfish	cwt.	128,981	159,012	214,752	3,844,308	4,319,908	7,433,006
Other	,,	n.a.	n.a.	37,779	106,144	91,826	126,896

MINING

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Coal and Lignite	('000 tons)	2,659	2,595	2,369	2,225
Gold	('000 oz.)	12	9	11	9

INDUSTRY

SELECTED COMMODITIES

	Unit	1966	1967	1968
Canned Meat	'000 lb.	12,565	12,581	12,260
Flour	Short tons	229,115	222,207	218,524
Refined Sugar	tons	125,607	127,223	129,932
Biscuits	,,	21,640	21,579	23,383
Jam	,,	5,485	4,741	4,471
Canned Fruit	,,	16,905	18,899	21,837
Canned Vegetables	,,	15,774	19,171	17,124
Soap Flakes and Powder	,,	13,256	14,462	12,962
Beer and Stout	'000 gallons	64,441	67,177	68,115
Wool Yarn	'000 lb.	20,495	19,988	22,106
Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods	'000 sq. yds.	4,879	4,007	3,586
Refrigerators	Number	74,832	74,264	99,228
Washing Machines	,,	50,908	45,903	43,959
Lawn Mowers	,,	80,933	69,967	50,490
Radios	,,	82,097	79,525	74,881
Tobacco	'000 lb.	3,421	3,085	2,697
Cigarettes	million	4,603	4,628	4,740
Chemical Fertilisers	'000 tons	1,922	1,568	1,748
Cement	,,	864	801	751
Passenger Cars	Number	54,557	50,000	43,192
Trucks, Vans, Buses	,,	11,620	8,535	6,981

FINANCE

$NZ2.15=£1 sterling; $NZ0.89=U.S. $1.
$NZ100=£46 10s. 6d. sterling=U.S. $112.00.
Before November 1967, the exchange rate was $NZ100=£50 sterling.

BUDGET (1968–69)
($ million)

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT AND NATIONAL ROADS FUND

REVENUE	
Income and Social Security Taxes	691.5
Estate, Gift Duty and Land Tax	26.8
Customs	106.4
Beer Duty	35.8
Sales Tax	82.8
Interest	84.1
Profits from Trading Undertakings	5.5
Departmental Receipts	60.1
Highways Taxation	66.3
TOTAL (inc. others)	1,221.7

EXPENDITURE	
Public Debt Interest	132.4
Finance and Stabilization	28.2
Administration	33.6
Defence	85.3
Maintenance Works	42.5
Development of Industry	67.5
Social Services	644.0
National Roads Fund	72.8
TOTAL (inc. others)	1,221.7

WORKS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
($ million)

	1968–69	1969–70 (est.)
Electricity	78.5	81.5
Forest Development	13.1	13.7
Land Settlement	5.0	4.2
Housing	15.1	15.4
Public Buildings	13.3	14.8
Railways	5.3	7.5
Airport Development	0.6	2.0
State Coal Mines	0.3	0.3
National Roads Board	72.8	75.6
University and Technical Institute Buildings	12.0	15.1
	283.2	307.8

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

($NZ million)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	3,229.7	3,367.0	3,452.5
Indirect taxation	289.0	300.8	305.8
Subsidies	−39.2	−39.2	−21.0
NATIONAL INCOME AT MARKET PRICES	3,479.5	3,628.6	3,737.3
Depreciation	264.2	282.3	295.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	3,743.7	3,910.9	4,032.3
EXPENDITURE ON G.N.P.:			
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,333	2,381	2,459
Public authority current expenditure	516	566	591
Gross domestic capital formation in N.Z.	908	963	915
Change in stocks	142	138	124
Exports of goods and services	832	884	855
Imports of goods and services	−933	−955	−861
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	3,798	3,977	4,083
Net factor payments to rest of world	−54	−66	−51
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	3,744	3,911	4,032

OVERSEAS RESERVES

($NZ million)

END OF MARCH	NET OVERSEAS ASSETS	OVERSEAS SECURITIES		GOLD	RESERVE POSITION AT IMF	TOTAL RESERVES
		Treasury-held	Other Government-held			
1965	159.3	67.1	18.1	0.5	22.5	267.5
1966	116.3	61.5	12.7	0.2	—	190.7
1967	116.3	56.6	13.1	0.3	—	186.3
1968*	200.3	76.9	14.5	0.2	—	291.8
1969*	183.1	80.5	15.3	1.2	—	280.1

* Comparability with earlier years is affected by the devaluation of the N.Z. dollar by 19.45 per cent on 21 November 1967.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WHOLE WORLD
($NZ million)

	1966–67			1967–68		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	788.2	722.7	65.5	753.7	640.1	113.6
Transportation	51.7	105.3	— 53.6	53.1	109.2	— 56.2
Travel	14.5	44.9	— 30.4	17.4	40.4	— 23.0
Insurance	1.6	2.9	— 1.3	1.5	4.0	— 2.5
Investment income	22.4	88.9	— 66.5	24.0	74.7	— 50.7
Government transactions	6.4	30.6	— 24.2	8.6	22.6	— 14.0
Miscellaneous	20.4	48.1	— 27.7	20.2	44.5	— 24.3
Total	905.2	1,043.4	—138.2	878.5	935.5	— 57.0
Transfer Payments	27.3	50.6	— 23.3	31.6	51.4	— 19.8
Current Balance	932.4	1,093.9	—161.5	910.2	986.9	— 76.7
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary:						
Direct investments	—23.0	28.9	— 31.2	1.9	21.5	— 19.6
Other private long-term	—	15.1	— 15.1	—	20.1	— 20.1
Other private short-term	—	13.1	— 13.1	—	5.6	— 5.6
Local government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central government	1.7	58.8	— 57.1	15.1	85.0	— 69.9
Total	— 0.6	115.9	—116.5	17.0	132.2	—115.2
Monetary:						
Central institutions (long-term)	—	—	—	—	33.6	— 33.6
Short-term capital (government)	—	5.3	— 5.3	6.7	0.5	6.2
Central institutions (short-term)	0.2	—	0.2	69.9	0.1	69.8
Total	0.2	5.3	— 5.1	76.6	0.6	76.0
Capital Balance	—	—	—161.5	—	—	76.7

Preliminary estimates of the balance of payments current account for 1968–69 indicate a deficit of $110 million.

REGIONAL BALANCES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT
(1967–68—$NZ million)

	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	United States and Canada	EEC Countries	Other Countries	International Organizations	Total All Countries
Merchandise	93.2	—86.0	40.8	25.4	40.0	0.2	113.6
Transportation	—29.7	— 2.4	—1.6	—7.4	—15.0	—	—56.2
Travel	—10.1	—10.6	—0.3	—1.1	— 0.8	—	—23.0
Insurance	— 2.3	—	—0.1	—	—	—	— 2.5
International investment income	—29.5	—10.3	—6.8	0.5	— 4.6	—	—50.7
Government transactions	— 4.6	— 5.0	—2.0	—0.6	— 1.8	—	—14.0
Miscellaneous	—10.1	— 7.6	—3.2	—2.3	— 1.1	—	—24.3
Transfers	5.5	—16.1	—0.4	—0.5	— 2.4	—5.8	—19.8
Balance on Current Account	12.3	—138.0	26.3	14.0	14.3	—5.6	76.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

($NZ '000)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69*
Imports (f.o.b.) .	752,200	617,400	796,800
Exports (f.o.b.) .	727,224	820,500	987,500

* Provisional.

COMMODITIES

	Imports (c.d. value)			Exports (f.o.b.; re-exports omitted)		
	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Food and Live Animals . .	31,392	31,936	33,946	418,010	473,807	538,106
Beverages and Tobacco . .	8,408	8,704	10,563	784	741	957
Crude Materials	37,216	31,838	43,925	242,378	237,145	327,338
Mineral Fuels	44,744	47,811	56,351	4,574	4,559	6,399
Animal and Vegetable Oils . .	1,148	1,353	1,401	7,478	7,500	7,274
Chemicals	77,269	76,722	102,448	21,052	21,427	27,310
Manufactures	210,773	182,023	233,078	16,203	29,387	39,491
Machinery and Transport Equipment	260,271	191,381	253,152	3,637	6,874	10,773
Miscellaneous	46,363	43,535	59,561	1,791	3,346	6,790
Other Transactions . . .	3,922	2,089	2,371	141	682	421
TOTAL . . .	721,506	617,392	796,795	717,623	785,468	964,859

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

	Imports			Exports*		
	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69†	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69†
Australia	142,957	132,871	157,016	35,215	57,765	74,504
British West Indies . . .	460	381	379	8,449	10,589	9,900
Fiji	1,211	659	2,465	3,779	5,753	7,513
Hong Kong	9,462	12,997	13,726	2,098	2,557	3,670
Malaysia	5,874	4,700	6,659	5,541	6,763	6,305
South Africa	2,432	2,344	3,953	5,781	1,989	2,370
United Kingdom . . .	275,247	187,878	243,204	314,754	352,039	380,987
Belgium and Luxembourg . .	3,538	2,753	4,173	11,636	11,462	19,260
France and Monaco . . .	5,987	5,186	6,670	24,825	26,510	36,818
German Fed. Rep. . . .	26,842	21,077	33,742	20,517	21,033	28,344
Italy and San Marino . . .	10,585	8,370	11,114	15,008	15,548	21,522
Netherlands	8,654	6,685	8,375	11,953	11,006	14,001
Canada	29,507	29,501	30,444	10,609	10,528	16,285
Philippines	214	193	268	5,134	5,979	7,039
U.S.A.	96,535	68,304	99,415	114,223	138,240	169,911
China	3,080	2,842	4,988	8,217	5,717	3,676
Japan	43,928	51,259	64,458	63,772	68,186	87,717
U.S.S.R.	304	284	728	9,184	5,839	11,669
GRAND TOTAL (incl. others)	752,206	622,908	796,795	720,298	812,780	973,877

* Excluding ship's stores, specie and gold. † Provisional.

TOURISM

(1967–68)

FROM	NUMBER OF VISITORS
Australia	50,243
U.S.A.	18,206
Pacific Islands	4,056
United Kingdom	7,117
Canada	2,407
Japan	634
Netherlands	891
Hong Kong	476
Other Countries	9,923
TOTAL	89,953

Tourists only: excludes cruise visitors (84,839), persons on working holidays (7,560) and visitors for business and other purposes.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH	PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)		GOODS CARRIED ('000 tons)				NET TON MILES (million)
	RAILWAY	MOTOR*	TIMBER	LIVESTOCK	OTHER GOODS	TOTAL	
1967	23,723	22,240	1,855	329	9,350	11,534	1,483.9
1968	22,186	21,397	1,748	292	8,541	10,581	1,405.1
1969	22,630	23,081	1,876	257	8,931	11,055	1,539.2

* Railway Department's motor services only.

ROADS: MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED

(as at 30 June)

	1967	1968	1969
Private cars	807,728	830,205	858,360
Lorries	167,241	167,724	170,254
Passenger Vehicles	3,265	3,255	3,240
Trailers	196,330	197,389	207,786
Motor cycles and Power cycles	51,835	50,526	49,935
Other vehicles	80,409	77,763	79,023
TOTAL	1,306,808	1,326,862	1,368,598

SHIPPING

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	OVERSEAS		COASTAL		OVERSEAS		COASTAL	
	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)
1966	3,605	16,784	9,427	8,063	3,604	16,748	9,411	8,081
1967	3,331	15,621	9,156	8,791	3,334	15,628	9,145	8,791
1968	3,497	16,538	8,704	8,632	3,501	16,530	8,700	8,695

AIR TRANSPORT

('000)

YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH	INTERNAL SERVICES			OVERSEAS SERVICES		
	Miles Flown	Passenger-Miles	Cargo Ton-Miles	Passenger Carried	Freight Carried (single tons)	Mail Carried (single tons)
1967	12,261	310,971	7,708.8	362.8	4,578.0	1,148.0
1968	12,196	310,632	7,376.0	411.9	7,695.7	1,173.1
1969	11,699	344,235	7,359.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967–68
Radio Sets Licensed	665,000*
TV Sets Licensed	610,017†
Daily Newspapers	40
Telephones per 100 people	40

* March 1968. † May 1969.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Pre-School	665	32,688	510
Primary (State and Private)	2,904	500,898	17,983
Secondary (State and Private)	381	168,534	8,356
Technical	6	87,374*	633
Teacher Training	13‡	6,155†	426
University	7	26,331	1,605

* Including 85,537 part-time or correspondence students.
† Including extra-mural, short courses, etc.
‡ Including 4 Kindergarten Training Centres.

Source: Department of Statistics, Wellington, C.1.

THE CONSTITUTION

Executive Council

The powers, duties and responsibilities of the Governor-General and the Executive Council under the present system of responsible government are set out in Royal Letters Patent and Instructions thereunder of 11 May 1917. In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council; but if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to Her Majesty without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

In addition to the Governor-General, the Executive Council consists of all the ministers of the Crown. Two members, exclusive of His Excellency or the presiding member, constitute a quorum. Authority is given in the Civil Lists for the appointment of one or two Maoris or half-castes as members of the Executive Council representing the Maori race.

House of Representatives

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty—seventy-six Europeans and four Maoris. They are designated "Members of Parliament".

Quinquennial Parliaments, instituted under the Constitution Act, were abolished by the Triennial Parliaments Act, 1879, which fixed the term at three years. General elections have been held at three-yearly intervals since 1881, with a few exceptions.

Since the abolition of plural voting in 1889 and the introduction of women's suffrage in 1893 every person of twenty-one years of age or over has had the right to exercise a vote in the election of members for the House of Representatives. Since 1957 to be registered as an elector a person must be a British subject or Irish citizen, ordinarily resident in New Zealand at some period, having resided continuously in New Zealand for at least a year and who has resided continuously for three months or more in the electoral district for which he claimsto vote. A system of compulsory registration of all electors except Maoris was introduced at the end of 1924; it was introduced for Maoris in 1956.

There are 76 European electoral districts and four Maori electoral districts. Only Maoris may vote in Maori district elections. A Maori half-caste is entitled to be registered as an elector of a Maori or a European electoral district.

By the Electoral Amendment Act, 1937, which made provision for a secret ballot in Maori elections, Maori electors were granted the same privileges, in the exercise of their vote, as European electors.

For the system of local government administration a modified form of franchise exists, a ratepaying qualification being necessary for the exercise of votes on financial issues.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: Sir ARTHUR ESPIE PORRITT, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Bt., C.B.E., M.A., M.CH., F.R.C.S.

THE MINISTRY

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of State Services, Minister in charge of Legislative Department, Minister in charge of Audit Department, Minister in charge of Security Intelligence Service: Rt. Hon. K. J. HOLYOAKE, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Overseas Trade, Attorney-General, Minister of Labour, Minister of Immigration: Hon. J. R. MARSHALL.

Minister of Industries and Commerce, Minister of Mines: Hon. N. L. SHELTON.

Minister of Education, Minister of Science: Hon. B. E. TALBOYS.

Minister of Finance, Minister in charge of the Department of Statistics, Minister in charge of Friendly Societies: Hon. R. D. MULDOON.

Minister of Housing, Minister in charge of State Advances Corporation, Minister in charge of Public Trust Office, Minister in charge of Government Life Insurance Office, Minister in charge of State Insurance Office, Minister in charge of Earthquake and War Damage Commission: Hon. J. RAE.

Minister of Health, Minister of Social Security, Minister in charge of the Child Welfare Division, Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children: Hon. D. N. MCKAY.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister for Local Government, Minister of Civil Defence: Hon. D. C. SEATH.

Minister of Works, Minister of Electricity: Hon. P. B. ALLEN.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. D. J. CARTER.

Minister of Transport, Minister of Railways: Hon. J. B. GORDON.

Minister of Forests, Minister of Lands, Minister of Maori Affairs, Minister of Island Affairs, Minister in charge of the Valuation Department: Hon. D. MACINTYRE.

Minister of Defence, Minister of Police, Minister in charge of War Pensions, Minister in charge of Rehabilitation: Hon. D. S. THOMSON.

Minister of Customs, Associate Minister of Industries and Commerce: Hon. L. R. ADAMS-SCHNEIDER.

Postmaster-General, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Minister in charge of the Government Printing Office: Hon. A. MCCREADY.

Minister of Justice, Associate Minister of Labour and Immigration: Hon. D. J. RIDDIFORD.

Minister of Tourism, Minister in charge of Publicity, Minister of Broadcasting: Hon. H. J. WALKER.

Associate Minister of Finance (Minister without Portfolio): Hon. H. E. L. PICKERING.

COMMISSIONERS OF TERRITORIES

Cook Islands: L. J. DAVIS (High Commissioner).

Niue Island: S. D. WILSON (Resident Commissioner).

Tokelau: R. B. TAYLOR (High Commissioner in Western Samoa).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO NEW ZEALAND

(Wellington, unless otherwise indicated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Australia: I.C.I. House, Molesworth St., N.1, P.O.B. 12145 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir EDWIN HICKS.

Austria: Canberra, Australia (L).

Belgium: Dominion Farmers' Institute Bldg., Featherston St., C.1, P.O.B. 560 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE DOMUS (designate).

Brazil: Canberra, Australia (E).

Burma: Canberra, Australia (E).

Canada: I.C.I. House, Molesworth St., C.1, P.O.B. 12049 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. M. MACDONNELL.

Ceylon: Canberra, Australia (HC).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): D.I.C. Bldg., Lambton Quay, C.1, P.O.B. 1889 (E); *Ambassador:* KONSIN C. SHAH.

Czechoslovakia: 12 Anne St., Wadestown, P.O.B. 2843 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAROSLAV MATOUŠ.

Denmark: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, C.1, P.O.B. 111 (E); *Ambassador:* N. C. STENDERUP.

Finland: Sydney, N.S.W., Australia (L).

France: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, C.1, P.O.B. 1695 (E); *Ambassador:* J.-F. DUFLOS.

German Federal Republic: 3 Claremont Grove, C.4, P.O.B. 1687 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT LUEDDE NEURATH.

Greece: Canberra, Australia (E).

India: 49 Willis St., C.1 (HC), *High Commissioner:* P. S. NASKAR.

Indonesia: Canberra, Australia (E).

Ireland: Canberra, Australia (E).

Israel: Canberra, Australia (E).

Italy: 24 Grant Rd., Thorndon, N.1, P.O.B. 454 (E) *Ambassador:* GIULIO CARNEVALI.

Japan: 298 Oriental Parade, C.4 (E); *Ambassador:* KENICHIRO YOSHIDA.

Korea, Republic: Canberra, Australia (E).

Laos: Canberra, Australia (E).

Malaysia: Canberra, Australia (HC).

Nepal: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Netherlands: Fifth Floor, Shell House, The Terrace, C.1, P.O.B. 840 (E); *Ambassador:* H. M. VAN WALT VAN PRAAG.

Pakistan: Canberra, Australia (HC).

Philippines: Canberra, Australia (L).

Singapore: 1st Floor, Molesworth House, 101 Molesworth St., C.1 (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. M. BYRNE.

Sweden: 105 Customhouse Quay, C.1, P.O.B. 1800 (E); *Ambassador:* K. H. ANDERSSON.

Switzerland: D.I.C. Bldg., Lambton Quay, C.1, P.O.B. 386 (E); *Ambassador:* EGBERT DE GRAFFENRIED.

Thailand: 9 Fitzherbert Terrace, N.1, P.O.B. 2530 (E); *Ambassador:* PRASONG BUNCHOEM.

U.S.S.R.: 57 Messines Rd., W.3 (L); *Minister:* B. Y. DOROFEEV.

United Kingdom: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, C.1, P.O.B. 1812 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir IAN MACLENNAN, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, C.1, P.O.B. 1190 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN F. HENNING.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Canberra, Australia (E).

New Zealand also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

PARLIAMENT

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICERS

Speaker: (vacant, January 1970).

Chairman of Committees: (vacant, January 1970).

Clerk of the House: (vacant, January 1970).

Leader of the Opposition: N. E. KIRK.

GENERAL ELECTION, November 1969

PARTY	NO. OF VOTES	VOTES (per cent)	SEATS
National .	605,960	45.2	45
Labour. .	593,253	44.25	39
Social Credit .	120,979	9.02	—
Others . .	20,571	1.53	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

New Zealand National Party: Corner Customhouse Quay and Hunter Street, Wellington, C.1; f. 1936; The National Party represents the Conservative and Liberal elements in New Zealand politics. In office 1949–57, and since 1960, the Party stands for maintenance of democratic government, and the encouragement of private enterprise and competitive business, coupled with maximum personal freedom.

Leaders: E. D. HOLT (President), Rt. Hon. K. J. HOLYOAKE, C.H., M.P., Prime Minister (Parliamentary Leader).

Gen. Dir. and Sec.: R. F. WILSON, M.COM.

Labour Party, The: P.O.B. 6373, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1916; The policy of the Party is the maximum utilization of the Dominion's resources for organizing an internal economy to distribute goods and services so as to guarantee to every person able and willing to work an adequate standard of living.

New Zealand Pres.: W. E. ROWLING, M.P.

Gen. Sec.: A. J. MCDONALD.

Communist Party of New Zealand: Auckland; pro-Chinese; 300 mems.; Gen. Sec. VICTOR WILCOX; publ. *People's Voice* (weekly).

Socialist Unity Party: Box 1987, Auckland; f. 1966; Marxist socialist; Chair. ALEX DRENNAN; Sec. GEORGE JACKSON; publ. *New Zealand Tribune.*

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System of New Zealand comprises a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, a Court of Arbitration and a Compensation Court. There are also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction and Wardens' Courts dealing with Mining proceedings.

THE COURT OF APPEAL

President: Rt. Hon. Sir ALFRED NORTH, K.C.M.G.

Judges: Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER TURNER, Rt. Hon. Sir THADDEUS MCCARTHY.

Registrar: G. J. GRACE.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD WILD, K.C.M.G. (1966).

Judges: Hon. T. E. HENRY (1955), Hon. A. L. HASLAM (1957), Hon. R. HARDIE BOYS (1958), Hon. I. H. MACARTHUR (1959), Hon. C. P. RICHMOND (1960), Hon. A. O. WOODHOUSE (1961), Hon. A. C. PERRY (1962), Hon. N. WILSON (1963), Hon. L. F. MOLLER (1964). Hon. G. D. SPEIGHT (1966), Hon. D. S. BEATTIE (1969), Hon. C. M. ROPER (1968), Hon. J. P. QUILLIAM (1969),

Registrar: G. J. GRACE.

COMPENSATION COURT

Judges: Hon. A. P. BLAIR, Hon. J. B. THOMSON.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

Registrar: R. D. LUMSDEN.

The Court of Arbitration consists of one Judge, an Employers' representative and a Workers' representative.

Judge: Hon. A. P. BLAIR (1965).

Employers' Representative: W. N. HEWITT.

Workers' Representative: A. B. GRANT.

RELIGION

There is no established Church in New Zealand.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

(Province of New Zealand)

Archbishop: The Most Rev. NORMAN ALFRED LESSER, M.A., TH.D., Bishop of Waiapu, Primate and Archbishop of New Zealand.

Provincial Secretary: Ven. S. F. N. WAYMOUTH, B.A., 57 Guthrie Road, Havelock North, H.B.

Bishops

Auckland	.	Rt. Rev. ERIC AUSTIN GOWING, M.A.
Christchurch	.	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM ALLAN PYATT, M.A.
Dunedin	.	Rt. Rev. A. H. JOHNSTONE, L.TH.
Melanesia	.	Rt. Rev. J. W. CHISHOLM, B.A.
Nelson	.	Rt. Rev. P. E. SUTTON, M.A.
Polynesia	.	Rt. Rev. JOHN TRISTRAM HOLLAND, M.A.
Waiapu	.	Most Rev. NORMAN A. LESSER, M.A., TH.D.
Waikato	.	(vacant).
Wellington	.	Rt. Rev. H. W. BAINES, M.A.

Suffragan Bishop

Waiapu	.	Rt. Rev. M. A. BENNETT, D.D.

Comprises 130 parishes; 216 parochial districts; 37 native pastorates; 660 clergy; 869 lay readers; 939 churches; 828,741 adherents.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop

Wellington	.	His Eminence Cardinal PETER MCKEEFRY, D.D., P.O.B. 198, Wellington.

Bishops

Auckland	.	The Most Rev. JAMES M. LISTON, D.D.
Christchurch	.	The Most Rev. BRIAN P. ASHBY, D.D.
Dunedin	.	The Most Rev. J. P. KAVANAGH, J.C.D., D.D.

There are also Bishops in the following centres: Alexishaven, N.G.; Tahiti; Rarotonga, Cook Islands; Aitape, N.G.; Ulewak, N.G.; Rabaul, N.G.; Kavieng, N.G.; Port Moresby, Papua; Gilbert Islands; Samarai, Papua; Wallis and Futuna; Samoa and Tokelau; Fiji; Tonga; Northern Solomons; Southern Solomons; New Caledonia; New Hebrides. There are over 453,000 adherents to the Catholic faith in New Zealand.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Baptist Church (*Baptist Union of New Zealand*): 185–187 Willis St., Wellington 1 (P.O.B. 6212); f. 1882; Pres. of Union Rev. A. H. MACLEOD, M.A., B.D., M.LITT. (Christchurch); Gen. Sec. Rev. HUGH NEES; Treas. Rev. P. G. BUCHANAN, L.TH.; Principal of College Rev. J. A. CLIFFORD, M.SC. (Auckland); Dir. of Christian Education Rev. J. ROBERTS-THOMSON, B.SC., B.D., M.TH.; 17,313 mems.

Churches of Christ in New Zealand (Associated): P.O.B. 30516, Lower Hutt; 12,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. W. HARFORD; publs. *N.Z. Christian, Moment* (youth magazine).

Congregational Churches (*The Congregational Union of New Zealand*): f. 1883; Chair. Rev. J. B. CHAMBERS, M.A., Treas. Rev. T. L. ISAAC, B.COMM., B.D.; Sec. E. J. T. HILL (64A Waripori St., Wellington 2); 550 mems. (Dec. 1968).

Methodist Church of New Zealand: Connexional Headquarters: Box 931, Christchurch: approx. 162,000 mems. Connexional Sec. Rev. W. R. LAWS, M.A., B.D.; Gen. Supt. Home Missions Rev. B. M. CHRYSTALL, B.A. (Auckland); Gen. Sec. Overseas Missions Dept. Rev. G. G. CARTER, M.A. (Auckland); Principal of Theological College Rev. D. O. WILLIAMS, M.A., LITT.D. (Auckland).

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand: P.O.B. 10000, Wellington; Moderator Rt. Rev. O. T. BARAGWANATH, B.A.; Gen. Sec. Rev. H. S. SCOTT, M.A.; Gen. Treas. J. C. SMAILL, F.C.A.; Sec. of Overseas Missions Rev.

D. E. DUNCAN, B.A.; Dir. of Home Ministry Rev. W. B. WATT, B.A.; Moderator of Maori Synod Rev. B. TAKA; Dir. of Christian Education Rev. F. R. HAMLIN, B.A.; 89,395 communicant mems.; 570,682 under pastoral care; publ. *The Outlook* (fortnightly).

Salvation Army: Territorial Headquarters: 204–206 Cuba St., Wellington (P.O.B. 6015); approx. 16,000 mems.; Territorial Commander: Lieut.-Commissioner FRANCIS A. EVANS; Chief Sec. Colonel ERNEST R. ELLIOT.

Maori Denominations: Dept. of Maori and Islands Affairs and Maori Trust Office, P.O.B. 2390, Wellington; numbers in brackets denote numbers of officiating ministers.

Ratana Church of New Zealand	(145)
Ringotu Church	(54)
Church of Te Kooti Rikirangi	(9)
Absolute Maori Established Church	(21)
United Maori Mission	(4)

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Dominion, The: Dominion Building, Mercer Street, Wellington; f. 1907; morning; national circulation 78,550 Editor J. A. KELLEHER.

New Zealand Herald: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; f. 1863; the only daily morning paper in Auckland; circ. over 218,000; Editor J. F. W. HARDINGHAM.

Ashburton Guardian: 117 Burnett Street, Ashburton; f. 1880; Independent, evening; Editor M. NEWTON.

Auckland Star: P.O. Box 3697, Auckland; f. 1870; evening; Editor Ross SAYERS; circ. 140,000.

Bay of Plenty Times: P.O.B. 648, Tauranga; f. 1872; Independent, evening; circ. 11,500; Editor E. F. T. BEER.

Bruce Herald, The: P.O.B. 23, Milton; f. 1863; twice weekly; Editor J. G. HAY.

Cambridge Independent: P.O.B. 30, Cambridge; f. 1904; twice weekly, Tues. and Thurs.; Editor G. A. JAMES; circ. 2,325.

Central District Times: P.O.B. 30, Taihape; twice weekly; Editor T. C. LOVE.

Central Hawke's Bay Press: P.O.B. 21, Waipukurau; f. 1905; evening; Editor R. D. WATSON.

Christchurch Star: Kilmore Street, Christchurch; f. 1868; Independent, evening; Editor B. A. MAIR.

Chronicle, The: P.O. Box 19, Levin; f. 1893; evening; Editor G. H. KERSLAKE; circ. 4,783.

Clutha Leader, The: P.O.B. 45, Balclutha; f. 1874; three times a week; Editor A. T. STRANG; circ. 2,700.

Daily News, The: P.O.B. 444, New Plymouth; f. 1857; morning; circ. 20,000; Editor J. H. FULLARTON.

Daily Post, The: P.O.B. 537, Rotorua; f. 1886; Editor I. F. THOMPSON, circ. 15,000.

Daily Telegraph: P.O.B. 173, Napier; f. 1871; evening; national circ. 17,500; Man. Dir. B. S. GEDDIS.

Dannevirke Evening News: P.O.B. 92, Dannevirke; f. 1909; evening; Editor L. J. APPLETON; circ. 2,904.

Ellesmere Guardian: P.O.B. 13, Leeston; f. 1880; twice weekly; Editor R. C. WILSON.

Evening Post: Willis Street, Wellington; f. 1865; Independent; Editor K. M. POULTON; circ. 100,000.

Evening Star: P.O. Box 517, Dunedin; f. 1863; Editor W. J. NOBLE; circ. 30,000.

Franklin Times, The: P.O.B. 309, Pukekohe; Managing Dir. F. J. WELSH; circ. 4,538.

Gisborne Herald: 64 Gladstone Road, Gisborne; f. 1874; the only daily between Napier and Rotorua; Independent, evening; Editor E. W. DUMBLETON.

Greymouth Evening Star: P.O. Box 3, Greymouth; f. 1866; Liberal, evening; Editor R. W. NELSON.

Hauraki Plains Gazette: P.O.B. 130, Paeroa; Editor R. L. DARLEY.

Hawera Star: P.O.B. 428, Hawera; f. 1880; Liberal, evening; Editor D. W. HETHERINGTON; circ. 3,148.

Hawke's Bay Herald-Tribune, The: Karamu Road, Hastings; f. 1937 (incorporates *Herald*, f. 1857 and *Tribune*, f. 1910); Independent Conservative, evening; Editor E. G. WEBBER.

Hokitika Guardian and Times: P.O. Box 122, Hokitika; f. 1875; evening; Editor K. SHERMAN.

Kaikoura Star: 86 West End, Kaikoura; f. 1880; weekly.

King Country Chronicle: P.O.B. 269, Te Kuiti; f. 1906; twice weekly; Editor R. S. CRAIG; circ. 2,600.

Manawatu Evening Standard: P.O.B. 3, Palmerston North; f. 1880; evening; Editor D. R. WEDERELL; circ. 23,000.

Marlborough Express: 64 High St., Blenheim; f. 1866; evening; provincial circ. 8,000; Editor J. G. FURNESS.

Matamata County Mail: P.O.B. 17, Matamata; twice weekly; Editor L. C. HALL; circ. 2,150.

Mataura Ensign: Mersey Street, Gore; f. 1878; Editor J. F. MCARTHUR.

Morrinsville Star: Box 26, Morrinsville; twice weekly; Editor B. W. NEBEN.

Nelson Evening Mail: P.O. Box 311, Nelson; f. 1866; evening; Editor G. D. SPENCER.

Northern Advocate: Water Street, Whangarei; f. 1875; evening; circ. 14,842; Man. Dir. B. W. CRAWFORD.

Northern News, The: P.O. Box 1, Kaikohe; f. 1919; twice weekly; Editor E. B. BERRY; circ. 2,331.

Northland Age: P.O.B. 45, Kaitaia; twice weekly; Editor B. BERRY.

Northland Times: P.O.B. 96, Dargaville; f. 1904; evening; Editor A. McG. MEMBERY.

Oamaru Mail: 9 Tyne St., Oamaru; f. 1876; evening; Editor JOHN H. F. WHYTE.

Otago Daily Times: Lower High St., Dunedin; f. 1861; the only morning paper in Otago province; Editor E. ALLAN AUBIN; circ. 42,000.

Press, The: Cathedral Square, Christchurch; f. 1861; Editor A. R. CANT; circ. 70,000.

Putaruru Press: P.O.B. 44, Putaruru; f. 1923; twice weekly; Editor F. G. SNEDDEN, circ. 2,000.

Southland Times: P.O.B. 805, 67 Esk St., Invercargill; f. 1862; morning and afternoon editions: circ. 30,000; Saturday Sports Edition, Sports News: circ. 8,200; Editor J. L. GRIMALDI.

Taranaki Herald: Currie St., New Plymouth; f. 1852; the oldest daily newspaper in New Zealand, Editor R. J. AVERY, circ. 12,414.

Taupo Times: P.O.B. 205, Taupo; f. 1952; twice-weekly; Editor L. B. ATKINSON; circ. 3,000.

Te Awamutu Courier: P.O.B. 1, Te Awamutu; f. 1911; three times a week; Editor F. K. M. COBB; Man. G.E. WARBURTON.

Thames Star: Sealey St., Thames; f. 1868; evening; Man. Editor R. K. W. FIELD.

Timaru Herald: Sophia St., Timaru; f. 1864; morning; Editor G. J. GAFFANEY; Man. Dir. E. G. KERR; circ. 15,075.

The Times: Victoria Street, Hamilton, P.O.B. 444; f. 1872; Independent evening; Editor and Man. Dir. P. V. HARKNESS; circ. 32,500.

Wrimate Daily Advertiser: Box 15, Queen Street, Waimate; f. 1898; evening; Editor A. F. SARGENT.

Wairarapa Times-Age: Chapel St., Masterton; f. 1938; evening; Editor M. KEANE.

Waiuku News: 6 Kitchener Rd., Waiuku; f. 1915; twice weekly; Editor F. C. JAMESON.

Wanganui Chronicle: *Wicksteed Place, Wanganui; f. 1856;* Independent morning; large circ. on west coast of North Island; Editor J. A. COLWAY.

Wanganui Herald: 81 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui; f. 1867; evening; Editor H. F. LOW; circ. 10,048.

Westport News: Palmerston Street, Westport; f. 1872; evening; town and inland circ.; Editor REG SPOWART; circ. 2,100.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

WEEKLIES

8 O'Clock: Box 1409, Auckland; sports; Saturday evening; circ. 100,000.

Christchurch Star Sports Edition: Box 2651, Christchurch; Saturday evening; circ. 37,000.

Economic News: Universe Press Agency, 201 Lambton Quay, Hamilton Chambers, P.O.B. 1026, Wellington; f. 1954; Editor Miss S. H. ELLIOTT.

Mercantile Gazette of New Zealand: 271 Madras St., P.O.B. 13-027, Armagh, Christchurch; f. 1876; economics, finance, management, stock market, politics; publs. *Mercantile Gazette*, fortnightly, circ. 24,000; *Tenders Gazette*, weekly, circ. 3,000; *New Zealand Company Director*, monthly, circ. 4,000; Man. W. R. DALLEY; Editor J. D. WATSON.

New Zealand Gazette: Dept. of Internal Affairs, Wellington; f. 1840; Thursday; Clerk T. COUSINS.

New Zealand Listener: P.O.B. 3140, Bowen State Building, Wellington; f. 1939; Friday; official radio and television programmes; feature articles on letters and life and background articles on current affairs; short stories; verse; music notes; book reviews; film criticisms; Editor ALEXANDER MACLEOD.

New Zealand Tablet: 24 Filleul St., Dunedin; f. 1873; Wednesday; Roman Catholic; Editor J. P. KENNEDY; circ. 15,295.

New Zealand Truth: 23–27 Garrett St., Wellington; f. 1904; Tuesday; national circulation; international and local news and comment; sports, finance, women's interests; Independent; circ. 230,000; Editor R. S. GAULT.

New Zealand Woman's Weekly: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland; f. 1934; Monday; family magazine, general interests; Editor JEAN WISHART; circ. 200,000.

North Shore Times Advertiser: P.O.B. 33235, Takapuna, North Shore 9; Editor Mrs. P. M. GUNDRY; circ. 30,200.

South Auckland News Advertiser: P.O.B. 174, Papakura; Editor D. J. GALVIN; circ. 13,000.

South Waikato News: P.O.B. 89, Tokoroa; f. 1951; bi-weekly; Man. Editor B. D. BURMESTER; circ. 4,000.

Sports News: Box 810, Invercargill; Saturday evening.

Sports Post: Box 1398, Wellington; Saturday evening; circ. 104,000.

Star 7 O'Clock: Box 517, Dunedin; Saturday evening.

Sunday Times, The: Dominion Bldg., Mercer St., Wellington; f. 1965; Editor F. A. HADEN.

Taieri Herald: P.O. Box 105, Mosgiel; circ. 3,600; Editor *J. F. Fox.*

Taumarunui Press: P.O.B. 55, Taumarunui; f. 1906; Wednesday; Editor D. STRACHAN; Man. R. P. BOWATER; circ. 5,000.

Te Aroha News: P.O.B. 131, Te Aroha; f. 1883; bi-weekly; Editor A. B. DOUGLAS.

Waihi Gazette: P.O.B. 130, Paeroa; Editor R. L. DARLEY.

Wairoa Star: P.O.B. 39, Wairoa; f. 1877; Editor P. R. MELCHIOR, circ. 1898.

Wairarapa News: *Carterton; f. 1869;* Editor R. W. ROYDHOUSE.

Waitara Times: West Quay, Waitara; f. 1960; Editor B. L. OLDFIELD.

Weekly News, The: 149 Queen St., Auckland; f. 1863; national; Editor R. A. ANDERSON; circ. 90,000.

Zealandia: 2 St. Patrick's Square, Auckland; f. 1934; Thursday; Roman Catholic, circ. 20,000, Editor Rev. P. D. MEULI.

MONTHLIES, ETC.

Ascent: The Caxton Press, 119 Victoria St., P.O.B. 25-088, Christchurch, C.1; journal of the arts in New Zealand; twice yearly; Editors LEO BENSEMANN and BARBARA BROOKE.

Better Business: P.O.B. 793, Auckland; f. 1938; monthly.

Board and Council: P.O. Box 807, Auckland; f. 1921; Local Authorities Review; monthly.

Building Materials News: P.O.B. 9381, Newmarket, Auckland; f. 1963; monthly; Editor C. M. NISSEN.

Church and People: Box 12-141, Wellington; fortnightly; Editor R. L. PECK; circ. 15,000.

Clothing and Footwear News: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; fortnightly; circ. 5,000.

Comment: P.O. Box 1746, Wellington; f. 1959; quarterly; independent; Editor H. W. ORSMAN.

Home and Country: Kerslake, Billens and Humphrey Ltd., P.O.B. 19, Levin; monthly; official journal of N.Z. Country Women's Institutes; Editor Mrs. J. Z. MARKS.

Landfall: Caxton Press, 119 Victoria St., P.O.B. 25-088, Christchurch, C.1; quarterly; Editor ROBIN DUDDING.

Learning (*Educating Children: A Journal for Parents*): The Caxton Press, 119 Victoria St., P.O.B. 25-088, Christchurch, C.1; quarterly; Editor JENNY GUNBY.

Live Lines: P.O.B. 1097, Wellington; monthly.

Management: P.O.B. 3159, Auckland; f. 1954; business, 1st of month; Editor SHANE C. NIBLOCK, circ. 6,000.

Meat and Wool: C.T.A. Bldg., Customhouse Quay, P.O.B. 2098, Wellington; f. 1921; monthly; farming, stud stock and export; Editor R. E. HEREFORD.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics: Dept. of Statistics, 39 The Terrace, Wellington; f. 1914; monthly; official; Editor J. P. LEWIN, M.A., LL.B., DIP. JOUR., Govt. Statistician.

Motorama: Box 1169, Christchurch; motor sport; monthly; Editor F. B. SPENSLEY.

Nation: P.O.B. 1564, Wellington; f. 1911; monthly; current topics; Editor M. W. LEAMAN.

New Zealand Concrete Construction: Technical Publications Ltd., G.P.O. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1957; monthly, except Dec.; Editor M. A. CRAVEN, B.E. (HONS.), C.ENG., M.I.C.E., F.N.Z.I.E., F.A.S.C.E.; circ. 1,800.

New Zealand Economist: P.O.B. 3285, Wellington; business and investment; Editor P. C. CHERRINGTON; circ. 3,000.

New Zealand Electrical Journal: Technical Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1928; monthly; Managing Editor F. N. STACE, B.E. (ELEC. MECH.), B.E.(MECH.), C.ENG., F.I.E.E.; circ. 2,300.

New Zealand Engineering: Technical Publications Ltd.; P.O.B. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1946; monthly; Man. Editor F. N. STACE, B.E. (ELEC. MECH.), B.E.(MECH.), C.ENG., F.I.E.E.; circ. 5,000.

New Zealand Family Doctor: Box 32, Auckland; f. 1957; monthly; circ. 12,500.

New Zealand Farmer, The: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland, C.1, f. 1885; twice monthly; farming community; Editor JOHN CORNWELL; circ. 25,500.

New Zealand Financial Times: P.O.B. 1367, Wellington; f. 1930; finance, investment, business; Man. Dir. E. C. MARRIS; Editor G. S. ROYDHOUSE.

New Zealand Gardener: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; f. 1944; monthly; Editor G. MCLAUCHLAN; circ. 22,000.

New Zealand Golf Illustrated: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; f. 1926; 15th of month, circ. 7,600, Man. Dir. J. B. NICHOLLS.

New Zealand Guardian: Guardian Publications Ltd., 181 Willis St., Wellington; f. 1959.

New Zealand Hardware Journal: P.O.B. 3159, Auckland; f. 1954; monthly; Editor SHANE NIBLOCK; circ. 1,250.

New Zealand Holiday: Box 1481, Wellington; f. 1956; quarterly; circ. 10,000; Editor A. P. S. SMITH.

New Zealand Home Journal: P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; f. 1934; monthly; Editor Miss Jo NOBLE.

New Zealand Jewish Chronicle: G.P.O. Box 1423, Wellington; f. 1944; official organ of the Zionist Council of New Zealand; bi-monthly; Editor Mrs. C. DURDEN.

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; science and technology related to agricultural and pastoral production; quarterly; Editor G. J. NEALE; circ. 1,650.

New Zealand Journal of Botany: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1963; botany of New Zealand flora; quarterly; Editor PRUDENCE M. HILSON.

New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; quarterly; Editor F. A. BODLEY; circ. 1,200.

New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1967; aquatic sciences—limnology, oceanography, biology, geology, physics; quarterly; Editor E. K. SAUL; circ. 800.

New Zealand Journal of Science: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; all scientific subjects, except Marine Zoology, Botany and Geology; quarterly; Editor MABEL RICE.

New Zealand Law Journal: Butterworth and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd., 49–51 Ballance Street, Wellington; fortnightly.

New Zealand Manufacturer: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; fortnightly (10th and 24th of each month); circ. 5,170.

New Zealand Medical Journal: P.O.B. 156, Wellington; f. 1887; monthly; Editor R. G. ROBINSON, G.M., CH.M., F.R.C.S.

New Zealand Methodist: P.O.B. 2986, Auckland; f. 1871; fortnightly; Editor IAN W. HARRIS, M.A.; circ. 52,000.

New Zealand Motor World: P.O.B. 1, Wellington; f. 1936; bi-monthly; official organ of 14 automobile associations, 7 caravan clubs; Man. Editor R. A. HOCKING; circ. 80,000.

New Zealand Poultry World: N.Z. Poultry Board, P.O.B. 1567, Wellington, C.1; monthly; circ. 3,000, Editor S. D. LIST.

New Zealand Review: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; monthly; circ. 9,000.

New Zealand Science Review: P.O.B. 1874, Wellington; f. 1942; every 2 months; Editor A. J. SUTHERLAND.

New Zealand Sports Digest: Organ Bros. Ltd., 8-12 Herbert St., Wellington; f. 1949; monthly; Editor B. F. O'BRIEN.

New Zealand Timber Journal: Tidmarsh Publications Ltd.; P.O.B. 9381, Newmarket, Auckland; f. 1954; monthly, Editor L. G. HANNA.

NZIA Journal: New Zealand Institute of Architects, P.O.B. 438, Wellington; f. 1905; monthly; Editor S. W. MITCHINSON, F.N.Z.I.A.

Outlook: P.O.B. 320, Christchurch; f. 1894; official journal of the Presbyterian Church; fortnightly (Saturday); circ. 11,000; Editor Rev. C. L. GOSLING, B.A., B.D.

Road Transport and Contracting: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; official journal of the N.Z. Contractors Federation (Inc.); Editor ROBERT E. YOUNG, B.SC. (EDIN.); monthly; circ. 7,100.

Sea Spray: Universal Business Directories Ltd., Box 793, Auckland; f. 1945; boating (power and sail) monthly; Editor DAVID PARDON.

Spur: Wilson and Horton Ltd., Auckland; official magazine of New Zealand Young Farmers' Clubs and Country Girls' Clubs Federations; monthly; Editor GORDON MCLAUCHLAN; circ. 16,000.

Straight Furrow: P.O.B. 1654, Wellington; f. 1933; fortnightly; Editor W. E. CARTER; circ. over 44,000.

Te Ao Hou (*The New World*): Box 2390, Wellington; f. 1952; Maori and English; quarterly; Editor JOY STEVENSON; circ. 6,500.

Wings: New Zealand Publishing Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 2098; f. 1932; monthly; Editor R. E. HEREFORD.

World Affairs: UN Assn. of N.Z., Box 1011, Wellington; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor W. E. ROSE.

NEWS AGENCIES

New Zealand Press Association: Box 1599, Wellington; f. 1879; non-political; Chair. A. R. CANT; Man. Editor H. L. VERRY.

South Pacific News Service (SPNS): Wellington; privately owned.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Reuters is the only foreign bureau in New Zealand.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Newspaper Proprietors' Association of New Zealand (Inc.): Dominion Bldg., cnr. Wakefield and Mercer Streets, P.O.B. 1066, Wellington, C.1; f. 1898; 54 mems.; Pres. M. A. PATTISON; Sec. A. D. HEAD.

New Zealand Section Commonwealth Press Union: P.O.B. 573, Gisbourne; Chair. G. G. MUIR; Sec. M. C. MUIR (*Gisbourne Herald*).

PUBLISHERS

Blundell Bros. Ltd.: 82–88 Willis St., Wellington.

Board and Council Publishing Co. Ltd.: Tingey's Building, P.O.B. 807, Auckland; f. 1921; Editor-Man. E. D. BENNETT.

Bullivant, H. W. and Co. Ltd.: 163 Armagh St., Christchurch.

Butterworth and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 49–51 Ballance St., Wellington.

Caxton Press: P.O.B. 25-088, 119 Victoria St., Christchurch 1; publishers of *New Zealand Local Government* (monthly); Editor BARBARA BROOKE; Man. Dir. D. L. DONOVAN.

Christchurch Caxton Press: P.O.B. 25-088, 119 Victoria St., Christchurch 1; f. 1936; poetry, prose; Dirs. D. DONOVAN, L. BENSEMANN; Editor ROBIN DUDDING.

Commercial Print Ltd.: 127–131 Park Rd., Miramar, Wellington; f. 1912; Chair. I. JACKSON.

Coulls, Somerville, Wilkie Ltd.: 360 Cumberland St., Dunedin; f. 1922; Gen. Man. C. J. READ.

Hutcheson, Bowman and Stewart Ltd.: P.O.B. 9032, 15–19 Tory St., Wellington.

Longman Paul Ltd.: 5 Milford Rd., Auckland 9 (P.O.B. 31-006); Dirs. MARK LONGMAN, W. P. KERR, K. G. BROWN, W. A. H. BECKETT, J. H. ADAM.

Otago University Press: P.O.B. 56, Dunedin; f. 1958.

Pegasus Press Ltd.: 14 Oxford Terrace, Christchurch; f. 1948; publishers and printers; fiction, poetry, history, art and education; Man. Dir. ALBION WRIGHT; Editor ROBIN MUIR.

Pelorus Press Ltd.: MK Bldg., 21 Great South Rd., Newmarket, Auckland 5 (P.O.B. 26-065); f. 1947; Dirs. G. M. TRIGG, L. I. TAYLOR, R. L. G. DENNIS.

Phoenix Press Ltd.: 159 Albert St., Auckland.

Reed, A. H. and A. W.: 182 Wakefield St., Wellington (head office), and at Auckland, Sydney and Melbourne; f. 1907; general books, educational books, gramophone recordings relating to Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific; Chair. A. W. REED; Dep. Chair., Man. Dir. Publishing J. H. RAY RICHARDS; Man. Dir. Sales T. O. KENNEDY.

Sporting Publications (A. H. Carman): 7 Kowhai St., Linden, Tawa; publishers of *Rugby Almanack of New Zealand* (annual), *Cricket Almanack of New Zealand* (annual).

Universal Business Directories Ltd.: U.B.D. Centre, 360 Dominion Rd., Auckland.

Wellington Publishing Co. Ltd., The: Dominion Building, 27–35 Mercer St., Wellington; f. 1907; publishers of *The Dominion* (daily); subsidiaries: Sunday Times (N.Z.) Ltd., publishers of *The Dominion Sunday Times*, Organ Bros. Ltd., C. M. Banks Ltd., A. B. D. Clark Ltd.

Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd.: 111 Cashel St., Christchurch; publishers and printers of N.Z. books of all descriptions, general and educational; brs. throughout New Zealand, Australia, and in London.

Whites Aviation Ltd.: Dilworth Bldg., 5 Customs St. East, P.O.B. 2040, Auckland.

Wise, H., and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 27 St. Andrew St., Dunedin; f. 1865; publishers of maps and street directories, N.Z. Guide and N.Z. Post Office Directories; Man. Dir. ATHOL G. WISE; Sec. J. A. DECOURCY

RADIO AND TELEVISION

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 98, Wellington; f. 1962; Chair. Major-Gen. W. S. MCKINNON; Members REEVES HARRIS, R. J. LAURENSON, J. B. PRICE, D. F. C. SAXTON, G. E. STOCK, R. K. TRIMMER; Dir.-Gen. of Broadcasting G. H. STRINGER.

The New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation is a financially self-supporting, statutory body. It came into existence in 1962, having previously been a government department. The seven-man Corporation is appointed by the Governor-General.

RADIO

The Corporation operates throughout the country 47 medium-wave stations broadcasting commercial, part-commercial and non-commercial programmes. The Corporation is the sole purchasing authority of programmes and there are no programme contractors involved in the commercial transmissions. The Service is financed partly from radio licence fees and partly from the sale of advertising. Two short-wave transmitters broadcast non-commercial programmes mainly to the Pacific Islands, the Ross Dependency and Australia (Radio New Zealand).

In 1969 there were 683,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

There are four television stations operated by the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. They broadcast 65 hours weekly and Saturday afternoons, with commercial programmes on alternate nights. Occasional extra programmes during the day are transmitted. Twenty-five repeater stations are either in service, or planned, to extend the present transmission to other parts of the country.

There were 620,000 television licences in 1969.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; $NZ=$ New Zealand)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of New Zealand: P.O.B. 2498, Featherston St., Wellington; f. 1934; became State-owned institution 1936; Bank of Issue; dep. $NZ213.7m. (1969); Gov. A. R. Low; Deputy Gov. R. W. R. WHITE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank (New Zealand) Ltd.: 196 Featherston St., Wellington; Gen. Man. T. M. WILLIAMSON.

Bank of New Zealand: Lambton Quay, Wellington (P.O.B. 2392); f. 1861; total shareholders' funds $NZ26.6m; dep. $NZ492.3m.; Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. F. EARNSHAW.

Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: Lambton Quay, P.O.B. 2392, Wellington; f. 1964; cap. subs. and p.u. $NZ1m.; dep. $NZ118.1m. (March 1970); Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. F. EARNSHAW.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd.: 8 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; 182–186 Featherston Street, Wellington; cap. p.u. £3.5m. sterling; dep. £108.4m. sterling; Gen. Man. in New Zealand J. MOWBRAY.

National Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: 180–186 Featherston St., Wellington; f. 1964; cap. auth. $NZ2m.; dep. $NZ58m.; Man. A. A. K. GRANT.

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; 196 Featherston Street, Wellington; Chief Manager for New Zealand C. G. HANKIN.

Commercial Bank of Australia: 335–339 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 328–330 Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Bank of New South Wales: Sydney, N.S.W.; Chief Office for New Zealand: 318–324 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1817; Chief Manager for New Zealand E. C. TAIT.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Auckland Stock Exchange: Norwich Union Bldg., Durham St., Auckland, C.1; Chair. JOHN R. BUTTLE; Sec. D. S. WRIGHT.

Christchurch Stock Exchange Ltd., The: P.O.B. 639, Christchurch; Chair. R. J. RILEY; Sec. V. G. DUFFY.

Dunedin Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 483, Dunedin; Chair. K. J. ELSOM; Sec. W. R. SELLAR.

Wellington Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 767, Corner Grey and Featherston Streets, Wellington, C.1; Chair. E. W. HINDLE; Sec. Miss C. M. BURGER.

INSURANCE

Government Life Insurance Office: P.O. Box 590, Wellington, C.1; f. 1869; Commissioner A. C. PAINE; Sec. E. D. SINCLAIR; Actuary V. THOMPSON, F.I.A.

State Insurance Office: Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; fire branch f. 1905, accident branch f. 1925; Gen. Man. N. R. AINSWORTH.

A.M.P. Fire and General Insurance Company (N.Z.) Limited: 86/90 Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1958; Chair. VINCENT C. FAIRFAX; Man. N. B. WILCOX; fire, accident, marine, general.

Dominion Life Assurance Office of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O.B. 2797, Wellington, C.1; f. 1928; a member of the Commercial Union Group of Companies; Chair. J. DOWNS.

Export Guarantee Office: EXGO State Insurance Bldg., Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1964; Gen. Man. N. R. AINSWORTH.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association: Harvest Court, George St., Dunedin; f. 1904; Chair. W. MALCOLM, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. S. R. WHYTE; fire, employer's liability, accident.

Mercantile and General Insurance Company Ltd.: Wellington; f. 1923; Chair. D. McGRATH.

Metropolitan Life Assurance Company of N.Z. Ltd.: 22/24 Kitchener Street, Auckland; f. 1962; Chair. D. ST. CLAIR BROWN; life.

National Insurance Company of New Zealand Ltd., The: 300 Princes Street, Dunedin; f. 1873; Chair. J. M. RITCHIE; Gen. Man. D. S. CAMERON; Sec. T. H. MULHOLLAND, B.COM., F.R.A.(N.Z.), A.A.I.I., C.ST.J.

New Zealand Counties' Co-operative Insurance Company Limited: Local Government Bldg., Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1942; Chair. C. N. MACKENZIE; fire, accident, fidelity guarantee, motor car, employer's liability.

New Zealand Insurance Company Ltd., The: Auckland; f. 1859; Chair. A. G. WILSON; Gen. Man. D. G. HARE.

New Zealand Municipalities Cooperative Insurance Company Limited: Local Government Bldg., 114-118 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. A. M. LINTON, C.M.G.; Man. L. J. SULLIVAN; Sec. K. J. F. BRYANT, B.COM., A.G.A.; fire, earthquake, motor car, employer's liability, accident.

N.I.M.U. (North Island Motor Union) Insurance Company: Box 1348, Wellington; f. 1928; Chair. W. J. PARLOUR; Gen. Managers L. A. RANDERSON; M. A. J. DUDDRIDGE.

Primary Industries Insurance Company Limited, The: 70 Queen Street, Palmerston North; f. 1957; Chair. B. L. EBBETT; Gen. Man. IAN C. ERKKILA; fire, accident, motor car, workmen's compensation, marine.

Provident Fire Insurance Company Limited: 125-127 Featherston St., Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. R. C. B. GREENSLADE; Man. W. DORAN; fire, accident.

Provident Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 125-127 Featherston St., P.O.B. 894, Wellington, C.1; f. 1904; Chair. R. C. B. GREENSLADE; Man. W. DORAN.

S.I.M.U. Mutual Insurance Association: 29–35 Latimer Square, Christchurch; f. 1926; Chair. E. J. BRADSHAW.

South British Insurance Company Ltd. (New Zealand): South British Building, Shortland Street, Auckland; f. 1872; Chair. K. B. MYERS; Gen. Manager G. LENNOX-KING.

Transport Industry Insurance Company Ltd.: 126 The Terrace (P.O.B. 2756), Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. E. J. ALEXANDER; Man. Dir. P. G. HARVEY; Sec. R. J. PINCOTT; fire, accident, marine.

Wairapara Automobile Association Mutual Insurance Company, The: P.O.B. 457, Masterton; f. 1915; Chair. J. K. JAINE; Man. K. M. Ross; accident, motor car.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand: Box 1071, Wellington; Pres. D. S. Cox; Sec. A. O. HEANY; publ. *New Zealand Commerce* (monthly).

Chambers of Commerce are organized in fifty-five provincial towns.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Auckland Manufacturers' Association Inc.: P.O. Box 9312, Auckland, S.E.1; f. 1886; Pres. S. J. PAUL; Sec. J. WHATNALL; 1,000 mems.

Canterbury Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 13-152, Armagh, Christchurch; f. 1879; Dir. R. T. ALSTON; 650 mems.

N.Z. Industries Fair: P.O.B. 13-152, Armagh; f. 1936; Dir. R. T. ALSTON.

Otago-Southland Manufacturers' Association Inc., The: P.O.B. 186, Dunedin; f. 1917; Pres. G. E. HICKIN; Dir. L. J. ROLLO; 280 mems.

Wellington Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 9234, Wellington; f. 1895; Pres. R. S. S. THOMAS; Dir. V. R. MOORE; 825 mems.

PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federated Farmers of New Zealand: Wool House, 139–141 Featherston Street, P.O. Box 715, Wellington, C.1; f. 1945; Pres. P. S. PLUMMER; Sec. J. G. PRYDE; 45,000 mems.; publ. *Straight Furrow* (fortnightly).

Meat Producers' Board: P.O. Box 121, Wellington, C.1; f. 1922; Chair. Sir JOHN ORMOND, Kt., B.E.M.; Sec. L. VOGTHERR; 9 mems.

National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand Inc.: f. 1913; Pres. D. BARROW; Sec. K. E. MOODY, A.C.I.S., A.C.A.(N.Z.), P.O.B. 40-127, Upper Hutt; 1,100 mems.; publ. *N.Z. Beekeeper.*

New Zealand Berryfruit Growers' Federation (Inc.): Securities House, P.O.B. 1784, Wellington; Pres. H. H. BROWN; Sec. D. W. GOBLE; 550 mems.

New Zealand Dairy Board: (Statutory Board—13 members); Massey House, Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1961; Chair. F. L. ONION, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. A. H. WARD, O.B.E.; Asst. Man. S. T. MURPHY; Gen. Sec. P. S. GREEN; publ. *Annual Report.*

New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., Wellington, C.1; f. 1915; Gen. Man. A. C. GREER; publ. *The Orchardist of New Zealand.*

New Zealand Pig Producers' Council: P.O.B. 417, Wellington; absorbed functions of Nat. Pig Industry Council, 1952; Chair. R. A. OLIVER; Sec. G. A. BEARD.

New Zealand Poultry Board: P.O.B. 379, Wellington, C.1; f. 1933; Chair. L. G. BEDFORD; Gen. Man. A. C. BRIDLE; Sec. B. J. WAYMOUTH; 7 mems. (2 Government and 5 producer); publ. *N.Z. Poultry World* (monthly).

New Zealand Vegetable and Produce Growers' Federation (Inc.): Securities House, P.O.B. 1784, Wellington; Pres. T. H. WARBURTON; Sec. D. W. GOBLE; 4,250 mems.

New Zealand Wool Board: 139–141 Featherstone St., P.O.B. 3248, Wellington; f. 1944; 9 mems., Chair. Sir JOHN ACLAND, Gen. Man. J. D. FRASER; Sec. G. H. DREES.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

New Zealand Employers' Federation (Inc.): 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1902; links district employers' associations and other national industrial organisations; Pres. C. R. CLAYTON; Vice-Pres. E. P. SALMON; Exec. Dir. P. J. LUXFORD.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Retail Assn. Inc.: 41 Queen Street, Auckland; f. 1936; 325 mems.; Sec. J. S. ROE.

Auckland Hotel Association: Suite 5, Eden Hall, Eden Crescent, Auckland (P.O.B. 746); Sec. E. F. YOUNG.

Auckland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks: Corner Shortland and Queen Streets, Auckland; 267 mems.; Sec. R. S. HARROP.

Auckland Master Builders' Association: 22–24 Hobson St., P.O.B. 2856, Auckland, C.1; 440 mems.; Pres. K. WILLIAMS; Man. G. F. KNOWLES.

Auckland Master Grocers: P.O. Box 1514, Auckland; f. 1899; 800 mems.; Sec. R. M. BARKER.

Auckland Guild Master Painters, Decorators and Signwriters: 135 Newton Rd., P.O.B. 8599, Auckland; 386 mems.; Sec. R. A. WAITE.

Auckland Master Plumbers' Association (Inc.): 26 Albert St., Auckland; 431 mems.; Sec. H. EVERETT.

Auckland Vegetable and Produce Growers' Society Ltd.: 17 Overton Rd., Papatoetoe, Auckland; 660 mems.; Pres. D. GOCK; Sec. A. MCDELL.

Canterbury Master Builders' and Joiners' Association (Inc.): Shaw Savill Bldg., 220 High St., P.O.B. 359, Christchurch; 240 mems.; Sec. N. M. WEST.

New Zealand Animal By-Products Exporters' Association: 95–99 Molesworth St., Wellington; 27 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Dental Employers: 95–9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 717 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Engineering and Related Industries Association: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 316 mems.; Sec. P. J. LUXFORD.

New Zealand Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 78 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers I.U. of Employers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 550 mems.; Sec. P. J. LUXFORD.

New Zealand Motion Picture and General Theatrical Industrial Union of Employers: P.O.B. 363, Wellington; 110 mems.; Sec. A. B. CUNNINGHAM.

New Zealand Motor Body Builders: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 525 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Retailers' Federation (Inc.): P.O.B. 12086, 101–103 Molesworth St., Wellington; 9 mem. asscns.; Sec. BARRY I. PURDY.

New Zealand Sheepowners: Wool House, 139–141 Featherston St., Wellington; 350 mems.; Pres. A. C. BEGG; Sec. R. B. MCLUSKIE.

New Zealand Timber Industry (New Zealand Sawmillers' Federation Inc.): P.O.B. 12017, 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; 360 mems.; Man. W. F. COADY.

Painting Contractors' Association of New Zealand: Guild House, 135 Newton Rd., Auckland; *formerly* Auckland Guild Master Painters, Decorators and Signwriters; 386 mems.; Sec. R. A. WAITE.

Wellington and Hutt Valley Master Builders' and Joiners' Association (Inc.): 77 Abel Smith St., P.O.B. 6048, Wellington; 310 mems.; Sec. R. A. KREBS.

TRADE UNIONS

The New Zealand Federation of Labour: 25 Trades Hall, Wellington, C.2; f. 1937; Pres. T. E. SKINNER; Sec.-Treas. K. McL. BAXTER; affiliated to ICFTU.

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 3,000

Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants: P.O. Box 858, Wellington; f. 1886; 16,000 mems.; Pres. R. J. DOHERTY; Gen.-Sec. N. A. COLLINS; publ. *N.Z. Railway Review* (monthly).

New Zealand Carpenters and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: 9–11 St. Martin's Lane, P.O.B. 3868, Auckland; 4,500 mems.; Pres. J. GILLIES; publ. *Level*, circ. 5,000.

New Zealand Clerical Employees' Association: Cnr. Marion and Vivian Streets, Wellington; Sec. D. G. NOLAN.

New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Union: 333 Great South Rd., Beerescourt, Hamilton, Auckland; f. 1937; 4,590 mems.; Sec. S. I. WHEATLEY.

New Zealand Engineering and Related Trades Union: 123 Abel Smith St., Wellington; 34,097 mems.; Sec. P. G. ALLEN.

New Zealand Freezing Workers' Federations: Room 18, Trades Hall, Christchurch; 13,000 mems.; Sec. F. E. MCNULTY.

New Zealand Hotel, Hospital and Restaurant Industrial Association of Workers: 151 Newton Road, Auckland; f. 1908; 28,971 mems.; Sec. G. ARMSTRONG.

New Zealand Printing and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: Room 7, Trades Hall, 126 Vivian St., Wellington, P.O.B. 6222, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1862; 7,000 mems.; Pres. W. H. CLEMENT; Sec. G. C. DITCHFIELD; publ. *Imprint*.

New Zealand Shop Assistants Federation: P.O.B. 6251, Te Aro, Wellington; 18,000 mems.; Sec. J. G. SHANKIE.

New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 1073, Wellington; Sec. J. E. NAPIER.

New Zealand Workers' Union: 101–103 Vivian St., Wellington; 16,570 mems.; Sec. H. J. ALLEN, publ. *Wag*, quarterly; circ. 12,000.

North Island Electrical Workers' Union: Wellington, 7,500 mems.; Pres. C. T. LYNCH; Sec. A. J. NEARY.

Northern Drivers' Union: P.O.B. 8169, Newton, Auckland; 7,000 mems.; Sec. G. H. ANDERSON; publ. *Road Transport Worker*.

United Mineworkers of New Zealand: Taylorville, West Coast, S.I.; 2,000 mems.; Pres. A. V. PRENDIVILLE (Dunedin); Sec. J. WHITE.

Wellington Clothing Trades Union: Wellington; 4,202 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

New Zealand Government Railways: Wellington, C.1; are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Railways; miles open (at 31 March 1969) 3,063 (including 68 electrified); gauge 3 ft. 6 in.; Minister of Railways J. B. GORDON; Gen. Man. IVAN THOMAS; Deputy Gen. Man. T. M. SMALL.

ROADS

National Roads Board: P.O.B. 12-041, Wellington; est. 1953 by the passing of the National Roads Act; Chair. Hon. P. B. ALLEN, Minister of Works; Deputy Chair. J. S. THORN; Sec. C. N. JOHNSON.

The Board consists of ten members nominated to represent various interests; it is advised by District Roads Councils. New Zealand is divided into 22 geographical Roads Districts, each of which is administered by a Roads Council. The Board and Councils are responsible for the Administration of State Highways. Maintenance and construction expenditure of these highways is met from the National Roads Fund.

Rural roads and Borough streets are the full responsibility of County, Borough and City Councils, which are assisted in meeting expenditure by the National Roads Board.

There are 59 miles of motorways in New Zealand, 7,183 miles of state highways, and 51,183 miles of roads and streets.

SHIPPING

Anchor Shipping and Foundry Co. Ltd.: Wakefield Quay, P.O. Box 1007, Port Nelson; f. 1862; services Wellington – Picton, Nelson-Westport-Greymouth; New Plymouth, Wanganui, Raglan, Portland, Onehunga, Motueka, Tarakohe, Napier, Gisborne; 6 vessels in service; Chair. H. G. WEST; Managing Dir. K. J. CHAPPELL.

Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Customhouse Quay, Wellington; service New Zealand–United Kingdom via Panama Canal; Man. for New Zealand B. KERR.

MANZ Line (New Zealand) Ltd. (*Agents for MANZ Line Joint Service*): Sun Alliance Bldg., 11–15 Brandon St., Wellington 1; f. 1936; services: southbound (approx. every 4 weeks) Montreal/Quebec–Halifax–St. John–New Zealand; northbound (approx. fortnightly) New Zealand ports–Balboa/Cristobal, Charleston, Gulf Ports, Norfolk/Newport News, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Bermuda (approx. three monthly), Portland (every 2–3 weeks), St. John/Halifax or Montreal; Dirs. D. I. BINNIE (Chair.), G. HUNTER, B. KERR; Man. R. V. TAYLOR.

New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.: Maritime Bldg., Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1873; services New Zealand–United Kingdom via Panama Canal; 29 vessels in service; Man. Dir. G. HUNTER.

Northern S.S. Co. Ltd.: 22–24 Quay St., Auckland; f. 1881; coastal services; 6 vessels in service; Chair. D. R. RICHARDS; Mans. J. ELLIS, I. C. SKUDDER.

Port Line Ltd.: Maritime Bldg., Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1913 as Commonwealth and Dominion Line Ltd., name changed 1938; services New Zealand–U.K. and Continent via Suez Canal and/or Cape Horn

and/or Panama Canal and/or South and West Africa; service New Zealand–U.S.A. and Canada via Panama Canal; Agents for Montreal, Australia, New Zealand Line Ltd.; 28 vessels in service; Man. for New Zealand D. I. BINNIE.

Shaw Savill Line: P.O.B. 592, Wellington; f. 1858; cargo services New Zealand–United Kingdom via Panama Canal, Mediterranean and Europe, North and South America and West Indies. Passenger services (frequent regular sailings) South Africa–Australia–New Zealand–Panama; Gen. Man. for New Zealand T. W. WATSON.

Union Steam Ship Company of N.Z. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1799, Wellington; f. 1875, reconstructed 1913; branches and agencies at all New Zealand and major Australian ports and throughout the Pacific Islands; London Branch: Three Quays, Tower Hill, E.C.3; passenger and cargo services between New Zealand and Pacific Islands; also passenger and cargo services on New Zealand coast; cargo services between New Zealand and Australia and on Australian coast; General Passenger Agents in New Zealand and General Agents in South Pacific for P & O; General Agents in New Zealand for British India Line, Eastern & Australian Line; General Agents in New Zealand and South Pacific for Canadian Pacific Air; Booking Agents for all other principal sea, air and land services; vessels in service: 2 passenger, 35 cargo, 2 salvage tugs, 4 roll-on roll-off cargo vessels; Chair. and Man. Dir. F. K. MACFARLANE.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Christchurch near Wellington.

New Zealand National Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 96, Wellington; f. 1946; Technical Headquarters, International Airport, Christchurch, N.Z.; operates regular daily services to all parts of New Zealand; Chair. A. F. GILKISON; Gen. Man. D. A. PATTERSON; Deputy Gen. Man. L. L. FORD; Flight Operations Man. Capt. A. C. KENNING; operates 3 Boeing 737, 5 Vickers Viscounts V807, 13 Friendship F27, 3 DC-3; unduplicated route mileage 4,052.

Air New Zealand Ltd.: Airways House, Customs St. East, Auckland; f. 1940; network: Auckland–Sydney, Auckland–Melbourne, Auckland–Brisbane, Wellington–Sydney, Wellington–Melbourne, Wellington–Brisbane, Christchurch–Sydney, Christchurch–Melbourne, Auckland–Nandi (Fiji), Nandi–Pago Pago (American Samoa), Auckland–Norfolk Island, Auckland Noumea, Auckland–Los Angeles (via Honolulu), Auckland–Los Angeles (via Tahiti), Auckland–Hong Kong (via Sydney northbound, and via Brisbane and Sydney southbound), Auckland–Singapore (via Sydney); Chair. of Dirs. G. N. ROBERTS, C.B.E., A.F.C.; Chief Exec. C. J. KEPPEL; Sec. and Dir. of Finance A. A. WATSON, D.F.C.; fleet: 4 DC-8, Series 52; 2 Lockheed jet-prop Electra; unduplicated route mileage 42,659.

Safe Air Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., Post Office Square, Wellington, C.1; f. 1951; Chair. L. G. HUCKS, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. P. LYNSKEY; is the chief air freight carrier; operates Bristol Freighters.

TOURISM

New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department: P.O. Box 95, Wellington; National Tourist Office; Gen. Man. R. S. AUSTIN; offices in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Rotorua and Te Aroha.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: United Insurance Bldg., cnr. George and Hunter Streets, Sydney; 93–95 Elizabeth St., Melbourne; cnr. Adelaide and Edward Streets, Brisbane.

United Kingdom: Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

U.S.A.: 153 Kearney St., San Francisco; 510 W. 6th St., Los Angeles; Suite 530, 630 5th Ave., New York.

New Zealand Travel and Holidays Association Inc.: Hume House, 152 The Terrace, Wellington; represents tourist industry interests; Chief Executive N. E. LOBB; publ. *New Zealand Holiday*, quarterly.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council: P.O.B. 2563, Wellington; f. 1964 in succession to the Arts Advisory Council; a statutory body which administers state aid to the arts; Chair. W. N. SHEAT; Dir. DAVID PETERS.

MUSIC

Chamber Music Federation of New Zealand (Inc.): P.O.B. 3391, Wellington; f. 1950; arranges about 150 concerts a year, mostly by overseas groups, for its 20 member societies (which include Fiji) and in schools; active educational work includes organization of a nation-wide school chamber music contest, master classes, etc.; mems. over 7,000; Pres. A. HILTON; Man. J. R. PEACOCK; Sec. B. E. J. MCELWAIN; publ. *Theme* (annual).

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 98, Wellington; symphony orchestra.

New Zealand Opera Co.: c/o Opera Centre Theatre, Karori, Wellington; f. 1954; Chair. F. TURNOVSKY, O.B.E.; Artistic Dir. J. THOMPSON; Co. Man. and Sec. F. CLARKE.

The New Zealand Ballet: Box 2442, Wellington.

ATOMIC ENERGY

New Zealand Atomic Energy Committee: D.S.I.R., Private Bag, Lower Hutt; responsible to the Minister of Science for advising Government on the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy in New Zealand; Chair. A. G. ROBB; Exec. Sec. J. T. O'LEARY.

New Zealand Institute of Nuclear Sciences: Gracefield Road, Lower Hutt; administered by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and incorporates the Department's former Division of Nuclear Sciences; facilities available to other Government departments and to the universities; Dir. T. A. RAFTER, M.SC., D.SC.

Department of Health: P.O. Box 5013, Wellington; radiation protection; advised by the Radiological Advisory Council.

National Radiation Laboratory: P.O. Box 1456, Christchurch; branch of the Department of Health; radiation protection, licensing, measurement standards, practical services and research; Dir. G. E. ROTH.

University of Auckland: Private Bag, Auckland; research and training.

University of Canterbury: Christchurch; research and training.

University of Otago: Dunedin; research and training.

Victoria University of Wellington: Wellington; research and training.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Auckland: Princes St., Auckland; 478 teachers, 8,622 students.

University of Canterbury: P.O.B. 1471, Christchurch; 347 teachers, 6,243 students.

Massey University: P.O. Palmerston North; 213 teachers, 4,200 students.

University of Otago: Dunedin; 401 teachers, 5,056 students.

Victoria University of Wellington: Wellington; 346 teachers, 5,281 students.

University of Waikato: Waikato; 60 teachers, 540 students.

NEW ZEALAND'S ISLAND TERRITORIES AND THE COOK ISLANDS

COOK ISLANDS (Self-Governing Territory) NIUE (Dependent Territory)
TOKELAU ISLANDS (Dependent Territory)

COOK ISLANDS

The Cook Islands lie in the South Pacific 2,000 miles north-east of New Zealand.

STATISTICS

AREA

(acres)

Rarotonga 16,602, Mangaia 12,800, Atiu 6,654, Mitiaro 5,500, Mauke 4,552, Aitutaki 4,461, Penrhyn 2,432, Manuae 1,524, Manihiki 1,344, Pukapuka 1,250, Palmerston 500.

There are fifteen main islands scattered throughout an area of 850,000 sq. miles of the South Pacific Ocean. The largest Southern islands are elevated and fertile; the Northern group are sea-level coral atolls.

POPULATION

1966 Census 19,247

Rarotonga (capital)	9,971	Manihiki	584
Aitutaki	2,579	Mauke	671
Mangaia	2,002	Pukapuka	684
Atiu	1,327	Penrhyn	545

Other Islands 884

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS
(acres)

Coconuts	28,250	Tomatoes	200
Citrus	1,200	Pineapples	250
Maniota (Cassava)	360	Taro	420
Coffee	250	Kumara	215
Bananas	200	Yams	10
		Pepper	15

Livestock: Horses 1,539, Cattle 159, Pigs 9,678, Goats 2,000.

EMPLOYMENT

Agriculture, copra-making, fruit packing. There are two clothing factories, a fruit canning factory and a paua shell factory in Rarotonga. A tourist industry is in the early stages of formation and will before long provide significant employment opportunities as well as a stimulus to the economy. Employment prospects are at present limited.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 70 co-operatives, covering such activities as village and school savings, credit, processing and marketing, supply, audit, and development.

FINANCE

BUDGET
($NZ'000)

	Revenue	Expenditure	New Zealand Subsidy
1965–66	1,582	3,230	1,744
1966–67	1,684	3,460	1,938
1967–68	1,817	3,686	1,869
1968–69	1,749*	3,749*	2,000

Principal sources of revenue: Import and export duties, stamp sales, income tax.

Primary items of expenditure: Education, public health, works.

* Estimate.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1967)

Total Imports: $2,991,307, principal items are foodstuffs, piece goods, oils and petrol, timber, cement, vehicles and parts.

Total Exports: $1,777,369, principal items are tomatoes, mother-of-pearl, copra, citrus fruit, fruit juices and canned fruit preparations, clothing.

Trade is chiefly with New Zealand, United Kingdom, Japan, U.S.A., Hong Kong and Australia.

TRANSPORT

Ships from New Zealand, the United Kingdom and U.S.A. call at Rarotonga. The New Zealand Government's vessel *Moana Roa* calls monthly. There is at present no civil airline service but an international jet airport is being built at Rarotonga, which is expected to be completed towards the end of 1971. Passenger flights to and from New Zealand are made by R.N.Z.A.F. aircraft at approximately monthly intervals.

GOVERNMENT

The Cook Islands were proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888 and a part of New Zealand in 1901. On 4 August 1965 they became a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand. The people are British subjects and New Zealand citizens. Executive authority is vested in Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand. The High Commissioner represents Her Majesty the Queen as well as the New Zealand Government, and resides in Rarotonga.

Executive Government is carried out by a Cabinet consisting of a Premier and five other ministers who are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

High Commissioner: L. J. DAVIS.

THE CABINET

Premier: A. R. HENRY (Minister of Premier's Dept., Public Service Commission, Finance and Customs, External Affairs, Justice, Economic Planning, Advocate-General's Office, Lands and Survey, Outer Island Affairs, Aviation).

Minister of Internal Affairs, Tourism: T. A. HENRY.

Minister of Education: T. NUMANGA.

Minister of Works, Communications: W. M. ESTALL.

Minister of Police, Economic Development: A. SHORT.

Minister of Health: I. AKARURU.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 22 members elected by universal suffrage every four years from a common roll for both Maoris and Europeans and is presided over by a Speaker.

Speaker: MRS. MARGUERITE STORY.

President of the House of Arikis: TEPOU VAKATINI ARIKI.

Each of the main islands has an Island Council.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cook Islands Party: the government party; 16 representatives in the Legislative Assembly; Leader A. R. HENRY.

United Cook Islands Party: the opposition party; Leader TANGAROA TANGAROA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court; Land Court; Land Appellate Court.

The High Court exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Cook Islands. The Land Court is concerned with litigation over land and titles. The Land Appellate Court hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

Chief Judge of High Court: J. A. FRAZER.

Chief Judge of Land Court: (vacant).

RELIGION

Main groups are Cook Islands Christian Church (Congregational), Roman Catholic, Latter Day Saints and Seventh Day Adventists.

EDUCATION

(1969)

Government schools: 5,419 pupils (including 956 at secondary school); Mission schools: 451 pupils.

Free secular education is compulsory for all children from the age of five to fourteen.

Secondary education is provided at Tereora College in Rarotonga and junior high schools on Aitutaki, Mangaia and Atiu. Under the New Zealand Training Scheme, the New Zealand Government offers education and training in New Zealand for secondary and tertiary education, career training and short-term in-service training. At 31 March 1969, there were 60 long-term students under this scheme.

NIUE

STATISTICS

Area (acres)	Population (1969)		
	Male	Female	Total
64,900	2,635	2,688	5,323

The best anchorage is an open roadstead at Alofi, the largest of Niue's 13 villages.

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS
(acres)

Coconuts	5,000	Cassava (Manioc)	25
Taro	350	Bananas	275
Yams	25	Kumara	65
Limes	17	Passion Fruit	15

50,900 of the island's 64,000 acres are used for agriculture and 13,600 acres are forest. The main livestock are beef cattle, pigs and poultry.

EMPLOYMENT

Under a three-year programme the Government of Niue and the Niue Development Board are aiming to rehabilitate the coconut industry as well as to develop grass land, cattle and other farming operations. The Niue Public Service has 373 permanent employees, including 50 expatriate New Zealand staff, and 293 casual employees who are employed by the following departments: The Treasury, Post Office, Justice, Education, Health, Administration, Police, Works, Radio and Agriculture.

FINANCE

Year	Revenue $NZ	Expenditure $NZ	New Zealand Subsidy $NZ
1966–67	576,852	1,387,924	729,000
1967–68	752,673	1,560,233	751,200
1968–69	809,453	1,766,909	900,000

Revenue is raised mainly from import and export duties, sale of postage stamps, court fines and income tax.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1968)

Imports	Exports	Total
$NZ 693,323	$NZ 56,832	$NZ 750,155

Export items include copra, bananas, plaited ware, kumaras, honey and passion fruit.

TRANSPORT

There are 77 miles of all-weather roads. A shipping service is maintained with New Zealand via Tonga, Fiji and Samoa on a regular four-weekly basis.

GOVERNMENT

An Executive Committee, headed by the Leader of Government Business, is elected by the Niue Island Assembly, the Resident Commissioner being Chairman. A full member system of government was introduced on 1 November 1968, by which the Resident Commissioner delegated certain powers and functions to the Executive Committee, including responsibility for portfolios controlling all government departments.

A Legislative Assembly of 14 members is elected by universal suffrage every three years, the Resident Commissioner being President. It has budgetary control of internal revenue and New Zealand grants.

Resident Commissioner: S. D. Wilson, B.A.

Leader of Government Business: R. R. Rex.

Executive Committee: R. R. Rex (Finance, Government Administration, Works), Dr. Enetama (Health, Justice, Post Office), M. Y. Vivian (Agriculture, Economic Development, Education), Togakilo (Radio, Police).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court: exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in Niue.

The Land Court: is concerned with litigation over land and titles.

Land Appellate Court: hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

The Resident Commissioner acts as Judge of both courts.

EDUCATION

There are 8 primary and 1 secondary schools, and 1 Teacher Training College. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. In March 1969 there were 1,578 primary and 400 High School pupils. There were also 47 students undertaking long-term education or training in New Zealand under the auspices of the New Zealand Training Scheme.

TOKELAU ISLANDS

STATISTICS

AREA (acres)

Atafu	Nukunonu	Fakaofo	Total
500	1,350	650	2,500

POPULATION

Total (1968): 1,832 (Atafu 595, Nukunonu 507, Fakaofo 730). Because of the limited economic and social future of the group, about 100 persons are being voluntarily resettled in New Zealand every year.

BUDGET

($NZ)

1966–67: Revenue 10,922; Expenditure 103,822; New Zealand subsidy 92,900.

1967–68: Revenue 31,830; Expenditure 124,438; New Zealand subsidy 92,608.

1968–69: Revenue 16,783; Expenditure 178,987; New Zealand subsidy 220,000.

Revenue is derived mainly from copra export duty, import duty, and sale of postage stamps. Expenditure is devoted mainly to the provision of social services, particularly health, education, agriculture and administrative costs.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The main export is copra which during 1968–69 earned $NZ12,748.

TRANSPORT

The Group is visited quarterly by ships from Western Samoa, and quarterly by an amphibian aircraft from Fiji. These visits are co-ordinated to allow six-weekly contact with the group.

GOVERNMENT

In 1925, the Government of the United Kingdom transferred administrative control of the Group to the Governor-General of New Zealand. In 1946, the Group was officially designated the Tokelau Islands and by an act of 1948, under which formal sovereignty was transferred to New Zealand, they were included within the territorial boundaries of New Zealand. The High Commissioner for New Zealand in Western Samoa is also the Administrator of the Tokelau Islands. He is assisted by a District Officer who is also based in Apia.

Administrator: R. B. Taylor.

District Officer: H. L. Webber.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There is a *Faipule* (who is also the magistrate) on each island who is democratically elected by the people triennially. He is responsible to the Administrator and presides over the Council of Elders (*Fono*).

RELIGION

On Atafu all inhabitants are members of the London Missionary Society; on Nukunonu all are Roman Catholic; on Fakaofo most belong to the London Missionary Society.

EDUCATION

The Administration and Churches co-operate in this field. There are three schools: Fakaofo (200 pupils), Atafu (175) and Nukunonu (175). At the beginning of 1969, an expatriate teaching couple took up their position on each of the three atolls to improve the general standard of education. The Administration offers scholarships for study in Western Samoa and Fiji in the fields of agriculture and medicine. At 31 March 1969, there were 27 students undertaking long-term study in New Zealand under the New Zealand Training Scheme.

ROSS DEPENDENCY

(ANTARCTICA)

Administered by New Zealand since 1923.

AREA

(sq. miles)

Total	Land Area	Ice Shelf
290,000	160,000	130,000

Scott Base on Ross Island established in 1957. Cape Hallett, joint New Zealand-United States base. Both bases are permanently occupied.

Ross Dependency Research Committee: Wellington; responsible for co-ordinating and supervising all activity in the Dependency.

NICARAGUA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The largest country of the Central American isthmus, Nicaragua, is the most sparsely populated. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Caribbean to the east, the country is bisected by a mountain range, with swampy marshland near to the Caribbean. Nicaragua's neighbours are Honduras to the north and Costa Rica to the south. The climate is tropical, with a mean average temperature of 78°F (25.5°C). The rainy season extends from May to October. The national language is Spanish and English is widely understood. There is no state church but Roman Catholicism is dominant. The flag consists of three stripes—blue, white, blue—with the Republic's coat of arms in a triangle at the centre. Managua is the capital.

Recent History

Nicaragua took part in the second world war and in 1945 attended the San Francisco Conference, becoming one of the founder members of the United Nations. In 1956 General A. Somoza, who had led the country for twenty years, was assassinated. His son, Louis A. Somoza, succeeded him as President and remained in this office until his retirement in February 1963. He was succeeded by René Schick Gutiérrez who died in August 1966. Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero assumed the presidency until the elections of February 1967 when Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle was elected President after a campaign marked by violent opposition.

Government

Nicaragua is headed by a President, elected for five years by universal suffrage. Assisted by a Council of eleven Ministers, the President exercises executive power but is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. Deputies and Senators are elected for six-year terms.

Defence

A member of the Organization of American States and of the Organization of Central American States, Nicaragua has an army of 300 officers and 3,500 other ranks. There are 7,000 reserves who also perform police duties.

Economic Affairs

Nicaragua is primarily an agricultural country. Cotton and coffee dominate the export list, with cotton accounting for about half the annual exports; sugar, cattle, timber and gold are also important. The National Development Institute lends state money to exploit the mineral resources (silver, copper, iron as well as gold). Urban industry is on a relatively modest scale, but increasing; it includes a petroleum refinery, textile mills, tobacco, cement and soluble coffee plants, dairies and a fairly wide range of processing plants. Workable deposits of gold, silver, lead and zinc were discovered in 1968 in northern Nicaragua. In 1969 a ten year investment programme was initiated to develop forestry and mixed farming in north-eastern Nicaragua at an estimated cost of U.S. $79 million. Nicaragua is a member of the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

There are some good main roads, the most important being the 229-mile North-South stretch of the Pan American Highway. State railways (270 miles) join important towns and private lines (60 miles) serve the banana plantations. Several rivers are navigable to small craft and steamers serve towns on Lake Nicaragua. LANICA, the state airline, operates internal and international services. Improvements costing 12 million Córdobas are being carried out at Las Mercedes airport, Managua.

Social Welfare

There is a compulsory national health insurance scheme for wage-earners in Managua, and health expenditure ranks high in the budget. A campaign against malaria has been successful.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of six and thirteen. The Government runs about 2,023 primary schools and eleven secondary schools. Private schools number over 100 primary and 22 secondary. Secondary education is being expanded with an IBRD loan. There are many commercial schools and two universities.

Tourism

The mountain peaks, the occasionally active volcanoes, the Huellas de Acahualinca outside Managua displaying ancient footprints of men fleeing from the volcanic lava, the mineral baths of Tipitapa and the abundant sea, lake and river fishing are the principal tourist attractions of Nicaragua.

Visas are not required to visit Nicaragua by nationals of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Sport

Baseball and basketball are widely played. Swimming and fishing are popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 27 (Army Day), September 14 (Battle of San Jacinto), September 15 (National Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 1 (Air Force Day), April 7–11 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially used, although the following Spanish and local measures are in general use also:

Length: cuarta = 8.13 inches
vara = 2.76 feet
cuadra = 91.9 yards
legua = 2.6 or 3 miles

Weight: libra = 1.014 lbs.
arroba = 25.362 lbs.
quintal = 101.44 lbs.

Volume: liquid galon = 0.888 gallons

Area: manzana = 1.74 acres
caballeria = 27.9 acres
legua cuadrada = 12 sq. miles

Capacity: fanega = 24 medios
medio = 500 cu. inches
= 1 peck.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal monetary unit is the Córdoba, which is divided into 100 centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Nicaragua has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A.$) for transactions within the market. This peso is at par with the U.S.$.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Córdobas
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 centavos
Exchange rate: 16.86 Córdobas = £1 sterling
7 Córdobas = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 1968)				
	Total	Managua (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
118,358	1,841,759	397,663	80,783	7,108	15,061

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (manzanas)*		PRODUCTION (quintals)†	
	1967–68	1968–69	1967–68	1968–69
Beans	83,288	84,588	957,607	972,762
Coffee‡	n.a.	n.a.	736,255	655,300
Cotton	208,854	187,749	2,221,652	2,019,789
Maize	325,123	345,163	4,398,107	4,694,215
Rice	36,372	45,298	925,849	1,168,535
Sorghum	74,559	78,626	1,123,562	1,210,840
Sugar Cane	38,531	42,878	1,645,567	1,730,389

* 1 manzana=1.74 acres. † 1 quintal=46 kg. ‡ Production in bushels.

Livestock: (1969 estimate) Cattle 2,293,000.

Forestry: Cedar, Mahogany, Rose-wood, etc.; Sawn Timber production averages about 60m. board feet a year.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

ITEM	UNIT	1967	1968
Gold	troy oz.	194,683	184,034
Silver	,, ,,	336,118	316,340
Copper	lb.	20,739,000	14,816,000
Matches	boxes	30,000,000	36,200,000
Vegetable Oils	lb.	37,100,000	45,000,000
Sugar	quintals	2,100,000	2,200,000
Cement	sacks of 94 lb.	2,000,000	2,600,000
Beer	litres	14,800,000	17,700,000
Cigarettes	'000 packets	1,097,000	1,181,000
Timber	board/ft.	59,900,000	61,200,000
Cotton Cloth	yards	11,400,000	12,300,000

FINANCE

1 Córdoba=100 centavos.
16.86 Córdobas=£1 sterling; 7 Córdobas=U.S. $1.00.
100 Córdobas=£5 18s. 4d. sterling=U.S. $14.00=C.A. $14.00.

BUDGET EXPENDITURE
(million Córdobas—estimates)

	1969	1970
Ministries:		
Development and Public Works	104.3	94.4
Public Education	130.5	119.1
Defence	71.8	84.5
Public Health	84.4	81.6
Economy	49.9	39.5
Treasury	47.6	51.0
Interior	32.3	33.6
Agriculture and Livestock	37.6	74.4
Foreign Affairs	16.0	16.0
Labour	3.4	3.4
Presidency	9.9	11.3
Chamber of Deputies	4.6	4.6
Senate	2.0	2.0
Judiciary	8.3	8.2
Accounts Tribunal	4.7	4.7
Electoral Tribunals	1.7	1.6
National Debt	45.6	50.4
Specific Income Distribution	4.4	5.9
TOTAL	659.0	686.2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million C.A.$)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	612.0	657.0	700.1
Income paid abroad	16.5	18.3	16.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	628.5	675.3	716.7
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	39.7	55.4	31.4
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	668.2	730.7	748.1
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	142.2	137.6	130.1
Government consumption expenditure	65.4	73.8	79.7
Private fixed capital formation	460.6	519.3	538.3

RESERVES AND CURRENCY
('000 C.A.$)

	1967	1968	1969
Gross International Reserves	31,342	54,235	47,380
of which gold at Banco Central	805	820	495
Currency in Circulation	77,244	72,513	76,470
of which notes and coins	31,759	29,786	31,211

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million C.A.$)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	143.0	151.8	— 8.8	148.0	172.2	—24.2
Services	31.9	79.4	—47.5	36.7	82.4	—45.7
Total	174.9	231.2	—56.3	184.7	254.6	—69.9
Transfer Payments	7.6	0.5	7.1	6.4	0.6	5.8
Capital Operations	59.1	15.5	43.6	78.6	20.1	58.5
Net Errors and Omissions	5.6	—	5.6	5.6	—	5.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1967) U.S. $203,910,000, (1968) U.S. $184,646,000. **Exports:** (1967) U.S. $151,682,000, (1968) U.S. $184,646,000.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1967	1968
Foodstuffs	15,600	16,200
Iron and Steel Manufactures	15,000	16,900
Machinery	45,600	36,200
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products	40,600	35,100
Petrol	5,300	6,000
Motor Vehicles and Spares	17,200	15,300

EXPORTS
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1967	1968
Bananas	3,300	3,200
Cattle	100	100
Coffee	21,100	22,700
Cotton (raw)	56,000	60,000
Cottonseed	5,600	3,300
Gold	5,200	5,000
Meat	12,500	15,900
Sugar (refined)	5,900	5,500
Timber	2,100	1,700

COUNTRIES
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1966		1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	6,904	2,328	3,614	2,130	3,463	3,018
Canada	2,443	2,252	2,475	3,100	2,249	3,075
El Salvador	9,965	5,302	13,626	4,939	14,869	5,693
German Federal Republic	12,532	21,031	13,976	20,456	11,191	17,814
Japan	9,915	42,278	13,382	45,575	13,955	42,347
Netherlands	4,016	3,823	6,452	2,856	5,583	3,346
Netherlands West Indies	1,364	474	1,679	235	2,292	50
Panama	4,831	199	5,174	463	5,269	392
United Kingdom	6,330	3,541	5,219	2,732	5,507	4,095
United States of America	83,004	30,619	87,602	41,742	69,575	44,620
Others	40,618	30,360	50,711	27,454	50,693	37,851

Inter-Central American trade totals: (1967) U.S. $60,617,000, (1968) U.S. $70,808,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	TON/ KILOMETRES
1967	1,135,737	44,028,861	14,202,454
1968	915,190	35,046,096	13,168,551
1969	857,000	34,435,123	14,793,238

ROADS

	1967	1968	1969
Cars	11,372	13,366	14,419
Buses	1,592	1,919	2,120
Vans	8,537	10,914	12,195
Lorries	3,731	4,331	5,390
Jeeps	5,052	5,750	6,062
Motor-cycles and others	5,770	6,717	7,525

SHIPPING

	1966	1967	1968
Cargo Tonnage			
Unloaded . .	2,653,640	2,919,227	2,793,336
Loaded . .	2,644,216	2,909,983	2,787,223

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Passengers			
Entering . .	46,426	52,754	58,715
Leaving . .	48,740	54,867	61,128
Cargo (Kilos)			
Entering . .	4,454,489	3,106,257	4,125,517
Leaving . .	1,426,080	1,911,883	2,125,618

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

NUMBER OF *SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
2,427	8,832	250,141

* Primary and Secondary.

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Managua.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE present Constitution of Nicaragua was promulgated in November 1950. Legislative power is vested in a Congress of two houses. The upper house consists of 16 Senators, elected for six years, and the lower house of 42 Deputies, also elected by popular vote for a term of six years. Ex-Presidents of the Republic are life members of the Senate.

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for five years, who exercises his functions through a Council of Ministers. A decree issued in 1959 stated that the person who held the office of President of the Republic in the preceding term may not be elected President for the following term.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General ANASTASIO SOMOZA DEBAYLE (*took office May* 1967).
Vice-Presidents: Dr. FRANCISCO URCUYO MALIAÑOS.
Ing. ALFONSO CALLEJAS DESHÓN.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. MARIANO BUITRAGO AJÁ.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. LORENZO GUERRERO.
Minister of the Treasury: GUSTAVO MONTIEL.
Minister of the Economy: Lic. JUAN J. MARTÍNEZ.
Minister of Development: Ing. ALFONSO CALLEJAS DESHÓN.
Minister of Agriculture: Dr. ALFONSO LOVO.
Minister of Education: Ing. J. ANTONIO MORA.
Minister of Labour: AMILCAR IBARRA.
Minister of Health: Dr. FRANCISCO URCUYO MALIAÑOS.
Minister of Defence: Gen. JULIO CÉSAR MORALES MARENCO.
Secretary to the Presidency: LUIS VALLE OLIVARES.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS
(Managua unless otherwise stated)
(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Edif. Adela, 3° piso, Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. Postal 703 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. José MEDORO DELFINO.

Austria: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).

Belgium: Guatemala City (L).

Brazil: Avda. Roosevelt Sur, 516, Apdo. Postal 264 (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE PAULO GATTI.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Chile: Edif. Carlos, 5° piso, Locales 6 y 7, Avda. Roosevelt (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* RIGOBERTO TORRES ASTORGA.

China Republic (Taiwan): 2a Avda. Sur Oeste 1006, Apdo. Postal 187 (E); *Ambassador:* TSECHANG K. CHANG.

Colombia: Edif. Mil, 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 1062 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS ALFONSO ANGARITA.

Costa Rica: Hotel Lido Palace, Apdo. Postal 733 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE FONSECA ZÚÑIGA.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Dominican Republic: Calle Colón 509, Apdo. 614 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDUARDO GARCÍA VÁSQUEZ.

Ecuador: 9A Avda. Sur Oeste 1101, Esq. Calle Los Pinos, Apdo. Postal 1323 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Lic. GALO RIVADENEIRA CUEVA.

El Salvador: Edif. Palazio, ler. piso, Des. 102, Apdo. Postal 149 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO SALINAS MEDINA.

France: Edif. Palazio, 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 1227 (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND PONS.

German Federal Republic: Edif. Lang 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL ALBERS.

Greece: Mexico D.F. (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CALOGERAS.

Guatemala: 3A Avda. Sur Este 613, Apdo. Postal 695 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. MARCO AURELIO MÉRIDA SAINZ.

Honduras: Edif. Reyes 4° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Col. RAÚL FLORES GÓMEZ.

Israel: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Italy: 2A Avda. Nor Oeste 505, Apdo. Postal 2092 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MENOTTI TOMASELLI.

Japan: 5A Calle Sur Este 404, Apdo. Postal 1789 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* KATSUSHIGE TAKEUCHI.

Korea, Republic: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Lebanon: Mexico, D.F. (L).

Malta: Avda. del Centenario 513, Apdo. Postal 1045 (L); *Minister:* Dr. VICTOR MANUEL PICASSO.

Mexico: Colonia Mántica, Apdo. Postal 834 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS A. PAZ Y CORDERO.

Netherlands: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Norway: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Panama: 3A Avda. Sur Este 401 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. MARIO J. DE OBALDÍA.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (L).

Peru: Edif. Bank of the Americas, 2° piso, Apdo. Postal 884 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS A. FLORES.

Philippines: Dr. OCTAVIO L. MALOLES.

Poland: Mexico 7, D.F. (L).

Portugal: Edif. Reyes, 5° piso, Apdo. No. 2, Apdo. Postal 3106 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. NUNO A. A. DE BESSA LOPES.

Spain: Avda. Bolívar Sur Oeste 622, Apdo. Postal 284 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO LA ORDEN MIRACLE.

Sweden: Guatemala City (E).

Switzerland: Guatemala City (E).

Turkey: Mexico 10, D.F. (E).

United Arab Republic: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

United Kingdom: Edif. del Banco de Londres y Montreal, 3° piso, Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. Postal 13 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER PHILIP PINSENT.

United States: Paseo de Tiscapa (E); *Ambassador:* AARON S. BROWN.

Uruguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Vatican: Barrio Altagracia, Apdo. Postal 506 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. SANTE PORTALUPI.

Venezuela: Edif. Mil, 5° piso, Apdo. Postal 406 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JULIO RAMOS.

CONGRESS

(*Elections February, 1963*)

THE SENATE

President: Dr. ADRIÁN CUADRA GUTIÉRREZ.

There are 16 elected members: 12 National Liberals, 4 Conservatives.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: Dr. ORLANDO MONTENEGRO.

There are 42 elected members: 28 National Liberals, 14 Conservatives.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Liberal Nacionalista de Nicaragua (PLN): Casa del Partido Liberal; f. 1876; Government party; Pres. Cand. Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA; Vice-Pres. Dr. LORENZO GUERRERO; Sec. CORNELIO HUECK; 350,000 mems.

Partido Conservador Tradicional (PCT): official Opposition party; Leader and Pres. Cand. Dr. FERNANDO AGÜERO ROCHA.

Partido Liberal Independiente (PLI): f. 1946; Pres. CARLOS ARROYO BUITRAGO.

Partido Conservador Nicaragüense (PCN): Pres. DIEGO MANUEL CHAMORRO; Pres. Cand. ALEJANDRO ABAUNZA.

Movilización Republicana (MR): forms part of the National Opposition Front with PLI and PCN.

Partido Socialcristiano (PSC): Apdo. 1715, Managua; f. 1957; Pres. Dr. IGNACIO ZELAYA PAIZ; Vice-Pres. Dr. RODRIGO V. TINOCO; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO CÓRDOBA RIVAS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court, at Managua, deals with both civil and criminal cases, acts as a Court of Cassation, appoints Judges of First Instance, and generally supervises the legal administration of the country. It is composed of five magistrates and two alternates, who hold office for six years.

President: SALVADOR MAYORGA OROZCO.

There are five **Courts of Appeal,** or of **Second Instance**—at León, Masaya, Granada, Matagalpa and Bluefields. Each consists of a criminal court and a civil court.

Each district or department has its **Judges of First Instance** who deal with civil, criminal and commercial matters. Minor cases come before the **Local Tribunals,** of which there are about 150 in the Republic.

Magistrates of the Supreme Court: Dr. FELIPE RODRÍGUEZ SERRANO, Dr. ANTONIO BARQUERO, Dr. HERNALDO ZÚÑIGA PADILLA, Dr. ADÁN SEQUEIRA ARELLANO.

RELIGION

Most of the people of Nicaragua are Roman Catholics, but all religions are tolerated.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Managua: Most Rev. VICENTE ALEJANDRO GONZÁLEZ Y ROBLETO.

Auxiliary Bishop: Most Rev. CARLOS BORGE Y CASTRILLO.

Suffragan Sees:

Bluefields: Vicar Apost. Most Rev. MATTHEW NIEDHAMMER.

León: Rt. Rev. ISIDRO AUGUSTO OVIEDO Y REYES.

Granada: Rt. Rev. MARCO ANTONIO GARCÍA Y SUÁREZ.

Matagalpa: Rt. Rev. OCTAVIO JOSÉ CALDERÓN Y PADILLA.

Esteli: Most Rev. CLEMENTE CARRANZA LÓPEZ.

THE PRESS

Bluefields Información: León; weekly.

El Centroamericano: León; f. 1917; morning; liberal; Dir. R. ABAUNZA SALINAS; circ. 4,000.

Diario de Granada: Granada; daily.

Educación: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Managua.

La Gaceta: Avenida Central Sur 604, Managua; f. 1912; morning; official.

La Nación: 5A Calle N.O. 304, Apartado 2245, Managua; daily; conservative; circ. 3,000.

La Noticia: Costado Norte de la Catedral, Apdo. 441, Managua; f. 1915; morning; independent liberal; Dir. PEDRO RAFAEL GUTIÉRREZ; circ. 9,800.

Novedades: Apdo. 110, Managua; f. 1937; morning; national liberal; Dir LUIS H. PALLAIS D., circ. 22,000 daily; Sundays 29,000.

El Observador: Apdo. 1482, Managua; weekly; catholic.

Orientación Popular: Labour magazine; Editor POVEDA POVEDA; (*illegal*); weekly.

El Pez y la Serpiente: Apdo. 192; Managua; f. 1964; monthly; cultural.

La Prensa: Apartado 192, Managua; f. 1926; evening; independent; Editor PEDRO JOAQUÍN CHAMORRO CARDENAL; circ. 45,000 daily, 50,000 Sundays.

La Prensa Gráfica: Avenida Central Sur 513, Managua; daily; national liberal; circ. 20,000; Dir. RAFAEL ROJAS JARQUÍN.

Revista Comercial de Nicaragua: Editorial Atlántida, Managua; monthly.

Revista Conservadora: Managua; organ of the Conservatives; monthly; Editor JOAQUÍN ZAVALA URTECHO.

El Universal: Leon; evening; national liberal; Propr. SILVIO ARGÜELLO CARDENAL.

Visión: Mexico City; Managua office: 5A Calle N.E. 321; fortnightly.

PUBLISHERS

Academia Nicaragüense de la Lengua: Biblioteca Nacional, Managua.

Editorial Alemana: 2A Calle S.O. 108, Managua.

Editorial Chile: 8 Avda., Calle S.E. 604.

Club del Libro Nicaragüense: Librería Siglo XX, Managua; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO CENTENO ZAPATA.

Editorial Lacayo: 2A Avda. S.E. 507, Managua; religion.

Editorial Nicaragüense: Calle del Triunfo, Managua; Dir. MARIO CAJINA VEGA.

Editorial Nuevos Horizontes: Calle de Candelaria, Managua; Dir. MARÍA TERESA SÁNCHEZ.

Editorial San José: Calle Central Este 607, Managua.

Editorial Unión: Avda. Central Norte, Managua; travel.

Librería y Editorial Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua: León; education, history, sciences, law, literature, politics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jefatura del Radio Nacional: Apdo. 209, Managua; Government supervisory body; Chief Lt.-Col. ARMANDO MONGE G.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Apdo. 1731, Managua, Government station, Dir.-Gen. S. CISNEROS LEIVA.

Radio Ondas de Luz: Apdo. 607, Managua; religious station; Dir. F. M. DOÑA.

Radio Mundial: 5a Ave. N.O. 703, Managua; commercial; Dir.-Gen. M. ARAÑA.

There are 57 other commercial stations and 1 cultural.

In 1969 there were 107,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Televisión de Nicaragua, S.A.: Apdo. 1505, Managua; f. 1956; call sign YNSA-TV; commercial station; Gen. Man. R. O. CANO.

Televicentro de Nicaragua: Las Nubes, El Crucero, Managua; commercial.

In 1969 there were 45,000 T.V. sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Córdobas)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Nicaragua: Apdo. 2252, Managua; f. 1961; 237 mems., bank of issue and Government fiscal agent; cap. and res. 40.2m.; dep. 90.1m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. Dr. ROBERTO INCER BARQUERO; Gen. Man. RODOLFO BOJORGE MOREIRA.

OTHER BANKS

Banco Nacional de Nicaragua: Apdo. 328, Managua; f. 1912; cap. and res. 149.7m.; dep. 638.2m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ M. CASTILLO.

Instituto Nicaragüense de la Vivienda: Apdo. 553, Managua; f. 1959; Gen. Man. FAUSTO ZELAYA.

Banco Caley-Dagnall, S.A.: Apdo. 554, Managua; cap. and reserves 5,523,791 (Dec. 1969); Pres. K. I. MATHESON.

Banco de America: Avda. Roosevelt y Calle N.E., Apdo. 285, Managua; f. 1952; cap. 26.5m.; dep. 135.9m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. F. A. PELLAS; Gen. Man. A. ENRÍQUEZ.

Banco Nicaragüense: Apdo. 549, Managua; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 126.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CARLOS REYES M.; Gen. Man. EDUARDO MONTEALEGRE C.

Banco Obrero y Campesino: Managua; f. 1966; initial cap. 5m.

Caja Nacional de Crédito Popular: Managua; savings bank.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Head Office: San Francisco, Calif.; Av. Roosevelt, Managua; Man. J. ZAVALA.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Head Office Nassau, Bahamas; br. at Avenida Roosevelt, esq. 15 de Septiembre, Managua; Agencies in Managua, Matagalpa, León and Chinandega; Man. E. S. DUDKIEWICZ.

First National City Bank: Head Office New York, N.Y.; br. opened in Managua 1967.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Instituciones Bancarias de Nicaragua (AIBANIC): f. 1966; member banks working to promote development of Nicaragua and economic integration in CACM.

INSURANCE

MANAGUA

Compañía de Seguros, 'La Protectora', S.A.: Apdo. 1147; f. 1954; Pres. P. J. FRAWLEY.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros de Nicaragua: Apdo. 129; f. 1940; Gen. Man. Dr. LEONEL ARGÜELLO.

Compañía Nicaragüense de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 2104; f. 1962; Pres. RAFAEL RAVEN TIFFER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Managua: Apdo. 135, Managua; 294 mems.; Pres. DENNIS GALLO; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Cámara de Industrias de Nicaragua: Apdo. 1436, Managua; f. 1958; 483 mems.

Corporación Nicaragüense de Inversiones: f. 1964 to channel foreign and national financial resources towards national industrial investment; cap. p.u. 9.4m.; Gen. Man. JORGE A. MONTEALEGRE C.

Institute of Agrarian Reform: Managua; f. 1964; Pres. and Dir. Dr. RODOLFO MEJÍA UBILLA.

Instituto Nacional de Comercio Exterior e Interior (INCEI): Apdo. 1041, Managua; f. 1960; to regulate prices and trade balances; Pres. N. S. AMORT.

Instituto de Fomento Nacional (INFONAC): 1a Avda. 601, Managua; f. 1954; to develop industry and agriculture; cap. $41.2m.; Dir. ALFREDO SACASA.

Comisión Nacional del Algodón: Managua; official government cotton development office.

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Algodoneros: Pres. Lic. ANDRÉS LARGAESPADA; Sec. DANIEL PALLAIS SACASA.

Cooperativa de Fomento: Pres. JOSÉ DOLORES MALTEZ; Sec. JOAQUÍN RUIZ AGUILAR.

Cooperativa Nacional de Agricultura, S.A.: Pres. Lic. ANDRÉS LARGAESPADA; Sec. DANIEL PALLAIS SACASA.

Cooperativa Nacional de Cafetaleros: Pres. DANIEL SOMARRIBA AMADOR; Sec. JULIÁN BENDAÑA MENDIETA.

Instituto Nicaragüense del Café: 3a Calle S.O. 120, Managua; f. 1964 as autonomous govt. agency to implement the International Coffee Agreement; controls quality and exports; advises producers; Pres. Ing. ARNOLDO RAMÍREZ EVA; Man. Lic. RICARDO PARRALES SÁNCHEZ

TRADE UNIONS

Confederacion Nacional de Trabajadores de Nicaragua—CNT (*National Confederation of Workers of Nicaragua*): Calle 11 de Julio, Managua; f. 1953; mems. 4,843 (est.) from 6 federations with 40 local unions, and 6 non-federated local unions; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO VARGAS M.

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (*General Confederation of Labour*): Managua; f. 1949; mems. 4,050 (est.) from 6 federations and 8 non-federated unions; Sec.-Gen. ANDRES RUIZ ESCORCIA.

Federación de Transportadores Unidos Nicaragüense—FTUN (*United Transport Workers' Federation of Nicaragua*): Apdo. 945, Managua; f. 1952; mems. 2,880 (est.) from 21 affiliated associations; Pres. CARLOS NAVARRETE.

Federación Sindical de Maestros de Nicaragua—FSMN (*Nicaraguan Teachers' Trade Union Federation*): Casa del Maestro, Apdo. 413, Managua; f. 1947; mems. 2,000 (est.) from 20 affiliated associations; Pres. NICOLÁS MORALES AMADOR.

Movimiento Sindical Autónomo de Nicaragua (MOSAN) (*Autonomous Trade Union Movement*): Managua; f. 1962; mems. 2,500 (est.) from 9 affiliated associations; Sec.-Gen. EDGARDO HERRERA.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril del Pacifico de Nicaragua: Managua; f. 1881; Government-owned; main line from Managua to the Pacific port of Corinto via León and Chinandega, and from Managua to Granada on Lake Nicaragua; 217 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Dir.-Gen. A. SOMOZA D.; Gen. Man. CARLOS H. MUNIZ.

ROADS

In 1964 there were some 4,340 miles of roads and tracks, mainly unpaved and not passable at all seasons. They include 229 miles of Pan-American Highway linking Managua with the Honduran and Costa Rican frontiers, and the Atlantic and Pacific Highways connecting Managua with the coastal regions. There is an active programme of road building and reconstruction, with major emphasis on developing the interior of the country. A loan of U.S. $12m. has been received and a road linking Managua with the river port of Rama has been completed. The Puerto Cabezas-Bonanza highway was completed in May 1969.

SHIPPING

Corinto, Puerto Somoza and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, and Puerto Cabezas and El Bluff, on the Atlantic, are the principal ports. With the completion of the Rama road and its extension to the coast, plans are under way for the establishment of a port on the Atlantic and also for the expansion of the port of Corinto on the Pacific. Corinto deals with about 60 per cent of trade.

Nicaragua's merchant fleet has a gross registered tonnage of 15,221.

Marina Mercante Nicaragüense (Mamenic): Managua; regular services between Central America, New York, New Orleans and Europe.

Regular steamship services are provided by Grace, Holland-America, Mamenic, Pacific, Royal Mail, Royal Netherlands, Standard Fruit and United Fruit and the following lines also call at Nicaraguan ports: Azta, Cia. de Navegación Chilena, Gran Colombiana, Hamburg America, Mexicana, Mitsui O.S.K. and State Marine Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINE

Líneas Aéreas de Nicaragua S.A. (LANICA): Apdo. 753, Managua; f. 1945; services between Managua and San Salvador, and internal services linking Managua with all main towns; fleet includes 1 BAC 1-11; Pres. Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA D.; Gen. Man. HEBERTO SÁNCHEZ BARQUERO.

Craft Airlines: Managua; f. 1968; services between Managua and San José.

Nicaragua is also served by PanAm and TACA.

TOURISM

Direccion Nacional de Turismo: Apartado 122, Parque Central, Managua; Dir. DON ALEJANDRO GALLARD PRÍO.

Asocación Nicaragüense de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. 765, Managua; Pres. ARTURO CUADRA V.

THEATRICAL COMPANY

Comedia Nacional de Nicaragua: Managua; f. 1965; Dir. CÉSAR SOBREVALLOS.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua: León; atomic research in science and technology, civil engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Centro-Americana: Apdo. 69, Managua; atomic research in engineering.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua: León; 415 professors, 3,500 students.

Universidad Centro-Americana (Sección de Nicaragua): Apdo. 69, Managua; 102 teachers; 2,200 students.

NIGER

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Niger is a landlocked state in West Africa stretching from Algeria and the Tropic of Cancer in the north to Nigeria in the south. Mali and Upper Volta lie to the west and Chad to the east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 84°F (28°C). The official language is French and the principal native languages are Taurecheg, Djurma, Poular and Haouassa. About 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, most of the remainder follow animist beliefs and there is a small Christian minority. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and green, the central white stripe being charged with an orange disc. The capital is Niamey.

Recent History

Formerly part of French West Africa, Niger became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958. Independence outside the Community was attained in 1960. Close economic and political ties with France have been retained and a Treaty of Co-operation was signed in 1961. Niger is a member of the United Nations, the Conseil de l'Entente and the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM). In 1964 agreement was reached with the other bordering countries for the development of Lake Chad.

Government

Niger is a Republic with an elected President who is head of the executive and is assisted by a Council of Ministers, which he appoints. The unicameral National Assembly of 50 members is elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage on the single party system. The country is divided into seven *départements*: Niamey, Dosso, Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder, Diffa and Agadès.

Defence

National armed forces on a small scale were created in 1961 and consist of Infantry and an Air Force. France provides assistance in training and equipment. Niger has mutual defence arrangements through the Conseil de l'Entente and the defence pact of the former Union Africaine et Malgache (now OCAM).

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and 90 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture and the raising of livestock. Livestock is at present the main source of wealth. The herds of cattle, sheep and goats are large but often of poor quality. Much of the land is desert. The chief crops are millet, sorghum, manioc and groundnuts.

A six year search by the French Atomic Energy Commissariat resulted in the discovery in 1967 of large uranium deposits at Arlit, in the north west of the country. The deposits are estimated at 20,000 tons concentrated over and area of 2.3 square kilometres. Molybdenum, zinc and tin have also been discovered, and exploration for oil is about to begin. Industry is on a small scale and accounts for only two per cent of production.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Two highways cross the country from east to west and from north to south giving access to neighbouring countries. French and Czech experts have drawn up a plan for financing the Trans-Saharan Highway which will link Algiers with Gao in Mali and Tahoua in Niger. The river Niger is navigable for 187 miles and forms one of the main arteries of transport. There are five airports used by four airlines.

Social Welfare

There are two hospitals, twenty-one medical centres and a number of clinics and dispensaries.

Education

Education is free but there are insufficient schools and only about 10 per cent of the children of school age receive education. In 1968 there were 650 schools. Scholarships are provided for higher education in France and Senegal.

Tourism

There is an abundance of wild life and hunting is the chief tourist attraction. Lake Chad also provides game fishing.

Visas for visits to Niger are not required by subjects of the following countries: Andorra, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Sport

There is very little organised sport but football is popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), August 3 (Independence Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 18 (Republic Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha).

(*Note:* the Christian community in Niger also observes Easter, Whitsun, Christmas and May Day, Ascension Day, Assumption and All Saints Day.)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (Franc CFA).

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
277 Francs CFA = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION—1964 estimates					
	Total	Hausa	Djerma-Songhai	Peuls	Touaregs, etc.	Beriberi-Manga
1,188,800	3,127,565	1,350,000	600,000	440,000	330,000	240,000

Total Population (1968 est.): 3,600,000.

CHIEF TOWNS
(1968 est.)

Niamey (capital)	60,000	Tahoua	22,000
Zinder	30,000	Maradi	23,000

Farmers mainly Hausa and Djerma-Songhai; Pastoralists mainly Peuls and Touaregs.

Agriculture (1967—metric tons): Millet 1,000,145; Sorghum 342,162; Groundnuts (1966) 191,000, (1967) 182,701, (1968) 298,335; Manioc 130,608; Sugar 3,280; Cotton 6,169; Rice 32,552.

Livestock (1967): Sheep and Goats 4,707,184, Cattle 2,189,982, Camels 216,926, Donkeys 258,748, Horses 138,930, Poultry (1966) 5 million.

Currency: 1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs; 666 francs CFA=£1 sterling; 277 francs CFA=U.S. $1; 1,000 francs CFA=£1 10s. 0d. sterling=U.S. $3.60 (Niger devalued by 12.5 per cent, following the rest of the Franc zone, in August 1969).

Mining and Industry (1966): Tin ore 83 tons; Electricity 18.8m. kWh; Beer and Soft Drinks 6,000 hectolitres; Hides and Skins (Cattle) 153,000, (Sheep) 333,000, (Goats) 838,379.

BUDGET

(1968–69—million francs CFA)

REVENUE	
Customs	3,760
Indirect Taxes	1,500
Direct Taxes	3,590
TOTAL (inc. others)	10,800

EXPENDITURE	
Public Services and Works	110
Interior	1,130
Education	1,130
Health	715
Rural Economy	720
TOTAL (inc. others)	10,600

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

The figures below are taken from the records of the Customs Posts at the frontiers. These records are not fully representative of external trade for much smuggling occurs, particularly between Niger and Nigeria.

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	9,399	11,115	11,352	10,237
Exports	6,250	8,574	6,301	7,125

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Cotton Textiles	2,243	2,715	2,016
Electrical Equipment	564	299	n.a.
Machinery	873	680	874
Metal Products	228	319	63
Petroleum Products	926	646	498
Motor Vehicles and Parts	746	773	954
Sugar	417	354	194
Beverages	241	216	240

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Live Animals	950	845	863
Groundnuts, Shelled	5,330	3,783	6,738
Oil-cake Cattle Feed, etc.	228	108	78
Tin Ore	14	13	26
Hides and Skins	122	97	87
Groundnut Oil	661	531	330
Gum Arabic	8	16	25
Kidney Beans	n.a.	n.a.	385

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	5,730	5,457	4,849
Other Franc Zone	1,085	1,385	1,278
Netherlands	301	471	298
U.S.A.	424	612	735
German Federal Republic	353	437	649
United Kingdom	377	242	242

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	4,705	4,326	5,903
Other Franc Zone	574	407	622
Nigeria	1,497	1,299	1,388
Italy	924	57	1,134
United Kingdom	111	—	13
Ghana	137	106	90

Roads (1968): Cars 3,303, Other Vehicles 6,078; 4,881 kilometres of roads are classified as *routes nationales*.

Civil Aviation (Niamey—1968): Passenger arrivals 17,220, departures 17,708; Freight entered 1,708 metric tons, cleared 1,388 metric tons; Mail 196 metric tons. There are secondary airports at Zinder, Agadès, Maradi and Tahoua.

EDUCATION

(1968–69)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	654	81,954
Secondary	26	4,979
Technical	1	145

THE CONSTITUTION

(*November* 1960)

Preamble: Affirms principles of democracy, human rights and civil liberties. The Republic is a secular state and sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is universal adult suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President, who is elected for a term of five years by direct universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He appoints the ministers, who are not members of the National Assembly. He is President of the Council of Ministers, head of the administration and armed forces. He may put legislation to a referendum.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Power: Legislative power rests with the National Assembly, which is elected at the same time as the President. It normally holds two sessione annually. Legislation may be introduced by either the members or by the President, who may demand a second reading of a Bill.

Judicial Power: The Supreme Court has four Chambers, a constitutional chamber, a civil section, the audit section and the High Court of Justice. The High Court of Justice is composed of deputies elected by and from the National Assembly and has power to impeach the President or Ministers.

Economic and Social Council: An advisory body.

Conseil de l'Entente: In May 1959 Niger joined with the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: HAMANI DIORI (re-elected September 1965).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

President of the Council: HAMANI DIORI.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: BARCOURGNE COURMO.
Minister of the Interior: DIAMBALLA YANSAMBOU MAÏGA.
Minister of Finance and Saharan and Nomad Affairs: ZAKARA MOUDDOUR.
Minister of Public Works, Transport, Mines and Urbanization: LÉOPOLD KAZIENDE.
Minister of Rural Economy: MAMADOU MAIDAH.
Minister of National Education: HAROU KOUKA.
Minister of Labour and Public Service: SABO BOUKARI.
Minister for Public Health: DANDOBI MAHAMAN.
Minister of National Defence: NOMA KAKA.
Minister of Justice: ISSAKA AMADOU.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: IBRAHIM ISSA.
Minister for Economic Affairs, Trade and Industry: BARKIRÉ HALIDOU.
Secretary of State to the Presidency: ABDOU SIDIKOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO NIGER

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Canada: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
China, Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SHEN TSU-HSUN.
Ethiopia: (E); *Ambassador:* DAWIT ABDOU.
France: B.P. 240 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL WINTREBERT.
German Federal Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* OSKAR MARIA NEUBERT.
Israel: (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL GALBAR.
Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Japan: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Nigeria: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ISSA MODIBO.
Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sweden: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
U.K.: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
U.S.A.: B.P. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL ADAMS.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Niger also has diplomatic relations with Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone and Tunisia.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: BOUBOU HAMA.

Vice-Presidents: DIOFFO MOUMOUNI, ISSAKA MAMADOU, DANDOBI MAHAMANE.

Election October 1965. All 50 members belong to the Parti Progressiste Nigérien.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Progressiste Nigérien (P.P.N.): Niamey; Niger section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (R.D.A.); Pres. BOUBOU HAMA; Sec.-Gen. HAMANI DIORI.

Sawaba Party: Opposition party, in exile since 1959; Leader DJIBO BAKARY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Pres. BASSAROU OUSMANE DIALLO.

Court of Appeal: Niamey.

Tribunal of First Instance (District Court): Niamey, Maradi-Zinder; with sections at Tahoua, Birni, N'Konni and Agadès.

Justices of Peace: at Tillabéri-Ouallam, Dosso-Gaya, Madaoua, Tessaoua, Gouré N'Guigmi, Bilma.

Labour Courts: are set up at Niamey, Zinder-Maradi, Tahoua, Konni and Agadès.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, 14.5 per cent Animists and 0.5 per cent Christians. The most influential Muslim groups are the Tijaniyya, the Senoussi and the Hamallists.

Roman Catholic Missions: Diocese of Niamey, B.P. 208, Niamey; f. 1961; 12 mission centres, 22 priests, 12,000 Catholics; Bishop of Niamey Mgr. HIPPOLYTE BERLIER.

Protestant Missions: 13 mission centres are maintained, with a personnel of 90.

PRESS AND RADIO

Le Temps du Niger: B.P. 368, Niamey; f. 1960; daily; Dir. OUMAROU IDÉ; circ. 1,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Niger: P.O.B. 211, Niamey; monthly.

Le Niger: B.P. 368, Niamey; f. 1961; weekly; circ. 800.

Radio Niger: Niamey, B.P. 361; Government station; programmes in French, Hausa and Djerma; Dir.-Gen. B. LUCAS; 1968, 75,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m = million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29, rue du Colisée, Paris; Niamey, Rond-Point de la Poste, B.P. 487; branch at Zinder; Manager M. GODEFROY.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de Développement de la République du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 227; f. 1961; cap. 450m. CFA; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ABDOU JADO.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 212, Niamey.

Crédit du Niger: P.O.B. 213, Niamey; f. 1958; cap. 220m.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. M. BOUBOU HAMA.

Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Co-opération: B.P. 296, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 100m.; Government owned; Pres. BOUBOU HAMA; Dir. MARIKO KELETIGUI; the **Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA)**; f. 1967; cap. 67m.; operates from the same address and has the same officers.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Niger Office: P.O.B. 628, Niamey; branches: P.O.B. 164, Zinder and P.O.B. 2, Maradi.

INSURANCE

Several French insurance companies are represented in Niger.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Niger: B.P. 209, Niamey; f. 1954; 40 elected mems., 20 official mems.; Pres. J. NIGNON; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE DE VENEL; publ. *Weekly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Maradi: B.P. 79, Maradi.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Zinder: B.P. 83, Zinder.

DEVELOPMENT

Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (CTFT): P.O.B. 225, Niamey.

Commissariat Général au Développement: Niamey; f. 1965; under the direct supervision of the President.

Compagnie Française pour le Développement des Fibres Textiles: B.P. 717, Niamey.

Fonds National pour le Développement Economique et Social: Niamey.

Société Nationale de Commerce et de Production (COPRA-NIGER): P.O.B. 615, Niamey; f. 1962; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. J. NIGNON.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Syndicat des Entreprises et Industries du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 95.

Syndicat des Transportateurs et Routiers du Niger: Niamey.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 138; Pres. M. BLEYZAT, Sec. M. MÉRIC.

Syndicat Patronal des Entreprises et Industries du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 95.

Syndicat des Ingénieurs, Cadres, Agents de Maîtrise, Techniciens et Assimilés du Niger: Niamey.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Niger—U.N.T.N.: Niamey; f. 1960; divided into three sections for Maradi, Niamey and Zinder; affiliated to the African Trade Union Confederation; 27 affiliates; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ DELANNE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 4,900 km. of national roads, of which 170 km. are bitumenized, and 5,200 km. of local roads and tracks.

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Dahomey-Niger des Chemins de Fer et du Transport (OCDN): Niamey; P.O.B. 16, Cotonou, Dahomey; f. 1959; manages the Benin-Niger railway.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Cie. Bénin-Niger: maintains a service on the River Niger from Niamey to Gaya-Malanville from October to March.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Afrique: H.Q. Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Niger Depot, B.P. 84, Imm. Petrocokino, Niamey; f. 1961 by former French African States.

Air Mali and U.T.A. also provide services to Niamey.

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme du Niger: P.O.B. 612, Niamey; Dir. MADOUDOU FARMO.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Nigeria is a West African coastal state within the Gulf of Guinea, with Niger to the north and flanked by Dahomey and Cameroon. The climate is tropical in the south with an average temperature of 90°F (32°C) and high humidity. It is drier and semi-tropical in the north. Rainfall reaches more than 150 inches in parts of the south-east. The official language is English. Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba are spoken in the north, east and west respectively. Islam is the main religion in Northern and part of Western Nigeria. Some of the population follow animist beliefs and about a quarter are Christians. The flag consists of vertical bands of green, white and green. The capital is Lagos.

Recent History

The Nigerian people, previously organized in the Yoruba, Hausa, Bornu, Fulani, Ibo and other states, regained their independence from Britain in 1960. In 1961 the British-administered Trust Territory of the Northern Cameroons voted by plebiscite to join the Federation and was incorporated into the Northern Region. In October 1963 Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. In January 1966 civil Government was brought to an end by the overthrow and death of two Regional Premiers and of the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. A Military Government was set up by the Army Commander, Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi. The federal system was abolished by Major-General Ironsi in May 1966, and a unitary form of Government was introduced. Inter-communal violence, in which many Ibos living outside their homeland in the Eastern Region were killed or forced to leave, resulted in dislocation of the country and the breakdown of central authority. Major-General Ironsi was killed in July 1966 and his successor, Lt.-General Gowon, revived the Federation.

Early in 1967 relations between the Federal Government and the Military Governor of the Eastern Region, Colonel Odumegwu-Ojukwu, rapidly grew worse and on May 30th, Colonel Ojukwu proclaimed the independent Republic of Biafra. War between the Federal Government and Biafra broke out on July 7th, 1967, and continued until January 1970. After General Ojukwu's departure to the Ivory Coast, Biafra's surrender was announced by Maj.-Gen. Effiong on January 12th. There were civil disturbances in Western State in May, July and September 1969, mainly directed against tax collection, and a curfew was imposed for a time in Ibadan.

Government

The Federation of Nigeria formerly comprised the four groups of provinces—Northern, Eastern, Western and Mid-Western. The constitutional decree of March 1967 vests executive and legislative power in the Supreme Military Council, composed of the Military Governors of the 12 states, the heads of services and the Inspector-General of Police under the chairmanship of the Commander-in-Chief, General Gowon. The Military Governors exercise executive and legislative powers in their own states.

In May 1967 the government adopted proposals to divide the Northern Region into six states and the Eastern into three, thus creating, with the Mid-Western, Western and Lagos states, a federation of twelve units. Shortly before the secession of Biafra, the Supreme Military Council had announced plans for a return to civilian government early in 1969.

Defence

Estimates put the current strength of the army at between 100,000 and 150,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and provides about 65 per cent of all exports. The chief products are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, groundnuts, cotton and rubber. There is extensive exploitation of the forests for various timbers. Minerals include tin, columbite, coal, iron ore and crude mineral oil, all of which are processed in Nigeria. The value of exports of oil rose steeply to £N93 million in 1966, and is expected to recover rapidly following the end of the civil war. Industry is diversified, and brewing, aluminium products, cement and cigarettes are important. Centrally collected revenue is divided between the Federal Government, the State Governments and a Distributable Pool used on a fixed percentage by each State.

Transport and Communications

There are 2,000 miles of railways and over 40,000 miles of roads. The Niger and other rivers are navigable for over 4,000 miles. The chief ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. An internal air network links the principal towns, and international services are provided by Nigerian Airways and fifteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

The National Provident Fund provides against sickness, retirement and old age. A scheme of retirement pensions and other benefits covers Government employees.

Education

Education in the States is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Federal Government is responsible for education in Lagos and the Universities of Ibadan and Lagos. In 1966, there were 14,907 primary schools with 3,025,981 pupils. There are five universities. A sixth university is planned at Port Harcourt.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed and the Nigeria Tourist Association was set up in 1963. The country has fine coastal scenery, thick forests and a stimulating climate on the northern plateau. Nigerian traditional art has exceptional richness and diversity.

Visas are not required to visit Nigeria by nationals of Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Togo, United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries.

Sport

Football, boxing, wrestling, athletics, tennis and swimming are the most popular sports. Two Nigerian boxers have been world champions.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), October 1 (Independence Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha), March 27 (Youth Day, Eastern Region only), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are officially in force and a variety of native weights and measures are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Nigerian Pound of 20 Shillings. New notes were issued in January 1968, and from January 22nd the former currency became worthless.

Notes: 5s, 10s, £N1, £N5.

Coins: ½d, 1d, 3d, 6d, 1s, 2s.

Exchange rate: Nigerian 17s. 1d. = £1 sterling
Nigerian 7s. 2d. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Region	Area (sq. miles)	Population (Census, 1963)
Northern	281,782	29,808,659
Western	30,376	10,265,846
Eastern	29,484	12,394,462
Mid-West	15,000	2,535,839
Lagos City (Federal capital)	27	665,246
TOTAL	356,669	55,670,052

CHIEF TOWNS

Population (1963)

Lagos (Federal Capital)	665,246	Kano (now Kano State Capital)	295,432
Ibadan (now Western State Capital)	627,379	Oshogbo	208,966
Kaduna (now North-Central State Capital)	149,910	Abeokuta	187,292
Enugu (now East-Central State Capital)	138,457	Onitsha	163,032
Benin (now Mid-Western State Capital)	100,694	Iwo	158,583
Ogbomosho	343,279	Uyo	69,621

EMPLOYMENT

	1962	1964
Agriculture, etc.	31,308	35,116
Mining and Quarrying	47,817	51,035
Manufacturing	53,125	61,864
Construction	100,793	78,020
Electricity and Power	16,545	14,939
Commerce	38,925	45,165
Transport, Communications, etc.	49,831	58,068
Services	180,461	217,327
TOTAL (incl. Others)	518,805	561,534

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Cocoa	155	263	235
Groundnuts	978	1,026	679
Seed Cotton	127	148	79
Benniseed	23	16	12
Soya Beans	19	15	9
Palm Oil	164	130	32
Palm Kernels	454	415	218
TOTAL	1,461	1,853	1,264

FORESTRY

EXPORTS

	Logs 'ooo cu. ft.			Sawn Logs 'ooo cu. ft.		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Obeche Wawa	9,675	9,078	5,437	807	726	549
Abura	1,486	1,515	584	54	26	15
Mahogany Africana	969	863	533	97	103	65
Agba	544	670	641	415	446	358
Sapele	557	543	355	113	101	94
African Walnut	373	291	171	92	79	44
Other types	2,736	2,573	1,497	1,310	1,143	731
TOTAL	16,340	15,533	9,218	2,888	2,624	1,856

MINING

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Coal ('ooo tons)	566	597	624	568	688	730	630	n.a.
Tin Ore (tons)	10,373	10,512	11,096	11,698	11,788	9,339	9,155	12,620
Columbite (tons)	2,049	2,352	2,264	2,011	2,339	2,548	2,221	1,921
Gold Bullion (troy oz.)	764	684	411	315	244	81	59	37
Oil ('ooo barrels)	6,290	16,793	24,624	27,913	43,906	100,065	152,427	122,477

FINANCE

£N1 = 20s. = 240d.

£N 17s. 1d. = £1 sterling; £N 7s. 2d. = U.S. $1.00.

£N100 = £116 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. $280.

BUDGET

(£N'ooo)

REVENUE	1966–67	1967–68
Customs and Excise	108,667	93,334
Direct Taxes	16,041	22,060
Mining	18,372	16,955
Post and Telegraph	1,329	1,215
Reimbursements	1,291	1,298
Licences and Internal Revenue	23,897	26,252
TOTAL	169,597	161,114

EXPENDITURE	1966–67	1967–68
Communications	77	179
Works and Survey	7,429	6,947
Police and Prisons	9,787	7,617
Army	7,827	20,249
Education and Health	8,517	9,048
Contribution to the Development Fund	6,629	28
For Regional Governments	68,584	61,387
TOTAL (incl. others)	169,075	153,747

1968–69 Budget: Revenue £N150m.; Expenditure n.a.

1969–70 Budget: Revenue £N187m.; Expenditure £N186.8m.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million £N—at current factor cost)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,457.0	1,540.3	1,605.0
of which:			
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	839.0	845.9	892.2
Mining (including Oil Exploration)	40.8	74.3	81.7
Manufacturing and Crafts	82.4	96.4	98.0
Building and Construction	63.2	80.6	82.7
Electricity and Water	8.8	9.3	9.9
Distribution	208.2	216.4	216.1
Transport and Communications	70.7	67.8	65.5
Government, Education and Health Services	108.5	109.3	113.1
Other Services	35.4	40.3	45.8

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(£N'000)

END OF DECEMBER	NOTES	COIN	TOTAL CURRENCY WITH PUBLIC	CASH HELD BY BANKS	TOTAL OUTSIDE BANKS
1965	85,644	23,299	108,943	8,471	100,472
1966	95,904	22,353	118,257	9,671	108,586
1967	90,933	19,542	110,475	6,764	103,711

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

December 1966 £N 71,600,000
December 1967 £N 36,400,000

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WORLDWIDE

(million £N)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	238.8	218.4	20.4	208.4	186.8	21.6
Freight and Transportation	9.0	8.2	0.8	10.2	10.2	—
Travel	1.3	12.0	−10.7	1.0	15.2	−14.2
Investment income	3.6	44.0	−40.4	2.6	25.3	−22.7
Government, n.i.e.	5.2	28.2	−23.0	4.0	30.5	−26.5
Other services	6.1	43.9	−37.8	5.8	49.9	−44.1
TOTAL	264.0	354.7	−90.7	232.0	318.0	−86.0
Transfer Payments	18.5	10.8	7.7	18.5	12.7	5.8
Current Balance	282.5	365.5	−83.0	250.5	330.7	−80.2
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sectors:						
Private long-term	49.4	—	49.4	56.0	—	56.0
Private short-term	2.1	—	2.1	19.3	—	19.3
Local government	0.9	—	0.9	—	3.1	− 3.1
Central government	11.8	3.2	8.6	6.1	3.4	2.7
TOTAL	64.2	3.2	61.0	78.3	3.4	74.9
Monetary Sectors:						
Private institutions	7.1	5.0	2.1	16.9	13.6	3.3
Central institutions	31.1	—	31.1	—	1.2	− 1.2
TOTAL	38.2	5.0	33.2	16.9	14.8	2.1
Capital Balance	102.4	8.2	94.2	95.2	18.2	77.0
Net Errors and Omissions	—	11.2	−11.2	3.2	—	3.2

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£N'000)

Imports: (1965) 273,402; (1966) 256,372; (1967) 223,600; (1968) 193,185; (1969) 248,765.
Exports: (1965) 263,246; (1966) 278,698; (1967) 238,095; (1968) 211,085; (1969) 321,897.

COMMODITY GROUPS

	Imports			Exports		
	1967	1968	1969*	1965	1966	1967
Food and Live Animals	21,280,000	14,196,000	20,910,000	49,707,747	37,563,000	62,506,000
Beverages and Tobacco	1,832,000	1,173,000	804,000	43,025	114,000	69,000
Crude Materials, mainly inedible, except fuels	5,801,000	5,267,000	5,756,000	100,216,310	100,354,000	70,185,000
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	8,788,000	14,551,000	15,630,000	68,097,241	93,148,000	73,450,000
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	301,000	289,000	192,000	24,267,595	24,489,000	12,391,000
Chemicals	21,294,000	22,448,000	30,459,000	65,803	74,000	119,000
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	72,292,000	54,687,000	72,779,000	17,712,589	18,999,000	15,887,000
Machinery and Transport Equipment	71,597,000	60,473,000	73,292,000	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	17,393,000	14,005,000	13,409,000	69,410	51,000	111,000
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	2,972,000	6,096,000	15,534,000	3,066,051	3,906,000	3,377,000
TOTAL	223,550,000	193,185,000	248,765,000	263,245,771	278,698,000	238,095,000

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Imports		Quantities			Values (£N'000)		
		1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Stock Fish	tons	26,576	25,396	17,222	6,673	6,877	4,451
Flour	,,	570	n.a.	1,452	44	153	58
Sugar	,,	96,693	59,235	79,394	2,515	2,686	3,028
Beer	'ooo gallons	166	n.a.	225	92	207	276
Unmanufactured Tobacco	tons	1,338	n.a.	901	953	1,071	715
Salt	,,	127,993	123,557	124,029	2,443	2,343	2,307
Petroleum oils	'ooo gallons	322,34	26,262	133,551	16,317	2,711	7,462
Medical Preparations		—	—	—	5,775	5,840	5,507
Cement	tons	171,485	n.a.	134,664	1,323	1,362	1,157
Cotton Piece Goods	'ooo sq. yards	213,904	86,615	187,253	22,570	9,293	14,976
Constructional Steel	tons	260,026	802,916	235,449	18,912	24,556	15,297
Jute Bags and Sacks	'ooo	34,781	40,958	234	4,995	7,079	2,924
Rayon Piece Goods	'ooo sq. yards	36,014	14,590	12,941	6,300	2,477	1,784
Commercial Vehicles	No.	6,996	5,562	4,586	7,161	5,638	4,573
Private Cars	,,	15,962	17,092	11,917	8,492	8,688	6,163

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*].

EXPORTS	QUANTITIES ('000 tons)		VALUES (£N'000)		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1969*
Cocoa	242	206	54,688	51,741	52,596
Groundnuts	520	638	35,413	37,953	38,879
Groundnut Oil	71	109	7,200	9,500	n.a.
Groundnut Cake	131	171	4,200	4,900	n.a.
Crude Petroleum	14,774	6,890	72,108	36,999	136,011
Raw Cotton	33	14	6,511	3,267	3,356
Cotton Seed	63	29	1,900	900	n.a.
Palm Kernels	163	159	7,797	10,173	9,756
Palm Oil	16	3	1,260	142	433
Rubber	48	52	6,347	6,311	9,644
Tin Metal	10	11	13,079	13,714	13,925
Timber ('000 cu. ft.)	11,598	11,353	3,543	3,558	5,162
Hides and Skins ('000 cwt.)	150	144	4,400	4,000	n.a.

COUNTRIES
(£N'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969*
United Kingdom	64,574	59,880	79,250
German Federal Republic	25,226	21,230	23,360
Japan	18,751	7,160	8,210
Netherlands	9,336	7,830	11,090
France	9,420	7,180	7,340
U.S.A.	27,854	22,290	26,710
Other Countries	66,468	38,560	44,220
TOTAL	221,629	193,190	227,280

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969*
United Kingdom	70,316	61,940	82,100
France	22,425	11,540	27,930
German Federal Republic	25,155	18,190	17,090
Netherlands	30,792	27,040	38,750
U.S.A.	18,476	16,040	36,870
Italy	14,082	13,120	13,640
Other Countries	56,744	41,750	53,230
TOTAL	237,990	206,510	288,550

* Jan.–Nov.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	NO. PASSENGERS '000	TONNAGE HAULED '000 tons	PASSENGER-KILOMETRES '000	NET TON-KILOMETRES '000
1965	10,630	2,834	484,830	1,221,025
1966	11,621	2,884	533,637	1,215,058
1967	10,005	2,481	389,568	1,004,000

ROADS

	1962	1963	1964
Commercial Vehicles	24,036	22,887	38,600
Private Vehicles (including taxis)	38,852	42,524	50,700
Motor cycles	12,242	15,213	n.a.

SHIPPING
(excluding coastal shipping)

Year	Entered			Cleared		
	No. of Vessels	Net Registered Tonnage	Tonnage Unloaded	No. of Vessels	Net Registered Tonnage	Tonnage Loaded
1965	2,368	10,869,109	3,588,188	2,578	8,242,362	14,475,194
1966	2,483	12,411,130	2,512,427	2,485	12,411,184	19,097,781
1967	1,572	5,636,008	2,188,200	1,192	5,459,714	5,083,374

CIVIL AVIATION

Year Ending March 1st	Passengers Carried	Passenger-Miles ('000)	Freight Ton-Miles ('000)	Mail (tons)	Mail Ton-Miles
1966	118,170	36,376	387	465	160
1967	107,714	34,265	368	375	141
1968	53,430	18,157	255	201	88

SERVICES
(1967)

Radio Sets	1,250,000
Television Sets	52,526
Telephones	74,760
Daily Newspapers	20
Circulation	261,000

TOURISM
(1967)

British	5,485
U.S.A.	3,884
U.S.S.R.	52
Italian	429
Total (incl. others)	19,613

EDUCATION
(1966)

	Number of Establishments	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
Primary Schools	14,907	91,049	3,025,981
Secondary Schools	1,350	11,644	211,305
Technical Schools	73	789	15,059
Teacher Training Colleges	193	1,837	30,493
Universities (1968)	5	1,328	9,705

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitutional Decree was published in Lagos on March 17th, 1967, to replace all earlier Decrees. The following are its principal provisions:

1. Legislative and executive power is vested in the Supreme Military Council. The Chairman of the Council is the head of the Military Government. The Supreme Military Council is composed of the Regional Military Governors and the Military Administrator of the Federal Territory; the Heads of the Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Inspector-General of Police or his Deputy.

2. The Supreme Military Council can delegate powers to a Federal Executive Council, which is predominantly composed of civilian Commissioners drawn from all the States of the Federation, with Gen. Gowon, Rear-Admiral Wey and Alhaji Kam Selem representing the armed forces. The Federal Attorney-General and the Secretaries to Federal and State Governors, as well as other appropriate officials, may attend the meetings of either Council in an advisory capacity.

3. On certain matters of legislation, the concurrence of all the Military Governors is required. These matters include any decrees affecting or relating to the territorial integrity of a State, or altering entrenched clauses of the 1963 Constitution, or affecting the Federation in respect of trade, commerce, transport, industry, communications, labour, the public service or public finance (including approval of new capital projects in Federal estimates), or affecting external or security affairs, or affecting the professions and higher education.

4. Special powers are given to the Supreme Military Council to override State legislation, with the concurrence of a majority of Military Governors, if that legislation impedes the exercise of Federal authority or constitutes a danger to the continuance of Federal Government in Nigeria.

5. The creation of new States will be treated as an entrenched clause of the Constitution.

6. Certain additional matters covered by the new Decree include: the revived power to appoint local authority police; one Federal Supreme Court judge will be appointed by each State; decrees made since January 1966 may be repealed or amended by individual Military Governors; the new Decree cannot be challenged in a court of law; power of appointment to higher Civil Service posts is in the hands of the Supreme Military Council, acting on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

President: Maj.-Gen. YAKUBU GOWON.

Members: Rear-Admiral J. E. A. WEY (Head of the Nigerian Navy), Col. ALAO (Commandant of the Nigeria Air Force), Brig. HASSAN U. KATSINA (Chief of Staff (Armed Forces)), Brig. EKPO (Chief of Staff (Supreme Headquarters)), Col. BISSALA (Chief of Staff (Army)), Alhaji KAM SELEM (Inspectorate-General of Police). The Military Governors of the twelve states in the Federation are *ex-officio* members of the committee.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(*April* 1970)

Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces: Maj.-Gen. YAKUBU GOWON.

Commissioner for Finance: Chief OBAFEMI AWOLOWO.

Commissioner for Establishments: Rear-Admiral J. E. A. WEY.

Commissioner for External Affairs: Dr. OKOI ARIKPO.

Commissioner for Communications: Alhaji AMINU KANO.

Commissioner for Economic Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources: Alhaji YAHAYA GUSAU.

Commissioner for Education: WENIKE BRIGGS.

Commissioner for Health: Dr. J. E. ADETORO.

Commissioner for Information, Labour and Welfare: Chief ANTHONY ENAHORO.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Police: Alhaji KAM SELEM.

Commissioner for Justice: Dr. T. O. ELIAS.

Commissioner for Mines and Power: Dr. R. B. O. DIKKO.

Commissioner for Trade and Industry: Alhaji ALI MONGUNO.

Commissioner for Transport and Aviation: J. S. TARKA.

Commissioner for Works and Housing: L. O. OKUNNO.

Commissioner for Rehabilitation: Chief TIMOTHY OMO-BARE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN LAGOS

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Australia: 21-25 Yakubu Gowon St. (HC).
Austria: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.O.B. 1914) (E).
Belgium: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.O.B. 149) (E).
Brazil: 21-25 Yakubu Gowon St. (E).
Bulgaria: 6-8 Sanni Adewale St. (E).
Cameroon: 26 Moloney St. (E).
Canada: 40 Marina (P.O.B. 851) (HC).
Chad: 38 Balogun St. (P.M.B. 2801) (E).
Congo (Democratic Republic): 40 Balogun St. (P.O.B. 1216) (E).
Czechoslovakia: Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi (P.O.B. 1009) (E).
Denmark: 82-86 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.O.B. 2390) (E).
Ethiopia: Ademola St. (P.M.B. 2488) (E).
Finland: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.M.B. 12018) (E).
German Federal Republic: Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island (P.O.B. 728) (E).
Ghana: 21-23 King George V Rd. (P.O.B. 889) (HC).
Guinea: 8 Abudu Smith St., Victoria Island (P.O.B. 2826) (E).
Hungary: 9 Louis Solomon St., Victoria Island (E).
India: 40 Marina (7th Floor) (P.M.B. 2322) (HC).
Iraq: 4-6 Oil Mill St. (P.M.B. 2859) (E).
Ireland: 21-25 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.M.B. 2421) (E).
Israel: 21-25 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.M.B. 2284) (E).
Italy: 72 Campbell St. (P.O.B. 2161) (E).
Japan: 30 Marina (P.M.B. 2111) (E).
Jordan: 32A Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi (E).
Lebanon: 188 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi (E).
Liberia: 20 Ikorodu Rd., Yaba (E), *Ambassador:* EDWARD MOORE.
Libya: 119 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.O.B. 2860) (E).
Mali: 26 Ajasa St. (E).
Morocco: 150 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.O.B. 1689) (E).
Netherlands: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.O.B. 2426) (HC).
Niger: 38 Balogun Square (E).
Norway: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.M.B. 2431) (E).
Pakistan: 4 Akinola Martins Close, Ikoyi (P.O.B. 2948) (HC).
Poland: 4 Raymond Njoku Rd., South West Ikoyi (P.O.B. 410) (E).
Saudi Arabia: 182 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi (P.O.B. 2836) (E).
Senegal: 4-6 Oil Mill St. (P.M.B. 2197) (E).
Sierra Leone: 39-41 Martins St. (P.M.B. 2821) (HC): ALJED BADARA MANSARAY.
Spain: Federal Palace Hotel (E).
Sudan: 38 Balogun Street (P.O.B. 2428) (E).
Sweden: 62-64 Campbell St. (P.O.B. 1097) (E).
Switzerland: 21-25 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.O.B. 536) (E).
Thailand: 13 Sumbo Jibowu St., South West Ikoyi (P.O.B. 3095) (E).
Togo: 376 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba (E).
Turkey: 3 Akinola Martins Close, Ikoyi (P.O.B. 1758) (E).
U.S.S.R.: 4 Keffi St., Obalende (E).
United Arab Republic: 122-124 Yakubu Gowon St. (P.O.B. 538) (E).
United Kingdom: 62-64 Campbell St. (P.M.B. 12136) (HC).
U.S.A.: 1 King's College Rd. (E).
Yugoslavia: Alhaji Ribadu Rd., Plot No. 2, Obalende (P.O.B. 978) (E).

Nigeria also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Greece, Iceland, Korean Republic, Malaysia, Philippines, Romania, Syria, Uruguay and Venezuela.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

NAME	CAPITAL	GOVERNOR
North-Western	Sokoto	M. FARUK
North-Central	Kaduna	Lt.-Col. ABBA KYARI
Kano State	Kano	ABDU BAKO
North-Eastern	Maiduguri	Lt.-Col. MUSA USMAN
Benue-Plateau	Jos	J. D. GOMWALK
Kwara	Ilorin	Lt.-Col. D. L. BAMGBOYE
Lagos State	Lagos	Col. M. O. JOHNSON
South-Eastern	Calabar	Col. U. J. ESUENE
Rivers State	Port Harcourt	Lt.-Cmdr. DIETE-SPIFF
East-Central	Enugu	UKBABI ASIKA
Mid-Western	Benin	Lt.-Col. S. O. OGBEMUDIA
Western	Ibadan	Brig. R. ADEBAYO

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned in May 1966.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Courts of Justice are superior Courts of Record and have unlimited jurisdiction in the first instance except in certain cases which are reserved to the Federal Supreme Court, for example, disputes between any of the component parts of the Federation involving any question as to the existence or extent of any legal right, and matters arising under any Treaty or affecting Consular Officers or any international organization outside Nigeria. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Magistrates' and Native Courts.

The Magistrates' Courts have original jurisdiction in a large variety of civil and criminal cases, some also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Native Courts. The offices of Chief Magistrate have been retained in all areas.

Customary Courts have been retained throughout the Federation. The law administered in those Courts is, generally speaking, the Native Law and Custom prevailing in the area of their jurisdiction.

The Federal Supreme Court is the final Court of Appeal in Nigeria, consisting of the Chief Justice and eight Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Federal Supreme Court and of the High Courts of Justice are appointed by the President. Judges of the High Courts of the States are appointed by the Governor of each State.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of the Federation: Sir ADETOKUNBO ADEMOLA, K.B.E., P.C.

Federal Justices: Sir L. BRETT, Sir VAHE BAIRAMIAN, Mr. Justice C. D. ONYEAMA, Mr. Justice M. O. AJEGBO, Mr. Justice G. B. A. COKER, Mr. Justice C. IDIGBE, Sir IAN LEWIS.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The beliefs, rites and practices of the people of Nigeria are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family. Approximately 10,000,000 persons profess local beliefs.

MUSLIMS

There are large numbers of Muslims in Northern and Western Nigeria, numbering approximately 16,000,000 persons.

Spiritual Head: The Sardauna of Sokoto.

CHRISTIANS

There are approximately 10,000,000 Christians of all denominations.

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. Scott, D.D., DIP.TH., Bishopscourt, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

BISHOPS

Lagos: Rt. Rev. S. I. KALE, M.B.E., M.A., DIP.TH., Lagos.
Ibadan: Rt. Rev. S. O. ODUTOLA, O.B.E., M.A., D.D., Ibadan.
Accra: Rt. Rev. R. R. ROSEVEARE, S.S.M., Accra.
The Niger Delta: Rt. Rev. R. N. BARA HART, J.P., Aba.
Ondo: Rt. Rev. I. O. S. OKUNSANYA, B.A., L.TH., Bishopscourt, College Rd., P.O.B. 25, Ondo; publ. *The Messenger* (monthly).
Benin: Rt. Rev. AGORI IWE, M.B.E., J.P., Benin.
Northern Nigeria: Rt. Rev. F. O. SEGUM, Kaduna.
Gambia and the Rio Pongas: Rt. Rev. T. O. OLUFOSOYE, O.O.N., S.TH., D.D., Bathurst, The Gambia.
Owerri: Rt. Rev. G. E. I. COCKIN, B.A., Owerri.
Ekiti: Rt. Rev. M. A. OSANYIN, A.C.P., Ekiti.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

National Conference of Catholic Bishops: *Secretariat:* P.M.B. 951, Yaba, Lagos; Chair. Most Rev. Dr. J. K. A. AGGEY, Archbishop of Lagos; Sec. Most Rev. Dr. B. D. USANGA.

Archbishop of Kaduna: Most Rev. JOHN MACCARTHY, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 14, Kaduna.

BISHOPS

Ilorin: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MAHONY, P.O.B. 169, Ilorin.
Jos: Rt. Rev. JOHN REDDINGTON, P.O.B. 494, Jos.
Lokoja: Rt. Rev. AUGUSTE DELISLE, P.O.B. 31, Lokoja.
Maiduguri: Rt. Rev. TIMOTHY COTTER, P.O.B. 58, Maiduguri.
Makurdi: Rt. Rev. D. MURRAY, P.O.B. 21, Makurdi.
Minna: Rt. Rev. EDMUND FITZGIBBON, P.O.B. 15, Minna.
Sokoto: Rt. Rev. JAMES DEMPSEY, P.O.B. 51, Sokoto.
Yola: Rt. Rev. PATRICK DALTON, Bishop's House, Yola.
Northern Secretary, Catholic Secretariat: Rev. LIAM BURKE, P.O.B. 264, Kaduna.

Archbishop of Lagos: Most Rev. JOHN K. A. AGGEY, D.D., P.O.B. 8, Lagos.

BISHOPS

Benin City: Rt. Rev. PATRICK J. KELLY, D.D., P.O.B. 35, Benin City.
Ibadan: Rt. Rev. RICHARD FINN, D.D., P.M.B. 5057, Ibadan.
Ondo: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM R. FIELD, S.M.A., D.D., P.O.B. 46, Akure.
Oyo: Rt. Rev. OWEN MCCOY, P.O.B. 78, Oshogbo.
Warri: Rt. Rev. LUCAS NWAEZEAPU, P.O.B. 303, Warri.
Secretary-General, Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria: Rt. Rev. BRIAN DAVIS USANGA, P.O.B. 951, Lagos.

Archbishop of Onitsha: Most Rev. FRANCIS ARINZE, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 411, Onitsha.

BISHOPS

Calabar: Rt. Rev. JAMES MOYNAGH, P.M.B. 1044, Calabar.

Enugu: Rt. Rev. G. N. OTUBELO, P.O.B. 302, Enugu.

Ogoja: Rt. Rev. THOMAS MCGETTRICK, P.O.B. 27, Ogoja.

Owerri: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH BRENDAN WHELAN, Villa Assumpta, Owerri.

Port Harcourt: Rt. Rev. GODFREY OKOYE, P.O.B. 16, Port Harcourt.

Umuahia: Rt. Rev. ANTHONY NWEDO, P.O.B. 99, Umuahia.

Ikot Ekpene: Rt. Rev. DOMINIC EKANDEM, O.B.E., P.O.B. 70, Ikot Ekpene.

THE PRESS

In English unless otherwise specified.

DAILIES

Daily Express: Commercial Amalgamated Printers, 5-11 Apongbon St., P.O.B. 163, Lagos; Editor REMI ILORI.

Daily Sketch: Sketch Bldgs., Ijebu By-Pass, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; f. 1964; Western State of Nigeria Government-owned company; Gen. Man. THEOPHILUS ADETOLA AWOBOKUN; Chair. Alhaji BUSARI O. OBISESAN; Editor J. AYO ADEDUN; circ. 19,140.

Daily Times: The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1925; Editor HENRY OLUKAYODE ODUKOMAIYA; circ. 135,000.

Imole Owuro: Ibadan.

Irohin Imole: 16 Bambgose St., Lagos; Yoruba; Editor TUNJI ADEOSUN.

Midwest Champion: 8B Airoghionba St., Benin City; f. 1959; independent; Man. Editor DICKSON O. UWAGBOE; circ. 10,080.

Midwest Echo: 20 Idahose St., Benin City; Editor EMMANUEL EWEKA, circ. 6,000.

Morning Post: Nigerian National Press, Malu Rd., Apapa, P.M.B. 1154, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor MAGNUS BARA-HART.

New Nigerian: New Nigerian Newspapers Ltd., Kaduna; f. 1966; Editor MAMMAN DAURA.

Nigerian Daily Standard: 60 Forsberry Rd., P.O.B. 234, Calabar; Editor D. H. MCARTHUR SLESSOR; circ. 1,400.

Nigerian Morning Post: P.M.B. 1154, Apapa, Lagos; f. 1961; Nigerian National Press Ltd.; Gen. Man. M. O. ODUNEWU; circ. daily 51,000, Sunday 60,000.

Nigerian Observer: The Mid-West Newspapers Corporation, 18 Airport Rd., Benin City; Editor PIUS AGUN.

Nigerian Tribune: 98 Shittu St., P.O.B. 78, Ibadan; f. 1949; Action Group of Nigeria; circ. 30,000; Editor AYO OJEWUNMI.

Northern Star: 44 Church Rd., Sabon Gari, Kano; f. 1958; English and Hausa; Editor PETER AJAYI.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Ave., Yaba; Main organ of Zik Enterprises Ltd.; circ. 47,323; Editor SAMPLE DIMA OPUIYO.

SUNDAY PAPERS

Sunday Express: 5-7 Apongbon St., P.O.B. 163, Lagos.

Sunday Post: Nigerian National Press Ltd., P.M.B. 1154, Malu Rd., Apapa, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor A. SOGUNLE; circ. 70,000.

Sunday Sketch: Sketch Bldgs., Ijebu By-Pass, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; f. 1964; Western State of Nigeria Government-owned company, Editor OLAJIDE ADELEYE; circ. 22,900.

Sunday Star: Ibadan.

Sunday Times: The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1953; Editor SAM AMUKA; circ. 240,000.

WEEKLIES

African Film: Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; Editor DAPO DARAMOLA.

Akedo Eko: 132 Broad St., P.O.B. 171, Lagos; f. 1928; English and Yoruba; circ. 5,000; Editor O. A. SOBANDE.

Akede Yoruba: P.O.B. 853, Lagos; Yoruba.

Bornu People: Dandan Rd., Mafoni Maiduguri; Hausa and Kanuri.

Eleti-Ofe: 28 Kosoko Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 467; f. 1923; English and Yoruba; Editor OLA ONATADE; circ. 30,000.

Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo: Northern Nigerian Newspapers Ltd., Kaduna; f. 1939; Hausa; Editor Alhaji A. IMAN.

Independent (The): P.M.B. 5109, Ibadan; f. 1960; English; Editors Rev. B. RAYMOND, Rev. Bro. J. REDMOND; circ. 11,000.

Irohin Yoruba: 212 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 2416, Lagos; f. 1945; Yoruba, Editor E. O. OLOFIN; circ. 70,000.

Lagos Weekend: 3-5-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1965; news and pictures; Fri.; published by Daily Times group; Editor SEGUN OSOBA; circ. 90,000.

Nigerian Catholic Herald: Ondo St., P.O.B. 19, Lagos; English; St. Paul's Press Catholic Mission.

Nigerian Radio-T.V. Times: Broadcasting House, Lagos; Editor A. Y. S. TINUBU.

Nigerian Statesman: 7 Kester Lane, Lagos; f. 1947; Socialist; circ. 14,165; Editor O. DAVIES.

Sporting Record: 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor CYRIL KAPPO; circ. 50,000.

Truth (The Weekly Muslim): 45 Idumagbo Ave., P.O.B. 418, Lagos; f. 1951; Editor F. I. ANWERI.

West Africa: Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 139, 3-7 Kakawa St., Lagos; f. 1926; Chair. and Man. Dir. Alhaji BABATUNDE JOSE.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Africa Magazine: 37 Ojuelegba Rd., Suru-Lere, Yaba, Lagos; monthly.

African Challenge: P.M.B. 12067, Lagos; f. 1951; 10 times a year; religious and educational; Editor J. K. BOLARIN; circ. 95,000.

Amber: 122 Investment House, P.O.B. 2592, Lagos; monthly.

The Beacon: University of Ibadan; Ibadan; f. 1957, edited by students' union, three a year.

Construction in Nigeria: P.O.B. 282, Lagos; journal of the Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria; monthly, Editor M. M. NORTON; circ. 4,500.

Drum (Nigeria Edition): P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; f. 1954; picture monthly; circ. 112,000; Editor D. DARAMOLA.

Flamingo: P.O.B. 237, Lagos; f. 1960; monthly; Editor GERALD MALMED; circ. 100,000.

Home Studies: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; Editor Mrs. YETUNDE MAKANJU; circ. 18,000.

Ibadan: University of Ibadan, f. 1956; two a year; Editor Prof. T. ADESANYA I. GRILLO.

In Leisure Hours: Immanuel College, P.O.B. 515, Ibadan; f. 1910; English and Yoruba; monthly; Editor Rev. J. W. D. SIMONSON.

Insight: P.O.B. 139, 3 Kakawa St., Lagos; features about contemporary problems in Nigeria, Africa and the world; quarterly; Editor SAM AMUKA; circ. 5,000.

Journal of the Nigerian Medical Association: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief A. O. WILKEY.

Management in Nigeria: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; bi-monthly; journal of Nigerian Institute of Management.

Modern Woman: P.O.B. 2583, Lagos; f. 1969; Editor TOYIN ONIBUWE-JOHNSON.

Nigeria Magazine: P.O.B. 2099, Lagos; f. 1932; travel, cultural, historical and general; quarterly; circ. 14,000; Editor ONUORA NZEKWU.

Nigeria Today: Ministry of Information, Independence House, Lagos; f. 1958; official monthly publication; Editor A. G. S. MOMODU.

Nigeria Trade Journal: Federal Ministry of Information, Commercial Publications Section, Lagos; quarterly; London Agents: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd.; 122 Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.1.

Nigerian Businessman's Magazine: 39 Mabo St., Surv-Lere-Lagos; monthly; Nigerian and overseas commerce.

Nigerian Grower and Producer: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; quarterly.

Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies: published March, July and November by the Nigerian Economic Society, University of Ibadan.

Nigerian Opinion: Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ibadan; f. 1965; monthly; economic and political commentary; Chief Editor BILLY DUDLEY.

Nigerian Teacher: 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; quarterly.

Nigerian Worker: United Labour Congress, 97 H. Macaulay St., Lagos; Editor LAWRENCE BORHA.

Radio-Vision Times: Western Nigerian Radio Vision Service, Lagos; monthly.

Spear: 3–5 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1962; family magazine; Editor TONY MOMOH; circ. 56,000.

Teacher's Monthly: General Publications Section, Ministry of Education, P.M.B. 5052, Ibadan.

West Africa Link: Mainland Press, Block 2, Unit 8; Industrial Estate, Yaba, P.O.B. 2965, Lagos; f. 1964, monthly; bi-lingual French and English; Editor ALEXANDER CHIA.

West African Builder and Architect: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; six a year.

West African Journal of Biological and Applied Chemistry: University of Ibadan; f. 1957; quarterly; Editor O. BASSIR.

West African Journal of Education: Institute of Education, University of Ibadan; f. 1957; three a year.

West African Medical Journal: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; six a year; Editor Prof. H. ORISMEJOLOMI THOMAS, C.B.E.

West African Pharmacist: P.O.B. 2, University of Ibadan; f. 1959; six a year.

Western Nigerian Illustrated: Ministry of Information, Western Nigerian Government, Ibadan; quarterly.

Woman's World: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; Editor Mrs. TOKUNBOH OSEMOBOR; circ. 15,000.

VERNACULAR PERIODICALS

Jakadiya: Ministry of Information, Kaduna; Hausa; monthly.

Yoruba Challenge: P.M.B. 12067, Lagos; f. 1954; six a year; religious and educational; Yoruba; published by Sudan Interior Mission; Editor J. K. BOLARIN, circ. 40,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.P.: 29 Maloney St., Lagos; Correspondent ARNOLD ZEITLIN.

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 2844, Lagos.

Novosti: 6 Akanbi Damola St., South-West Ikoli, Lagos; Chief E. KORSHUNOV.

Reuters: Kajola House (4th floor), 62/64 Campbell St., Lagos.

D.P.A., The Jiji Press and Tass also have offices in Lagos.

PUBLISHERS

African Universities Press: P.O.B. 1287, Lagos; f. 1962; educational and general books for Africa; Man. Dir. DANIEL GRISEWOOD; Gen. Man. KOLA ONADIPE.

Commercial Amalgamated Printers Ltd.: P.O.B. 163, 5/11 Apongbon St., Lagos.

Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.: 3-5 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; publishers of *Daily Times, Sunday Times, Nigerian Sporting Record* (weekly), *Nigeria Year Book;* Chair. and Man. Dir. Alhaji BABATUNDE JOSE.

Gaskiya Corporation: Zaria; printing and publishing corporation wholly owned by the six states of Northern Nigeria; Gen. Man. CLAUDE SCOTT.

Government Press: Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos.

Nigerian National Press: P.M.B. 1154, Apapa; f. 1961; publishers of *Nigerian Sunday Post* and *Nigerian Morning Post;* Chair. and Man. Dir. Chief A. FASHAUN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, Lagos; f. 1957. The Corporation was set up as a public independent and impartial broadcasting system controlled by a board of Governors. The Federal Parliament gave the Minister responsible for broadcasting control over the Corporation's policy and board appointments in August 1961. Services are operated from Lagos (National Programme), Kaduna, Ibadan, Benin, Enugu, Ilorin, Katsina, Kano, Sokoto, Zaria, Jos, Maiduguri, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Onitsha, Warri, Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode. Chair. of Central Board Malam AHMED JODA; Dir.-Gen. E. V. BADEJO; Dir. of Programmes CHRISTOPHER KOLADE; Sec. O. FASHINA.

Programmes are broadcast in English and the following Nigerian languages:

Hausa	Tiv	Urhobo
Yoruba	Nupe	Edo
Ibo	Idoma	Ijaw
Fulani	Igalla	Itsekiri
Kanuri	Igbirra	Efik
	Birom	

Northern States Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Kaduna; Acting State Controller Mallam J. H. CINDO.

Western Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Ibadan; Acting State Controller OLAOLU OMIDEYI.

Mid-Western Broadcasting Area: services formally launched December 1966; State Controller EMMANUEL OMO-BELO FADAKA.

Rediffusion (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3156, Ibadan, and Rediffusion House, Lagos; f. 1952; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; wired broadcasting service in Ibadan, Lagos and 90 other towns and villages; distributes the programmes of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; 52,000 subscribers (1969); Dir. and Gen. Manager E. A. D. SAUL.

Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria: P.O.B. 250, Kaduna; f. 1961; operated with Nigeria Radio Corporation, E.M.I. Electronics Ltd. and Granada Group Ltd. for sound and television; Chair. Alhaji MAGAJI DAMBATTA.

Radio Television Kaduna Northern Nigeria: P.O.B. 250, Kaduna; f. 1961; commercial; one of the biggest transmitters in Africa; Chair. M. D. MUSTAPHA.

International Broadcasting Service of Nigeria ("Voice of Nigeria"): International services in English, French, Arabic, Hausa; f. 1962.

Western Nigeria Radiovision Service: *see* under Television, below.

In November 1967 there were 1,250,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Nigerian Television Service: P.M.B. 12005, Lagos; f. 1962; part of Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; Dir.-Gen. E. V. BADEJO; Acting Dir. of Television M. A. OLUMIDE; Controller of Programmes O. OLUSOLA; Sales Man. B. OVBIAGELE; Head of Programme Planning FEMI ASEKUN.

Western Nigeria Radiovision Service Ltd. (WNTV-WNBS): P.O.B. 1460, Ibadan; f. 1959; commercial radio and television service; educational, public service and commercial broadcasts received in Lagos, parts of Western Nigeria and Republic of Dahomey; Gen. Man. OLATEJU OYELEYE.

Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria: *see* under Radio, above.

Radio Television Kaduna Northern Nigeria: *see* under Radio, above.

In November 1967 there were 52,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m = millions; £N = Nigerian pounds)

Central Bank of Nigeria: Tinubu Square, P.M.B. 12194, Lagos; f. 1959; issuing bank; cap. p.u. £N1.25m.; dep. £N22.83m. (Dec. 1968); general reserves £N1.73m. (Dec. 1968); Gov. C. N. ISONG.

Agbonmagbe Bank Ltd.: 168 Strachan St., Ebute Metta, Lagos; 8 branches.

Bank of Lagos Ltd.: 5/7 Balogun Street, Lagos, P.M.B. 2337; f. 1958; cap. p.u. £N 250,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. A. LAWSON; Man. JOHN H. SCHMID.

Bank of the North Ltd.: P.O.B. 219, Kano; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £N1.5m., dep. £N6.5m. (Oct. 1969); Chair. Alhaji ALI AKILU; Gen. Man. J. A. CRUICKSHANK, V.C.

Berini Bank: 38 Balogun Square, P.M.B. 2371, Lagos; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £N400,000; Chair. H. E. PIERRE BEY EDDE, Gen. Man. ERNEST CASSIS.

The Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria Ltd.: Co-operative Bldgs., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5137, Ibadan; f. 1953; res. £N1.1m.; Pres. Pastor E. T. LATUNDE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. ADELOYE ONAGORUWA, LL.B., A.I.B.

Muslim Bank (West Africa) Ltd.: 16 Williams St., Lagos; br. at Ibadan.

National Bank of Nigeria: 82-86 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1933; nationalized by the Western State of Nigeria Govt. in 1961; cap. p.u. £N3.24m., dep. £N10.1m. (June 1969), Chair. M. A. AKINTOMIDE; Man. Dir. J. B. DARAMOLA; Gen. Man. F. O. SOGUNRO.

Nigerian Acceptances Ltd.: 47 Marina, Lagos; merchant bankers.

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: P.M.B. 2357, M. & K. House, 96-102 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1964 to finance industry and mining, to attract foreign capital and personnel, and to encourage investment; cap. p.u. £N5.5m.; Chair. Mallam AHMADU COOMASSIE; Gen. Man. S. B. DANIYAN.

N. Nigeria Development Bank: Kaduna; f. 1963; cap. £2m.

United Bank for Africa Ltd.: 47 Marina, Lagos; 22 brs.; cap. p.u. £N2m.; Gen. Man. G. J. L. SCHNEIDER.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; 23-29 Abidu Oki St., Lagos; br. at Kano.

Bank of America (Nigeria) Ltd.: 138-146 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 2317, Lagos.

Bank of India: Bombay; 36 Balogun Square, Lagos.

Barclays Bank of Nigeria Ltd.: P.M.B. 2027, 40 Marina, Lagos; Gen. Man. G. A. O. THOMSON.

International Bank for West Africa: 30 Hadejia Rd., Kano, P.M.B. 3054; f. 1959; Man. J. S. DUVAL.

Standard Bank Nigeria Ltd.: Chase Branch, Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos, P.M.B. 2379; Man. ALAN T. COLQUHOUN.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; 72 brs. throughout Nigeria.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Lagos Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 2457, M. and K. House, 96-102 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1960; four Dealing Members; Chair. Sir MOBOLAJI BANK-ANTHONY; Sec. M. A. ODEDINA, F.C.C.S., A.A.I.A.; publ. *Lagos Stock Exchange Daily List.*

INSURANCE

African Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.: 112 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; Man. Dir. T. A. BRAITHWAITE.

African Insurance Co. Ltd.: 134 Nnamdi Azikewe Street, P.O.B. 274, Lagos.

Eastern Insurance Co.: Head Office, Lagos; f. 1961.

Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 39–41 Martins St., Lagos; f. 1960; life and property insurance; cap. p.u. £N100,000, Gen. Man. F. O. OGUNLANA.

Guinea Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1136, Lagos, f. 1958, fire, accident, marine, cap. p.u. £N76,000, Man. A. T. CAIN, F.C.C.I.

Lion of Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: (Incorporated in Nigeria) P.O.B. 2055, Ebani House, 149/153 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos, all classes, cap. p.u. £N135,000, Gen. Man. B. LAND, F.INST.D.

Nem Insurance Company (Nigeria) Ltd.: 12-14 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.

New Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 31 Marina, Lagos; life, fire, accident, marine; cap. p.u. £N200,000; Chair. Alhaji SHEHU AHMED, O.O.N., O.B.E.

Nigerian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Nnamdi Azikewe Street, Lagos.

United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 53 Marina, Lagos; brs. throughout Nigeria; Gen. Man. J. H. DAY.

West African Provincial Insurance Co.: Head Office: Wesley House, 21 Marina, P.O.B. 2103, Lagos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Mines of Nigeria: P.O.B. 109, Lagos; mems. Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Calabar, Ibadan, Kano, Jos, Warri, Benin, Sapele and Enugu; Pres. Chief S. L. EDU.

African Chamber of Commerce: 73 Oluwole St., P.O.B. 478, Lagos.

Calabar Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 76, Calabar; 16 mems. (trading and shipping companies).

Kano Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 10, Kano; 102 mems.; Pres. J. E. RAAD.

Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 131 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 109, Lagos; f. 1888; 380 mems.; Pres. J. ADE TUYO; Sec. Mrs. J. ADUKE MOORE, B.L.

Nigerian National Chamber of Commerce: f. 1960; Pres. M. A. AJAO.

Ondo Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 3, Ondo.

Onitsha Chamber of Commerce: 50 Old Market Rd., P.O.B. 181, Onitsha; f. 1953; Chair. C. T. ONYEKWELY, Sec. ALEXANDER IBEKWE AGWUNA.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Abeokuta Importers and Exporters Association: c/o Akeweje Bros., Lafenwa, Abeokuta.

Benin Importers and Exporters Association: P.O.B. 60, Benin City.

Fernando Po Importers and Exporters Association: 13 Clifford St., Calabar.

Ijebu Importers and Exporters Association: 16 Ishado St., Ijebu-Ode.

Nigerian Association of African Importers and Exporters: 35 Kosoko St., Lagos.

Nigerian Association of Native Cloth Dealers and Exporters: 45 Koseh St., Lagos.

Nigerian Association of Stockfish Importers: 10 Egerton Rd., Lagos.

Sapele Importers and Exporters Association: P.O.B. 197, Sapele.

Union of Importers and Exporters: P.O.B. 115, Ibadan; f. 1949; Chair. E. A. SANDA; Sec. C. A. ADEGBESAN.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Nigeria Employers Consultative Association: P.O.B. 2231, 31 Marina, Lagos; f. 1961; 200 mems.; Dir. W. G. TRACY; publ. *NECA News.*

Association of Accountants in Nigeria: Marina House, P.O.B. 1580, Lagos.

Association of African Miners: 32 Lonsdale St., Jos.

Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers of Nigeria: 13-15 Custom St., Lagos, P.O.B. 4; f. 1951; 250 mems.; Acting Pres. J. ADE TUYO; Sec. M. A. OKI, F.INST.B.B.

Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria: 34 McCarthy St., P.O.B. 282, Lagos; publ. *Construction in Nigeria* (monthly); circ. 4,500.

Indian Merchants Association: Inlaks House, 19 Martins St., P.O.B. 2112, Lagos.

Lagos Association of Benin Carvers: 16 Tinubu St., Lagos.

Nigerian Chamber of Mines: P.O.B. 454, Jos, Benue-Plateau; f. 1950; Man. G. GRIFFIN.

Nigerian Livestock Dealers Association: P.O.B. 115, Sapele.

Nigerian Recording Association: 9 Breadfruit St., P.O.B. 950, Lagos.

Nigerian Rubber Dealers Association: P.O.B. 27, Sapele.

Nigerian Society of Engineers: Lagos.

Nigeria Timber Association: 35-37 Martins St., Lagos; f. 1957; Pres. R. BRISBOURNE, Acting Sec. V. E. OMOFUMA.

Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria: 4 Tinubu Square, P.O.B. 546, Lagos.

Union of Niger African Traders: 18 Notteridge St., Onitsha.

NATIONALIZED UTILITIES

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria: 24-25 Marina, P.M.B. 2030, Lagos; f. 1950; chief authority for the generation and supply of electricity in Nigeria; Chair. Sir MILES CLIFFORD.

Nigerian Coal Corporation: Enugu; f. 1950; controls the coal industry including mining development and the distribution of coal; operates four collieries near Enugu.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Development Corporation (West Africa) Ltd.: Akuro House, 5 Custom Street, Lagos; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; provides finance and personnel for viable commercial projects; commonly operates through locally registered companies in partnership either with Government or with commercial firms.

Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation: P.M.B. 1024, Enugu; f. 1954; main duties are to improve the quantity and quality of oil-palm produce and of other food cash crops; administers a number of industrial and agricultural projects, improves methods of transport; cap. (1963) £Ngm.; publ. *Eastern Nigeria Development Magazine* (quarterly).

Federal Institute of Industrial Research: P.M.B. 1023, Ikeja; f. 1955; plans and directs industrial research and provides technical assistance to Nigerian industry; specializes in foods, minerals, textiles, natural products, industrial intermediates and others; Dir. Dr. ROGER Z. DE LA BOURDE.

Federal Loans Board: Second Floor, Yakubu Gowon St. Building, Lagos; f. 1956; makes loans for economic projects; 11 mems.; Chair. A. K. BLANKSON; Sec.-Treas. T. O. DIBIA.

Lagos Executive Development Board: P.O.B. 907, Lagos; f. 1928; planning and development of Lagos; 9 mems.; Chair. S. B. AUDIFFERREN; Chief Executive Officer S. O. FADAHUNSI.

New Nigeria Development Company Ltd.: 18/19 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna; f. 1968; owned by six states of Northern Nigeria; Chair. Mallam AHMED TALIB; Sec. Mallam HALILU USMAN BIDA.

Niger Dams Authority: Lagos; f. 1962; constructing and operating Niger dam development project; Chair. J. H. INGS.

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank: P.M.B. 2357, M. & K. House, 96-102 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1964; to finance industry and mining, to attract foreign capital and personnel and to further the growth of investment; cap. p.u. £N6.5m.; Chair. Mallam AHMADU COOMASSIE; Gen. Man. S. B. DANIYAN.

Northern Nigeria Housing Corporation: Bida Rd., P.M.B. 2040, Kaduna; grants loans to Native Authorities to finance house building for residents of Northern Nigeria; 7 mems.

Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd.: P.O.B. 138, Kaduna, Northern Nigeria; f. 1959 jointly by the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation to investigate and promote commercial projects, both industrial and agricultural in Northern Nigeria; present share capital £N3.6m., plus £N484,995 loan; Man. JAMES BASIL MORGAN, M.B.E.; Sec. THOMAS FORD, F.C.I.S.

Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation: Lebanon St., P.M.B. 5200, Ibadan; f. 1964; controlled by Military Governor; grants loans to farmers; promotes agricultural development by encouraging modern methods of farming; participates in establishment of rubber plantations; Chair. S. A. YEROKUN, Gen. Man. E. O. OTITOJU.

Western Nigeria Development Corporation: P.M.B. 5085, Ibadan; f. 1959 in succession to Western Region Production Development Board (f. 1949); responsible for initiating industrial and agricultural schemes; now has 10 agricultural projects covering cocoa, rubber, palm products, coffee, pineapple and cashew; industrial projects now number 31, 5 of which are wholly owned and managed by the Corporation; the remaining 26 industries are partly owned with foreign and indigenous investors; also owns 2 modern hotels.

Western Nigerian Housing Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1958 to develop house building in the Region, particularly on Industrial Estates; grants mortgages and loans for house purchase; Chair. C. S. AKANDE.

Western Nigerian Printing Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1956 to produce school exercise books; also prints a wide range of literature and vernacular publications for adult education.

Western Region Finance Corporation: P.M.B. 5119, Ibadan; f. 1955; finances projects which further the economic development of Western Nigeria, particularly industrial enterprises; Chair. Chief TAJUDEEN OKI; Exec. Dir. Chief A. A. AKISANYA; Acting Sec. E. O. OTITOJU.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Labour Unity Front: 16A Bishop St., Lagos; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. GOGO NZERIBE.

Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC): 16 Bishop St., Lagos; Pres. ABDUL WAHAB GOODLUCK; Sec.-Gen. S. U. BASSEY.

Nigerian Workers' Council (NWC): 7 Montgomery Rd., Yaba, Lagos; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. CHUKWURA NNEMEKA.

United Labour Congress of Nigeria: 97 H. Macaulay St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; officially recognized by Govt.; 600,000 mems.; Pres. Alhaji H. P. ADEBOLA; Gen. Sec. Chief AYOOLA ADELEKE.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Union of Building and Woodworkers of Nigeria: 46 Osholake St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; f. 1963; 70,000 mems.; Pres. E. EKAHARTTA; Sec.-Gen. R. O. GBADAMOSI.

C.F.A.O. and Associated Companies' African Workers' Union: 365 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Lagos; f. 1957; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. O. ESHIETT.

Consolidated Petroleum, Chemical and General Workers' Union of Nigeria: 231 Herbert Macaulay St., P.M.B. 1065, Yaba; Gen. Sec. A. E. OTU, publ. *The News*.

Nigeria Civil Service Union: 23 Tokunboh St., P.O.B. 862, Lagos; f. 1912; 11,520 mems.; Sec. ALABA KALEJAIYE.

Nigerian Coal Miners' Union: 17-19 Udi Ave., Udi Siding, Enugu; f. 1951; 32,300 mems.; Gen. Pres. E. A. BASSEY; Gen. Sec. J. J. MADU.

Nigerian Dockers' Transport and General Workers' Union: 9 Rosamond St., Suru-Lere, Yaba; f. 1950; 3,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. E. OKON.

Holts African Workers' Union: 31 Bola St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; 8,000 mems.; Pres. O. O. ODUYE; Gen. Sec. E. A. OMODARA.

Nigerian Union of Local Authority Staff: P.O.B. 3050, Mapo Hill, Ibadan; f. 1942; 15,000 mems.; Pres. M. A. AKINWUMI, Sec. Chief A. A. ADEGBAMIGBE, Treas. H. O. DAIRO.

Association of Loco Drivers, Firemen and Allied Workers of Nigeria: 15 Moleye St., Yaba; f. 1940; 5,200 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. O. MADIKAEGBU.

Medical and Health Department Workers' Union: 9 Aje St., Yaba; f. 1941; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. I. S. UCHE.

Nigerian Mines Workers' Union: P.O.B. 40, Bukuru; f. 1948; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. E. EKANEM.

Municipal and Local Authorities Workers' Union: 251 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba; f. 1951; 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. U. BASSEY.

Union of Post and Telecommunications Workers of Nigeria: 16 Bishop St., P.O.B. 1020, Lagos; f. 1942; 3,500 mems.; Pres. S. A. ADESUGBA; Gen. Sec. G. C. NZERIBE.

Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union of Nigeria and Cameroons: 48 Coates St., Ebute-Metta; f. 1941; 16,793 mems.; Sec. N. O. ESHIETT.

Railway and Port Transport Staff Union: 97 Herbert Macaulay St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. P. ADEBOLA.

Nigeria Union of Teachers: 29 Commercial Ave., P.M.B. 1044, Yaba, Lagos; f. 1931; 58,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. F. ADE AWOLANA; Pres. Rev. J. A. AKINYEMI; Vice-Pres. O. OMOZ OARHES; publ. *Nigerian Schoolmaster.*

U.A.C. and Associated Companies' African Workers' Union of Nigeria: 83A Simpson St., Yaba; f. 1955; 10,510 mems.; Pres. D. O. EHIOGHAE; Gen. Sec. F. N. KANU.

MARKETING BOARDS

The competence of the State Marketing Boards includes: fixing the legal minimum buying price of primary produce for the whole season and minimising price alterations from season to season; maintaining and improving the quality of export produce; aiding economic development and research by grants, loans, investments; supplying produce to industries processing local primary produce.

Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Ltd.: 72 Campbell St., Lagos; f. 1958; markets all produce purchased for export by State Marketing Boards; Chair. Alhaji ALAMANU.

Northern Nigeria Marketing Board: Post Office Rd., Kano; f. 1954; serves all six northern states.

Western State Marketing Board: P.M.B. 5032, Ibadan; Chair. M. A. AKINTOMIDE.

Mid-Western Marketing Board: Benin City.

South-Eastern Marketing Board: Calabar.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 4,500 Co-operative Societies in Nigeria.

Co-operative Federation of Nigeria: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Labour, P.M.B. 12505, Lagos.

Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: New Court Rd., P.O.B. 477, Ibadan; f. 1945; producers/exporters of cocoa and other cash crops.

Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd.: Molyko; exporters of bananas.

Co-operative Supply Association Ltd.: 349 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Lagos; importers and dealers in agricultural chemicals and equipment, fertilizers, building materials, general hardware, grocery and provisions.

Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria Ltd.: P.M.B. 5101, New Court Rd., Ibadan; education, publicity.

Eastern Nigeria Co-operative Explorers Ltd.: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Commerce, Enugu; crop producers.

Kabba Co-operative Union Ltd.: Kabba; producers of food crops.

Lagos Co-operative Union Ltd.: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Labour, Lagos; co-operative publicity.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Nigerian Railway Corporation: Ebute Metta, Lagos; f. 1955; has wide powers to enable it to operate as a commercial undertaking and is responsible for the management and operation of Nigerian railways, including the fixing of rates and fares, subject to an upper limit fixed by the Federal Minister of Transport, who may also intervene on important matters of policy, Chair. Alhaji IBRAHIM DASUKI; Acting Gen. Man. T. I. O. NZEGWU; Acting Sec. J. T. D. DUNCAN, publs. *Nigerail* (House Journal), *Nigerian Railway Annual.*

Length of Railways: 2,178 miles.

ROADS

There are about 49,500 miles of motor road, of which over 7,500 miles are bitumen surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Waterways Department: Federal Ministry of Transport, Lagos; responsible for all navigable waterways; publ. *Navigational Bulletin.*

Niger River Transport: Burutu; Gen. Man. G. M. DUNCAN.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Lagos (Apapa) and Port Harcourt. In 1966 the World Bank granted Nigeria £3.5m. for expansion of Port Harcourt, which will enable ships of 33,000 tons to come alongside the main wharf.

Nigeria Shipping Federation: P.O.B. 107, N.P.A. Commercial Offices Block "A", Wharf Rd., Apapa; f. 1960; Chair. D. SYKES; Gen. Man. A. A. ADIO-MOSES.

Nigerian Ports Authority: Private Mail Bag No. 12588, 26/28 Marina, Lagos; f. 1955; is responsible for the general cargo quays in Lagos and Port Harcourt, and

harbour facilities in the 11 Nigerian ports; dredging, lighting, survey work and lighthouses; Chair. A. I. WILSON; Gen. Man. J. W. MCEWEN; publs. *NPA News* (quarterly), *NPA Annual Report, NPA Brochure, The History of the Ports of Nigeria.*

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd.: Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., Apapa, Lagos; f. 1959; a public company operating cargo and limited passenger services between West Africa and the United Kingdom, Continental, Baltic and Mediterranean ports; Chair. A. OJORA; Gen. Man. (vacant); Sec. J. O. ITODO.

The following shipping companies run cargo and passenger services to Nigeria:

American-West African Line Inc. (Barber Steamship Lines Inc.): 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004, U.S.A.

Black Star Line: (*see* State Shipping Corporation).

Chargeurs Line (Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis): UMARCO, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Delta Line (Delta Steamship Lines Inc.): Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 217, Lagos.

Deutsch-Afrika Linie: Hamburg; 5 Creek Road, Apapa, Lagos.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., Guinea Gulf Line: P.O.B. 167, Lagos.

Fabre Line (Compagnie Fabre S.G.T.M.): United Steamship Agencies (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 422, Lagos.

Farrell Lines Inc.: P.M.B. 1151, Apapa; bi-monthly services to North America; Man. (West Africa) Capt. R. H. BALLARD.

Gold Star Line: Lagos and Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.M.B. 192, Apapa.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd.: c/o Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 167, Lagos.

Hoegh Lines (Leif Hoegh and Co. A/S): Hoegh Line, (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 96, Apapa.

Holland West Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O.B. 20, Lagos; Northwest Europe to West Africa.

John Holt Ltd.: Ebani House, P.O.B. 2508, 149 Broad St., Lagos.

Hugo Stinnes Transozean Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: Transocean Nigeria Ltd., Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 1101, Lagos.

Italian West Africa Line: Scandinavian Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 266, Lagos.

Jugolinija: Scandinavian Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 266, Lagos.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos; Japan, Hongkong and Singapore to West Africa.

Lloyd Triestino, S.p.A.: UMARCO, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd.: 4 Creek Rd., P.O.B. 211, Apapa.

Mitsui Line: Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos.

Palm Line Ltd.: c/o Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos.

Royal Interocean Lines: Holland West-Afrika Lijn, N.V., P.O.B. 20, Lagos.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Seven Stars (Africa) Line (Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.) Lagos and Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 192, Apapa.

State Shipping Corporation (Black Star Line): 21-23 King George V Rd., P.O.B. 1488, Lagos.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERNAL

Nigeria Airways: W.A.A.C. (Nigeria) Ltd., Airways House, Lagos Airport (P.O.B. 136); f. 1958 as successor to West African Airways Corpn.; operates internal services and links Nigeria with Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cameroon; VC10 services to the United Kingdom via European airports; pool service with Pan-American Airways to New York; Chair. OYELEYE ADEIGBO; Gen. Man. BIRGER GROENLUND.

Aero Contractors Co. (Nigeria): Lagos.

Pan African Airlines (Nigeria): P.M.B. 1054, Ikeja; charter air company.

INTERNATIONAL

The following international airlines also serve Nigeria: Aeroflot, Air Congo, Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., E.A.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines, Ghana Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair, U.A.A. and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Nigeria Tourist Association: P.O.B. 2944, 47 Marina, Lagos; f. 1963; Chair. J. P. O. ADEOYE; Sec.-Gen. I. A. ATIGBI, B.A.; publs. *Nigeria Tourist Guide, Motorists Guide for Nigerian Roads, Visitors' Hand Book, Visiting Midwestern Nigeria, Visiting Western State.*

UNIVERSITIES

Ahmadu Bello University: Zaria, Northern Nigeria; 270 teachers, 2,062 students.

University of Ibadan: Ibadan; 349 teachers, 2,559 students.

University of Ife: Ile-Ife; Ibadan branch: 270 teachers, 1,252 students; the main buildings will be at Ife.

University of Lagos: Lagos; 164 teachers, 1333 students.

University of Nigeria: Nsukka, Eastern Nigeria; 275 teachers, 2,499 students.

PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of the Provinces of West and East Pakistan, separated by over 1,000 miles of Indian territory. West Pakistan is bordered by India to the east and Afghanistan and Iran to the west. It has a short frontier with China in the far north-east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) except in the mountains where the winters are cold. East Pakistan occupies the eastern part of the old, pre-1947 Province of Bengal. It is almost entirely surrounded by Indian territory. The climate in East Pakistan is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and monsoon rainfall of 60 to 100 inches from June to September. The national languages are Urdu in the West and Bengali in the East; English is extensively used. The state religion is Islam, embracing nearly 85 per cent of the population, the remainder being mainly Hindu, Christian and Buddhist. The flag is dark green with a vertical white bar in the hoist, charged with a crescent moon and five-pointed star. The temporary capital is Rawalpindi, pending the completion of the new national capital, Islamabad (created July 1965). The capital of West Pakistan is Lahore and that of East Pakistan is Dacca.

Recent History

Pakistan was created as a sovereign, independent Muslim State under its founder-leader Mahomed Ali Jinnah by the partition in 1947 of the former British India into the states of India and Pakistan. The partition started a period of frontier and religious battles and movements of population in which hundreds of thousands of Muslims and Hindus lost their lives. In 1955, the former Provinces of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier were united to form West Pakistan, while the eastern part of Bengal was renamed East Pakistan. The division into two Provinces obtains today (*April 1970*). For some years Pakistan operated a parliamentary form of government through political parties but this system ceased in 1958 when the Constitution was abrogated and martial law imposed. Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan was appointed Martial Law Administrator and in February 1960 was elected President for five years. In 1959 the concept of Basic Democracies was introduced as the foundation of a new form of democratic local and national government. In 1962 a new Constitution embodying this principle was proclaimed and a measure of party freedom restored. In January 1965 President Ayub Khan was re-elected for a further five years. Dissatisfaction with the political system, economic and social grievances, and demands for greater autonomy for the constituent regions of the country combined to create widespread agitation and disorder late in 1968. In the face of continued deterioration in law and order to the point of paralyzing the administration and the economy, particularly in East Pakistan, Field Marshal Ayub Khan resigned the presidency on 25 March 1969 and martial law was declared. General Yahya Khan became Chief Martial Law Administrator and, later, President, pending the convening of a directly elected parliament which is to draw up a new constitution.

A number of the problems arising from the partition of the sub-continent in 1947 have now been settled. The dispute over the distribution of the six rivers of the Indus Basin was resolved with the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty by India and Pakistan in 1960. The international borders in the Rann of Kutch were delimited by an international tribunal in 1968. However, questions relating to minorities and refugees' property, and the status of the mountain territory of Kashmir, remain in dispute, and these outstanding issues led to a full-scale war between the two countries in 1965. In January 1966 a peace meeting at Tashkent, U.S.S.R., arranged through Soviet mediation, led to the signing of a Declaration by both parties providing for the withdrawal of troops to pre-hostilities positions and renouncing the use of force in settling disputes. Pakistan's former alignment with the Western bloc, seen in membership of CENTO and SEATO, has to some extent given place to improved relations with China, the Soviet Union and the Muslim countries of the Middle East, especially Iran and Turkey.

Government

With the introduction of martial law in March 1969, the 1962 constitution was abrogated. This had established a four-tiered system of government. Basic Democracies, elected by universal adult suffrage, in turn elected the President and the members of the Provincial and National Assemblies. Executive power was vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet nominated by him. A new constitution is to be drawn up following the election of a new parliament in October 1970.

Defence

The country possesses powerful armed forces, and about 34 per cent of the Budget is devoted to defence. Pakistan is a member of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

West Pakistan has a much larger area, but a smaller population, than East Pakistan. Both wings of the country are poorly endowed with natural resources. Only low-grade coal is found in West Pakistan, at Makerwal and Quetta, and lignites near Peshawar and in East Pakistan, whilst iron ore deposits are inaccessible. The small oil field near Rawalpindi supplies less than half of Pakistan's needs, but an important natural gas field has been opened up at Sui. Only chromite is mined in significant quantities, although there are also deposits of limestone (West Pakistan), salt, gypsum and magnetite. Water is a valuable resource and extensive irrigation works have been undertaken, e.g. to exploit the sub-surface deposits in West Pakistan. The Indus Basin water harnessing scheme, now under construction, will replace waters formerly supplied by the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers.

Agriculture contributes close to half of the national

product, and over two-thirds of the labour force is employed in this sector. Rice is by far the most important crop: cultivation is concentrated in East Pakistan whilst wheat, next in importance, is grown essentially in West Pakistan. Sugar cane is important in both Provinces, and the major cash and export crops are cotton in West Pakistan and jute in East Pakistan. During the 1960s, agricultural production has increased, aided by the sinking of tubewells for water supply, the introduction of new seed varieties, and the success of the Rural Works Programme in improving transport and irrigation facilities. Pakistan has experienced a rapid growth in industrial output, with the former emphasis on consumer goods giving place to the development of export and capital industries.

Transport and Communications

Pakistan's rail and road systems, which were developed before Partition, have had to be adjusted to the new frontiers although some rail transit facilities have been negotiated with India. There are 5,300 miles of railways in West Pakistan and 1,700 miles in East Pakistan. Inland waterways are very important in East Pakistan where 4,995 miles are navigable. The principal port of West Pakistan is Karachi, that of East Pakistan Chittagong. There are regular air services between the two Provinces and internal air services are being extended. International air transport is provided by Pakistan International Airways Corporation (PIA) and twenty foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services are run mainly through the Development Schemes and Urban Community Projects. The National Council of Social Welfare provides care for children, women, delinquents and the handicapped. Government support is given to voluntary bodies providing social relief.

A rural works programme which was started in East Pakistan in 1962 was extended to West Pakistan in 1964 with continuing success. The Report of the Commission on the Eradication of Social Evils in July 1965 was accepted by the Government. The recommendations allow for major reforms.

Education

Universal free primary education is a constitutional right but less than half Pakistan's children in fact receive it, and only about 10 per cent reach secondary education. Some 15 per cent of the population is literate. There are 13 universities.

Tourism

The Himalayan hill stations of West Pakistan provide magnificent scenery, a fine climate and excellent opportunities for field sports, mountaineering and winter sports.

Visas are not required to visit Pakistan by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iran, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey. The period of exemption is three months.

Sport

Pakistan's principal sports are hockey, cricket, football, wrestling and squash rackets. Polo originated in Chitral; athletics and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1970: August 14 (Independence Day), September 6 (Defence of Pakistan Day), September 11 (Anniversary of Death of Quaid-i-Azam), October 27 (Revolution Day), December 5 (Jumatul Wida), November 30 (Eid-ul-Fitr), December 25 (Birthday of Quaid-i-Azam and Christmas).

1971: February 6 (Eid ul-Azha), March 23 (Pakistan Day), March 7 (Muharram (Ashura).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of measures is in force.

1 maund = 82.27 lb.
1 seer = 2.057 lb.
1 tola = 180 grains

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the rupee, which is divided into 100 paisa.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100, 500 Rs.
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Paisa; 1 Rupee.
Exchange rate: 11.43 Rs. = £1 sterling
4.76 Rs. = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION ('000—1968 Estimate)	
West Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
310,403	55,126	52,620	56,900

Semi-Autonomous Areas*: *Swat:* 4,000 sq. miles, population est. 500,000; *Dir:* 3,000 sq. miles, population est. 80,000; *Chitral:* 4,000 sq. miles, population est. 100,000.

Azad Kashmir: A mountainous, thinly populated territory, area unknown, associated with Pakistan. Azad Kashmir lies to the far north-east of W. Pakistan and forms the south-west borderland of Jammu and Kashmir.

* It has been announced (July 1969) that the Semi-Autonomous Areas of Swat, Dir and Chitral are to be incorporated within West Pakistan.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1961 Census)

Islamabad (capital)	30,000*	Peshawar	218,691
Rawalpindi	340,175	Gujranwala	196,154
Karachi	1,912,598	Sialkot	164,346
Lahore	1,296,477	Narayanganj	162,054
Dacca	556,712	Sargodha	129,291
Hyderabad	434,537	Khulna	127,970
Lyallpur	425,248	Quetta	106,633
Chittagong	364,205	Sukkur	103,216
Multan	358,201		

* 1967: Islamabad is a newly-built city, which has been the administrative centre since July 1965.

AGRICULTURE

	AREA ('000 acres)		PRODUCTION ('000 tons)	
	1966–67	1967–68	1966–67	1968–69
Rice	25,897	27,945	10,767	11,644
Wheat	13,385	14,977	4,324	6,985
Bajra	2,069	2,258	365	325
Jowar	1,382	1,446	273	258
Maize	1,377	1,511	581	619
Barley	456	490	102	116
Gram	2,724	2,921	673	551
Sugar Cane	2,018	1,657	29,705	28,921
Rape and Mustard	1,622	1,870	302	347
Cotton	3,975	4,281	450	520
Jute (including Mesta)	2,207	2,400	1,165	1,050
Tea	95	101	28	n.a.
Tobacco	290	286	175	170
Sesamum	199	208	34	39

Livestock: Cattle 30,000,000; Goats 10,000,000; Sheep 6,000,000; Asses 1,370,000; Camels 450,000.

MINING

	Production (Tons)			
	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Chromite	7,651	14,839	26,712	37,655
Limestone	1,429,224	1,968,345	1,941,345	2,431,846
Gypsum	171,584	184,406	114,684	121,519
Fireclay	32,571	17,670	18,715	19,960
Silica Sand	24,789	27,243	32,654	77,786
Celestite	203	432	485	524
Ochres	57	196	533	635
Rock Salt	212,144	216,862	289,268	231,287
Coal	1,229,000	1,237,000	1,186,000	1,418,000*
Crude Petroleum ('000 galls.)	130,000	132,000	136,000	128,000
Natural Gas ('000 cu. ft.)	54,872,000	62,896,000	74,036,000	79,980,000

* Provisional.

INDUSTRY

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Textile Yarn (million lbs.)	500.7	530.7	572.6
Cotton Fabric (million yds.)	691.4	738.6	766.9
Silk and Rayon Cloth (million sq. yds.)	35.6	45.6	74.1
Jute Goods ('000 tons)	409.4	403.7	490.5
Newsprint ,,	33.8	36.5	38.7
Sugar ,,	456.0	426.2	325.2*
Vegetable Products ('000 tons)	105.5	90.2	93.8
Tea (million lbs.)	61.9	67.0	62.7
Sea Salt ('000 tons)	192.0	360.0	452.0
Beer ('000 galls.)	416.0	524.8	519.9
Cement ('000 tons)	1,650.0	2,009.0	2,066.0
Urea ('000 tons)	131.9	140.1	154.9
Superphosphate ('000 tons)	7.9	4.0	15.8
Ammonium Sulphate ,,	38.4	42.2	46.1
Sulphuric Acid ,,	24.1	22.4	30.3
Soda Ash ,,	31.5	31.4	43.1
Caustic Soda ,,	11.2	17.4	30.0
Chlorine Gas ,,	4.5	4.1	4.7
Paper ,,	41.7	34.0	38.9
Cigarettes (million)	26,450.0	32,046.0	34,928.0

* Provisional.

FINANCE

1 Rupee=100 paisas.
11.43 Rs.=£1 sterling; 4.80 Rs.=U.S. $1.
100 Rs.=£8 15s. sterling=U.S. $$21.00.

REVENUE BUDGET

(1969–70 estimates—million Rs.)

Revenue	
Customs	1,550.0
Central Excise	2,333.2
Income Tax and Corporation Tax	1,010.0
Sales Tax	743.4
Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones (net)	154.9
Interest Receipts	1,052.4
Currency and Mint	83.0
Defence Services	130.0
Other Revenue	502.0
TOTAL	7,533.6

Expenditure	
Revenue Collecting Departments	76.2
Civil Administration	605.5
Defence Services	2,600.0
Civil Works and Central Road Fund	50.7
Interest Payments	956.5
Provincial Governments (Non-Development)	40.0
Other Non-Development	208.1
Provincial Governments (Development)	318.0
Other Development	131.8
Less: Development Expenditure met from Foreign Aid and Reserve Funds	−103.8
Plus: Revenue Assignments to Provinces	1,237.3
Plus: Revenue Surplus	1,413.4
TOTAL	7,533.6

CAPITAL BUDGET

(1969–70 estimates—million Rs.)

Revenue	
Revenue Surplus	1,413.4
Debt raised in Pakistan (net)	300.0
Foreign Loans and Grants	2,650.0
Floating Debt (net)	204.5
Unfunded Debt (net)	169.1
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	421.2
Accretions to Reserve Funds	389.9
Other Deposits and Remittances (net)	4.7
Other Capital Receipts	56.5
Use of Cash Balance	469.1
TOTAL	6,079.3

Expenditure	
Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones	152.1
Irrigation	794.6
Industrial Development	18.2
Civil Aviation	69.6
Broadcasting	19.6
Ports	29.7
New Federal Capital	67.5
Civil Works	28.5
Food Storage and Other Works	147.8
Miscellaneous Investments	114.2
Other Expenditure	1.0
Loans to Semi-Independent Bodies, etc.	16.6
Loans and Grants to Provincial Governments	3,284.2
Block Provision for Social Sector	300.0
Loans to Private Sector	278.4
Non-Development Expenditure	557.3
Contingency Item	200.0
TOTAL	6,079.3

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1965–70)—REVISED

(million Rs.)

	PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	TOTAL
Agriculture	4,115	4,000	8,113
Water and Power	8,047	650	8,697
Industry	3,513	8,300	11,813
Fuels and Minerals	592	750	1,342
Transport and Communications	6,711	3,900	10,611
Physical Planning and Housing	2,477	4,000	6,477
Education	2,374	300	2,674
Health	1,175	40	1,215
Social Welfare	90	40	130
Manpower	86	20	106
Works Programme	1,820	—	1,820
	31,000	22,000	53,000
Less: Expected Shortfall	—1,000	—	—1,000
TOTAL	30,000	22,000	52,000

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Rs.—at constant factor cost of 1959-60)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68*
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	42,968	45,133	48,897
of which:			
Agriculture	20,075	20,296	22,531
Mining and quarrying	137	141	145
Manufacturing	4,949	5,346	5,767
Construction	1,825	2,052	2,257
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	325	342	373
Transportation, storage and communications	2,761	3,083	3,223
Wholesale and retail trade	5,337	5,707	6,146
Banking and insurance	415	503	601
Ownership of dwellings	2,068	2,130	2,186
Public administration and defence	2,429	2,781	2,815
Services	2,637	2,742	2,843
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	2,771	n.a.	n.a.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	45,739	n.a.	n.a.
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	37,411	n.a.	n.a.
Government consumption expenditure	4,931	n.a.	n.a.
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	8,150	n.a.	n.a.
Increase in stock	250	n.a.	n.a.

* Provisional.

GOLD RESERVES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

(At year's end—million U.S. $)

	1965	1966	1967
Gold Holdings	53	53	53
IMF Reserve Position	—	—	—
Foreign Exchange	168	146	108

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At year's end—million Rs.)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Currency in Circulation	4,902	5,802	5,562	5,783
Total Money Supply	8,621	9,843	10,384	10,758

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Rs.)

	1966–67			1967–68		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	2,752.3	4,981.2	−2,228.9	2,841.0	5,027.1	−2,186.1
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	3.2	—	3.2
Freight and insurance on international shipments	9.8	467.7	− 457.9	2.9	479.8	− 476.9
Other transportation	75.4	99.9	− 24.6	101.7	92.7	9.0
Travel	11.8	48.9	− 37.1	26.5	41.3	− 14.9
Investment income	52.5	297.0	− 245.5	37.4	335.0	− 297.7
Government, n.i.e.	176.4	302.0	− 125.6	132.8	214.9	− 82.2
Other services	204.7	135.6	69.1	210.8	174.9	36.0
Total	3,283.0	6,332.4	−3,049.4	3,355.5	6,265.8	−3,010.3
Transfer Payments:						
Private	203.1	30.2	172.8	295.1	30.0	265.1
Central government	833.2	—	833.2	1,135.5	—	1,135.5
Total	1,036.3	30.2	1,006.1	1,430.6	30.0	1,400.6
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private long-term (incl. direct investment)	246.0	—	246.0	199.3	—	199.3
Private short-term (other than direct investment)	0.1	—	0.1	9.2	2.3	6.8
Local government	15.8	—	15.8	34.6	—	34.6
Central government	1,439.1	30.6	1,408.5	1,391.7	55.6	1,336.1
Central monetary institutions	414.5	11.1	403.4	—	135.7	− 135.7
Other monetary institutions	22.3	—	22.3	257.0	—	257.0
Net Errors and Omissions	—	52.8	− 52.8	—	88.5	− 88.5
TOTAL	4,668.3	4,668.3	—	4,704.8	4,704.8	—

LOANS RECEIVED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

('000 Rs.)

	1964	1965	1966
Canada	—	1	47
German Federal Republic	157	165	98
Indus Basin Development Fund	113	153	77
IBRD	37	25	1
IDA	22	60	201
Japan	74	153	85
U.S.S.R.	20	19	14
U.S. Government:			
Export-Import Bank	20	8	2
Other Agencies	851	830	559
TOTAL	1,294	1,414	1,084

FLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT INTO PAKISTAN BY COUNTRIES
(million Rs.)

	1963			1964			1965		
	U.K.	U.S.A.	Others	U.K.	U.S.A.	Others	U.K.	U.S.A.	Others
Cash Brought in	4.2	8.7	2.4	18.2	1.1	6.2	5.3	4.4	0.4
Capital Equipment Brought in	12.2	10.5	7.5	17.2	38.0	16.3	27.5	7.1	15.7
Reinvested Earnings	21.1	2.8	7.3	18.8	5.2	13.2	14.9	5.2	6.2
TOTAL	37.5	22.0	17.2	54.2	44.3	35.7	47.7	16.7	22.3

FLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT INTO PAKISTAN BY SECTORS
('000 Rs.)

ECONOMIC SECTORS	1964				1965			
	Cash Brought In	Capital Equipment Brought In	Re-invested Earnings	Total	Cash Brought In	Capital Equipment Brought In	Re-investment Brought In	Total
Agriculture	—100	—	4,700	4,600	—	300	11,600	11,900
Mining and Quarrying	3,500	3,800	5,700	13,000	4,100	1,400	—	5,500
Manufacturing	9,400	30,500	4,200	44,100	5,200	21,700	4,700	31,600
Construction	—	35,800	1,900	37,700	100	2,500	3,200	5,800
Utilities	—	—	—100	—100	—	—	100	100
Commerce	2,800	1,100	18,500	22,400	700	600	6,000	7,300
Transportation, Storage and Communication	9,900	200	1,300	11,400	—	23,900	200	24,100
Miscellaneous Services	100	—	500	600	—	—	500	500
TOTAL	25,500	71,500	36,700	133,700	10,100	50,300	26,300	86,700

INTERNAL TRADE

VALUE OF TRADE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN
('000 Rs.)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
To West Pakistan from East Pakistan	651,794	738,912	784,900
To East Pakistan from West Pakistan	1,208,582	1,259,514	1,233,200

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN INTERNAL TRADE
(1966–67—'000 Rs.)

TO WEST PAKISTAN FROM EAST PAKISTAN	
Jute Manufactures	136,688
Leather	24,300
Paper and Products	77,486
Spices	18,001
Tea	291,182

TO EAST PAKISTAN FROM WEST PAKISTAN	
Cotton Fabrics	221,044
Cotton Yarn and Thread	56,908
Raw Cotton	93,778
Drugs and Medicines	65,102
Edible Oils	33,470
Rice and other Grains	175,914
Seeds	95,720

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 Rs.)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS*
1963–64	4,430,151	2,299,146
1964–65	5,374,205	2,407,749
1965–66	4,208,338	2,717,737
1966–67	5,192,252	2,912,726
1967–68	4,654,733	3,348,244
1968–69	4,870,020	3,239,790

* Includes Re-exports.

COMMODITIES

('000 Rs.)

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68
Food and Live Animals		
Rice	53,060	44,385
Wheat	303,637	575,740
Sugar	7,309	3,074
Spices	13,061	8,854
Crude Materials inedible, excluding Fuels		
Raw and Waste Cotton	7,091	19,874
Raw Wool	2,491	18,587
Wood and Timber	44,564	59,411
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials		
Coal	38,354	38,370
Oil (Animal, Vegetable and Mineral)	269,290	380,599
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	136,245	n.a.
Dyes and Colours	42,637	63,864
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material		
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	62,010	52,173
Rayon Yarn	36,490	10,897
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	424,824	412,274
Cutlery, Hardware and Tools	55,767	31,882
Non-ferrous Metals and Manufactures	92,067	114,277
Machinery and Transport Equipment		
Electrical goods	324,753	302,062
Machinery other than electric	852,414	1,065,073
Vehicles	339,812	407,096
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles		
Building and Engineering Material	27,948	31,250

EXPORTS	1967–68	1968–69
Food and Live Animals		
Fish (excl. Canned Fish)	53,472	71,290
Rice	n.a.	155,160
Crude Materials inedible, excluding Fuels		
Raw Jute	758,927	730,660
Raw Cotton	441,789	346,570
Raw Wool	36,991	41,430
Raw Hides and Skins	7,099	2,050
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material		
Jute Manufactures	619,647	674,500
Cotton Twist and Yarns	216,199	215,170
Cotton Fabrics	201,116	244,210
Other Products	n.a.	971,910

TRADING PARTNERS
('000 Rs.)

	Imports			Exports		
	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
U.K.	644,023	646,672	555,184	326,798	396,374	386,754
U.S.A.	1,248,826	1,462,358	1,524,390	329,861	276,854	339,844
Japan	377,820	421,538	586,122	122,965	252,089	175,725
Germany, Federal Republic	400,657	454,241	451,382	114,170	121,765	116,240
India	3,350	2,600	53	883	422	5
Ceylon	38,966	20,663	24,574	65,710	31,107	49,623
Malaysia	17,141	9,243	17,995	21,814	8,216	29,824
Belgium and Luxembourg	40,197	39,331	43,475	204,587	112,798	108,148
France	65,099	142,294	187,624	100,159	100,710	81,947
Bahrain	457	4,576	22	19,788	21,316	16,134
Hong Kong	10,461	10,015	15,310	116,676	207,544	190,278
Australia	111,987	52,749	45,950	88,896	74,069	85,912
Italy	198,348	182,513	190,653	66,995	85,942	90,436
Chinese People's Republic	134,561	130,878	158,887	143,633	106,773	107,947

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	Number of Passengers ('000)			Passenger-Miles (million)			Freight ('000 tons)			Net Freight ton-miles (million)		
	Total	Pakistan Western Railway	Pakistan Eastern Railway	Total	Pakistan Western Railway	Pakistan Eastern Railway	Total	Pakistan Western Railway	Pakistan Eastern Railway	Total	Pakistan Western Railway	Pakistan Eastern Railway
1963–64	204,893	131,748	73,145	8,246	6,243	2,003	20,830	14,046	6,784	5,857	4,804	1,053
1964–65	202,931	131,606	71,325	8,180	6,257	1,923	20,786	14,713	6,073	5,843	4,949	894
1965–66	190,085	122,895	67,190	7,792	6,004	1,788	20,948	15,509	5,439	5,599	4,743	856
1966–67	201,401	128,384	73,107	8,212	6,207	2,005	19,779	14,667	5,112	5,855	5,046	809

ROADS

	Passenger Cars	Motor Rickshaws	Taxis	Buses	Trucks	Total
1963	87,412	14,854	6,961	14,579	32,817	156,623
1964	100,320	18,532	7,532	15,762	35,143	177,289
1965	114,158	21,890	8,660	16,994	38,168	199,870
1966	104,489	22,139	8,722	18,185	37,851	191,386
1967	117,971	23,073	9,491	20,549	41,619	212,703

SHIPPING

	Vessels ('000 net registered tons)		Goods ('000 metric tons)	
	Entered	Cleared	Loaded	Unloaded
1964–65	11,014	11,207	2,665	9,429
1965–66	8,586	9,262	3,284	8,900
1966–67	10,437	11,269	3,651	11,597
1967–68	10,168	10,956	3,744	10,654

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	PASSENGER-KM.	FREIGHT TON-KM.	MAIL TON-KM.
1963 . .	710,236	27,692	3,257
1964 . .	854,332	32,991	3,397
1965 . .	603,111	13,102	1,974
1966 . .	1,093,308	35,735	4,083

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS
1964 . . .	184,405
1965 . . .	146,616
1966 . . .	77,482
1967 . . .	89,441
1968 . . .	97,295

EDUCATION

NUMBER OF PUPILS

	1965–66	1966–67
Primary . . .	6,813,622	7,050,741
Secondary . .	2,405,623	2,585,686
Secondary Vocational*	19,070	20,321
Teachers' Training† .	18,158	19,261
Medical Colleges . .	6,385	6,952
Arts and Science Colleges . . .	259,916	279,670
Law Colleges . .	4,507	4,871
Agricultural Colleges .	1,746	1,845
Engineering Colleges .	3,123	3,911
Commerce Colleges .	4,318	4,953
Fine Arts Colleges .	370	372
Home Economics Colleges . . .	1,347	1,532
Social Science Colleges	90	116
General Universities .	21,624	23,262
Agricultural Universities . . .	3,179	4,091
Engineering Universities . . .	2,736	3,000

* Secondary Vocational Education includes: Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering/Survey, Fine Arts, Industrial and Technical, Medical, Domestic Science and Polytechnics.

† Teachers' Training includes both Secondary and Higher levels.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Karachi.

THE CONSTITUTION

Promulgated February 1962; Abrogated 25 March 1969 and replaced by Martial Law Regulations 1962; Constitution revived provisionally 4 April 1969, with certain provisions remaining abrogated and with Martial Law Regulations remaining operative. In the event of conflict between Constitution and Martial Law, the latter to prevail.

PREAMBLE

Pakistan shall be a democratic State, based on Islamic principles of social justice and upholding the free rights of the people. The territories included in Pakistan shall be in the form of a Federation with the Provinces enjoying such autonomy as is consistent with the unity and interests of Pakistan as a whole. The "Islamabad Capital Area", in West Pakistan, shall be the principal seat of the Central Government and the "Dacca Capital Area", in East Pakistan, shall be the principal seat of the Central Legislature The national languages shall be Bengali and Urdu, English may continue to be used until 1972.

HEAD OF STATE

The President shall be elected for a five-year term of office, by Basic Democracies consisting of the Electors representing each basic electoral unit. He is not normally eligible for re-election after eight years in office. He may only be removed from his post by vote of not less than three-quarters of the members of the National Assembly; if the motion fails to secure the necessary votes the original signatories of the motion shall lose their seats in the Assembly. In case of incapacity the Speaker of the National Assembly shall act as President.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Only three candidates, after approval by a joint session of the Provincial and Central Legislatures, will be allowed to contest the Presidency.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

All executive authority is vested in the President and he has power to issue ordinances when the National Assembly is not in session. No bill may become law without his assent and he may submit any disputed matter to a referendum of the members of the Presidential Electoral College. The President may appoint a Council of Ministers, whose members may participate in the proceedings of the National Assembly, although they cannot vote. The President may also appoint Parliamentary Secretaries from among the members of the National Assembly.

The Central Legislature shall consist of the President and a single House, the National Assembly of Pakistan. The National Assembly shall have 156 seats; 150 elected seats whose members are drawn equally from each province and six especially reserved for women, three from each province. The life of the Assembly shall be five years and it shall meet in two ordinary sessions a year. The Speaker and two Deputy Speakers shall be chosen from the members.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Each province shall have a Governor, appointed by the President. The Governor may appoint Provincial Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries under the same conditions as those applying to the Central Government. The Ministers may only be dismissed with the concurrence of the President. The Provincial Assemblies shall have 155 members, of which 5 seats shall be exclusively reserved for women. The Assemblies are elected for five years and the Speaker and two Deputy Speakers elected from among the members.

ELECTORS

The 80,000 members of the Basic Democracy Councils, elected by the people, form the electoral college for Presidential and provincial elections. They are termed "electors"; the minimum age for electors and Members of Parliament and Assemblies is 25 years. The Constitution lays down that each Province will have not less than 60,000 territorial electoral units. These electoral units will be grouped into 150 Provincial constituencies and 75 central constituencies in each province.

The Constitution can be amended by a two-thirds majority in Parliament, unless the President disagrees. A three-quarters majority of the total vote will override the President in which case he may refer the matter to a national referendum. The President has the power to dissolve Parliament, but must then seek re-election within 120 days.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The Electoral system is indirect and is based on the territorial Electoral Unit. Each Province shall be divided into an equal number of Units, not less than 60,000, who shall each elect an Elector by universal adult suffrage. These Electors form the Basic Democracies, who elect the members of the Provincial Assembly and National Assembly, following election of the President.

The arranging of the Electoral Units and subsequent units rests with an Electoral Commission consisting of a Chief Commissioner and two High Court Judges, one from each province, who are appointed by the President.

JUDICIARY

The Judiciary shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Provincial High Courts. The Supreme Court shall have three functions: original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Central Government and a Provincial Government or between the two provincial governments; appellate as the final Court of Appeal; and advisory in matters of law. The Chief Justice shall be appointed by the President and the Judges by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice.

The Provincial High Courts shall consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges as may be determined by law.

The Fundamental Rights Bill (formerly the Constitution Amendment Bill) approved by the National Assembly in December 1963, has the following provisions:

1 The country shall be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and all legislation repugnant to the Koran or the Sunnah shall be barred.

2 All fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution shall become "justiciable" or enforceable in the courts, with the exception of 31 laws promulgated under the martial law regime.

3 The jurisdiction of the High Court and the Supreme Court apply to the tribal areas.

"PROVISIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK" FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 1970

President Yahya Khan announced in November 1969 that elections for a National Assembly to consist of 313 seats, including 13 reserved for women, will be held on 5 October 1970 on the basis of a "provisional legal framework" to be evolved by the martial law administration. The Assembly will be charged with framing a constitution within 120 days of its first sitting. If it fails it will be dissolved and new elections held.

The "provisional legal framework" will incorporate two principles: (1) the dissolution of the One Unit of West Pakistan and the reconstitution of the four provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; (2) the principle of One Man-One Vote to apply in the election of the National Assembly. The elections are to be held on the basis of direct adult franchise and the future form of government will be federal parliamentary.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic, Chief Martial Law Administrator and Commander-in-Chief of the Army:
General A. M. YAHYA KHAN, H.PK., H.J.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: General A. M. YAHYA KHAN, H.PK., H.J.

Members:

Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrators:
Lt.-Gen. ABDUL HAMID KHAN, H.Q.A., S.PK. (Deputy Commander of the Army)
Vice-Admiral MUZAFFAR HASAN (Commander of the Navy)
Air Marshal A. RAHIM KHAN (Commander-in-Chief of Air Force).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Minister of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs, Planning, Establishment and Cabinet: General A. M. YAHYA KHAN.

Minister of Health, Labour and Family Planning: Dr. ABDUL MOTALEB MALIK.

Minister of Home and Kashmir Affairs, and States and Frontier Regions: Sardar ABDUL RASHID.

Minister of Industries and Natural Resources: ABDUL KHAIR MUHAMMAD HAFIZUDDIN.

Minister of Finance: Nawab MOZAFFAR ALI KHAN QIZILBASH.

Minister of Education and Scientific Research: MUHAMMAD SHAMSUL HAQ.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Nawabzada MOHAMMAD SHER ALI KHAN.

Minister of Commerce: AHSAN-UL-HUQUE.

Minister of Agriculture and Works: MAHMOUD A. HAROON.

Minister of Law: A. R. CORNELIUS.

Minister of Communications: Dr. G. W. CHOUDHURY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN PAKISTAN*

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 45A, Block 6, Main Drigh Rd., P.E.C.H.S. (E) (also accred. to Thailand and Ceylon).

Australia: United Bank Bldg. (2nd Floor), 54 Haider Rd., Rawalpindi (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. H. BORDER, M.V.O.

Austria: 1 Havelock Road (E).

Belgium: Kurrie Road (near Clifton Bridge) (E).

Brazil: 6 Victoria Road (E).

Burma: 30B Sindhi Muslim Housing Society (E); *Ambassador:* U THAN HLA.

Canada: Hotel Metropole (HC); *High Commissioner:* CHARLES JOHN SMALL (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Ceylon: 454 Sector G-6/4, Islamabad (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir RAZIK FAREED (also accred. to Iran).

China, People's Republic: 207 Fere St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG T'UNG.

Czechoslovakia: 99 Clifton (E); *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV JIRASKA.

Denmark: 23 Clifton (E).

France: A-12 Hirdaram Rd., Bath Island (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL LEGENDRE (Rawalpindi).

German Federal Republic: 90 Clifton (E).

Ghana: *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. C. BRUCE.

India: 482-F, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad (HC); *High Commissioner:* B. K. ACHARYA.

Indonesia: E1-5 Shahrah-e-Iran, Clifton (E).

Iran: Shahrah-e-Iran, Clifton (E) (also accred. to Ceylon).

Iraq: A3 Bath Island (E) (also accred. to Thailand and Ceylon).

Italy: 3B Queens Road (E).

Japan: 439 Block 6, Khaleelabad, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

Jordan: 18-D, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

Lebanon: 36-B Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

Malaysia: (HC).

Mongolia: New Delhi, India.

Morocco: 18/B Block No. 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E) (also accred. to Malaysia).

Netherlands: 12 Ghizri Road (E).

Norway: Ralli Square, McLeod Road (E).

Philippines: Flat No. 35, Block No. 57D8, Modern Housing Society (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN C. DIONISIO (also accred. to Iran and Afghanistan).

Portugal: 32/1A, P.E.C.H.S., Drigh Road (E).

Saudi Arabia: 68 Muslimabad, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road (E).

Spain: Clifton (E).

Sudan: (E) (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Sweden: "Rock Court", Victoria Rd. (E).

Switzerland: 98 Clifton (E).

Syrian Arab Republic: 104 Clifton Street, No. 2-B (E).

Thailand: 36-P Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E); *Ambassador* MOM LUANG PEEKDHIP MALAKUL.

Turkey: 42-F, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

U.S.S.R.: 8/28 Flench Street, Bleak House Road (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL VASILYEVICH DEGTYAR.

United Kingdom: Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Wood Street (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir CYRIL PICKARD.

United Arab Republic: 75 Clifton (E).

U.S.A.: 8 Victoria Road (E).

Vatican: Stella Maris, Old Clifton (E).

Yugoslavia: 43/7/H, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

* In Karachi unless otherwise stated. Most Embassies are remaining in Karachi pending the completion of the new capital Islamabad.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Dissolved 25 March 1969, pending direct elections to be held 5 October 1970 on the basis of adult suffrage (*see* above: Constitution).

PROVINCES

WEST PAKISTAN

The One Unit of West Pakistan is to be dissolved and the four provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province will start operating on July 1st.

Governor: Lt.-Gen. ATTIQUR RAHMAN.

Martial Law Administrator: Gen. TIKKA KHAN, S.PK.

WEST PAKISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

Dissolved 25 March 1969. Elections to be held after a new constitution has been drawn up.

EAST PAKISTAN

Governor: Vice-Admiral S. M. AHSAN, H.Q.A., S.PK.

Martial Law Administrator: Lt.-Gen. SAHABZADA MUHAMMAD YAQUBKHAN.

EAST PAKISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

Dissolved 25 March 1969. Elections to be held after a new constitution has been drawn up.

SEMI-AUTONOMOUS AREAS

It has been announced that the Semi-autonomous Areas are to be integrated with West Pakistan.

Swat: Ruler Maj.-Gen. MIAM GUL JEHANZEB.

Dir: Ruler THE NAWAB OF DIR.

Chitral: Ruler H.H. Haji MOHAMMAD MUZAFFARULMULK.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Pakistan Democratic Party (P.D.P.): f. June 1969 in preparation for the coming elections by merger of the four right-wing parties listed below; aims to uphold "democratic and Islamic values"; Pres. NURUL AMIN; Sec.-Gen. Sheikh NASIM HASAN.

Nizam-i-Islam: party of Islamic order; Leader CHAUDRI MOHAMMAD ALI.

National Democratic Front: f. 1962 as loose opposition alliance in East Pakistan; Leader MAHMUD ALI.

Justice Party: f. early 1969 to work for establishment of federal parliamentary democracy through a lawful process; Leader Air Marshal MOHAMMAD ASGHAR KHAN.

West Pakistan Awami League: splinter group of Awami League (*see* below); Leader Nawabzada NASRULLAH KHAN.

Pakistan (Convention) Muslim League: Muslim League House, Rawalpindi Cantt., Rawalpindi; constituted the government of former Pres. AYUB KHAN; Sec.-Gen. MALIK MOHAMMAD QASIM.

Council Muslim League: opposition group of Muslim League; f. 1962; Pres. Mian MUMTAZ DAULTANA; Sec.-Gen. ABUL QUASEM.

National Awami Party: f. 1956; leftist; split 1968 into pro-Peking faction (led by Maulana Bhashani) and pro-Moscow faction (led by Khan Abdul Wali Khan); Pres. Maulana ABDUL HAMID KHAN BHASHANI; Gen. Sec. MAHMUDUL HUQ USMANI.

East Pakistan National Awami Party (Requisitionists): Pres. Prof. MUZAFFAR AHMAD; Leader KHAN ABDUL WALI KHAN.

Awami League: Dacca; split 1967 on attitude to Pakistan Democratic Movement and on question of autonomy for East Pakistan; Eastern Wing Leader Shaikh MUJIBUR RAHMAN; Western Wing Leader Nawabzada NASRULLAH KHAN.

Jamaat-i-Islami: 5-A Zaildar Park, Ichhra, Lahore; f. 1941; aims at the establishment of the Islamic state; Leader Maulana ABDUL ALA MAUDUDI.

Krishak Sramik (Workers and Peasants) Party: Leader HAMIDUL HAQ CHOUDHURY.

People's Party: f. Dec. 1967; Islamic socialism, democracy and an independent foreign policy; Leader ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO.

Pakistan Shia Political Party (P.S.P.P.): f. Oct. 1969 to represent minority Shia Muslim community.

Khidmat-e-Awam (Serve the People) Party: f. Oct. 1969 to establish society based on Islamic principles of socio-economic justice.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Mr. Justice HAMOODUR RAHMAN.

Puisne Judges: Hons. M. YAQUB ALI, A. SATTAR, S. A. JAN, WAHID-UD-DIN-AHMAD.

HIGH COURT OF WEST PAKISTAN

Lahore; branches at Karachi and Peshawar.

Chief Justice: Hon. Justice QUADEERUDDIN.

LAHORE

Judges: S. ANWAR-UL-HAQ, BASHIR-UD-DIN AHMAD, MUHAMMAD IQBAL, S.PK., MUSHTAQ HUSSAIN, S.PK., M. JAMIL ASGHAR, A. R. SHEIKH, MALIK MUHAMMAD AKRAM, MUHAMMAD GUL, S.K., MUHAMMAD AFZAL CHEEMA, KARAM ELAHEE CHAUHAN, FAZLE GHANI KHAN, SHAUKAT ALI, ATAULIAH SAJJAD, SHAMEEM HUSSAIN KADRI, SHER BAHADUR KHAN, MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ, Dr. NASEEM HASAN SHAH, MUHAMMAD AFZAL ZULLAH, MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN.

KARACHI

Judges: QADEER-UD-DIN AHMAD, ILAHI BAKHSH FAIZALI KHAMISANI, ABDUS SALAM FARUQUI, FEROZE NANA GHULAMALLY, KADIR NAWAZ SHAH NAWAN AWAN, ABDUL KADIR SHEIKH, NOOR-UL-ARFIN, GHULAM SAFDUR SHAH, DORAB PATEL.

PESHAWAR

Judges: FAIZULLAH KHAN, SHAKIRULLAH JAN.

HIGH COURT OF EAST PAKISTAN

DACCA

Chief Justice: BADRUDDIN AHMED SIDDIKY, S.PK.

Judges: M. R. KHAN, S.PK., SALAHUDDIN AHMED, A. S. CHOWDHURY, A. M. SAYEM, ABU MD. ABDULLA, SYED A. B. MAHMUD HUSAIN, MAKSUM-UL-HAKIM, AMINUL ISLAM, S.Q.A., ABDUL HAKIM, ABDUL HAKIM KHAN.

Note: Under martial law, the former laws continue in force, and the constitution and personnel of the courts remain unchanged. Additional Military Courts have been formed: one officer, sitting alone, may impose sentences of up to one year; for longer sentences, the court must be constituted by three officers, and death sentences must be confirmed by the President of the Republic.

RELIGION

CENSUS 1961

	EAST PAKISTAN	WEST PAKISTAN
Muslims	40,890,481	41,666,153
Caste Hindus	4,386,623	203,794
Scheduled Castes	4,993,046	418,011
Buddhists	373,867	2,445
Christians	148,903	583,884
Parsees	193	5,219
Tribal and others	617,207	593,292

Pakistan has complete freedom of religious worship.

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICAN

Church of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.

Dacca: The Bishop of Dacca: Rt. Rev. J. D. BLAIR, St. Thomas's Church, Dacca 1, East Pakistan.

Lahore: The Bishop of Lahore: Rt. Rev. INAYAT MASIH, Bishopsbourne, Cathedral Close, Lahore, West Pakistan.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church in Pakistan is divided into the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Karachi (for West Pakistan) and Dacca (for East Pakistan). The Archbishop of Karachi is the Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH CORDEIRO, Archbishop's House, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Karachi 3. The Archbishop of Dacca is the Most Rev. THEOTONIUS AMAL GANGULY, C.S.C., Archbishop's House, Dacca 2.

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio in Pakistan is His Excellency The Most Rev. Mgr. COSTANTE MALTONI, Apostolic Nunciature, 61st. St., Shalimarb, Islamabad.

THE PRESS

WEST PAKISTAN

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

RAWALPINDI

Jang: Jang House, P.O.B. 30, Dariabad; Rawalpindi edn. f. 1959; published simultaneously in Rawalpindi and Karachi; Urdu; independent national; Editor-in-Chief Mir KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. (Rawalpindi) 65,000.

Kohistan: Jamia Masjid Road; urdu; published simultaneously in Lahore and Multan; Editor (vacant).

Nawa-i-Waqt: *see* Lahore, below.

Pakistan Times: *see* Lahore, below.

Ta'Meer: Saidpur Road; f. 1949; Urdu independent; Organizer S. M. AHSAN; Editor RIAZ HUMAYUN.

Zamindar: *see* Lahore, below.

KARACHI

Aghaz: Preedy St., 11 Japan Mansion, Saddar; Urdu; Editor M. O. FARUQI.

Business Post: 4 Amil St., off Robson Rd., 1; f. 1963; morning; English; economic and commercial news; Editor AMEEN K. TAREEN.

Business Recorder: 531 Deepchand Ohja Rd., 5; f. 1963; English; Editor M. A. ZUBERI.

Comment: 52 Ratan Talao, off Akhbar Rd.; f. 1952; evening, English; Editor H. M. ABBASI.

Daily News: Jang House, McLeod Rd.; f. 1962; evening; English; Editor WAJID SHAMSUL HASAN; circ. 18,000.

Dawn: South Napier Rd. and Kutchery Rd.; f. 1948; English, Gujarati; circ. 49,000; Editors J. ANSARI (English edn.), G. N. H. MANSURI (Gujarati edn.).

Hurriyat: Hurriyat Office; Urdu; Editor I. MATRI.

Jang: Jang House, P.O.B. 52, McLeod Rd.; Karachi edn. f. 1937; published simultaneously in Karachi and Rawalpindi/Islamabad capital of Pakistan; Urdu; independent national; Editor-in-Chief Mir KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. (Karachi) 180,000, (Rawalpindi) 65,000.

Leader: New Challi; English; Editor S. AHMED.

Millat: 191 South Napier Road; f. 1946; Gujarati; Independent; circ. 9,400; Editor SYED FAKHRUDDIN S. MATRI.

Morning News: Saifee House, Kutchery Rd.; f. 1942; English; Editor SYED MOHSIN ALI (published simultaneously in Karachi and Dacca).

Nai Roshni: Nicol Rd.; f. 1949; Urdu; Independent; circ. over 20,000; Managing Editor I. A. CHAUDHRY.

Nauroze: Akbar Manzil, Ghazi Rd.; Urdu; Editor GHAZI INAM NAMI PARDESI.

Vatan: Haroon Chambers, South Napier Rd.; f. 1942; Gujarati; Editor M. SADIQ.

LAHORE

Afaq: 72 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam; Urdu; Independent; circ. 15,000; Editor NUR AHMED; *see also* Lyallpur, below.

Azad: Royal Park, McLeod Rd.; f. 1944; Urdu; Editor SHEIKH RIAZUDDIN.

Daily Business Report: 7A Nisbet Rd.; Urdu; Editor CH. SHAH MOHAMMAD AZIZ.

Daily Ehsan: O/S Bhati Gate; f. 1934; Urdu; also published in Karachi; Editor MALIK NOOR ELAHI; circ. 10,000.

Daily Rehbar: Urdu; Chief Editor MALIK MOHAMMAD HAYAT, T.K. *See* also Daily Rehbal, Bahawalpur.

Hilal-e-Pakistan: 2 Hospital Rd.; Urdu; circ. 5,000; Editor MUHAMMED SALEEM.

Imroze: Rattan Chand Rd.; f. 1948; Urdu; circ. Lahore 40,000, Multan 10,000.

Kohistan: *see* under Rawalpindi, above.

Maghribi-Pakistan: 11A Lawrence Rd.; Urdu; Editor M. SHAFAAT KHALEEL SAHAFI SALEH MUHAMMED SIDDIQ.

Manshoor: 7 Railway Rd.; Urdu; circ. 5,000.

Mashriq: 46 Nisbet Rd.; f. 1963; Urdu; simultaneous editions in Karachi and Peshawar; Man. Dir. INAYATULLAN; Editor IQBAL ZUBERI; circ. 120,000.

Mujahid: 4 McLeod Rd.; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor A'SI NIZAMI.

Nawa-i-Pakistan: Railway Rd.; f. 1948; Independent; Urdu; Editors MUJAHIDUL HUSAIN, MUHAMMED RAFIQUE.

Nawa-i-Waqt: Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam; f. 1940; Urdu; Editor MAJID NIZAMI; *see* also Rawalpindi, above.

Pakistan Times: P.O.B. 223; f. 1947; English; Liberal; Editor K. M. ASAF.

Safeena: 78 Chamberlain Rd.; f. 1947; Urdu; Editor ALI SHAMSI; circ. 6,000.

Tasneem: 11C Shah Alam Market; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor NARULLAH KHAN AZIZ; circ. 5,000.

Waqt: 56 Chamberlain Rd.; f. 1936; Urdu; Independent; circ. 3,000; Editor MOHAMMED YASIN BUTT.

Zamindar: 98 McLeod Rd.; f. 1903; Urdu; circ. 16,000; Editor MANSOOR ALI KHAN; *see* also Rawalpindi.

OTHER TOWNS

Afaq: Lyallpur; f. 1954; Urdu.

Aftab: Hyderabad; Editor R. A. AJMERI.

Alfalah: Chhoti Lal Kurti, P.O.B. 35, Peshawar Cantt.; f. 1939; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor S. ABDULLAH SHAH.

Al-Jamiat-i-Sarhad: Kissa Khani Bazar, Peshawar; f. 1941; Urdu-Pashtu; Editor S. M. HASSAN GILANI.

Anjam: Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu.

Daily Rehbar: Rehbar Office: Chah Fateh Khan, Bahawalpur; f. 1952; Urdu; Chief Editor MALIK MOHAMMAD HAYAT, T.K. *See* also Daily Rehbar, Lahore.

Hilal-e-Pakistan: Haji Aminuddin Rd., P.O.B. 200, Hyderabad; f. 1946; Sindhi; Editor KARIM LOUTFI.

Indus Times: Indus Times Office, Hyderabad.

Khyber Mail: 95A Saddar Rd., Peshawar; f. 1932; English; circ. 5,000; Editor ASKAR ALI SHAH.

Kohistan: Multan City; *see* under Rawalpindi, above.

Shahbaz: Kissa Kahani Bazar, Peshawar; f. 1947; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor MAQBOOL ELAHI MALIK; circ. 7,000.

Zamana: Jinnah Rd., Quetta; Urdu; Editor SYED FASIH IQBAL; circ. 85,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

Ajkal: Kabuli Gate, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor JAMIL AKHTAR.

Akhbar-e-Jehan: P.B. 32, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1967; Urdu; independent national; illustrated family magazine; Editor-in-Chief Mir HABIB-UR-RAHMAN; circ. 70,000.

Al Wahdat: Peshawar, Urdu and Pashtu, Editor NURUL HAQ.

Amal: Aiwan-a-Abul Kaif, Abul Kaif Rd., Shah Qabool Colony, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor AQAI ABUL KAIF KAIFI SARHADDI.

Awam: South Napier Rd., Karachi; f. 1958; Urdu; political; Editor ABDUR RAUF SIDDIQI.

Basant: Mutton Market, Rawalpindi; f. 1941; Urdu; Editor CH. HUKAM CHAND ANAND.

Chatan: 88 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor AGHA SHORISH KASHMIRI.

Dastkari: 8 McLagan Rd., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Urdu; women's; Editor Begum SHAFI AHMED.

Hilal: Hilal Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Sunday; Illustrated Services journal; Editor IKRAM QAMMAR; Business Man. A. GHAFOOR SIDDIQUI; circ. 23,000.

Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan: Haroon Chambers, South Napier Rd., P.O.B. 635, Karachi; f. 1948; Sundays, English; circ. 21,450; Editor AJMAL HUSAIN.

Insaf: P-929, Banni, Rawalpindi; f. 1955; Editor MIR ABDUL AZIZ.

Insaf: Bahalwalpur; f. 1946; Urdu; circ. 2,500; Editor NASRULLAH KHAN TAREEN.

Investor: 8 Muhamed Bldg., Bunder Rd., Karachi; f. 1955; English; Editor A. R. G. KHAN.

Karachi Commerce: P.O.B. No. 7442, 2/5 Akbar Rd., Karachi; f. 1947; circ. 5,500; English; Editor Z. I. ZOBAIRY.

Lahore: Balwant Mansion, Beadon Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; Editor SAQIB ZIRAVEE; circ. 10,000.

Light: Ahmadiyya Building, Lahore; English; Editor M. YAKUB KHAN.

Memaar-i-Nao: 39 K.M.C. Bldg., Leamarket; Labour magazine; Urdu; Editor M. M. MUBASIR.

Naqid: Chughtai Manzil, Padshah Rd., Sadar-3, Karachi; f. 1955; Urdu; Editor BADAR CHUGHTAI.

Noor Jehan: 1 Koh-i-Noor Cinema Chambers, Marshal St., Karachi; f. 1948; circ. 16,000; film journal; Urdu: Editor S. A. CHAWLA.

Pak Kashmir: Pak Kashmir Office, Mesay Gate, Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMED FAYYAZ ABBAZI.

Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak: Elander Rd., Karachi; f. 1909; English and Gujarati; Wed. and Sat.; Editor P. H. DASTUR.

Parwaz: Madina Office, Bahawalpur; Urdu; Editor MUSTAQ AHMED.

Pictorial: Jamia Masjid Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1956; English; Editor MUHAMMAD SAFDAR.

Qalandar: Peshawar; Urdu; Editor RAHMAT-ULLAH-KHAN SHERWANI.

Quetta Times: Albert Press, Jinnah Rd., Quetta; f. 1924; English; circ. 4,000; Editor S. RUSTOMJI.

Qindeel: 3A Shah Din Building, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor SHER MOHAMAD AKHTAR.

Rahbar-e-Sarhad: Peshawar; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor M. SHABIR AHMAD.

Shahab e Saqib: Maulana St., Peshawar; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor S. M. RIZVI.

Statesman, The: G.P.O. Box 212, 16 Dilkusha Building, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1955; English; Editor MOHAMMAD OWAIS.

Sunday Post: 4 Amil St., off Robson Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1957; English; social and cultural magazine of general interest; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.

Tanvir: Bazar Kissa Khani, Peshawar; Independent; Urdu; Editor AMIR SIDDIQI.

Tahir Weekly: 25 Haroon Chambers, Iltaf, Husain Rd., New Challi, Karachi; Urdu; Editor S. TAHIR HUSEIN.

Tarjaman-i-Sarhad: Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor MALIK AMIR ALAM AWAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Karachi unless otherwise stated)

Afkar: Robson Rd.; f. 1945; Urdu; art, literature, films; monthly; Editor SAHBA LUCKNAVI.

Ahang: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd.; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor GHULAM ABBAS.

Alam-i-Niswan: Peshawar Cantt., Peshawar; f. 1957; Urdu; monthly; Editor DOST MOHAMMAD FAKHRI.

Al-Islam: New Town, Jamia Masjid, Clayton Road; English; fortnightly; Editor K. A. WAHEED.

Al-Maarif (formerly *Thaqafat*): Institute of Islamic Culture, Club Rd., Lahore; f. 1968; Urdu; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. S. M. IKRAM; Editor SHAHID HUSAIN RAZZAQI; Sec. Editorial Board M. ASHRAF DARR.

Chaupal: National Development Organization; Block 45, Pakistan Secretariat; f. 1961; English; quarterly; Editor IBNE INSHA; circ. 2,500.

Chiragh-e-Rah (*Journal of the Islamic Research Academy, Karachi*): 10/C/163, Federal "B" Area, Karachi 38; literature, politics, religion, culture; monthly; Editor KHURSHID AHMAD.

Director: 42 Commercial Buildings, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; monthly; films, literature and arts; circ. over 21,000; Editor M. FAZALHAQ.

Eastern Finance: NAZ Chambers, McLeod Rd.; English; fortnightly; Editor S. M. SHAMASUDDIN.

Eastern Message: Pakistan Union Store, Jamia Masjid, Mipur Khas; f. 1959; English; quarterly; Editor Sultan AHMAD ANSARI.

Economic Observer: 827 Mohammadi House, McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 5202; f. 1948; fortnightly; English; circ. 4,000; Editor H. A. RAZI.

Enterprise: South Napier Rd.; English; monthly; Editor QAYYUM MALICK, circ. 8,000.

Export: Export Information Bureau, Nadir House, McLeod Rd.; f. 1961; English; fortnightly; Editor M. BASHARATULLAH BEG.

Federal Economic Review: University of Karachi; f. 1954; English; twice-yearly; Editor Prof. Q. M. FAREED; circ. 500.

Flyer International: Middle East House, Shahrah-e-Iraq; aviation and tourism; Editor ASGHAR AHMAD.

This Fortnight in Pakistan: 505 Qamar House, Bunder Rd.; f. 1965; Editor MAZHAR YUSUF and G. M. MEHKRI.

Gul-o-Khar: 83 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.B. 84, Lahore; f. 1949; films and literature; monthly; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMAD SADIQ.

Hamdard-e-Sehat Digest: Institute of Health and Tibbi Research, Hamdard National Foundation, Hamdard P.O.; f. 1933; Urdu; monthly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID, S.I.

Industry and Trade Review: Inder St., Multan Rd., Lahore; f. 1959; English; monthly; Editor A. HAMID; circ. 6,200.

Iqbal: 2 Narsinghdas Garden, Club Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; critical review of Islamic philosophy, art, history and sociology; English/Urdu; quarterly; Editor Prof. M. M. SHARIF; circ. 1,100.

Islamic Literature: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore; f. 1949; monthly; English; reviews of latest books on Islam; Editor Shaikh MUHAMMAD ASHRAF.

Izat Pakistan: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd., fortnightly; Arabic.

Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society: 30 New Karachi Housing Society; f. 1950; English; quarterly; Editor Dr. MOINUE HAQUE.

K.P.T. News Bulletin: Karachi Port Trust; f. 1966; English; fortnightly; Editor I. A. QURAISHI; circ. 3,000.

Mah-i-Nau: P.O.B. 183; Pakistan Publications; f. 1948; illustrated, cultural monthly; Urdu; circ. 14,000; Editor MUHAMMED RAFIQ KHAWAR.

Makhzan: 2A Shah Din Bldg., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1906; monthly; Urdu; literary; Editor HAMID NIZAMI.

Medicus: Pakistan Chowk, Kutchery Rd., 1; f. 1950; English; medical journal; monthly; Editor M. S. QURESHI.

Museums Journal of Pakistan: Victoria Memorial Hall, Peshawar; f. 1954; English; quarterly; Editor M. QURESHI.

National Development: National Development Publications, Magazine Lane; f. 1960; English; monthly; circ. 5,000; Editor SHAMIM REHMANI.

Pak Travel: 7A Nisbet Rd., Lahore; f. 1955; English; monthly; Editor MUZAFFAR ALI QURESHI.

Pakistan Calling: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd.; fortnightly; English; Editor MESHAR BADAYUNI.

Pakistan Development Review, The: Old Sind Assembly Bldg., Bunder Rd.; f. 1961; successor to *The Economic Digest*; English; quarterly; Man. Editor Dr. A. R. KHAN.

Pakistan Export Directory: Trade and Industry House, 14 West Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 4611; f. 1966; English; annually; Editor-in-Chief GHAZI NASEERUDDIN.

Pakistan Horizon: Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Strachan Road; f. 1948; international affairs; English; quarterly; Editor K. SARWAR HASAN; circ. 1,200.

Pakistan Journal of Forestry, The: P.O. Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar; f. 1951; English; quarterly; Editor M. I. R. KHAN; circ. 425.

Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Rd., 3; f. 1958; English; Editor Dr. M. M. QURASHI; Associate Editor M. A. HALEEM; six times a year.

Pakistan Management Review: West Pakistan Institute of Management, W.P.I.D.C., Shahrah Iran, Clifton, Karachi 6; f. 1960; English; quarterly; Editor AGHA M. GHOUSE; Associate Editor HAFEEZ R. KHAN.

Pakistan Medical Forum: 15 Nadir House, McLeod Rd., 2; f. 1966; monthly; English; Man. Editor M. AHSON.

Pakistan Press Directory: Chronicle Publications, Altaf Husain Rd., P.O.B. 5257; annual.

Pakistan Quarterly: P.O.B. 183, Saddar; f. 1948; English; cultural, sociological, literary; illustrated; Editor S. AMJAD ALI; circ. 6,000.

Pakistan Review, The: Ferozsons Ltd., 60 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1953; English; monthly, political, cultural, social and economic affairs of Pakistan and the Islamic World; Editor-in-Chief Dr. A. WAHEED; Editor M. A. MAJEED.

Pakistan Textile Journal: 505 Qamar House, Bunder Rd.; f. 1950; monthly; English; Publisher-Editor MAZHAR YUSUF.

Pakistan Trade: Export Promotion Bureau; f. 1950; English; monthly; Editor A. F. MD. SHAMUZZAMAN.

Pakistan Press Year Book: Chronicle Publications, Altaf Husain Rd.; P.O.B. 5257; annual.

Pasban: Faiz Modh Rd., Quetta; Urdu; fortnightly; Editor MOLVI MOHD. ABDULLAH.

Perspective: P.O.B. 183, Sharah Iraq; f. 1948; English; monthly digest; Editor JALALUDDIN AHMAD; circ. 10,000.

Port of Karachi Magazine: Karachi Port Trust; f. 1954; English; quarterly; Editor I. A. QURESHI; circ. 2,000.

Punjab Educational Journal: University Book Agency, Lahore; f. 1937; English; monthly.

Sada-i-Pakistan: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd.; fortnightly; Persian.

Sadaf: Karachi Port Trust; f. 1961; Urdu; quarterly; circ. 2,000; Editor IQBAL QURAISHI.

Science and Industry: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Rd.; f. 1963; English; quarterly; Editor K. M. HABIB.

Spem: Hamdard Trust, Hamdard P.O.; f. 1959; English; quarterly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID.

State Bank of Pakistan Bulletin: State Bank of Pakistan, Central Directorate, McLeod Road; f. 1951; English; monthly; Editor H. U. SHAHAB.

Statistical Bulletin: Central Statistical Office, Rd. No. 1, S.M.C.H. Society; f. 1952; English; monthly.

Talim-o-Tarbiat: Ferozsons Ltd., 60 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1941; children's monthly; Urdu; Editor Dr. ABDUL WAHEED; circ. 25,000.

Trade and Industry: Trade and Industry House, 14 West Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 4611; f. 1957; English; monthly; Editor-in-Chief GHAZI NASEERUDDIN.

Trade Chronicle: Altaf Husain Rd.; f. 1953; English; monthly; trade and economics; Editor ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQI; circ. 5,500.

Trade Journal: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, Nicol Rd.; f. 1961; official organ of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Editor RAZIUDDIN SIDDIQI; circ. 2,000.

Ummah: Central Institute of Islamic Research, Ministry of Education, Rawalpindi; English; monthly; Editors Dr. FAZLUR RAHMAN, Dr. S. H. MASUMI.

Venture: Karachi University; f. 1961; review of English language and literature; bi-annual; Editor SYED ALI ASHRAF; circ. 500.

Vision: 1 Victoria Chamber, Victoria Rd.; monthly; English; Editor YUNUS M. SAID.

Voice of Islam: A.M. 20, off Frere Rd., Saddar; monthly; English; Editor RAFIQ KHAWAR; Man. Dir. Dr. M. H. DURRANI.

West Pakistan: 21 Abbot Rd., Lahore; f. 1958; English; monthly; Editor SYED A. Z. ZAIN.

Woman's World: 43/4A Pechs, Block 6; f. 1958; English; monthly; Editor Begum MUJEEB M. AKRAM.

Yaqeen International: Frere Road; f. 1952; English; Islamic organ; Editor IZHAR HAMEED SIDDIQUI.

EAST PAKISTAN

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DACCA

Awaz: 32 Sarat Gupta Rd.; f. 1965; Bengali.

Azad: Dhakeswari Rd., Post Ramna; Bengali; f. 1936; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor MOHAMMAD AKRUM KHAN.

Dainik Pakistan: I.D.I.T. Ave.; Bengali.

Ittefaq: 1 Ramkrishna Mission Rd.; f. 1953; Bengali; Editor MOINUL HUSSAIN.

Mail: 2 Wyer Street, Wari; f. 1952; English; Editor AZIZUR RAHMAN.

Morning News: 1 DIT Ave (and in Karachi); f. 1942; English; Resident Editor S. G. M. BUDRUDDIN.

Paigam: 9 Gopi Kishan Lane; f. 1964; Bengali.

Pakistan Observer: Motijheel Commercial Area; f. 1949; English; Independent; circ. 35,000; Editor ABDUS SALAM; Man. Editor MAHBUBUL HUQ.

Pasban: 77 Motighul Commercial Area; Urdu.

Sangbad: 263 Bangshall Rd.; f. 1947; incorporating *Daily Zindegi*; Bengali; Editor ZAHUR HOSSAIN CHOWDHURY.

OTHER TOWNS

Eastern Examiner: Joypahar Lane, Chittagong; f. 1952; daily; English; Independent; circ. 15,500; Editor Mrs. A. ALI KHAN.

Purba Pakistan: Musafir Khana, Nandan Kanan Building, Chittagong; daily; f. 1947; Bengali; circ. over 10,000; Editor ABDUS SALEM.

Unity: Sadarghat, Chittagong; f. 1956; English daily; Editor S. M. MOBIN.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

(Dacca unless otherwise stated)

Begum: 66 Lyall Street; f. 1947; Bengali; women's; circ. 26,800; Editor NURJAHAN BEGUM.

Cinema: 3/6 Liaquat Ave.; f. 1963; Editor A. WAZED.

Dacca Times: 1 R.K. Mission Road; f. 1961; English; Editor SALAHUDDIN MOHAMMAD.

Dhaka Prakash: 59/3 Islampur Rd.; f. 1861; Bengali; Editor ABDUR RASHID KHAN.

Eastern Herald: Rasheedistan, Sylhet; weekly; English; Editor AMEENUR RASHEED CHOUDHURY.

Jugabheri: Rasheedistan, Sylhet; weekly; Bengali; Editor AMEENUR RASHEED CHOUDHURY.

Natun Khabar: 32 Agha Masih Lane; Bengali; Editor ABDUL QUADER.

Pakistan: 32 Old Mughaltuli; Bengali; twice a week; Editor H. MODABBER.

Purbodesh: Observer House, Motijheel; f. 1956; Bengali; Editor MAHBUBUL HUQ; circ. 35,000.

Pakistani Khabar: Pakistan Secretariat II, Ramna; f. 1952; Bengali; circ. 15,000; Editor ANWAR HOSSAIN.

Pak Samachar: Information Dept., Eden Bldgs.; Bengali; Editor ARSHAD-UZ ZAMAN.

Sainik: 19 Azimpur Road; Bengali; Editor ABDUL GHAFOOR.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Dacca unless otherwise stated)

Ananya: f. 1955; monthly; Bengali; illustrated magazine for women; circ. 5,000; Editor LAILA SAMAD.

Dilruba: 3 Pyari Das Road; monthly; Bengali; Editor A. H. M. A. QUADIR.

Education: East Bengal Teachers' Association; f. 1952; Bengali and English; monthly; Editor A. MANNAN.

East Pakistan Labour Journal: Labour Directorate, Govt. of East Pakistan; f. 1950; English; quarterly; circ. 2,000.

Hamdard: Hamdard Trust, 9 Noor Chambers, Pakistan Ave.; f. 1956; Bengali; monthly; Editor HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SAID DEHLAVI.

Jute and Jute Fabrics: Pakistan Central Jute Committee; English; monthly; Editor M. M. ZAMAN ADENI.

Khelaghar: 9 Naya Paltan; f. 1954; monthly; Bengali; children's; Editor BEGUM ZEB-UN-NISSA AHMED.

Mah-i-Nau: Pakistan Secretariat II; f. 1949; monthly; Bengali; circ. 6,000; Editor ABDUL QUADIR.

Mohammadi: Azad Press, Ramma; monthly; Bengali; Editor MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN.

New Values: 67c Azuripura Estate, Ramma; f. 1947; English; bi-monthly; Editor SARWAR MURSHID; circ. 2,000.

Pakistan Economic Journal: Pakistan Economic Association, University of Dacca; f. 1949; English; quarterly.

Republic, The: 25 Kailash Ghosh Lane; f. 1957; English; quarterly; Editor ABDUL GHANI HAZARI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press of Pakistan: McLeod Rd., Karachi; Branches: Lahore, Dacca and eleven other towns; Administrator A. K. QUERESHI.

Pakistan Press International (PPI): Saifee House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; *formerly* Pakistan Press Assen.; Man. Dir. MUAZZAM ALI.

United Press of Pakistan: Victoria Chambers, Victoria Road, Karachi; Branches: Lahore, Dacca, Rawalpindi; f. 1949; Man. Dir. ABDUL HAFIZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: Victoria Rd., at Randal Rd. (near Tram Godi); Chief SHIRIN MANZIL.

Antara News Agency, DPA, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Pakistan.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All Pakistan Newspapers Society: 3rd Floor, 32 Farid Chambers, Victoria Rd., Karachi-3; f. 1949; 77 mems.; Pres. Kazi MOHAMMAD AKBAR; Hon. Gen. Sec. MIR HABIBUR REHMAN.

PUBLISHERS

Al-Helal Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 3-1 Johnson Rd., Dacca; f. 1948; textbooks, periodicals, newspapers; Man. Editor A. G. HAZARI.

Alshams Enterprize: 136 Bangshal Rd., Dacca 1; f. 1960; novels, biographies, general; Man. Mrs. R. S. HUSSAIN.

Amalgamated Press: Bazar Kathian, Sialkot City; printers of newspapers.

Ansari Publishing House: 33 Farid Chambers, Victoria Rd., Karachi; f. 1947; trade reference books.

Baliardi Publishing House: Bangsal Rd., Dacca.

Barque and Co.: Barque Chambers, 87 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1930; trade directories, Who's Who, periodicals; brs. in Karachi and Lahore; Man. Dir. A. M. BARQUE; Controlling Dir. FAROOQ U. BARQUE.

Book Company: 14 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Bookland: Muhammadi Building, Bunder Road, Karachi; textbooks and general.

Crescent Publications: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Din Muhammadi Press: McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; reference books; Man. Dir. KHAWAJA GHULAM HUSSAIN.

Director Magazine Book Depot: 42 Commercial Buildings, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.

Eastern Pakistan Syndicate Ltd.: Feni, Noakhali, East Pakistan.

Economic and Industrial Publications: Al-Masiha, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd., P.O.B. 7564, Karachi 3; f. 1965; books on Pakistan's economic and industrial development and weekly investors' service on corporate companies in Pakistan; Man. IQBAL HAIDARI.

Ferozsons Ltd.: 60 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1894; textbooks, reference, general, juvenile, maps, periodicals; Chair. Dr. A. WAHEED; Man. Dir. A. HAMEED KHAN; Dir. A. SALAM KHAN.

Fine Art Printers: 46 Edwards Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1928; Dirs. NAIEEM, SHAMEEM YAMIN.

Frontier Marketing Federation Ltd.: Sadar Rd., Peshawar Cantt.

Frontier Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Government Publications: Manager of Publications, Central Publications Branch, Government of Pakistan, Block 44, Shahrah Iraq, Karachi; Deputy Controller of Stationery, Forms and Publications, Government of Pakistan, Dacca; f. 1947; Govt. Publications.

International Printers: Dyal Singh Mansion, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1960; children's books; Principal Officials ZIA H. MIAN, MUKHTARAHMAD.

Islami Kutub Khana: Sadar Bazar, Mianwali (Punjab).

Islamic Publications Ltd.: 13-E, Shah Alam Market, Lahore; Islamic literature in Urdu, English and Bengali; Dir. AKHLAQ HUSSAIN.

Kitabistan Ltd.: f. 1950; branches in Karachi (Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd.), Man. Dir. E. M. ABBASI; Dacca (3 Johnson Rd.), Man. Partner A. J. SHAMSUDDIN, Liaquat Ave., Dacca.

Madni Publications: Darus Salam, Thatta (Sind).

Maktaba-e-Islamia: Chowk Bazar, Bahawalpur.

Mercantile Guardian Press and Publishers: 81–83 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1949; trade directories, etc.; Editor MAHMOOD AHMAD MIR.

Muhammadi Book House: 33 Patuatuly, Dacca; educational, medical, literary, legal and fiction.

Nairoshni: Nicol Road, Karachi 2.

Orientalia Publishers: Lahore; Islamic publications.

Pak Publishers: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Pakistan Book Depot: 40 Islampur Rd., Dacca; 1 f. 1947; Man. Dir. BADRUDDIN AHMED, B.A.

Pakistan Co-operative Book Society Ltd.: Niaz Manzil, Jubilee Rd., Chittagong; branches in Dacca and Karachi; Gen. Man. MAHBOOBUL ALLEM.

Pakistan Publications: P.O.B. 183, Shahrah Iraq, Karachi 1; general interest and literary books and magazines about Pakistan in English, Urdu, Bengali, Arabic, etc.

Pakistan Publishing House: Victoria Chambers 2, Victoria Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; Dir. M. NOORANI, B.COM.

Peco Ltd.: P.O.B. 70, Lahore; f. 1936; Koran and Islamic literature; Man. Dir. JAMEEL MAZHAR.

Pioneer Book House: 1 Avan Lodge, Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 37, Karachi; periodicals, gazettes, maps and reference works in English, Urdu and other regional languages.

Presidency Printing Works: Bangla Bazar, Dacca; educational; Proprietor SHAH JAHAN.

The Provincial Library: Victoria Park (South), Dacca 1; f. 1919; textbooks, fiction, science, religion; Proprietor Kazi MD. BASHIR; Gen. Man. Mvi ABDUR RAHMAN.

Publishers International: Bandukwala Building, 4 McLeod Road, Karachi; f. 1948; reference books, advertising; Man. Dir. KAMALUDDIN AHMAD.

Publishers United Ltd.: 176 Anarkali, Lahore; textbooks, technical, reference and general books.

Punjab Religious Books Society: Anarkali, Lahore; educational, religious, law and general; Chair. Rt. Rev. The Bishop of LAHORE.

Puthigar Ltd.: 74 Farashganj, Dacca 1; f. 1952; textbooks, guides, general; Man. PRIYA LAL DAS, M.A., B.ED.

"Rast Guftar" Press: Bhawana Bazar, Lyallpur; f. 1889; Publishers and Printers; Manager and Propr. SHAMSHAR ALI BASKHSHI.

Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore; f. 1923; books on all aspects of Islam in English; also *Islamic Literature* (monthly); Man. S. A. HUSAIN SHAH.

Sindhi Adabi Board: Amin Manzil, Garri Khata, Hyderabad (Sind); f. 1951; history, literature, culture of Sind; translations into Sindhi, especially social sciences.

M. Siraj ud Din & Sons: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore 8; f. 1905; religious books in many languages; Man. M. SIRAJ UD DIN.

Standard Publishers Ltd.: 3/10 Liaquat Ave., Dacca 1; f. 1958; general low-priced books, mainly in Bengali; Man. Dir. RUHUL AMIN NEJAMEE.

Taj Company Ltd.: Bunder Rd., Karachi; religious books; Man. Dir. SH. INAYET ULLAH.

Times Press: Mansfield St., Sadar, Karachi 3; f. 1948; books and periodicals; Man. Dir. SHUJAUDDIN.

United Publishers: Anderkilla, Chittagong.

Universal Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

University Book Agency: Kutchery Rd., Lahore.

Wadud Publications: 42 Hatkhola Rd., Dacca 3; f. 1952; school books, children's books in Bengali; Man. MAHBOOB ALAM.

West Pak Publishing Co. Ltd.: 56-N, Gulberg Industrial Colony, Lahore; f. 1932; textbooks; government printers; Man. Dir. S. M. SHAH.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Pakistan Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Pres. CH. ABDUL HAMID; Sec. S. A. BUKHARI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Pakistan: Ferozsons Bldg., Hardinge Rd., Rawalpindi; Dir.-Gen. SYED MUNIR HUSSAIN.

Radio Pakistan has a network of eleven stations, including two relaying centres. The high-power short-wave transmitters at Karachi help link the zonal stations for the relay of national programmes and the centralized news service. There are 68 newscasts daily in 22 languages, including English, Urdu and Bengali. Ten external programme services are also put out daily.

Main Stations outside Karachi:

Radio Pakistan: Broadcasting House, Hyderabad.

Radio Pakistan: 29 Empress Rd., Lahore.

Radio Pakistan: 303 Peshawar Rd., Rawalpindi.

Radio Pakistan: Circular Rd., Peshawar.

Radio Pakistan: Makran House, Quetta.

Radio Pakistan: Mymensingh Road, Dacca.

Radio Pakistan: Kajla Kuthi, Rajshahi.

Radio Pakistan, Arakan Road, Chittagong.

Relaying Stations:

Radio Pakistan: Sylhet.

Radio Pakistan: Rangpur.

There were 1,014,144 radio sets in 1967.

TELEVISION

Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd.: 1 Tulsa Rd., Lalazar Colony, P.O.B. 230, Rawalpindi, Man. Dir. ROEDAD KHAN.

Programmes daily except Monday, 18.00–22.00 hours.

Stations at:

Dacca-Ch: f. 1964, Gen. Man. AMIRUZ-ZAMAN KHAN.

Islamabad-Rawalpindi-Ch: f. 1967.

Islamabad-Rawalpindi-Ch: f. 1969.

Karachi-Ch: f. 1966, Gen. Man. ASLAM AZHAR.

Lahore-Ch: f. 1964, Gen. Man. AGHA BASHIR AHMAD.

Rebroadcast stations planned for Lyallpur, Khulna, Rajshahi and Chittagong by June 1970, for Hyderabad by December 1970.

There were 40,000 television sets in 1968.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; Rs.=Rupees)

BANKING

At the end of 1966 there were 36 banks in Pakistan, 16 of these having their Head Office in the country.

CENTRAL BANK

State Bank of Pakistan: P.O.B. 4456, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; controls and regulates currency and foreign exchange and has the sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 3,147.8m. (1969); Gov. M. RASCHID; Deputy Gov. ABDUL LATIF.

PAKISTANI BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Habib Bank Square, Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1961 by the merger of the Agricultural Development Finance Corpn. and the Agricultural Bank of Pakistan; to provide short, medium and long-term agricultural loans to agriculturalists and cottage industrialists; cap. authorized Rs. 200m.; p.u. Rs. 100m.; Chair. K. S. ISLAM.

Australasia Bank Ltd.: Shah Chiragh Chambers, Nabh Rd., P.O.B. 450, Lahore; f. 1942; cap. Rs. 5m.; dep. Rs. 248.6m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. FAROOQ A. SHEIKH; Gen. Man. M. A. K. YOUSUFI.

Bank of Bahawalpur Ltd.: P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; a subsidiary of National Bank of Pakistan; f. 1947; cap. Rs. 5m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. HAMIDSUD-DIN PIR.

Eastern Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Dacca.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Square, Karachi 21; f. 1941; cap. p.u. Rs. 80m.; res. Rs. 51m.; dep. Rs. 3,838m. (Dec. 1969); 700 brs. in East and West Pakistan and 15 overseas brs.; Pres. RAZZAK H. MOHAMMED; Man. Dir. RASHID D. HABIB.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Habib Square, Karachi 21; f. 1952, cap. Rs. 5m., res. Rs. 4.2m.; dep. Rs. 278m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. RAZZAK H. MOHAMMED; Man. Dir. YOUSUF A. HABIB.

Lahore Commercial Bank Ltd.: Bank Mansion, 30 Napier Rd., Lahore; Man. Dir. M. A. FAROOQUE.

Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.: Karachi; f. 1948; cap. p.u. Rs. 12.5m.; dep. Rs. 828.9m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. A. W. ADAMJEE; Gen. Man. S. MUSTAFA ISMAIL.

National Bank of Pakistan: McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1949; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 323m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. M. A. RANGOONWALA; Man. Dir. M. G. MOHIUDDIN.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Bellasis Street, South Napier Road, Karachi; f. 1957; Gen. Man. M. D. MULLICK

United Bank Ltd.: American Life Building, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; cap. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 2,433m.; Chair. HABIB I. RAHIMTOOLA; Pres. A. H. ABEDI, S.PK., M.D.

FOREIGN BANKS

Afghan National Bank (Pakistan) Ltd. (*Banke Mille Afghan*): Kabul; Karachi.

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam; Karachi; Man. W. J. VAN DER MEI.

American Express International Banking Corpn.: New York; Oriental Bldg., McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 4847, Karachi 2.

Bank of Baroda: Mandvi, Baroda; Narayanganj, E. Pakistan.

Bank of China: Peking; Karachi.

Bank of India: Bombay; Karachi.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; Karachi.

Central Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Bunder Road, Karachi.

Chartered Bank, The: London; Karachi; also subsidiary Eastern Bank.

Commercial Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Lahore.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: br. in Karachi.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: London; McLeod Road, Karachi.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y.; P.O.B. 3718, Karachi.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; Karachi.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Karachi.

State Bank of India: Bombay; Karachi, Chittagong, Dacca, Lahore, Narayanganj.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Tokyo; 111, Qamar House, Bunder Road, Karachi 2.

United Bank of India: Calcutta; Dacca.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: Calcutta; Bunder Road, P.O. Box 4811, Karachi.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Co-operative Banks: 130 branches throughout Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Habib Square, Karachi; f. 1961 by merger of Agricultural Development Finance Corporation and Agricultural Bank of Pakistan; provides credit facilities to agriculturists and persons engaged in Cottage Industries in the rural areas and for allied objects; cap. authorised Rs. 20,00,00,000 (51 per cent of the shares issued to be subscribed by the Central Government); total loans paid up (November 1962) Rs. 267m.; Chair. S. M. RAZA; Gen. Man. A. M. SALIMULLAH; 7 regional offices.

House Building Finance Corporation: 24 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1952; provides credit facilities at low interest for house-building; cap. authorized and p.u. Rs. 50m. (subscribed by the Central Government) and loans sanctioned up to June 1969 Rs. 531.7m.; credit facilities exist in 169 towns; zonal offices at Karachi and Dacca; 20 regional offices; Chair. MOLLA ABDUL MAJID; Man. Dir. SANWAR ALI; Sec. M. SHAFIQURE RAHMAN.

Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan: Kandawalla Building (1st Floor), crossing of M. Jinnah and Garden Roads, Karachi; f. 1961 to succeed the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation; grants loans to industrial concerns, underwrites issue of stock, etc.; cap. p.u. Rs. 4m. (the Central Government holds a majority of shares); Chair. K. A. MARKER; Man. Dir. Z. HUQ; Deputy Man. Dir. Z. R. AHMED. Total loans and guarantees August 1961–December 1967 Rs. 2,174m.

Investment Corporation of Pakistan: National Bank of Pakistan Bldg., P.O.B. 5410, Karachi-2; f. 1966 by the Government "to encourage and broaden the base of investments and to develop the capital market"; auth. cap. Rs. 200m., cap. p.u. Rs. 50m.; Chair. AKHTER HUSAIN, Man. Dir. IQBALUDDIN AHMED.

National Investment (Unit) Trust: Karachi.

Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited (P.I.C.I.C.): Jubilee Insurance House, McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; f. Oct. 1957 as an industrial development bank to provide financial assistance for the establishment of new industries and balancing/modernization of existing ones in the private sector; auth. cap. Rs. 150m.; cap. p.u. Rs. 50m.; public joint stock company with 60 per cent and 40 per cent shareholdings of local and foreign investors respectively; Chair. A. W. ADAMJEE; Man. Dir. SAID AHMED; publ. *PICIC News* (quarterly).

Pakistan Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation: 120 Segun Bagicha, Dacca 2; f. 1948, under the Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Ordinance 1948, and reconstituted 1959 (Ordinance 11 of 1960), provides financial assistance in cash and kind for the rehabilitation of refugees in both East and West Pakistan; entire cap. subscribed by the Govt. of Pakistan; up to December 1966 equipment and machines valued at Rs. 5.18m. and loans totalling Rs. 24.23m. had been supplied; Man. Dir. SHAMSUDDIN HAFEEZ; Chair. M. A. MAJID.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd.: Kallian Rd., off McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1947; 200 mems.; Pres. KASIM DADA, S.K.; Sec. S. M. ASLAM KHAN, B.SC., A.C.A., A.C.A. (England and Wales).

INSURANCE

Pakistan Insurance Corporation: Pakistan Insurance Building, Bunder Road, Karachi 2; f. 1953 by the Government of Pakistan under the Pakistan Insurance Corporation Act 1952; a reinsurance corporation handling all forms of fire, marine and life reassurance; assisting the launching of new insurance companies in Pakistan; developing the insurance industry in the country; training insurance personnel; majority of shares held by Central Government of Pakistan; Chair. M. A. MAJID; Man. Dir. A. G. RIZA.

Adamjee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Adamjee House, McLeod Rd., Karachi.

Alpha Insurance Co. Ltd.: Ralli Bros. Bldg., 2 Ralli Square, P.O.B. 4359, Karachi 2; f. 1951; Gen. Man. and Sec. T. C. DESOUZA.

Asian Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bajai Mansion, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.B. 34, Lahore; f. 1951; Man. Dir. RANA ZAFFAR ULLAH KHAN.

Christian Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: Christian Mutual Bldgs., 11 McLeod Road, Lahore 6; f. 1847; Man. Dir. YUSUF WAHAB, M.A.B.T.(Pb), M.ED.(U.S.A.); Sec. J. CHARLES.

Co-operative Insurance Society of Pakistan Ltd.: Co-operative Insurance Bldg., G.P.O. Square, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Gen. Man. S. A. MAHMUD.

Crescent Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Qamar House, Bunder Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1932; Chair. A. G. H. HABIB; Man. Dir. R. ALI BHIMJEE.

Habib Insurance Co. Ltd.: Insurance House, No. 1 Habib Square, Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1942; Chair. HAMID D. HABIB; Man. Dir. SULEMAN M. HABIB.

Ideal Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Ilaco House, Victoria Road, P.O.B. 7143, Karachi 3; f. 1892; Gen. Man. and Sec. P. SEQUEIRA.

International General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Eastern Bank Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1953; Gen. Man. Gen. Dept. YUSUF J. HASWARY; Gen. Man. Life Dept. S. G. H. BUKHARI.

Khyber Insurance Co. Ltd.: 719-726 Muhammadi House, McLeod Rd., Karachi.

Mercantile Fire and General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: 17 Chartered Bank Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2, f. 1958, Man. Dir. FAKHRUDDIN A. LOTIA, Dir. and Gen. Man. AHMED HASAN.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of Pakistan Ltd.: 24 Chartered Bank Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1957; Man. Dir. FAKHRUDDIN A. LOTIA; Dir. and Gen. Man. AHMED HASAN.

Muslim Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Bank Square, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1934; Administrator MOHAMED ISHAQUE KHAN.

National Craft Underwriters: Khori Garden, P.O.B. 216, Karachi 2; f. 1946.

New Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jubilee Insurance House, McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 4795, Karachi; f. 1953; Man. Dir. S. C. SUBJALLY.

Pak Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 26 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore, P.O.B. 119; f. 1949; Man. Dir. S. A. RAHIM; Gen. Man. S. A. MAHMUD.

Pakistan General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 278, Bank Square, Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Gen. Man. S. K. DEHLAVI.

Pakistan Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 17/B Shah Alam Market, Lahore; f. 1946; Chair. FATEH MOHD.; Gen. Man. ALI AHMAD KHAN; Man. Dir. AZIZ AHMAD.

Premier Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Premier Insurance Bldg., Wallace Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1952; Man. Dir. M. M. BASHIR; Gen. Man. AKHTAR AZAD.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Insurance Association of Pakistan: P.O.B. 4932, Karachi 2; f. 1948; membership comprises 64 companies (Pakistan and foreign) transacting accident, fire, life, and marine insurance in Pakistan; issues tariffs and establishes rules for insurance in the territory; Chair. S. C. SUBJALLY; Vice-Chair. GOLAM MOWLA; Sec. M. MAROOF; brs. at Chittagong, Lahore and Dacca.

Pakistan Insurance Institute: Karachi; f. 1951 to encourage insurance education among insurance personnel; affiliated to the Chartered Insurance Institute, London.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

National Economic Council: Karachi; supreme economic body with the President as Chairman. The Governors of the two Provinces, all ministers except the Ministers for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Home and Kashmir Affairs, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Chairman of Planning and Development Board of Government of West Pakistan are its members.

Planning Commission: Islamabad; f. 1959; Chair. Gen. AGHA MUHAMMAD YAHYA KHAN, H.PK., H.J.; Deputy Chair. M. M. AHMAD, H.Q.A., S.PK., C.S.P.

Administrative Council for Economic Development of Special Areas: Government organization for the economic development of tribal areas.

Cotton Board, Government of Pakistan: Habib Square, Bunder Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1950; Chair. MIAN RIAZUDDIN; Sec. FASIHUDDIN.

East Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation: Dacca.

East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation: E.P.I.D.C. House, Motijheel, Dacca; f. 1962 by Act of Parliament to promote key industries; semi-autonomous; manufacturers of jute, fertilizers, cotton textiles, insecticides, sulphuric acid; steel plant, sugar mills.

East Pakistan Mining Development Corporation: Dacca; f. 1958 by the East Pakistan Government for prospecting, mining and industrial exploitation of minerals.

East Pakistan Small Industries Corporation (E.P.S.I.C.): 105/106 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Jahan Bldg., Agrabad, Chittagong.

East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority: WAPDA Bldg., Dacca; f. 1959 for development of water and power resources in East Pakistan; Chair. G. A. MADANI, S.PK., S.Q.A., C.S.P.

Foreign Trade Development Council: f. 1953 by the Government of Pakistan to advise the Government on export-import policy generally; Chair. the Minister of Commerce; mems. comprise government officials and representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

Jute Trading Corporation: Habib Bank Bldg., Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1967 to ensure fair prices to jute growers and a stable market for the economy.

Oil and Gas Corporation: Karachi; f. 1961.

Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC): Ferozepur Rd., POL 322, Lahore 16; f. 1958 by the Government to introduce modern industrial techniques by training and demonstration programmes; Chair. A. G. N. KAZI, S.PK., S.K., C.S.P.; Gen. Man. M. U. BHUYIAN.

Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation Ltd.: 5th Floor, P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; f. 1968 to co-ordinate all activity connected with the manufacture of iron and steel in Pakistan, as well as to implement steel mill projects at Karachi and Kalabagh with an annual capacity of about 2 million tons of steel; Chair. S. S. JAFRI; Finance Dir. F. R. KHAN; Technical Dir. S. S. ALI; Deputy Sec. R. A. ZOBERI.

Trading Corporation of Pakistan: Karachi; f. July 1967 for trade with Socialist countries and to undertake imports of some bulk items from other countries in competition with the private sector.

West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation: P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; f. 1962 by Act of Parliament to promote key industries; semi-autonomous; manufacturers of cement, fertilizers, machine tools, woollen textiles, carpets, chemicals; shipyard; Chair. MUKHTAR MASOOD, T.Q.A.

West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation (W.P.S.I.C.): 27-A/6, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi; Chair. Lt.-Gen. BAKHTIAR RANA; publ. *Kasb-i-Kamal* (monthly, Urdu).

West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority: WAPDA House, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1958; for development of irrigation, water supply and drainage, building of replacement works under the World Bank sponsored Indo-Pakistan Indus Basin Treaty; flood-control and watershed management; reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands; inland navigation; generation of hydroelectric and thermal power and its transmission and distribution; Chair. A. G. N. KAZI; publ. *Indus* (English, monthly), *Barqab* (Urdu, monthly), *Wapda Weekly*, *Wapda Miscellany* (English, annual).

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, The: Lalji Lakhmidas Building, Bellasis St., Karachi; f. 1950; 68 mems.; Pres. SYED MOHSEN ALI; Sec.-Gen. TUFAIL AHMAD KHAN.

AFFILIATED CHAMBERS

Agrabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 59, Chamber Building, Quaid-e-Azam Rd., Chittagong.

Bogra Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Jhawtola Rd., Bogra.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, Nicol Rd., Karachi; f. 1960; 1,300 mems.; Pres. YUSUF H. SHIRAZI; Officiating Sec. M. RAFIQ KHAN.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 233 Quaid-e-Azam Rd., P.O.B. 481, Chittagong; f. 1963; 3,800 mems.; Pres. M. IDREES; Sec. (vacant); publs. *Daily Circulars*, *Annual Report*, *Trade Directory* (irregular).

Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 65–66 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1944; 680 mems.; Pres. ABU NASER AHMAD; Hon. Gen. Sec. MOHD. AYUB.

Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: P.O.B. 99, 8/B, Unit No. 2, Shah Latifabad, Hyderabad; Pres. Alhaj Wali MUHAMMAD AKBERJI; Sec. ABDUL SALIM.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 26, Lower Jessore Rd., Khulna; f. 1934; Pres. RAFIQUL ISLAM.

The Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 597, 14 Race Course Rd., Lahore; f. 1923; 1,800 mems.; Pres. NASEER A. SHEIKH; Sec. MIAN MAQBOOL AHMED.

Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Hussain Agahli, Multan City; Pres. MIAN FAROOQ AHMAD SHEIKH; Sec. SANOBAR SHAH KAKAKHEL.

Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 50, Quaid-e-Azam Rd., Narayanganj; Pres. RASHID AHMED; Sec. M. Z. AHMAD.

Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., P.O.B. 4833, Karachi 2; formerly *Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry*; 150 mems.; Pres. J. D. LE VAILLANT; Sec. P. T. ENSOR, M.B.E.

Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi; f. 1960; 48 mems.; Pres. M. A. SHAHID; Sec. MOHD. AMJAD ALI.

Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 203 Mohanpura (Improvement Scheme), Rawalpindi; f. 1952.

Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sarhad Chamber House, G.T. Rd., Peshawar; f. 1958; 170 mems., including four Trade Groups and one Town Association; Pres. Syed TAJMIR SHAH; Vice-Pres. MOHD. AKBAR, SETH ABDUR RASHID; Sec. AGHA MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Cloth Market, Sukkur.

Sylhat Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Market, Sylhat.

EMPLOYERS' AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association: Muhammedi House, McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. MIAN MUHAMMAD RAFIQ SAIGOL; Sec. J. A. SHERIFF.

Karachi Cotton Association Ltd., The: The Cotton Exchange, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. MOHAMED SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA; Sec. S. H. HASNIE.

Pakistan Association of Printing and Graphic Art Industry: International Press Bldg., McLeod Rd., Karachi; Chair. M. H. SAIYID; Sec. ZAHID ALI.

Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association: 13 Motan Bldg., Bunder Rd., Karachi; Chair. SH. WAZIR MOHD; Sec. MIRZA MOHD AFZAL.

Pakistan Cotton Ginners' Association: Station Rd., P.O.B. 122, Hyderabad; Chair. Kh. M. A. WADOOD; Sec. SYED ABBAS HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Electrical Association: Burq House, Purana Platan, Dacca, Chair. S. MIRZA.

Pakistan Flour Mills' Association: Co-operative Insurance Bldg., 23 Shara-e-Quaid-e Azam, P.O.B. 47, Lahore, Sec. M. MAJID CHUGHTAI.

Pakistan Hosiery Manufacturers' Association: 26 Dilkusha Chambers, Marston Rd., Karachi; f. 1960; 450 mems.; Chair. SALIM A. SATTAR; Sec. A. G. KAPADIA, B.COM.

Pakistan Jute Association, The: Qaid-e-Azam Road, P.O. Box 50, Narayanganj; Chair. M. M. ISPAHANI; Sec. K. S. SHAHBUDDIN.

Pakistan Jute Mills' Association: Amin Court, 62–63 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Chair. Y. A. BAWANY; Sec. J. R. KHAN.

Pakistan Leather Goods Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association: 6 Badshahi Rd., Garden West, Karachi; f. 1948; Chair. G. H. BUTT.

Pakistan Match Manufacturers' Association: 9/H Motijheel, Commercial Area, Dacca 3; Chair. H. M. HASSAN; Sec. K. G. AHMAD.

Pakistan Mine Owners' Association: c/o Gilani Co. Ltd., Barnes Rd., Quetta; Chair. IQBAL SHAH; Sec. Maj. USMAN ALI KHAN.

Pakistan Paint Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 3602, Karachi 16; f. 1953; Chair. NASIM A. KHAN; Sec. ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN.

Pakistan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association: 130–131 Hotel Metropole, Club Rd., Karachi; Chair. NAWAB ASGHER; Sec. SYED ABBAS.

Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturing Association: 7 Ilaco House, Victoria Rd., P.O.B. 7231, Karachi; Chair. M. A. JAWAD; Sec. M. ZAKI M. SADDICK.

Pakistan Shipowners' Association: Ralli Bros. Bldg., Wood St., Karachi 2; Chair. FAKHRUDDIN M. MILLWALA; Hon. Sec.-Treas. NOMAN H. BANDUKWALA.

Pakistan Silk and Rayon Mills' Association: 13 Bank House, 1 Habib Square, Bunder Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; Chair. HABIB WALI MOHAMMAD, Sec. M. H. K. BURNEY.

Pakistan Sports Goods Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association: Sialkot City; Chair. CH. SHER MOHD; Sec. MOHD SADIQ.

Pakistan Steel Re-rolling Mills' Association: Karachi Chambers, 6-Link McLeod Rd., Lahore; Chair. M. IRSHAD QADRI, Sec. A. H. GHAURI.

Pakistan Tea Association: Quaid-e-Azam Rd., Chittagong, P.O.B. 287, f. 1948, Chair. N. L. SMITH, Sec. ABDUS SHAKOOR.

Pakistan Umbrella Manufacturers' Association: 86 Moghaltully, Dacca, Pres. S. L. HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association: 404 Muhammadi House, McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. MOHAMMAD BASHEER; Sec. Wing Commdr. A. HABIB AHMED.

Pakistan Woollen Millowners' Association, The: M-1108 Kohati Chowk, Shahrah-e-Mohammad Raza Shah Pahlvi, Rawalpindi; f. 1961; Chair. M. NAQINAWAB.

Surgical Instruments Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan, The: Mujahid Rd., Sialkot-1; f. 1948; Chair. KH. M. ASGHAR; Gen. Sec. SH. M. IQBAL.

TRADE UNIONS

All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour (APCOL): 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; f. 1949; 235 unions; total membership 329,000; Pres. Dr. A. M. MALIK; Sec.-Gen. M. A. KHATIB.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS:

West Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions: 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; 139 unions; total membership 150,496; Pres. B. A. KHAN BAKHTIAR; Gen. Sec. M. A. KHATIB.

The principal affiliated Federations are:

All-Pakistan Railwaymen's Federation: 110 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1948; 7 unions; 50,972 mems.; Pres. MAHBUBUL HAQ, Sec.-Gen. CH. UMAR DIN.

Maghrabi Pakistan Khet Mazdoor Federation: 1 Brandreth Rd., Lahore; f. 1954; plantation worker s about 14,000 mems.

Pakistan Transport Workers' Federation: 110 McLeod Rd., Lahore; 17 unions; 61,721 mems.; Pres. MAHBUBUL HAQ, Gen. Sec. CH. UMAR DIN.

Sind Hari Federation (SHF): P.O. Umarkot, Sind; 18 unions; about 23,000 mems.; plantation workers; Pres. A. G. SARHANDI; Sec.-Gen. L. H. PALLI.

East Pakistan Federation of Labour (EPFL): 16B Court House Street, Dacca; f. 1947; 86 unions; about 170,000 mems.; Pres. AFTAB ALI; Gen. Sec. FAIZ AHMED.

The principal affiliated unions are:

East Pakistan Cotton Mill Workers' Union: 54 Delisle Road, Narayanganj, Dacca; about 21,000 mems.; Pres. FAIZ AHMED; Sec. M. SULIMAN.

Eastern Pakistan Railway Employers' League: 18 Karkun Bari Lane, Dacca; about 40,000 mems.; Pres. MAULANA BHASHANI.

Pakistan Textile Workers' Federation: 54 Delisle Road, Narayanganj, Dacca; about 20,000 mems.

Pakistan Mazdoor Federation: Landa Bazar, Lahore; f. 1951; 38 affiliated unions; 71,324 mems.; Pres. KHWAJA MOHAMMED HUSSAIN; Sec. MALIK FAZAL ILAHI QURBAN.

United Trade Unions Federation of Pakistan: 1 Swami Narain Trust Bldg., Frere Rd., Karachi; 17 affiliated unions; about 15,000 mems.; Pres. MIRZA FAROOQ BEG.

United Council of Associations of Civil Employees of Pakistan (UCACEP): Chartered Bank Chambers, Karachi; Pres. GHULUM MURTAZA Gen.; Sec. SAIFUR RAHMAN.

There are a number of independent unions and federations.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Commissioner of Railways: S. M. AFZAL, Ministry of Communications, Railway Wing, Islamabad.

Chairman of West Pakistan Railway Board: N. A. QUREISHY.

Chairman of East Pakistan Railway Board: A. CHOWDHURY.

Pakistan has two large rail systems: the Pakistan Eastern Railway in East Pakistan and the Pakistan Western Railway in West Pakistan. Both of these are State-owned and in 1962 were placed under the Provincial Governments. They have a total route mileage of 7,164 miles. The Pakistan Eastern Railway is mostly metre gauge and the Pakistan Western Railway mostly broad gauge.

ROADS

The total of surfaced roads on 30 June 1967 was 12,558 miles, 10,354 miles in West Pakistan and 2,204 miles in East Pakistan. There are over 100,000 miles of fair-weather tracks.

Roads are a Provincial subject. Central Government assistance comes from the Central Road Fund, financed from a share of the excise and customs duty on sales of petrol and from development loans.

Road Transport Corporation: Chair. ASLAM AVAIS.

Automobile Association of East Pakistan, The: 16 Joginager Wari, Dacca; Pres. A. A. SHAH; Chair. G. H. M. PATELL; Sec. Mrs. J. PATELL.

Automobile Association of West Pakistan, The: P.O.B. 76, 8 Multan Rd., Lahore; Chair. Nawabzada SYED IQBAL HASSAN; Sec. ZIAULLAH SHAIKH.

Karachi Automobile Association: Oriental Bldg., McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1958; Pres. HABIB I. RAHIMTOOLA; Sec.-Gen. ROSHEN ALI BHIMJEE.

RIVERS, CANALS AND IRRIGATION

A score of large canals and hundreds of small ones criss-cross the territory of West Pakistan watered by the rivers Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus and Swat. Many new canals and water works are being constructed.

In East Pakistan there are 4,995 miles of navigable waterways.

East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority: Set up February 1959 to take over control of river conservancy and pilotage services from the Joint Steamer Companies. Investments made or proposed in various schemes to increase the number of power-driven craft and to improve facilities amount to £106,975,524 up to the end of 1970.

In September 1960 the Indus Basin Development Fund (*see* Chapter, Indus Waters Treaty, in Part I) was established to finance irrigation in Pakistan and India.

Pakistan River Steamers Ltd.: Dacca; f. 1960; merger of Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., India General Navigation & Railway Co. Ltd. and East Bengal Railway fleets.

SHIPPING

Chief ports: Karachi (West Pakistan), Chittagong, Chalna (East Pakistan).

National Shipping Corporation: Chittagong; f. 1963; 15 ships cargo services to U.S.A., U.K., and Far East; five directors nominated by the Government, four elected by shareholders.

Chittagong Steamship Corp. Ltd.: Chittagong; services to Karachi and Chalna.

Crescent Shipping Lines Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Finlay House, McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 4294, Karachi; br. office Jahan Bldg., Quaid-e-Azam Rd., P.O.B. 267, Chittagong; services from Karachi to Chittagong via Colombo.

East and West Steamship Co. (1961): P.O. Box 7014, Keamari, Karachi-7; services: West Pakistan, Ceylon, East Pakistan; 2 passenger vessels of 9,000 tons and 1 ocean-going cargo vessel.

East Pakistan Shipping Corporation: Dacca; f. 1965; will operate a fleet of 12 ferries, 4 coastal ships, 4 L.C.T.s and 10 M.O.T. lifeboats.

Gulf Steamships Ltd.: Steel House, West Wharf Rd., Karachi; 1 tanker, 16,378 tons, 4 dry-cargo vessels, 40,330 tons; Man. Dir. FAKHRUDDIN M. MILLWALA.

Karachi Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 4 Bandukwala Buildings, McLeod Road, Karachi 2; Chair. Shaikh HOOSAIN BHOY A. BANDUKWALA; Man. Dir. NOMAN H. BANDUKWALA; services: coastal.

Muhammadi Steamship Co. Ltd.: Valika Chambers, Altaf Husain Rd. (P.O.B. 4128), Karachi; f. 1947; agents in U.S.A., Colombo and principal Eastern and Pakistan ports; services: coastal and U.S.A.; 5 vessels, total gross tonnage 46,648 tons; Chair. FAKHRUDDIN VALIBHAI.

Pakistan Shipping Line Ltd.: Mohammadi House, McLeod Rd., Karachi; services to India and Europe.

Pakistan Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Batali Hills, Chittagong; Chair. A. K. KHAN; Sec. S. F. AHMED; services: coastal.

Pan-Islamic Steamship Co. Ltd., The: Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Road, Karachi; f. 1950; Special Dir. ALI MOHAMMED MOOSA; Managing Dir. A. D. AHMED; services: coastal, U.S.A., and Pakistan/Saudi Arabia (Pilgrim Service); Karachi/Red Sea ports (cargo service).

Transoceanic Steamship Co. Ltd.: 260 R.A. Lines, Karachi; Chair. and Man. Dir. GODREJ M. KANDAWALA; services: coastal trade.

United Oriental Steamship Co.: P.O.B. 4364, Nicol Rd., Karachi; 7 cargo vessels; Commercial Man. MUSTAFA HASAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Directorate General of Civil Aviation has been merged with Air Headquarters, Pakistan Air Force; Director-General A. RAUF.

Karachi, Dacca and Chittagong are recognized as international airports.

Pakistan International Airlines Corpn.: P.I.A. Bldg., Karachi Airport; est. 1955 as a result of a merger of Orient Airways Ltd. and Pakistan International Airlines. The Corporation operates domestic services and international services to Afghanistan, Dubai, Doha, Bahrain, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, U.A.R., Kuwait, Nepal, Japan, the Philippines, Italy, Lebanon, West Germany, Switzerland, France, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Burma, Thailand and the People's Republic of China; Chair. S. GHIASUDDIN AHMAD, Sec., Ministry of Defence; Man. Dir. S. U. DURRANI.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines are represented in Pakistan: Air Ceylon, Air France, Air India International, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, B.O.A.C., E.A.A.C., Ethiopian Air Lines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, I.A.C., Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L., Kingdom of Libya Airlines, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, M.E.A.-Air Liban, PanAm, Qantas, Royal Nepal Airlines Corpn., S.A.S., Saudi Arabia Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, T.W.A., U.A.A., U.T.A.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism, Government of Pakistan: Central Hotel Bldg., Club Rd., Karachi 4; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. Khwaja MASRUR HUSAIN, S.K.; brs. in Lahore, Peshawar, Dacca, Rawalpindi, Kaptai, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Gilgit, Syylhet, Khulna, Quetta, Moenjodaro, Murree, Saidu Sharif and Abbottabad.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council of Pakistan: Karachi; Exec. Dir. IRFAN HUSAIN; *Pakistan Arts Council*, Lahore: Pres. Justice S. A. RAHMAN; *Pakistan Arts Council*, Rawalpindi: Exec. Dir. AGHA BABAR; *Pakistan Arts Council*, Dacca: Officer on Special Duty A. R. CHOWDHRY.

Government Institute of Arts: Dacca; Principal ZAINUL ABIDIN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 3112, Karachi; responsible for organizing training and research centres in the field of nuclear science and technology; Chair. Dr. I. H. USMANI, PH.D., C.S.P., D.I.C.

Atomic Energy Centre (in Lahore): P.O.B. 658, Lahore; f. 1961; training and research; equipped with a 14 MeV neutron generator and cobalt-60 gamma source of 13,000 curie strength; Dir. Dr. ISHFAQ AHMAD.

Atomic Energy Centre (in Dacca): P.O.B. 164, Dacca; f. 1964; training and research; equipped with a 3 MeV Van-de-Graaf accelerator and IBM 1620 computer; Dir. Dr. ANWAR HOSSAIN.

Atomic Energy Agricultural Research Centre: Tandojam, West Pakistan; f. 1963; research in plant physiology, genetics, entomology, soil science; Dir. Dr. SHAUKAT AHMED.

Medical Radioisotope Centres: Karachi, Dacca, Lahore, Multan and Jamshore; application of isotopes in medicine and clinical research.

Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology: Nilhore, Islamabad; f. 1961; research; equipped with 5 MW swimming-pool-type reactor (critical 1966); Dir.-Gen. Dr. ABDUL GHANI.

Nuclear power stations are projected for Karachi in West Pakistan and for Roopur in East Pakistan.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Chittagong: University Post Office, Chittagong; 55 teachers, 750 students.

University of Dacca: Ramna, Dacca, East Pakistan; 316 teachers, 34,923 students.

East Pakistan Agricultural University: P.O.B. Mymensingh, East Pakistan; 186 teachers, 1,500 students.

East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology: Ramna, Dacca, East Pakistan; 9 professors, 1,463 students.

Jehangir Nagar Muslim University: Savar, Dacca.

University of Islamabad: 77-E Satellite Town, Rawalpindi; 6 professors.

University of Karachi: University Campus, University Rd., Karachi 32, West Pakistan; 244 teachers, 19,067 students.

University of the Punjab: Lahore, West Pakistan; 25 professors, 43,710 students (incl. affiliated colleges).

University of Peshawar: Peshawar, West Pakistan; 452 teachers, 6,787 students.

University of Rajshahi: Rajshahi, East Pakistan; 208 teachers, 18,403 students.

University of Sind: Hyderabad, West Pakistan; 172 teachers, 2,084 students.

West Pakistan Agricultural University: Lyallpur, West Pakistan; 300 teachers, 1,975 students.

West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology: 145 teachers, 2,150 students.

PANAMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Panama is a narrow strip of territory at the southern end of the isthmus separating North and South America. It is bounded to the west by Costa Rica and to the east by Colombia in South America. The Caribbean Sea is to the north and the Pacific to the south. The climate is hot and humid. Spanish is the official language and Roman Catholicism the religion of most of the people. The flag carries four quarters: white with a blue star, blue, white with a red star and red. The capital is Panama City.

Recent History

In December 1959 Panamanian demonstrators entered the Canal Zone, leased in perpetuity to the United States, and attempted to hoist the Republic's flag. The quarrel was settled by negotiations with the United States. In 1960 Roberto F. Chiari was elected President of the Republic. There were further disturbances in the Zone, involving loss of life, in January 1964 and diplomatic relations with the United States were broken off. A peace committee was subsequently set up under the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) and diplomatic relations with the U.S.A. were resumed in April. In May 1964 Presidential elections were won by Marco Robles. In September 1965 Presidents Johnson and Robles announced a new treaty to replace that of 1903, which will effectively recognize Panama's sovereignty throughout the present canal zone and any future canal area; a new defence agreement will maintain U.S. base rights. In June 1966 a protocol was signed for Panama's entry into certain subsidiary organs of the Organization of Central American States and negotiations are under way for Panama's entry into the Central American Market. In May 1968 Dr. Arnulfo Arias won the Presidential elections; shortly after taking office in October he was ousted by a military coup led by Gen. Omar Torrijos and Col. José María Pinilla was installed as President. In December 1969, there was an abortive coup; Ing. Demetrio Lakas replaced Col. Pinilla in the same month. Elections have been promised for December 1970.

Government

The President and the Chamber of Deputies are elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. The President is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers.

Defence

There is a National Guard of some 5,000 men, but a military force is assembled only in emergencies.

Economic Affairs

About a quarter of the national revenue is derived from the Canal Zone by way of lease fees and labour services. The economy is based on the land with rice, sugar and bananas as principal crops. Cocoa, hemp, coconuts and maize are grown. Industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of sugar and alcholic beverages. Shrimp fishing is important. There are timber resources, notably mahogany. Chief exports are refined petroleum, bananas and shrimps, with the United States as virtually the sole customer. Much revenue comes from shipping registration fees (*see* next paragraph).

Transport and Communications

There is a government-owned railway and two others which are United States-owned. Roads extend for some 6,000 kilometres of which about 4,000 are earth roads. The merchant marine is one of the world's largest with over five million gross tons (1968) (most of the vessels are foreign-owned but registered in Panama).

Social Welfare

Social welfare is being developed with insurance benefits for unemployment, sickness and retirement. Employees contribute to the scheme, which is Government operated.

Education

There is compulsory education for children between seven and fifteen years. There are two universities.

Tourism

There is some tourism though most travellers are in transit through the Panama Canal. Panama City on the Pacific coast is the main resort.

Visas are not required to visit Panama by nationals of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, for a stay of less than 3 months, and of the United Kingdom for a stay less than 30 days.

Sport

Baseball and basketball are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1970: October 11 (Discovery of America), November 4 (Day of the National Flag), November 10 (First Independence), November 28 (Independence from Spain), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 9 (Day of National Mourning), February 23 (Carnival), March 1 (Constitution Day), April 9 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

Both the Metric and the Imperial Systems of weights and measures are in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Balboa of 100 Cents (at par with the U.S. Dollar).

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents; 1 Balboa.

Notes: U.S.A. notes are in circulation.

Exchange rate: 2.40 Balboa = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1968 ESTIMATE)			
	Total	Panama City (capital)	Birth Rate (per '000)	Death Rate (per '000)
75,650 sq. km. (excluding the Panama Canal Zone)	1,372,200	373,200	38.7	7.2

Population of Colón: 64,900.

AGRICULTURE

	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)	
	1967–68	1968–69	1967–68	1968–69
Beans	17.9	16.6	130.0	111.2
Coffee	26.2	25.4	113.9	99.3
Maize	112.8	100.3	1,959.5	1,846.1
Rice	129.5	128.6	3,327.3	3,594.4
Sugar	22.2	19.9	19,476.0	18,726.0
Tobacco	0.8	0.6	19.8	18.2

INDUSTRY

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Beer and Spirits	million litres	32.6	34.2	35.9	35.1
Condensed, Evaporated, Powdered Milk	short tons	7,415.2	9,517.7	9,602.5	11,076.9
Salt	,, ,,	12,655.0	9,693.1	11,746.6	8,295.4
Tomato Derivatives	,, ,,	3,665.7	2,718.5	3,743.8	4,438.3
Sugar	,, ,,	50,361.6	43,527.1	65,400.7	74,176.6
Electricity	'000 kWh.	378,184	382,584	420,389	484,618
Gas	'000 cu. ft.	687,723	710,132	719,850	696,960

FINANCE

1 Balbao=100 cents; 2.40 Balboas=£1 sterling; 100 Balboas=£41 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. $100.

BUDGET
(1968—'000 Balboas)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	47,052	Government and Justice	15,986
Indirect Taxes	53,152	Education	29,127
State Organizations	16,185	Public Works	9,250
Other Non-tributary Revenue	13,648	Labour, Social Security and Health	17,274
		Internal and External Debt	17,894
		Other Items	40,506
TOTAL	130,037	TOTAL	130,037

Budget 1970: Balanced at 162.7m.

Development Plan (1964–70): Expenditure $639.8 m. (1964 $76 m., 1965 $81.5 m., 1966 $85.8 m., 1967 $91 m., 1968 $96.5 m., 1969 $102 m., 1970 $107 m.).

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1962 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Food	105.9	105.5	107.2	110.5
Housing	101.7	102.4	104.0	105.1
Clothing	101.6	102.5	103.6	103.5
Miscellaneous	102.0	102.4	103.6	103.9
GENERAL INDEX	103.4	103.6	105.0	106.8

This table is based on a study of a group of low and middle income families in Panama City.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million Balboas)

	1965	1966	1967
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	645.5	697.8	772.6
Income paid abroad	— 15.1	13.3	21.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	630.4	772.6	697.8
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	14.7	22.2	13.9
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	660.2	733.3	807.7
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	473.7	491.4	538.4
Central government consumption expenditure	72.4	86.7	102.6
Private fixed capital formation	78.0	121.6	123.8
Public fixed capital formation	8.1	10.0	14.0
Central government fixed capital formation	14.0	10.5	14.9
Increase in stocks	14.0	13.1	14.0

RESERVES

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gross International Reserves	29,882.8	33,597.2	37,894.6	47,095.8
of which:				
Gold	10.0	10.0	11.2	23.5
Foreign currency	15,157.6	13,983.0	14,077.5	17,721.2
of which:				
U.S. coin	713.2	491.9	794.9	391.5
U.S. notes	14,398.1	13,460.5	13,234.3	17,285.5
Bank deposits (incl. Canal Zone)	14,413.8	21,300.6	23,803.7	27,299.7

Note: U.S. treasury notes and coins form the bulk of the currency in circulation in Panama.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
('000 Balboas)

	1967			1968*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	109,186	231,604	—122,418	116,547	245,315	—128,768
Non-monetary gold	17	664	— 647	—	706	— 706
Freight and insurance	39	22,141	— 22,102	32	24,148	— 24,116
Transportation	19,605	9,278	10,327	26,330	7,896	18,434
Travel	56,693	16,698	39,995	59,143	16,442	42,701
Investment income	4,822	27,613	— 22,791	6,017	31,427	— 25,410
Government transactions n.e.s.	9,653	6,845	2,808	9,541	6,297	3,244
Miscellaneous services	99,104	13,436	85,668	112,792	12,814	99,978
Total	299,119	328,279	— 29,160	330,402	345,045	— 14,643
Transfer Payments:						
Private	4,479	—	4,479	5,883	11,990	— 6,107
Government	10,724	13,441	— 2,717	7,878	1,474	6,404
Total	15,203	13,441	1,762	13,761	13,464	297
CURRENT BALANCE	314,322	341,720	— 27,398	344,163	358,509	— 14,346
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private long-term	11,672	1,251	10,421	21,931	977	20,954
Private short-term	2,399	663	1,736	—	5,922	— 5,922
Government	6,059	3,646	2,413	5,121	6,651	— 1,530
Gold and share holdings in central monetary institutions	—	—	—	3,001	600	2,401
Gold and share holdings in other monetary institutions	29,213	14,683	14,520	24,084	21,431	2,653
CAPITAL BALANCE	49,343	20,253	29,090	54,137	35,581	18,556
Net Errors and Omissions			— 1,692			— 4,210

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREA
('000 Balboas)

	1967		1968*	
	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	OTHER COUNTRIES	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	OTHER COUNTRIES
Goods and Services:				
Merchandise f.o.b.	17,276	—139,694	17,581	—146,349
Non-monetary gold	—	—647	—	—706
Freight and insurance	—605	— 21,497	—702	— 23,414
Transportation	—157	10,484	—175	18,609
Travel	30,744	9,251	33,885	8,816
Investment income	—	— 22,791	—	— 25,410
Government transactions n.e.s.	4,997	— 2,189	4,832	— 1,588
Miscellaneous services	63,016	22,652	72,502	27,476
Total	115,271	—144,431	127,923	—142,566
Transfer Payments	4,479	— 2,717	5,508	— 5,211

* Preliminary figures.

FOREIGN LOANS TO PANAMA
('000 Balboas)

LOANS TO AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES	1966	1967	1968
Inter-American Development Bank:			
Institute for Economic Development	3,169	3,705	4,425
Institute of Housing and Town Planning	7,384	9,637	11,596
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	2,629	2,665	4,402
Banco Nacional de Panamá	503	1,703	2,101
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:			
Institute for Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	3,302	3,742	3,925
International Development Agency:			
Savings Bank (Caja de Ahorros)	2,198	2,078	1,958
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	5,849	7,186	7,397
Institute of Housing and Town Planning	—	937	2,151
TOTAL	25,033	31,653	38,955

GOVERNMENT FOREIGN DEBT

	1966	1967	1968
Repayable Bonds	31,700	31,200	30,600
Export-Import Bank	11,200	12,600	11,400
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	6,000	5,500	4,900
Inter-American Development Bank	200	300	1,000
United States Government (AID, IDA)	19,100	21,700	22,900
National Bank of Washington—Panama Embassy in Washington	100	—	—
TOTAL	68,300	71,300	70,800

EXTERNAL TRADE
(Balboas)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	189,620,192	214,530,238	231,604,000	245,315,000
Exports	68,976,348	78,758,825	109,186,000	116,547,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(Balboas)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Foodstuffs	18,667,527	18,808,081	19,890,151
Cereals and Manufactures	4,669,414	4,565,911	5,152,925
Fruits and Vegetables	4,717,811	4,577,444	4,835,633
Beverages and Tobacco	1,940,057	2,193,724	2,449,827
Crude Materials, inedible	2,093,353	1,306,281	1,626,897
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	47,584,171	47,317,249	52,988,589
Crude Petroleum	46,082,771	45,326,013	50,385,430
Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	1,111,920	790,645	476,088
Chemical Products	19,415,044	21,208,637	23,926,324
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	5,479,465	5,661,401	6,586,305
Manufactured Articles, classified by material	50,717,335	57,102,027	55,886,694
Paper and Cardboard	10,892,222	9,877,625	10,981,222
Textile Fibres and Manufactures	14,096,040	17,210,316	14,607,550
Metal Manufactures	7,360,937	8,314,902	7,968,912
Machinery and Transport Equipment	49,662,683	54,149,982	58,502,126
Machinery, excl. Electrical	19,845,267	24,342,670	22,155,747
Transport Equipment	16,809,077	17,790,492	18,496,207
Miscellaneous Manufactures	23,160,426	26,210,618	27,447,744
Clothing	6,887,332	7,789,365	7,430,181
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	177,722	186,043	265,878

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Foodstuffs	50,063,421	59,618,649	71,469,799
Fresh and Preserved Fish	9,078,094	9,192,597	9,769438
Fresh Bananas	34,748,036	42,005,598	53,045,914
Sugar	1,599,580	4,060,816	4,885,167
Coffee	604,568	1,397,332	561,412
Beverages and Tobacco	30,744	5,554	55,115
Crude Materials, inedible	1,426,472	1,234,078	1,197,959
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	25,910,788	22,926,024	18,858,485
Petroleum Derivatives	25,908,952	22,923,705	18,857,414
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	534,118	367,329	254,320
Chemical Products	97,437	62,027	107,979
Manufactured Articles	478,880	603,291	1,402,156
Machinery and Transport Equipment	100	64,446	581
Miscellaneous Manufactures	216,865	366,813	460,691

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 Balboas)

IMPORTS FROM	1966	1967	1968
Free Zone of Colón	22,632	26,645	27,094
German Federal Rep.	6,545	8,063	6,435
Japan	10,719	12,246	12,432
United Kingdom	6,746	6,705	5,970
United States	87,914	90,031	93,467
Venezuela	45,552	45,203	49,894

EXPORTS TO	1966	1967	1968
Canada	6,390	4,403	2,816
German Federal Rep.	2,060	1,514	2,307
Japan	2,620	723	282
Netherlands	1,315	869	946
United Kingdom	1,320	1,069	965
United States	52,553	62,816	73,145

Tourism (1968): 439,628 Visitors (296,728 in transit), Expenditure 25,258,000 Balboas.

Railways (1968): Passengers carried 390,252, freight 16,961 tons.

Roads (1968): Cars 40,449, Buses 2,513, Lorries 10,219, others 252.

Shipping (1968): 137 Tankers of 3,407,785 gross registered tonnage, 1,747 others of 2,630,037 gross registered tonnage.

Civil Aviation (1968): Passengers arriving 296,278, departing 344,196.

EDUCATION

(1968)

TYPE	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Infant . .	115	181	6,198
Primary .	1,519	7,451	221,692
Secondary .	188	3,113	67,108
Universities .	2	430	10,003

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Panama.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Constitution the President is elected by direct vote for a four-year term and is ineligible for re-election for the two succeeding terms. He is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet of Ministers.

The legislative body is the Chamber of Deputies of 53 members—appointed in the ratio of one Deputy to every 15,000 inhabitants. At the time of the elections two substitutes are elected for each deputy.

The Constitution contains a national bill of rights on liberal and progressive lines; there is universal suffrage for all those over 21.

Education is compulsory and free, and religious toleration is guaranteed under the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Ing. DEMETRIO LAKAS.

Member of the Junta: Lic. ARTURO SUCRE.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Minister of the Presidency: Lic. JUAN MATERNO VÁSQUEZ.

Minister of the Government and Justice: Lic. ALEJANDRO FERRER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. JUAN ANTONIO TACK.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. MANUEL A. ALVARADO.

Minister of Finance: Lic. JOSÉ DE LA OSSA.

Minister of Agriculture: Ing. CARLOS LANDAU.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Lic. FERNANDO MANFREDO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. JOSÉ RENÁN ESQUIVEL.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Dr. RÓMULO ESCOBAR BETHANCOURT.

Minister of Education: Lic. JOSÉ GUILLERMO AIZPÚ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PANAMA

(Panama City unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Edificio de la Caja de Ahorros, Calle 17 y Ave. Central, Apartado Postal 1271 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON SAYUS.

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Belgium: San José, Costa Rica (L); *Chargé de'Affaires* (a.i.): JACQUES I. D'HONDT.

Bolivia: Urbanización Obarrio, Calle 72, Apdo. Postal 5276 (L); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. ERNESTO GUZMÁN FRICKE.

Brazil: Calle 52, No. 24, Urbanización Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS F. DUARTE G. DA ROCHA.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Chile: Ave. 1 y Calle 31, Apartado Postal 73411 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMÓN ESPINOSA VASQUEZ.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Ave. 9, 34, Apartado Postal 4285 (E); *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Gen. JEN-LIN HUANG.

Colombia: Calle Ricardo Arias, Campo Alegre A., Apartado Postal 491 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ JOAQUÍN GORI.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia.

Ecuador: Calle 50, No. 100 y Calle 68, Apartado Postal No. 530 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): GONZALO DONOSO DONOSO.

El Salvador: Calle Samuel Boyd No. 10, Apartado 4434 (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO MACHÓN DIAZ.

France: Plaza de Francia No. 1–06, Apartado Postal 869 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT CHAMBON.

German Federal Republic: Ave. 1 y Calle 40, Apartado Postal 4228 (E); *Ambassador:* KAJUS KOSTER.

Greece: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Guatemala: Avda. Justo Arosemena y Calle 32, No. 32-06, Apartado Postal No. 1018 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO AZURDIA PAIZ.

Haiti: Calle 51, No. 18, Apartado Postal 1134 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE RAOUL ROUZIER.

Honduras: Avda. Eusebio A. Morales No. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL MATAMOROS.

India: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Israel: Ave. 4 y Calle 31 (E); *Ambassador:* YEHIEL ILSAR.

Italy: Edificio Cemento Panama—Ave. Eusebio A. Morales y Manuel Espinosa B., Apartado Postal 2024 (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis GIO PAOLO DE FERRAR.

Japan: Calle 46 No. 10 (L); *Ambassador:* AKIRA TAKAHASHI.

Korea: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Mexico: Ave. 7 España, 120 Apartado Postal 4220 (E): *Ambassador:* IGNACIO D. SILVA.

Netherlands: San José, Costa Rica (L).

Nicaragua: Diagonal 4, No. 33-51, Apartado Postal 933 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO VÁLDEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Paraguay: San Salvador, E. Salvador (E).

Peru: Calle 43, No. 34, Apartado No. 4516 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO GERBERDING MELBAR.

Poland: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Portugal: San José, Costa Rica (L).

Spain: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO PAN DE SOALUCE.

Sweden: Bogotá, Colombia (L).

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

United Arab Republic: Calle 33A, 4–21, Apartado Postal 7080 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): ROBERT SALIB ISKANDER.

United Kingdom: Ave. 7 España No. 120, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* RONALD S. SCRIVENER.

U.S.A.: Ave. Balboa entre Calles 37 y 38 Este, Apartado Postal 1099 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES W. ADAIR.

Uruguay: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO CORRADI IRISARRI.

Vatican: Punta Paitilla, Apartado Postal 1763 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Delegate:* The Most Rev. Mgr. ANTONINO PINCI.

Panama also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Pakistan, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

PROVINCES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Bocas del Toro: EDUARDO E. THOMAS.

Coclé: MANUEL S. ROSAS Q.

Colón: (vacant).

Chiriqui: ALBERTO SITTÓN.

Darién: HONORIO ALARCÓN.

Herrera: PEDRO P. ULLOA.

Los Santos: JOSÉ E. BRANDAO.

Panama: MIGUEL REMÓN B.

Veraguas: ABEL APONTE.

PRESIDENT

(*Election May* 1968)

CANDIDATES	PARTY	VOTES
ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID	Unión Nacional	175,432
DAVID SAMUDIO	Partido Liberal	133,887
ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ REVILLA	Partido Demócrata Cristiano	11,371

President Arias was overthrown shortly after the elections.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(*Election May* 1964)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
Partido Panameñista	12	119,201
Partido Liberal Nacional	8	48,574
Partido Republicano	4	32,445
Coalición Patriótica Nacional	3	23,872
Tercer Partido Nacionalista	4	11,442
Liberación Nacional	2	12,920
Acción Demócratica	1	10,975
Partido Progresista	2	9,800
Partido Demócrata Cristiano	1	9,681
Partido Laborista Agrario	1	11,483
Partido Socialista	1	4,374
Partido Renovador	1	4,218
Acción Radical	1	3,708
Partido Reformista Nacional	1	2,521
TOTAL	42	305,225

The Chamber of Deputies was suspended in October 1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All parties were temporarily dissolved in February 1969.

In 1968 the following parties were operative:

Unión Nacional: coalition formed in November 1967 by Acción Democrática, Coalición Patriótica Nacional, Partido Panameñista, Tercer Partido Nacionalista and Partido Republicano to present a united opposition for the national elections of May 1968. Leader ex-President ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID. Apart from Partido Panameñista these parties formerly supported Marco Aurelio Robles.

Partido Liberal Nacional: won the Presidential election of 1964; Presidential candidate 1968: DAVID SAMUDIO.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: Presidential candidate 1968: ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ REVILLA.

Partido Progresista Nacional: supported President Robles in 1964.

Partido Laborista Agrario: supported President Robles in 1964.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court comprises nine magistrates, a new magistrate being appointed every two years for an eighteen-year term.

President of the Supreme Court: Lic. RAMÓN A. PALACIOS P.
President of Penal Chamber: DEMETRIO A. PORRAS.
President of the Civil Chamber: ANGEL LOPE CASÍS.
President of the Chamber for Administrative Disputes: GERMÁN LÓPEZ G.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, with a Protestant minority.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:
Panama: Mgr. MARCOS G. MCGRATH.

Suffragan Sees:
Chitre: Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA CARRIZO VILLAREAL.
David: Mgr. DANIEL ENRICO NÚÑEZ.
Santiago de Veraguas: Mgr. MARTÍN LEGARRA.
Apostolic Vicar of Darien: Mgr. JESÚS SERRANO PASTOR.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Crítica: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. 665, Panama 9A; f. 1959; morning; tabloid; Spanish; circ. 32,000.

Ecos del Valle: Apdo. 44, David; f. 1918; Editor M. A. BRENES C.; circ. 1,000.

El Dia: Panama City, Apdo. 5541; f. 1953; pro-Government; Dir. FABIÁN VELARDE; circ. 17,000.

La Estrella de Panamá: Apdo. 159, Panama City; morning; Spanish; circ. 18,850 weekdays, 25,170 Sundays.

Expreso: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1965; noon; tabloid; Spanish; circ. 10,000.

The Star and Herald: Apdo. 159, Panama City; f. 1849; morning; English; circ. 12,000; Editor LUIS BUNTING.

El Panamá América: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1929; evening; Spanish; independent; circ. 18,500.

Panama-American: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1925; evening; English; circ. 11,000.

La Hora: Apdo. 1764, Panama City; f. 1947; daily; opposition; Spanish; Dir. ANTONIO DE LEÓN; circ. 22,000.

La Nación: Apdo. 1098, Panama City; Spanish-English.

El País: Apdo. 912, Panama City; f. 1950; morning; independent; Spanish; Chair. SAMUEL LEWIS; Dirs. S. LEWIS GALINDO and GABRIEL LEWIS; circ. 1,000.

La Prensa: Apdo. 8380, Panama City; pro-Government; Dir. GUILLERMO RODOLFO VALDÉS; circ. 14,000.

La Razón: Apartado 40, David; f. 1946; Democratic Spanish; Editor MANUEL J. GARCÍA; circ. 1,350.

PERIODICALS

PANAMA CITY

Atlántico: Apdo. 969, Colón; Spanish.

Comercio, Industria y Turismo: Cámara de Comercio y Junta Nacional de Turismo, Apdo. 3743; monthly.

Estadística Panameña: f. 1941; published by the Contraloria General de la República; statistical survey in series according to subjects; Controller-Gen. Lic. MANUEL B. MORENO; Dir. of Statistics and Census CARLOS O. QUINTERO A.

Industria: Apdo. 952, Panama City; organ of the Sindicato de Industriales de Panama; Pres. VICENTE PASCUAL E.; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO MANFREDO.

Panama Tribune, The: 6 (Peru), No. 26-13, Apdo. 3407; f. 1928; Sat.; English-Spanish; circ. 7,000; Founder SIDNEY A. YOUNG; Editor-Publisher GEORGE W. WESTERMAN.

Visión: Apdo. 2052; fortnightly.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: c/o "La Estrella de Panama", Apdo. 159, Panama City; Chief LUIS ESPINOSA CASTILLO.

AP: Calle Demetrio H. Brid No. 2, Panama City; Correspondent LUIS C. NOLI.

UPI: Suite 221, Hotel El Continental, Apdo. 8475, Panama City; Chief EDWARD LANDRETH.

Tass also maintains an office in Panama.

PUBLISHERS

PANAMA CITY

Libreria Cultural Panameña, S.A.: Avda. 7A Central T1-49, Apdo. 2018; education.

Editorial "La Estrella de Panamá": Ave. 9A Sur 7-38, Apdo. 159.

Imprenta Nacional (*Publicaciones Oficiales del Gobierno*): Government publishers.

Editora Panamá, S.A., "La Hora": Calle del Estudiante 79; Pres. ROBERTO E. ARIAS.

Editora Panamá América, S.A.: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; newspapers; Pres. ROSARIO A. DE GALINDO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Correos y Telecomunicaciones: Apdo. 3421, Panama 1; Dir.-Gen. ARTURO PANIZA; Dir. Tec. Eng. FRANCISCO LAMPARERO.

Asociación Panameña de Radiodifusión: Apdo. 7387, Panama; Pres. J. E. SITTON.

There are two short-wave and forty-three medium-wave stations. All stations are commercial except for three cultural religious.

In 1968 there were 225,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Circuito R.P.C.: Apartado 1795, Panama City; commercial; Dir. Gen. F. ELETA A.

Televisora Nacional, S.A.: Apartado 8371, Panama City; private commercial station; Man. RODOLFO GARCÍA DE PAREDES.

Telebaru, S.A.: Apdo. 160, David; commercial; Man. R. SAMUDIO.

In 1968 there were 100,336 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Balboas)

Comisión Nacional Bancaria (*National Banking Commission*): f. 1966 to regulate banking operations and act as a link between banks and the Government.

NATIONAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Panamá: Avda. Cuba y Calle 33, P.O.B. 5220, Panama City; f. 1904; Government owned; cap. 11.5m.; dep. 91.4m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. CARLOS ELETA A.; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE JARAMILLO, Jr.

Panama Bank and Trust Company, Inc. (*Banco Fiduciario de Panamá, S.A.*): Apdo. 1774, Panama City; f. 1948; cap. 2m.; dep. 31.5m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. Dr. J. J. VALLARINO; Man. JEAN GIRARD; 4 brs. in Panama City, 1 br. in Colón.

Banco Suizo-Panameno, S.A.: Avda. Federico Boyd 33 y Calle 49, Apdo. 1151, Panama; f. 1953; cap. 2m.; Pres. ALFREDO ALEMÁN; Exec. Vice-Pres. EDUARDO ALFARO.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Desarrollo Industrial (*Industrial Development Bank*): Apdo. 7201, Panama 5; Gen. Man. CARLOS A. VELARDE.

SAVINGS BANKS

Caja de Ahorros: Apdo. 1740, Panama City, brs. at Colón, David, Chitre, Chorrera, Aguadulce, Santiago and Las Tablas; f. 1934; savings accounts 26m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. Dr. EDUARDO ALFARO; Gen. Man. RICARDO DE LA ESPRIELLA, Jr.

Caja de Seguro Social: Apdo. 1393, Panama City; f. 1941; 149,233 mems.; Gen. Dir. DEMETRIO B. LAKAS B.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal: Nassau, Bahamas; Apdo. 8522, Panama City 5.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; Plaza 5 de Mayo and Via España and Betania, Apdo. 10, Panama City; Vice-Pres. WELTON H. HEWITT; brs. in Colón, Chitre, David and Balboa.

First National City Bank: New York, U.S.A.; Avda. 7A Central 10-11, Panama City.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Panama City Stock Exchange: Panama City; f. 1960.

INSURANCE

Cia. General do Seguros: Apdo. 364, Panama City; f. 1937; Pres. LEOPOLDO AROSEMENA.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros: Plaza 5 de Mayo, Apdo. 1036, Panama 1; f. 1910; Pres. TOMÁS ARIAS; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN A.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros de Vida: Plaza 5 de Mayo, Apdo. 1036, Panama 1; f. 1957; Pres. TOMÁS ARIAS; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN AROSEMENA.

Cia. Istmena de Seguros, S.A.: Apartado 50, Panama City; f. 1951; Man. J. B. ARIAS A.

Cia. Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Apartado 5303, Panama City 5; f. 1957; Pres. RALPH J. LINDO; Gen. Man. G. FERNÁNDEZ G.

Cia. Panameña de Seguros S.A.: Apartado 3065, Panama 3; Gen. Man. ROBERTO M. HEURTEMATTE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cámara de Comercio de Panamá (*Chamber of Commerce*): Apdo. 74, Panama 1.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Apdo. 1857, Panama 7; Pres. VÍCTOR GÓMEZ B.; Sec.-Gen. ATILIANO ALONSO; publ. *Bolétin*.

Instituto de Fomento Económico—IFE (*Economic Development Institute*): Box 5282, Panama City; f. 1953; Government-sponsored agricultural and livestock credit organization; Gen. Man. RUBÉN DARÍO AROSEMENA S.

Instituto del Café: Avda. 1A, Panama City.

Industrial Development and Productivity Center: Box 7639, Panama 5; f. 1956; a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry to undertake feasibility studies, technical assistance, analyses, and promotion; Dir. JULIO E. SOSA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de la República de Panamá —CTRP (*Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama*): Avda. Justo Arosemena No. 24-72, Segundo piso, Panama City; f. 1950; mems. 1,150 from 36 affiliated groups; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Pres. SANTIAGO O'DONELL; Sec. Gen. JOSÉ A. BARRAZA; publ. *El Obrero* (annual).

Acción Sindical Panameña—ASP (*Panamanian Syndical Action*): Apdo. 4060, Panama City; admitted to CISC/CLASC; Sec. Gen. CARLOS J. GEORGE.

A number of unions exist without affiliation to a national centre.

COLÓN ZONE

The Colón Free Zone, an area of 96 acres, is an autonomous agency of the Government of Panama, situated less than half a mile from the Piers of Cristóbal, the Atlantic Port for the Panama Canal, on the Caribbean Sea. Foreign merchandise may be landed without application of customs or tariff duties. It may be processed before re-exportation, which is also without duties. The Free Zone was created in 1948 and started operations in 1953. In 1968 imports and re-exports amounted to $333m.

General Manager: ENRIQUE TOWNSHEND, P.O.B. 1118, Colón, Panama.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Ministry of Government and Justice: controls all transport (publicly and privately owned) in Panama.

RAILWAYS

Of the railways in Panama, two are owned by American companies, one being constructed primarily to carry fruit, and the other to work in conjunction with the Canal.

Chiriquí National Railroad (*Government-owned*): David City, Chiriquí; operates 105 miles of narrow-gauge track (3 ft.), running from Puerto Armuelles to David, via Concepción, with a branch line south to Pedregal; Pres. and Gen. Man. RAFAEL A. GALÁN R.

United Fruit Company (*U.S.-owned*): Panama City; operates two lines partly in Costa Rica: the Northern Line (Almirante, Bocas del Toro) 105 miles of 3 ft. gauge and the Southern Line (Puerto Armuelles, Chiriquí) 91 miles of 3 ft. gauge.

Panama Railroad (*U.S.-owned*, a part of the Panama Canal Company as renamed July 1st, 1951): Cristóbal, Canal Zone; operating 47 miles of main track from Panama City to Colón on a route roughly parallel to the Canal; additional 77 miles of track operated in the Canal Zone (5-ft. gauge). In the fiscal year 1969 the railway carried 859,000 passengers and 233,000 tons of freight; Pres. Major-Gen. W. B. LEBER; Dir. Transportation and Terminals Bureau AXTON T. JONES; Man. Railroad Division DONALD R. BRAYTON.

ROADS

There are some 3,880 miles of roads in Panama, of which about a third are paved. The two most important highways are the National, which runs from Panama City westwards to Concepción in the Province of Chiriquí, and eastwards as far as Chepo; and the Boyd-Roosevelt or Trans-Isthmian, linking the cities of Panama and Colón. The Pan-American Highway to Mexico City opened in 1963 with 340 miles in Panama. A highway to San José, Costa Rica, was completed in 1967.

SHIPPING

The Panamanian Merchant Marine is one of the world's largest and, in 1968, a total gross tonnage of some 5.9 million was registered under the Panamanian flag.

A number of lines make regular calls at Panamanian ports, including: Grace, Furness Withy, Holland America, New Zealand, Pacific Steam Navigation, Royal Mail, Shaw Saville and United Fruit.

CIVIL AVIATION

Improvements are being carried out at Toaimen airport, just outside Panama City, financed by three United States airlines.

Aerovías Panama Airways (APA): Calle B1, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 4308, Panama; services from Panama City to Guatemala, Mexico City, Guayaquil, Lima and Miami.

Aerovías Internacional Balboa: P.O.B. 4010, Calle 30 y Avda. Balboa, Panama City.

Compania Panameña de Aviación S.A. (COPA): Avda. Peru 25, P.O.B. 1572, Panama City; domestic flights to David, Bocas, Changuinola, Puerto Armuelles, Panamá; international flights to San José, Managua, Barranquilla, Medellín and Kingston; Pres. MARIANO OTEIZA.

Panameña de Aviación Internacional, S.A. (PAISA): Calle Aquilino de la Guardia No. 8, Edif. Igra, Apdo. 7283, Panama City; f. 1967; fleet includes one DC-9.

Panama is also served by the following foreign airlines: Avianca, Braniff, Guest, K.L.M., Lacsa, LAN-Chile, PanAm, Panagra and TACA.

TOURISM

Instituto Panameño de Turismo: Edif. del First National City Bank, 5 piso Vía España y Elvira Méndez, Apdo. Postal 4421, Panama 5; f. 1960; Gen. Man. MANUEL DE J. QUIJANO.

OVERSEAS OFFICE

U.S.A.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York 10020.

Asociación Panameña de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo APAVIT: Pres. DAVID EISENMANN, Apdo. 5567, Panama City.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección Nacional de Cultura: Ministerio de Educación, Apdo. Postal 2440, Panama City; Dir. Prof. JAIME INGRAM; responsible for the following bodies:

Museo Nacional: Dir. Dra. REINA TORRES DE ARAÚZ.

Comisión Nacional de Arqueología y Monumentos: Dir. Dra. REINA DE ARAUZ.

Biblioteca Nacional: Dir. Srta. CARMEN C. LASSO.

Escuela Nacional de Artes Plásticas: Dir. Prof. ADRIANO HERRERABARRÍA.

Instituto Nacional de Música: Dir. Prof. DAMIÁN CARLES.

Escuela Nacional de Danzas: Dir. Prof. JULIO ARAUZ.

Casa de la Escultura: Dir. Prof. CARLOS ARBOLEDA.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CHARPENTIER.

Asociación de Conciertos: P.O.B. 7666, Panama 9; f. 1962; organizes musical seasons with national and international artists; Dir. Prof. JAIME INGRAM.

Asociación Teatro en Círculo de Panamá: Calle 53 No. 28, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 742, Panama 9A; f. 1961; presents theatrical works and encourages interest in the theatto in Panama; grants to cultural associations amount to $21,750; Pres. MARITZA DIEZ DE MORALES; Exec. Sec. MANONGUITA DE OBALDÍA.

Instituto Panameño de Arte: Apdo. 4211, Panama 5; an adjunct of the Department of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Education; sponsors all aspects of culture; Exec. Sec. OLGA ZUBIETA DE OLLER.

THEATRE AND ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Dirección Nacional de Cultura, Apdo. 1630; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CHARPENTIER.

Teatro Nacional: f. 1908.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad de Panamá: Apartado 3277, Panama City; Institute of Nuclear Studies, where medical and agricultural research with radio-isotopes is carried out.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Panamá: Apartado 3277, Panama City; 190 teachers, 8,946 students.

Universidad Santa María la Antigua: Apdo. 2143, Panama City.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

The Canal Zone is flanked on either side by the Republic of Panama. It stretches from Balboa on the Pacific to Cristóbal on the Caribbean and is 51.2 miles long and 10 miles wide.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area			Population, 1969 estimate		
Total	Land	Water	Total	U.S. Citizens	Non-U.S. Citizens
647.29 sq. miles	372.32	274.97	51,400	41,817	9,583

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	Birth Rate per '000	Deaths	Death Rate per '000
1967 . .	14.11	139	2.81
1968 . .	13.02	137	2.70
1969 . .	13.30	129	2.53

EMPLOYMENT

(1969)

Canal Zone Government Employees		Panama Canal Company Employees	
Paid at U.S. Wage Base	Paid at Canal Zone Wage Base	Paid at U.S. Wage Base	Paid at Canal Zone Wage Base
2,052	1,241	3,385	9,349

FINANCE

U.S.$ and Panamanian Balboa circulate in the Zone.

100 Balboas=£41 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. $100.

BUDGETS

Canal Zone Government

1969

Revenue $38,769,000. **Expenditure** $43,386,000 (Health $14,968,000).

Panama Canal Company

1969

Revenue $166,513,000. **Expenditure** $158,686,000.

TRANSPORT

CANAL TRAFFIC

(1969)

Number of through transits	Cargo (tons)	Tolls and Toll Credits
13,150	101,391,132	$7,457,895

PRINCIPAL USERS

(1969)

Country	Tonnage Carried
Liberia	24,347,790
Norway	14,226,497
U.S.A.	7,729,982
United Kingdom . . .	11,907,093
Japan	9,230,388

EDUCATION
(1969)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
United States schools .	20	12,098	480
Latin American schools	6	2,502	88

Source: Panama Canal Company.

THE CONSTITUTION

Occupation and use of the Canal Zone was granted to the United States by the Republic of Panama under Articles II and III of the 1903 Treaty. In effect, the Canal Zone is a United States Government reservation devoted to the protection, maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal in which private enterprise is not permitted except that directly related to the waterway and its operation.

The Code of Laws applicable within the Canal Zone is enacted by the Congress of the United States.

Administration is in the hands of the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government. The two units are headed by one man who is President of the Company and Governor of the Canal Zone. His appointment as Governor is made by the President of the United States subject to confirmation by the Senate and he is *ex-officio* President of the Company.

THE GOVERNMENT

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Maj.-Gen. W. P. LEBER, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

The Canal Zone Government performs the usual functions of city, county and state governments, including police, schools, customs, ports, immigration, roads, health and justice.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Chairman of the Board: Hon. STANLEY R. RESOR.

President: Maj.-Gen. W. P. LEBER.

Secretary: W. M. WHITMAN.

The Company's activities involve operating the Canal and the Panama Railroad. The Company is required to recover all costs of operation and maintenance, pay the net cost of the Canal Zone Government, and pay interest on the net investment of the United States in the Canal Company.

JUDICIARY AND RELIGION

Judicial System:

Magistrates' Courts: Balboa and Cristóbal. Jurisdiction in criminal cases where the fine and punishment, except for a few specified offences, does not generally exceed $100 or 30 days in jail or both, and in civil cases where the claim is under $500.

U.S. District Court: Ancon; hears appeals from the Magistrates' Courts; Civil and Criminal cases in excess of the limitations of the Magistrates' Court are tried in the District Court. Appeals from the District Court are filed with the *U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals* in New Orleans. and some of these may be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Pardon and Parole Board: five members appointed by the Governor; considers submissions for pardon and parole.

Religion: All religious affiliations, in proportions corresponding approximately to those of the U.S.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There is one radio station (SCN) and one television station (SCN-TV), both operated by the U.S. Armed Forces as part of the Southern Command network.

FINANCE

Banks: *First National City Bank*: New York; branch in the Canal Zone.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; branch in the Canal Zone.

Insurance: There are no companies with business offices in the Canal Zone.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

PANAMA CANAL

Opened 1914; 51.2 miles long; the average ship takes 8 hours to go through the Canal. Terminal ports are Cristóbal on the Caribbean and Balboa on the Pacific.

Railways: *Panama Railroad* runs cross-isthmus services from Cristóbal to Ancon.

Civil Aviation: Panama International Airport, Tocumen, by agreement also serves as the commercial airport for the Canal Zone.

Tourism: Panama Canal Information Officer, Balboa Heights, C.Z.; about 348,000 persons visited the Canal in 1969.

PARAGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Paraguay is a landlocked state in central South America. Bolivia lies to the north, Brazil to the east and Argentina to the south and west. The climate is sub-tropical with a temperature range of 55°–100°F (13°–38°C). The official language is Spanish. Guaraní is also spoken. Roman Catholicism is the established religion and embraces 89 per cent of the population. There is a small Protestant minority. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of red, white and blue, the white stripes being charged with the national arms and a lion. The capital is Asunción.

Recent History

Paraguay suffered heavy losses in the Chaco War with Bolivia in the 1930s. The country has a long history of political revolt and only since the election of General Alfredo Stroessner as President in 1954 has there been comparative stability. In 1955 the President assumed extensive powers and many opposition leaders went into exile, but some have since returned. General Stroessner was re-elected by large majorities in 1963 and 1968. 1969 was marked by mounting tension between the Church and the Government.

Government

Paraguay is a Republic and executive power is exercised by the President, assisted by a Council of State. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Chamber of Senators and Deputies elected for a five-year term. The President has power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and to remove the Councillors of State, but in the first case an election must be called within two months. He may also call a state of siege, renewable every 90 days, if the working of the Constitution is endangered.

Defence

There is an Army and Air Force consisting of about 8,000 men, and inland waters are patrolled by naval units.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, dominated by livestock-breeding. The forests yield valuable timber, mainly hardwoods. The main agricultural crops are fruit and vegetables, some of which are exported, oil-producing seeds, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane and maize. Considerable American financial and technical assistance has been granted towards a number of rural development projects. The principal industries are meat canning and the treatment of hides and skins. Trade is mostly with Argentina and the U.S.A. Paraguay is a member of LAFTA, in which she has certain preferential treatment as a relatively less developed country.

Transport and Communications

There are 309 miles of railways and 750 miles of roads. A direct bus service links Asunción with Buenos Aires, Argentina and with Curitiba and São Paulo, Brazil. There are some 440 miles of Pan-American Highway and the Trans-Chaco Highway extends from Asunción to Bolivia. A new road is planned to link it with Salta. The river Paraguay is navigable from Asunción to Concepción and beyond for small vessels, and there is much traffic along the river Parana through Argentina to the Atlantic at Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In 1967 Paraguay and Argentina agreed to grant free navigation to merchant vessels of the two countries on the Rivers Plate, Paraguay and Paraná; in addition Paraguay enjoys free transit facilities at Buenos Aires and free port facilities at Paranagua, Brazil, and Nueva Palmira, Uruguay. There is a modern airport at Asunción for internal and international air transport.

Social Welfare

A bilateral co-operative health service is in force with the U.S.A. and there are a number of large health centres. A five-year malaria eradication programme has been launched.

Education

Primary education is free and where possible compulsory but there are insufficient schools, particularly in the remote parts of the country. In 1965 there were about 2,950 schools with some 398,000 pupils. There is one State and one Catholic university.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped but with the growth of air transport and the construction of new international highways efforts are being made to promote it. A tourist development plan was announced in September 1969, to be financed by an I.D.B. loan of U.S. $800,000.

Visas are not required to visit Paraguay by nationals of Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 14/15 (Independence), June 12 (Peace of Chaco), June 5 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Founding of Asunción), August 25 (Constitution Day), September 29 (Battle of Boquerón), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Our Lady of Caacupé), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 3 (St. Blaise's Day), March 1 (Heroes' Day), April 9 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Guaraní of 100 Céntimos.

The present exchange rate has remained unchanged for ten years.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Céntimos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Guaraníes.

Exchange rate: 300 Gs. = £1 sterling.
125 Gs. = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1962 Census)	
	Total	Asunción (capital)
406,752	1,819,103	288,882

Estimated population 1968: 2,243,400.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(1967)

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
53,746	7,099	9,095

AGRICULTURE
(metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966*
Alfalfa	19,600	18,000	18,950
Cotton	36,100	41,997	26,750†
Groundnuts	19,200	19,200	20,740
Maize	206,000	210,000	225,000
Potatoes (sweet)	86,200	99,700	89,800
Rice (hulled)	20,000	21,600	18,170
Sugar Cane	964,100	991,600	988,000
Tobacco	12,000	18,000	13,500
Wheat	7,200	8,000	9,160
Manioc	1,448,800	1,512,000	1,460,000
Beans	23,600	23,600	22,540

* Provisional † Raw Cotton.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle: (1962) 5.7 million; (1963) 5.9 million; (1967) 8.7 million.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
(Live weight in metric tons)

YEAR	INDUSTRY		CONSUMPTION		TOTAL	
	Number	Live Weight	Number	Live Weight	Number	Live Weight
1964	187,000	66,946	431,387	150,985	618,387	217,931
1965	237,000	84,846	441,556	154,544	678,556	239,390
1966	162,400	56,840	512,400	179,340	674,800	236,180

FORESTRY

(metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Tannin	17,700	30,700	29,800
Logs for Export	129,500	185,000	247,000

INDUSTRY

(Metric tons, unless stated otherwise)

	1963	1964	1965
Alcohol ('000 litres)	3,100	2,900	2,100
Beer ('000 litres)	7,000	7,300	7,800
Cigarettes ('000 packets)	26,400	32,500	37,500
Cement (Portland)	17,600	22,500	28,500
Electricity ('000 kWh)	105,400	116,300	132,700
Hides	12,694	13,605	14,928
Meat (tinned)	13,659	14,289	16,464
Oils:			
Coconut (edible)	4,200	4,100	5,100
Essential Oils	310,100	433,600	500,000
Coco Pulp	5,400	5,900	5,000
Tung	5,900	5,100	4,500
Sugar	35,000	48,300	35,300
Textile:			
Cotton	14,700	15,600	16,400
Matches	15,000	15,000	16,400

Sugar: (1966) 33,200 tons; (1967) 37,000 tons.

Oil Refining: A refinery with a daily capacity of 10,000 bbl./day came on stream in August 1966 and is now producing 5–6,000 bbl. of gasoline and other oil products per day.

FINANCE

1 Guaraní=100 Céntimos.

300 Gs.=£1 sterling; 125 Gs.=U.S. $1.00.

1,000 Gs.=£3 6s. 8d. sterling=U.S. $8.00.

BUDGET

(1967—million Gs.)

Revenue	
Ordinary Revenue	6,311.3
Special Revenue	341.0
Agricultural Surpluses	99.0
External Loans	928.9
Sale of Bonds	44.5
Total	7,744.7

Expenditure	
Presidency	73.8
Legislature	40.4
Judiciary	106.3
Ministries:	
Public Works	1,580.9
Defence	1,527.3
Interior	702.8
Foreign Affairs	163.4
Finance	682.3
Education	915.4
Agriculture	122.3
Health	325.7
Justice and Labour	51.9
Industry and Commerce	37.3
Without Portfolio	2.4
National University	191.7
Other	2,063.1
Total	8,587.0

Budget Estimate (1970): *Expenditure:* 10,429m. guaraníes.

FIVE-YEAR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1964–69—U.S. $'000)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	Total
Credits to Agriculture and Forestry	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,750	1,250	10,000
Credits to Stockbreeders	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,750	1,250	10,000
Imports of Equipment	3,300	3,500	4,000	4,000	3,500	18,300
Construction of Silos	2,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	5,000
Total	11,300	8,500	9,000	8,000	6,500	43,300

COST OF LIVING INDEX

ASUNCIÓN—MONTHLY AVERAGE

1964 = 100; 1965 = 106; 1966 = 106.8; 1967 = 108.3.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('000 U.S.$)

	1965	1966	1967*	1968†
Gross convertible reserves	7,208	6,452	8,240	7,780
Net reserve position (incl. IMF position and payments agreement balances)	11,435	11,885	12,814	n.a.
Money supply	38,900	39,900	52,960	53,280

* Provisional. † end of August.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Imports	44,053	49,451	70,800	72,800	73,600
Exports	57,267	49,385	48,300	47,600	50,000

* Estimate.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966
Wheat and Derivatives	4,251	4,145
Other Food, Beverages and Tobacco	1,798	2,101
Fuel and Lubricants	4,883	4,495
Paper, Cardboard and Manufactures	1,365	1,306
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	2,108	2,308
Vehicles and Accessories	6,356	7,614
Textiles and Manufactures	3,337	3,175
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	3,117	3,638
Other Metals and Manufactures	1,704	1,860
Machinery, Equipment and Motors	9,649	11,137
Miscellaneous	5,216	7,673
TOTAL IMPORTS	44,053	49,451

EXPORTS	1965	1966
Yerba Maté	1,603	1,647
Quebracho Extract	3,465	3,086
Cattle Hides	1,799	3,054
Tobacco	4,294	2,475
Timber	9,795	10,763
Oils (essential)	1,127	1,398
Meat Products	18,745	13,839
Tung Oil	1,823	2,578
Cotton Fibre	4,687	1,988
Oilseeds	1,182	639
Coffee	3,644	1,959
Coconut Oil	1,361	1,746
Others	3,740	4,213
TOTAL EXPORTS	57,267	49,385

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
U.S.A.	9,531	10,114	11,979	14,454	11,554	12,108
Argentina	8,907	10,480	12,198	14,723	15,744	12,930
German Federal Republic	8,973	9,364	10,075	1,419	1,737	1,326
United Kingdom	3,096	2,897	3,147	5,749	4,078	3,940
Netherlands	500	704	616	2,747	2,596	2,103
France	808	951	1,726	1,537	1,035	834
Spain	557	513	1,420	3,412	1,719	1,119
Uruguay	195	797	725	2,223	2,895	2,826
Others	11,443	13,633	20,542	10,941	7,927	4,091

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of visitors	30,000	41,464	67,793	110,000
Revenue ('000 U.S.$)	3,000	4,760	9,720	15,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)
1964	508,621	110,387
1965	346,550	92,191
1967	1,452,546	16,954

ROADS
(1967)

Cars	5,387
Heavy Lorries	1,176
Light Lorries and Trucks	3,525
Buses	909
Motor Cycles	3,653
TOTAL	14,650

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	FLIGHTS	PASSENGERS	CARGO (metric tons)
1965	6,353	99,139	n.a.
1966*	n.a.	81,521	936
1967*	n.a.	80,740	1,190

* International flights only.

EDUCATION
(1967)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	2,745	12,382	385,075
Secondary	n.a.	n.a.	42,408
Higher Education	9	n.a.	5,034

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Asunción; Bank of London and South America, *Review.*

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of 1940 established a uni-cameral legislature. Under its general provisions, the Republic of Paraguay is stated to be indivisible, independent and democratic. The State is responsible for primary education, which shall be free and compulsory. The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized, and neither the death penalty nor the confiscation of property may be imposed for political offences. Voting is compulsory for all males over 18 years, with the exception of non-commissioned officers in the services, who are not permitted to vote. Women were accorded civil rights in 1954. While the development of the country's economy is stated to be the responsibility of the State, free competition shall, nevertheless, be encouraged.

The Executive: The President, who must be a Paraguayan by birth, a Catholic, and over forty years of age, must be elected by direct general suffrage six months before he takes office. He serves for five years and is eligible for a second term.

He is responsible for the administration of the country, for the sanctioning and promulgation of the laws, and for the conduct of foreign affairs. He appoints the members of the Supreme Court and of the diplomatic corps, with the consent of the Council of State. Members of the Tribunal of Accounts and other officials of the judiciary are also appointed by him, with the consent of the Supreme Court. He is solely responsible for the appointment of his Ministers and other higher officials of the administration.

At the opening of each annual session of the Chamber of Representatives, the President must give an account of the work accomplished by his government. He has power to prolong ordinary sessions, or convene extraordinary sessions of the Chamber. He sees that taxes are collected, and orders their expenditure in accordance with the budget law. He negotiates and signs international agreements and treaties, after these are submitted to the Council of State and the Chamber of Representatives for approval; and, likewise with the advice of the Council of State and the authorization of the Chamber, he declares war and establishes peace. In the event of public internal disturbance or foreign conflict endangering the working of the Constitution and the authorities created by it, the President may declare the whole or part of the national territory to be in a state of siege after advising the Chamber of the circumstances. A law shall regulate the application of the state of siege. He may also dissolve the Chamber and remove the Councillors of State, but he is obliged, in the first case, to call elections within two months.

During the parliamentary recess, the President is empowered, after consultation with the Council of State, to enact decrees with the force of law; but these must be approved by the Chamber in their next ordinary session.

To the Executive alone belongs the right to initiate expenditure, and recruit or mobilize troops.

The law shall determine the number and functions of the various ministries, which shall not in any case be fewer than five. Ministers must authenticate and legalize the acts of the President by their signatures.

The Council of State: This Council acts as a kind of second House. It is composed of the Ministers in charge of government departments, the Rector of the National University, the Archbishop of Paraguay, one representative of commerce, two of agriculture, one of industry, the Presidents of the Banco Central del Paraguay and Banco Nacional de Fomento, and two retired senior officers chosen, one from the army and the other from the navy. The Council passes judgment on drafts of decrees with the force of law; on matters of international policy submitted by the Executive; and on financial and economic matters, for the consideration of which it may seek the assistance of technical commissions. It approves appointments of members of the Supreme Court and diplomatic representatives, and may also form a tribunal to judge members of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature—The Chamber of Representatives: The sixty members of the Chamber are elected by direct suffrage for a five-year period. The ordinary sessions of the Chamber are held from April 1st to August 31st of each year. Representatives are not permitted to hold administrative posts in public service enterprises or enterprises holding concessions from the State.

The Chamber legislates on municipal organization, on taxes and contributions in general, and on banking and monetary matters. It authorizes loans, passes the annual budget law, regulates river and air navigation, considers international agreements and treaties, and authorizes the Executive to make war or peace.

Laws may originate with the Executive or in the Chamber. If a law, after being approved by the Chamber, is totally rejected by the Executive, it cannot be reconsidered by the Chamber during the session of that year. If only partially vetoed by the Executive, it is returned to the Chamber, when it may be passed in its original form by a two-thirds vote in its favour.

The Judiciary: Members of the Supreme Court and other judges and magistrates discharge their duties for five years, but the Constitution provides that the law shall establish the conditions and requisites for their irremovability. Members of the Supreme Court may be tried by the Chamber of Representatives before the Council of State for misfeasance of functions; while members of the Tribunal of Accounts and magistrates of the lower courts may be tried before the Supreme Court for misfeasance or dishonesty.

The Tribunal of Accounts examines and approves, or withholds approval of, expenditures of public money.

Amendment of the Constitution: No total reform of the Constitution may be made for ten years after its promulgation. After that period, the need for a new Constitution must be voted for by two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly. The Assembly may, by the same fraction of votes, declare the need for introducing amendments to the Constitution, which must be submitted to a plebiscite at the time of the presidential elections. On the inauguration of his second term of office in 1953, President Chaves indicated that his government would set up a Constituent Assembly to consider the drafting of a new Constitution.

Elections were held in May 1967 to elect 120 delegates from all recognized parties to form a National Constituent Convention which met on May 24th and approved a new Constitution with 239 articles which came into force on August 25th, 1967.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. ALFREDO STROESSNER (re-elected in February 1968 for a further five-year term of office).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*March* 1970)

Minister without Portfolio: Arq. TOMÁS ROMERO PEREIRA.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. SABINO AUGUSTO MONTANARO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL SAPENA PASTOR.

Minister of Finance: Gen. CÉSAR BARRIENTOS.

Minister of Education and Culture: Dr. SAÚL PENA.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: JOSÉ ANTONIO MORENO GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Gen. MARCIAL SAMANIEGO.

Minister of Defence: Gen. LEODEGAR CABELLO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ADÁN GODOY GIMÉNEZ.

Minister of Justice and Labour: Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. HERNANDO BERTONI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level with Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, German Federal Republic, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom, U.S.A., The Vatican and Venezuela; it maintains diplomatic relations at Ministerial level with Haiti and India.

CONGRESS

COUNCIL OF STATE

Consists of the Ministers in charge of Government Departments, the Rector of the National University, the Archbishop of Paraguay, one representative of commerce, two for agriculture and one for industry, the Presidents of the Banco Central del Paraguay and the Banco Nacional de Fomento, and two retired officers, one from the army and the other from the navy.

President: Dr. JUAN RAMÓN CHÁVEZ.

ELECTIONS, MAY 1967

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	SENATE	CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
Colorado	20	40
Liberal Radical	9	16
Liberal	1	3
Febrerista	—	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Asociación Nacional Republicana (*Partido Colorado—National Republican Party*): the party of President STROESSNER, who has been in power since 1954; advocates agrarian reform and financial stabilisation; plans educational advancements and improved communications; Chair. Dr. JUAN R. CHÁVEZ; Sec. Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ.

Directorado Revolucionario del Partido Liberal: Ayolas 939, Asunción; Leader Dr. CARLOS LEVI RUFFINELLI; publ. *El Enano*.

Partido Liberal Radical: Piribebuy 292, Asunción; formerly Partido Liberal; f. 1887; governed from 1904–36, 1937–40; leftist; Presidential Candidate (1967) Dr. GUSTAVO GONZÁLEZ; Leader Dr. GUSTAVO RIART.

Partido Febrerista Revolucionaria: an Opposition party, recognised in 1964; Chair. Col. RAFAEL FRANCO.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: small Opposition party; Pres. Dr. AYALA HAEDO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of five judges chosen by the President with the approval of the Council of State.

President: Dr. JUAN FÉLIX MORALES.

Under the Supreme Court are the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunal of Jurors and Judges of First Instance, the Judges of Arbitration, the Magistrates (Jueces de Instrucción), and the Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

All cults are tolerated, but 89 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

Metropolitan See:

Asunción	Most Rev. J. J. ANÍBAL MENA PORTA.

Suffragan Sees:

Concepción	Rt. Rev. ANÍBAL MARICEVICH FLEITAS.
Villarrica	Rt. Rev. FELIPE SANTIAGO BENÍTEZ AVALOS.
San Juan Bautista de las Misiones	Rt. Rev. RAMÓN BOGARÍN ARGAÑA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Asunción

ABC: Yegros 745; f. 1967; Dir. ALDO ZUCCOLILLO.

La Libertad: Ayolas 951; liberal; f. 1962; suspended July 1969.

El País: official gazette; f. 1923; Dir. RAMOS JIMÉNEZ; circ. 20,000.

Patria: organ of the Colorado Party; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. EZEQUIEL GONZÁLEZ ALSINA; circ. 25,000.

El Pueblo: Yegros 847; organ of the Febrerista Party; f. 1964; suspended July 1969.

La Tribuna: General Díaz 263; oldest newspaper in the country; f. 1925; independent; circ. 30,000; Dir. ARTURO SCHAERER.

PERIODICALS

Asunción

Así Es: 15 de Agosto 364; monthly; non-political.

Comunidad: f. 1958; Catholic; weekly; Dir. Presbitero Lic. GILBERTO GIMÉNEZ (in exile); suspended July 1969.

Deportes: weekly.

El Enano: liberal; weekly; Publ. and Editor ROBERTO VÍCTOR ACOSTA ROLÓN.

Hacienda Pública: Iturbe 529; official; monthly.

Ñandé: Estrella 655; monthly; general interest.

Paraguay Industrial y Comercial: Casilla 900, Asunción; monthly; Dir. VENANCIO DUARTE SOSA.

Revista del Comercio: fortnightly.

La Voz del Mutilado: Casilla 591; f. 1937; weekly.

La Voz del Trabajo: Yegros y Simón Bolívar; organ of the CPT; fortnightly.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Prensa Paraguaya: Asunción; Pres. ANGEL PERALTA ARELLANO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Cerro Cora 1645, Asunción; Chief VÍCTOR E. CARRUGATI.

U.P.I. also has an office in Asunción.

PUBLISHERS

El Arte: Vázquez Hnos., Asunción.

Agencia de Librerías Nizza: Estrella 721, Asunción; education, history, law, fiction.

La Colmena, S.A.: Presidente Franco 328, Asunción; Casilla 302; Dir. DAUMAS LADOUCE.

Ediciones Diálogo: Calle Brasil 1391, Asunción; fine arts, history, sciences, fiction, paperbacks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones: Administración General, C.C. 84, Asunción; f. 1926; Dir. Gen. P. PEREIRA; Tech. Dir. Ing. J. C. MARTÍNEZ R.

Number of radio receivers (1969): 165,000.

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional: Víctor Haedo 563, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. A. CACERES ALMADA.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Concepción ZP8: Oliva y Schreiber, Concepción f. 1963; Dir. Prop. SERGIO E. DACAK.

Radio Encarnación: Encarnación; Dir. A. VERA.

Radio Guaira: Alejo García y Pte. Franco, Villarica; Dir. E. TRAVERSI VÁSQUEZ.

Radio Guarani: José F. Bogardo y 7A, Asunción; Dir. G. M. SACCARELLO.

Radio Ñanduti: Antequera 654, Asunción; f. 1962.

Radio Paraguay: Avda. Dr. Gaspar R. de Francia 343, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. G. H. MORA.

Radio Pte. Stroessner: Puerto Pte. Stroessner.

Radio Teleco: Avda. Gral. Artigas y Bañado, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. M. SAMANIEGO.

There are 8 other commercial stations.

TELEVISION

Televisión Cerro Cora S.A.: Independencia Nacional 349, 2° piso, of. 205, Asunción; commercial.

Number of television receivers (1969): 17,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in guaraníes)

Superintendencia de Bancos: Superintendent Dr. VÍCTOR BECKELMAN.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central del Paraguay: Independencia Nacional y *25 de Mayo; Asunción; f. 1952; cap. 3.5m.;* dep. 3.3m. (March 1966); Pres. Dr. CÉSAR R. ACOSTA; Gen. Man. Dr. AUGUSTO COLMÁN.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Cerro Cora y 25 de Mayo, Asunción; f. 1961 to supply medium- and long-term industrial and agricultural credits; cap. 2.1m.; Pres. Dr. PEDRO RAMÓN CHAMORRO; 19 brs. and 12 agencies throughout the country.

Banco Paraguayo de Comercio "Sudameris" S.A.: Independencia Nacional esq. Cerro Cora, Asunción; f. 1958 as Banco Paraguayo de Crédito, name changed 1964; savings and commercial bank; subsidiary of Banco Francés e Italiano para la America del Sud—Sudameris; cap. 171m.; dep. 376m.; Pres. Dr. RAMIRO RODRÍGUEZ ALCALÁ; Man. Dr. ANTONIO MONTE.

Cooperativa Central de Producción: Asunción; f. 1969 to offer savings and credit facilities to co-operatives.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Buenos Aires; Asunción.

Banco do Brasil: Rio de Janeiro; Apdo. 667, Asunción; Man. SYLVIO MARTINS.

Banco Exterior de España: Madrid; Asunción; f. 1968; cap. 151m.; dep. 1,000m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. MANUEL ARBURÚA DE LA MIYAR.

Banco Gérmanico de la América del Sud: Galería Hotel Guaraní, Salón 14, Independencia Nacional y Oliva, Asunción.

Banco Holandés Unido (*Hollandsche Bank-Unie*): Amsterdam; Apdo. 1180, Asunción; Man. W. ROST ONNES.

Bank of London and South America: London; Palma y J. E. O'Leary, Apdo. 696, Asunción; Man. M. P. MULHOLLAND (a.i.).

Dresdner Bank: c/o Banco Germánico de la América del Sud.

First National City Bank: New York; Apdo. 1174, Asunción; Man. GUILLERMO H. HOWARD.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

La Asociación de Bancos Privados del Paraguay: Asunción; mems.: 3 Paraguayan banks and 3 foreign banks with brs. in Asunción.

INSURANCE

Asunción

América, Sociedad Anónima de Seguros: Presidente Franco y 14 de Mayo; Pres. N. Bó; fire, car, marine and general.

El Comercio Paraguayo: Calle Alberdi 175; f. 1947; Pres. A. L. JAEGGLI; life, fire, car, accident, liability, marine, aviation, glass, burglary.

La Consolidada: Calle Alberdi 678, C.C. 1182; f. 1961; Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO ESCULIES; Gen. Man. Dr. J. MANUEL FERREIRA; fire, car, accident, marine, aviation, life, burglary, general.

Cumbre S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Calle Oliva 393, C.C. 244; f. 1961; Man. CÉSAR AVALOS; fire, car, marine, glass, liability, accident.

Guaraní: Calle Palma 685; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ DEMETRIO AYALA; Man. MARIO A. IAFFEI; fire, car, marine, burglary, accident, liability, life.

Institución Paraguaya Aseguradora, S.A.: Calle Alberdi 149, C.C. 735; Pres. R. BUZÓ; fire, marine, hull, car, accident.

La Paraguaya S.A. de Seguros: Calle Estrella 625; f. 1905; Pres. Dr. OSCAR PÉREZ URIBE; fire, car, accident, liability, glass, marine, life.

Rumbos: Calle Estrella 851; Pres. Dr. A. LACONICH; fire, car, transport, marine, livestock, health, life.

La Rural del Paraguay: Calle 15 de Agosto 608, C.C. 21; f. 1920; Pres. E. CAZENAVE; fire, car, glass, liability, marine, accident, burglary, general.

Seguros Generales (SEGESA): Calle Oliva 393, C.C. 802; Man. CÉSAR AVALOS; life, fire, car, marine, burglary, liability, water damage, guarantee.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Administración Nacional de Almacenes, Silos y Frigoríficos: Asunción; f. 1969 to organize a national network of storage installations; financed by a U.S. $6m. loan from the IADB.

Centro de Desarrollo y Productividad (*Centre for Development and Productivity*): Asunción; f. 1966 by *Unión Industrial* and *Feprinco*; supported by Ministry of Industry and Commerce; technical and financial assistance from U.S.A.I.D. advisory board, has mems. from 20 public and private sector institutions connected with the centre's activities.

Consejo Nacional de Coordinación Económica: Asunción; directs negotiations between workers and employers.

Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Ganadería: Asunción; f. 1964; Government council representing public and private bodies in the cattle industry.

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Industrial (*National Council for Industrial Development*): Asunción; national planning institution.

Federación de Producción, Industria y Comercio (FEPRINCO): Estrella 228, Asunción; Pres. JULIO AMARILLA FRETES.

Instituto de Bienestar Rural: Asunción; responsible for agrarian reform.

Instituto de Previsión Social: Asunción; regulates wages and salaries.

Instituto de Reforma Agraria: Asunción.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores—CPT (*Confederation of Paraguayan Workers*): Yegros y Simón Bolívar, Asunción; f. 1951; mems. 20,000 (est.) from 113 affiliated groups; Dir. Gen. VÍCTOR PINASCO; publ. *La Voz de Trabajo* (fortnightly); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS FERNÁNDEZ.

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores en el Exilio (*Confederation of Paraguayan Workers in Exile*): Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 as CPT in exile, admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Sec. Gen. HERIBERTO ROMÁN BERGANZA.

Movimiento Sindicalista Paraguayo: c/o Relojería y Joyería Cyma, Estrella 418, Asunción; Pres. BENJAMÍN MARICEVICH.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril Presidente Carlos Antonio López: C.C. 453, Asunción; f. 1854 by a British company; purchased by Paraguayan Government in 1961; 274 miles open; 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; modernization programmes include expenditure of U.S. $7.5.m on rolling stock; Gen. Man. RICARDO GARAY.

Ferrocarril del Norte: Concepción; f. 1910; mileage 35; 1 metre gauge; Concepción-Horqueta.

There are also some 450 miles of private lines, mostly serving forest industries.

ROADS

There are some 4,600 km. of roads in Paraguay, and under the present road expansion plan some 10 km. are being asphalted per month. The Trans-Chaco Highway opened in 1964, and the Paraguay section of the Pan American Highway is under construction. An international bridge to Brazil over the River Paraná was opened early in 1965, which, with the newly constructed 340km. highway from Puerto Stroessner to Asunción, now links the capital directly with Brazil.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring y Automovil Club Paraguayo: 25 de Mayo y Brasil, Casilla 1204, Asunción; f. 1924; 4,000 mems.; Pres. JUAN B. GILL AGUÍNAGA; Sec. AMADO A. ARTAZA.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Navegación y Puertos (*National Shipping and Ports Department*): f. 1965; responsible for ports services and maintaining navigable channels in rivers and for improving navigation on Rio Paraguay.

Empresa Paranaguá, Agentes Marítimos y Transportes: Asunción; f. 1969 to carry goods between Paraguay and the free port of Paranaguá.

In 1967 Paraguay's merchant fleet had a total gross registered tonnage of 18,925. Port improvements are to be carried out at Asunción, financed by an I.B.R.D. loan.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Mercante del Estado: Asunción; state-owned; boats and barges up to 1,000 tons displacement on Paraguay and Paraná rivers; cold storage ships for use between Asunción–Buenos Aires–Montevideo. Two new passenger ships came into operation early in 1968.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Compañía Paraguaya de Navegación de Ultramar: Asunción; f. 1963; to operate between Asunción, U.S.A. and European ports; two ships of 1,135 tons each.

Vessels of the Compañía Argentina de Navegación Fluvial, Holland Pan-American Line and Lloyd Brasileiro also operate services. Lamport & Holt Line Ltd. and the Rotterdam South America Line have direct monthly and fortnightly services from Europe to Asunción, which eliminate the need for trans-shipment at Buenos Aires. The vessels which are used on this route are of 500–700 tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Asunción, where a new 11,000-ft. runway is to be built.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Lineas Aéreas Paraguayas: Oliva 467, Asunción; services to Buenos Aires, Montevideo and São Paulo, from Asunción.

Lineas Aéreas de Transporte Nacional (LATN): Asunción.

Lloyd Aéreo Paraguayo, S.A.: Chile y Oliva, Edificio Vitoria, 1er Piso, Oficinas 17–18, Asunción.

Transporte Aéreo Militar: Asunción; military line, also taking civilian passengers; fleet of DC-3s.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Paraguay is also served by the following foreign airlines; Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerotransportes Litoral Argentino, Braniff, Iberia, L.A.N. Pan Am, Pluna and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones, Oliva y Alberdi, Asunción; Dir. Dr. ALEJANDRO BRUGADA GUANES.

Asociación de Agencias de Viajes del Paraguay: Apdo. 959, Asunción; Pres. REMIGIO BAZÁN FARIA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción; f. 1960; maintains no laboratories or installations; Pres. Prof. Dr. José DANILO PECCI.

Universidad Nacional de Asunción: Asunción; atomic research in medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry and agronomy; the university does not possess special equipment.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas: Asunción; laboratory facilities for basic experiments in nuclear and atomic physics; Dir. Dr. FABIO RIVAS A.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica "Nuestra Señora de la Asunción": Asunción; 379 teachers, 1,906 students.

Universidad Nacional de Asunción: Asunción; 500 teachers, 3,500 students.

THE PERSIAN GULF STATES

BAHRAIN QATAR TRUCIAL STATES

These territories are British Protected States, all external relations being conducted by the United Kingdom.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION

British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf: Bahrain; Sir STEWART CRAWFORD, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Political Agents:

Bahrain: A. J. G. STIRLING.
Qatar: E. F. HENDERSON.
Dubai: J. L. BULLARD.
Abu Dhabi: C. J. TREADWELL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Full Court for the Persian Gulf: Bahrain; Two or three judges nominated by the Secretary of State; appeal lies to the Privy Council in London.

Chief Court for the Persian Gulf: Bahrain; Judge: Sir JOHN WHYATT, Q.C.

Both the above Courts can sit anywhere in the Persian Gulf, although the Registries are in Bahrain.

Territorial Courts: Bahrain, Qatar, Trucial States; appeal lies from these courts to the Chief Court.

Until 1858, diplomatic and administrative contacts between Britain and the Persian Gulf Principalities were conducted through the East India Company; from 1858 to 1873 these functions were handled by the Government of Bombay acting for the Crown, and from 1873 to 1947 by the Government of India. Since 1947 negotiations have been conducted by the British Foreign Office in London. Early in 1968 the British Government announced plans to withdraw all military forces from the Gulf by the end of 1971.

THE FEDERATION OF ARABIAN EMIRATES

Following this, representatives of Bahrain, Qatar and the seven Trucial States met in Dubai in February. As a result of their discussions, the "Federation of Arabian Emirates" came into being on March 30th. A supreme council of rulers, a federal council of administrators and a higher federal court will be formed. There is to be joint diplomatic representation and, eventually, a federal capital. Talks on implementing these proposals continued intermittently throughout 1968 and until October 1969, when the talks were adjourned until July 1970. Reports indicate that the nine rulers found some difficulty in reaching unanimous decisions on several matters, notably the selection of a chairman and a capital for the Federation. The extreme disparity in the size and present financial resources of the sheikhdoms is also thought likely to hinder the progress towards a strong federation, while Iran has voiced its opposition to Bahrain's prospective membership. However, Sheikh Zaid of Abu Dhabi and Sheikh Rashid of Dubai have been provisionally appointed as first President and Vice-President of the Federation. A distinguished Egyptian lawyer, Muhammad Sanhouri, has been engaged to write a permanent federal constitution. Further discussions continue on the introduction of a common currency and a unified postal system, and the establishment of an administrative secretariat. Details of the report prepared by the military adviser, Sir John Willoughby, became available in the summer of 1969; as expected, it advocated the establishment of a federal defence force into which the Trucial Oman Scouts would be incorporated.

BAHRAIN

The Bahrain archipelago lies near Qatar off the west coast of the Gulf. Bahrain Island, the largest of the group, is linked to Muharraq Island by motor causeway. The capital is Manama. The economy is dependent on the small and stagnating production of oil, but attempts are being made to diversify this, notably by the construction of an aluminium smelter which will use the abundant natural gas available. In March 1970 Britain and Iran submitted the question of Bahrain's future to the United Nations; a UN representative was appointed to find out the wishes of the population.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area sq. miles	Population (1965 census)		
	Total	Manama (capital)	Muharraq Town
255	182,203	79,100	34,430

(1969 population estimate 205,000).

The area of Bahrain Island is about 217 square miles; there are about 30 other islands, all much smaller, within the Emirate.

EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

Agriculture and fishing	4,654
Manufacturing	401
Construction	8,328
Oil	6,940
Mining and Quarrying	177
Retail Trade	5,920
Transport	5,494
Government Services	10,394
Other	10,966
Total	53,274

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

1966	1967	1968	1969
3,020	3,600	3,686	3,800

REFINERY PRODUCTION

(Output in million barrels)

1965	1966	1967	1968
67.6	69.6	84.3	84.5

Industry: Building materials, clothing, soft drinks, plastic products, industrial gases, boat building and pearl diving.

FINANCE

1 Bahrain Dinar=1,000 fils.

1.142 Bahrain Dinars=£1 sterling; 0.454 Bahrain Dinars=U.S. $1.00.

100 Bahrain Dinars=£87 10s. sterling=U.S. $210.

BUDGET

(1969—'000 Bahrain Dinars)

Revenue	
Oil Payments	8,870
Customs	2,500
Other Items	1,380
Total	12,750

Expenditure (Principal items)	
Health	2,700
Education	3,200
Security	1,950
Administration and Posts	950
Other	4,780
Total	12,580

There is a separate development budget, with an expenditure of B.D. 2.17 million in 1969.

Currency in Circulation at year end (B.D.): (1966) 9,905,000, (1967) 13,437,000, (1968) 16,957,000. The Bahraini Dinar is the official currency in other Gulf States, notably Abu Dhabi; by 1969 nearly two-thirds of the issue circulated outside Bahrain.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(B.D. '000)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports	42,034	45,453	52,021
Exports and Re-exports (excl. oil)	12,595	14,690	18,494

COMMODITIES

Imports	1966	1967	1968
Household goods	6,764	7,928	10,508
Provisions n.e.s.	3,751	4,117	4,671
Wearing apparel	2,427	3,005	4,113
Machinery and oilwell supplies	3,078	3,463	3,805
Cotton piece goods	1,526	1,844	2,526
Silk and silk piece goods	1,739	1,707	2,486
Hardware and cutlery	2,406	2,286	2,389
Rice	2,135	2,130	2,192
Motor cars, lorries and tractors	1,469	1,511	1,933
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1,099	1,254	1,262
Building materials n.e.s.	921	1,123	1,028
Haberdashery and hosiery	670	810	949
Cigarettes	770	1,029	943
Wool and woollen piece goods	602	618	896
Spices	901	1,029	813
Motor accessories	651	629	702
Timber	773	640	642
Cement	898	661	628

Re-Exports	1966	1967	1968
Household goods	1,114	1,732	2,207
Cotton piece goods	989	1,276	2,031
Wearing apparel	928	1,378	2,019
Silk and silk piece goods	1,065	1,114	2,000
Provisions	775	730	1,586
Machinery and oilwell supplies	653	961	980
Spices	763	1,008	695
Rice	1,106	967	679
Haberdashery and hosiery	339	436	559

COUNTRIES

Imports	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	9,298	10,237	12,735
India	2,355	2,521	2,516
United States	5,829	5,832	6,289
Japan	4,534	6,049	8,248
German Federal Republic	1,808	1,681	2,239
Netherlands	1,580	1,426	1,499
Pakistan	1,862	1,960	2,455
Italy	1,307	1,105	1,383
China, People's Republic	1,391	1,846	2,435
Hong Kong	1,197	1,603	1,785

COUNTRIES—*continued*

RE-EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Saudi Arabia	6,009	7,632	10,625
Qatar	1,853	1,842	1,554
Iran	1,451	1,251	1,052
Dubai	496	758	905
Abu Dhabi	818	1,076	1,112
Kuwait	756	753	727

TRANSPORT

ROADS

TYPE OF LICENCE	1966	1967	1968
Private Cars	6,027	6,480	7,078
Taxi Cabs	810	857	901
Vans and Lorries	2,210	2,288	2,372
Private Buses	257	275	286
Public Buses	137	129	130
Motor Cycles	584	660	923
TOTAL (excl. motor cycles)	9,441	10,029	10,767

EDUCATION

(Number of pupils—1968–69)

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Primary	20,165	14,636	34,801
Intermediate	2,941	2,322	5,263
Secondary	3,334	1,904	5,238
Higher, Technical and Religious Education	840	96	936
TOTAL	27,280	18,958	46,238

In 1968–69 there were 71 primary, 21 intermediate and 6 secondary schools, with 4 institutions offering further education courses.

Source: Statistical Bureau, Finance Department, Bahrain Government.

THE CONSTITUTION

Important constitutional reforms were announced in December 1969 and came into effect early in 1970. A new Council of State was created by royal decree; it consists of twelve members and a President, and is empowered to direct the internal and external affairs of the state. Members of the Council all have particular responsibilities but are described as Heads of Departments rather than Ministers. The reform reduced the royal family's representation on the administration and also that of the British officials in Bahrain, whose status became subordinate to that of the Heads of Departments.

There are four urban municipalities—Manama, Muharraq, Rifaa and Hedd—and two rural municipalities—Sitra and Jidhafs—which are administered by councils, half of whose members are elected by male and female ratepayers and half of whom are nominated by the Government. The Municipal Councils in turn nominate five members to the eight-man Health and Education Councils, the remaining three members being selected by the Government. These bodies, together with other committees responsible for such matters as Electricity, Rural Affairs, Water Conservation and Agriculture are given a fairly free hand in the administration of the respective Departments

Bahrain is linked by treaties with Great Britain, which has undertaken to protect it against foreign aggression and to conduct its external affairs. Treaties have been signed between Bahrain and Britain in 1820 (through the East India Company), 1861 and 1892.

THE GOVERNMENT

Ruler: Sheikh ISA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA, K.C.M.G.
Crown Prince: Sheikh HAMED BIN ISA AL-KHALIFA.

COUNCIL OF STATE
(*April* 1970)

President: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA (Pres. of Finance and Pres. of Electricity Board).

Members:

Head of Defence Department: H.E. Sheikh HAMED BIN ISA AL KHALIFA.

Head of Foreign Affairs Department: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN MUBARAK AL KHALIFA.

Head of Finance Department: SAYED MAHMOUD ALAWI.

Head of Education Department: AHMED AL UMRAN.

Head of Health Department: Dr. ALI FAKHROO.

Head of Information Department: MUHAMMAD JABIR AL ANSARI.

Head of Justice Department: Sheikh KHALID BIN MUHAMMAD AL KHALIFA.

Head of Development and Technical Services Department: YUSEF SHIRAWI.

Head of Labour and Social Affairs Department: JAWWAD AL ARRAYED.

Head of Municipal and Rural Affairs Department: Sheikh ABDULLA BIN KHALID AL KHALIFA.

Legal Adviser: Dr. HUSSEIN AL BAHARNA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Judge of the Bahrain Courts: Sheikh DAIJ BIN HAMAD AL-KHALIFA, O.B.E.

Registrar, Bahrain Courts: SALIM AL-URAYIDH.

Judicial Adviser to Bahrain Courts: WASFI NIMR.

Judge of the British Courts: W. J. PALMER.

The Bahrain local courts exercise jurisdiction over Bahrain nationals, natives of other Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms, and nationals of Saudi Arabia, Muscat and Oman, the Yemen, Iran, Iraq, the United Arab Republic, the Lebanon and a number of other Muslim countries.

The Criminal Law is contained in various Codes, Ordinances and Regulations, which have been brought into force for the British Courts, and, with certain exceptions, for the Bahrain local courts.

The British jurisdiction has been regulated by a number of British Orders in Council. Under these orders British jurisdiction extends to all those persons not included in the list above.

Judges of the British Court are qualified lawyers appointed by the Secretary of State. There is a Registrar, who is also a qualified lawyer, who may try criminal cases within certain limits. Appeals lie from the Registrar to the Judge. Appeals from a Judge of the Court lie to the Chief Court for the Persian Gulf.

A Joint Court, consisting of a Judge or Registrar of the British Court and a nominee of the Ruler deals with cases involving local subjects and foreigners, and appeal lies to a Joint Court of Appeal. Few cases are now heard by this court.

RELIGION

The great majority of the people are Muslims of the Sunni and Shia sects, the Ruling Family being Sunnis.

Religious affiliation (1965 Census):

Muslims	173,594
Christians	5,832
Jews	149
Others	2,628
TOTAL	182,203

PRESS AND RADIO

Al Adhwaa: Arab Printing and Publishing Establishment, P.O.B. 224, Tijjar Rd., Manama; f. 1965; Arabic; illustrated weekly; Editor MAHMOUD AL-MURDI, circ. 3,000.

Awali Evening News: Awali; English daily newsheet; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 1,000.

Awali Magazine: Awali; English monthly; illustrated; published by the Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 1,000.

Al Hiya al Tijariya (*Commerce Review*): P.O.B. 248, Manama; bilingual; published by Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Huna al Bahrain (*Bahrain Calling*): P.O.B. 253, Manama; Radio monthly; Arabic: published by the Information Dept., Manama; Editor (vacant); circ. 4,000.

Al Jarida al Rasmiya (*Official Gazette*): Information Department, Government of Bahrain, Manama; f. 1957; Arabic; weekly.

Al Najmar al Asbuia (*Weekly Star*): Awali; Arabic; weekly; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 7,000.

Bahrain Trade Directory: P.O.B. 524, Manama; annual; Publisher and Man. Dir. A. E. ASHIR.

Bahrain Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 253, Manama; f. 1955; state-owned and operated enterprise; two 2-kW transmitters; programmes are in Arabic only, and include news, plays and talks; Dir. of Information Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN MUBARAK AL-KHALIFA; Dir. of Broadcasting IBRAHIM KANOO.

English language programmes broadcast by the U.S. Air Force in Dhahran and by ARAMCO can be received in Bahrain, as can the television service provided by the latter.

In 1968 there were approximately 53,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = millions; B.D. = Bahrain Dinars)

Bank of Bahrain: P.O.B. 106, Manama; f. 1957; cap. p.u. (1969) B.D. 750,000; dep. B.D. 5.53m.; Chair. AL-HAJ KHALIL EBRAHIM KANOO; Man. I. MCLAREN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 395, Manama; Man. ADNAN N. BSEISU.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; P.O.B. 57, Manama; Man. B. W. J. S. BRISBY.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; Manama.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 29, Manama; Man. in Bahrain E. G. SCOTT.

First National City Bank: New York; P.O.B. 548, Manama.

Habib Bank: Karachi; Government Road, Manama.

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; Tijjar Road, Manama.

United Bank: Karachi; Government Road, Manama.

INSURANCE

About fourteen foreign insurance companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahrain Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 248, Manama; f. 1951; 1,200 mems.; Pres. ALI ABDUL RAHMAN AL WAZZAN.

Bahrain Development Bureau: P.O.B. 235, Manama.

Michael Rice Group: P.O.B. 140, Manama; consultants to the Bahrain government and to numerous foreign businesses trading in Bahrain and the Gulf area.

There are no Trade Unions in Bahrain.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Director of Works: T. D. LEWIS.

Most inhabited areas of Bahrain are linked by bitumen-surfaced roads. Public transport consists of taxis and privately owned bus services. A modern network of dual highways is in course of development; the length of the paved road system rose from 4,300 metres in 1964 to 30,000 metres in 1968. In 1967 the rule of the road was changed from left to right.

SHIPPING

President of Ports and Customs Advisory Board: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA.

Port Manager: Sheikh DAIJ BIN KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA, P.O.B. 453, Bahrain.

Director-General of Customs and Ports: Sheikh KHALID BIN MUHAMMAD AL-KHALIFA.

Numerous shipping services link Bahrain and the Gulf with Britain and with Europe (Strick Line, V.N.S. "Kerk" Line, Hansa Line, Nationale Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Kuwait Shipping Company, Iraqi Maritime Transport Corporation, Lauro Line, Yugo-Linea, Polish Ocean Lines); with the East and West Coasts of U.S.A. (Concordia Line, Nedlloyd Line, Hoegh Line); with South and East Africa (KPM Line); with Pakistan, India, Japan and the Far East and Australia (British & India Steam Navigation Company, Maersk Line, Everett Johnson Line, "K" Line of Japan, etc.). Though predominantly cargo operators, most of the foregoing lines have some passenger accommodation available; the British India Line operates a mail service between Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain and other Gulf Ports, carrying passengers in Saloon and Deck classes.

The deep water harbour of Mina Sulman was opened in April 1962; it has six berths capable of taking vessels of draughts up to 30 ft. In the vicinity is a slipway, on which may be slipped vessels of up to 1,000 tons and 220 ft. in length. A trawler basin is the centre of a flourishing shrimping industry, the packaged produce being exported primarily to Europe and North America.

Since 1958 Bahrain has been a free transit area.

CIVIL AVIATION

Muharraq Airport has a first-class runway, capable of taking the largest aircraft in use. A modern airport terminus was opened in December 1961.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 138, Bahrain Island; f. 1950; services from Bahrain to Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Muscat, Dubai and Sharjah and daily flights from Bahrain to Doha and Dhahran; the fleet consists of two F27, five DC-3, two Beechcraft B80 and one chartered Trident.

Bahrain is served by the following foreign airlines: Air Ceylon, Alitalia, Air India, Ariana Afghan Airlines, B.O.A.C., Iraqi, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, M.E.A., Olympic Airways, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, T.M.A., U.A.A.

QATAR

Qatar is a peninsula on the west coast of the Gulf. The capital is Doha. The economy is based on oil, production on land has stagnated recently, but offshore it is rising steadily. An ambitious development programme has been put into effect using the oil revenues, which now amount to some £30 million a year.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimates)	
	Total	Doha (capital)
4,000	70,000	50,000

OIL

QATAR PETROLEUM COMPANY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

Year	Long Tons	Year	Long Tons
1960	8,200,000	1965	9,158,000
1961	8,381,000	1966	9,059,000
1962	8,800,000	1967	9,070,000
1963	9,096,000	1968	9,018,000
1964	9,978,000	1969	9,366,000

SHELL QATAR CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

Year	Metric Tons
1967	6,263,437
1968	7,000,650
1969	7,400,000

FINANCE AND TRADE

1 Q/D ryal=100 Dirhams.
11.43 Q/D ryals=£1 sterling; 4.54 Q/D ryals=U.S. $1.00.
100 Q/D ryals=£8 15s. sterling=U.S. $21.

Currency: In 1965 it was agreed to establish a new currency throughout the Persian Gulf Principalities, the Gulf ryal, to replace the External rupee, of which 13.3 equalled £1 sterling. Following the devaluation of the Indian rupee in June 1966 the Saudi ryal was adopted as the official currency until September when the Qatar/Dubai ryal was introduced. The ryal was not devalued with the pound sterling in 1967.

Revenue is derived chiefly from the export of oil.

	1965	1966	1967
Imports	247,271	311,391	476,895
Exports and Re-Exports (excl. oil)	n.a.	56,092	59,482

IMPORTS
('000 Qatar/Dubai ryals)

Commodities	1965	1966	1967
Household goods	54,352	108,762	138,429
Wearing apparel	45,738	50,788	92,973
Machinery	29,925	30,702	77,093
Foodstuffs	67,667	61,043	68,023
Building materials	18,365	19,136	41,903
Electrical radio and allied goods	12,788	10,868	18,999
Oilfield materials	6,952	13,705	15,783

Countries	1965	1966	1967
Switzerland	26,604	69,547	90,084
Japan	33,017	40,629	78,700
United Kingdom	42,130	37,779	69,504
U.S.A.	14,535	16,432	38,491
India	23,056	20,194	21,277
Pakistan	14,297	11,452	17,710
China	6,072	11,862	16,092
Germany, Federal Republic	9,458	8,936	15,911
Malaysia/Singapore	6,555	10,075	14,177
Holland	9,904	11,256	12,167
Hong Kong	5,988	6,665	11,437

THE CONSTITUTION

Qatar is an independent Sheikhdom linked by treaty with the United Kingdom, which has undertaken to protect it against foreign aggression and to conduct its external affairs. The Ruler exercises complete control over internal affairs. He is assisted by the Deputy Ruler and Minister of Finance, the Minister of Education, the Director-General of the Government, and the recently-constituted Advisory Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

(*April* 1970)

Ruler: Sheikh Ahmed bin Ali al Thani (succeeded October 1960, upon the abdication of his father Sheikh Ali bin Abdullah bin Qasim al Thani).

Deputy Ruler and Heir to the Throne: Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al Thani.

Minister of Education: Sheikh Jasim bin Hamad al Thani.

Director-General of the Government: Dr. Hassan Kamel.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Qatar courts exercise jurisdiction over Qatar subjects and nationals of all Arab States, and over Iranians, Indonesians and Somalis. The Sharia Court has jurisdiction in personal status matters.

British jurisdiction extends to all those not included in the above categories. Appeals from H.B.M. Court lie to the Chief Court for the Persian Gulf.

In matters regulated by the Labour Law, the Qatar Labour Court has jurisdiction over all persons, irrespective of nationality.

RELIGION

The indigenous population are Muslims of the Sunni sect, most being of the strict Wahabi persuasion.

RADIO

Radio Qatar: P.O.B. 1414, Doha; f. 1968; government service, broadcasting in Arabic only.

A television service is due to commence operations in the spring of 1970; reception will initially be limited to Doha but is to be extended to the whole state and beyond in 1971.

FINANCE

BANKING

Qatar National Bank, S.A.: Doha, P.O.B. 1000; f. 1964; cap. Q/D ryals 14m., dep. (Dec. 1968) Q/D ryals 172m.; Man. W. H. JACKSON.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; Doha, P.O.B. 172; Man. SHARIF AL JA'ABARY.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: London; Doha, P.O.B. 57; Man. A. MILLER.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: London; Doha, P.O.B. 29; Man. J. P. DEASY.

Intra Bank Ltd.: Beirut; Doha; re-opened March 1968.

Ottoman Bank Ltd.: London; Doha, P.O.B. 90; Man. A. MITCHELL.

INSURANCE

Qatar Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 666, Doha; f. 1964; branch in Dubai; Man FATHI I. GABR.

Six foreign companies are also represented.

COMMERCE

Qatar Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 402, Doha; f. 1963; 13 mems.; Pres. AHMED MUHAMMAD AL SOWAIDI; Sec. KAMAL ALI SALEH.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are some 450 miles of surfaced road linking Doha and the oil centres of Dukhan and Umm Said with the northern end of the peninsula, and with Salwa on the Saudi Arabian border, and many more of rough tracks across the desert. In 1970 the Salwa road is due to link up with a new road built by Saudi Arabia, which will give Qatar access to the Arabian hinterland. About 11,000 cars and lorries form the chief means of transport.

PIPELINES

Oil is transported by pipeline from the oilfield at Dukhan to the loading terminal at Umm Said.

Natural gas is brought by pipeline from Dukhan to Doha where it is used as fuel for a power station and water distillation plant.

SHIPPING

Oil is exported from the tanker terminal at Umm Said, but most other shipping uses Doha, where extensive new port facilities have been constructed since 1966.

CIVIL AVIATION

Doha airport has one 8,000 ft. runway, and is equipped to a fair international standard.

Doha is served by the following airlines: Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Gulf Aviation, Iranian Airways, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, M.E.A., Sabena, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, T.M.A., U.A.A.

TRUCIAL STATES

SHARJAH RAS AL KHAIMAH UMM AL QUWAIN
AJMAN DUBAI ABU DHABI FUJAIRAH

The seven Trucial States lie at the mouth of the Persian Gulf extending for nearly 400 miles between Muscat and Oman and Qatar. Their economy is being transformed by the oil discoveries in the region; Abu Dhabi now claims to have the largest per capita income of any state in the world.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles)		Population (1967)			
Total	Abu Dhabi (estimate)	Total (estimate)	Abu Dhabi (1968 Census)	Dubai	Sharjah (1968 Census)
32,000	25,000	130,000	46,375	65,000	31,480

EMPLOYMENT

Oil prospecting, fishing, pearl fishing, boat building, livestock. Commercial oil production is carried on from Murban and Bu Hasa, in Abu Dhabi, and also offshore from Abu Dhabi.

OIL

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL
(Metric Tons)

Year	Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.	Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. Ltd.
1964	2,920,000	6,024,000
1965	4,300,000	8,920,000
1966	5,050,000	12,247,000
1967	5,978,271	12,360,686
1968	8,878,089	15,156,700
1969	11,728,264	17,170,000

ABU DHABI DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1968–73—million Bahrain Dinars)

Electricity Generation and Distribution	40
Industrial Development	60
Roads	48
Irrigation	13
Education	13
Health	6
Government and Defence	15
Arab Countries Development Fund	30
Total (incl. others)	296

FINANCE

£1 sterling=1.142 Bahrain Dinars.
£1 sterling=11.43 Qatar/Dubai ryals.

Following the devaluation of the Indian Rupee in June 1966, the External Rupee (13.3=£1) was replaced as the official currency by the Bahrain Dinar in Abu Dhabi, and by the Qatar/Dubai ryal in the other six Trucial States and in Qatar.

Oil revenues in Abu Dhabi amounted to approximately 85 million Bahrain Dinars in 1969.

EXTERNAL TRADE

DUBAI

IMPORTS

(Qatar/Dubai ryals)

COMMODITIES	1966	1967	1968
Household Goods	108,761,572	132,429,390	179,411,987
Foodstuffs	61,042,879	68,022,731	117,634,479
Wearing Apparel	50,788,461	92,973,115	147,812,744
Machinery	30,702,080	77,093,215	150,880,994
Building Materials	19,135,871	41,902,649	73,942,674
Electrical, Radio and Allied Goods	10,867,511	18,999,093	30,560,868
Stationery	2,011,683	3,312,249	5,024,020
Photographic Goods	675,089	1,165,818	2,413,947
Cosmetics	2,998,593	4,169,433	6,591,350
Medicines and Chemicals	2,752,650	3,179,169	5,141,411
Fuel and Oil	5,907,751	9,045,154	12,088,317
Arms and Ammunition	651,634	1,071,752	1,369,541
Oil Field Materials	13,704,651	15,782,991	25,550,803
Liquor and Wine	1,318,727	1,748,584	2,657,686
TOTAL	311,391,152	476,895,343	761,080,821

Dubai is the entrepôt market for the Trucial States.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES	1966	1967	1968
Switzerland*	69,547,000	90,084,000	89,523,000
Japan	40,629,000	78,700,000	130,321,000
United Kingdom	37,779,000	69,504,000	125,055,000
United States	16,432,000	38 491,000	71,658,000
India	20,194,000	21,277,000	36,003,000
Pakistan	11,452,000	17,710,000	53,647,000
China	11,862,000	16,092,000	29,305,000
German Federal Republic	8,936,000	15,911,000	26,288,000
Malaysia and Singapore	10,075,000	14,177,000	16,828,000
Netherlands	11,256,000	12,167,000	17,207,000

* Swiss imports consist almost entirely of watches.

There is a large and officially authorized trade in gold which is not, however, included in the official trade statistics for Dubai.

ABU DHABI

Official imports into Abu Dhabi in 1969 amounted to 59.3 million Bahrain Dinars; the principal suppliers were the United Kingdom (19 million B.D.), the U.S.A. (10.9 million B.D.), and Dubai (4.1 million B.D.).

THE CONSTITUTION

The Rulers of the Trucial States have absolute control over their own subjects. Foreign relations are handled by the British Government, to whom they are bound by treaties.

The Trucial States Council, on which all the Rulers are represented, meets at least twice a year to discuss problems of mutual interest.

THE GOVERNMENT

Ruler of Sharjah: Sheikh KHALID BIN MUHAMMAD AL QASIMI (succeeded 1965).

Ruler of Ras al Khaimah: SAQR BIN MUHAMMAD AL QASIMI (1948).

Ruler of Umm al Quwain: AHMED BIN RASHID AL MU'ALLA, M.B.E. (1929).

Ruler of Ajman: RASHID BIN HUMAID (1928).

Ruler of Dubai: RASHID BIN SAID AL MAKTUM (1958).

Ruler of Abu Dhabi: SAID BIN SULTAN AL NAHAYYAN (1966).

Ruler of Fujairah: MUHAMMAD BIN HAMAD AL-SHARGI (recognized March 1952).

TRUCIAL STATES COUNCIL

P.O.B. 1565, Dubai.

Secretary-General's Office: f. 1966 to administer the Secretariat of the Council of the Rulers of the Trucial States and to co-ordinate activities between the states; to assist the Chairman of the Council in supervising the execution of resolutions of the Council; mems. the seven Rulers of the Trucial States.

Chairman: Sheikh KHALID BIN MUHAMMAD AL QASIMI.

Secretary-General: AHMED ADI BITAR.

Development Office: f. 1965 to execute development in the Trucial States in accordance with the policy of the Council. The Development Office, which administers the Capital Projects programme of the Council and also recurrent services in agriculture, technical education, scholarships, health and public works, is financed from the Development Fund, to which various countries have contributed, and to which the principal recurrent contributors are the U.K. Government and the Ruler of Abu Dhabi.

Capital Projects include inter-state roads, urban water and electricity schemes, housing and other urban development, rural water supplies, agricultural extension schemes and harbour works. Investigations into water resources, mineral prospects, soil, agricultural marketing, fisheries, and an economic survey, have been commissioned.

Financial Adviser and Acting Director: C. B. KENDALL.

Director of Works: R. G. RAE.

Agricultural Supervisor: R. MCKAY.

Principal, Technical Education: J. H. TAYLOR, M.B.E.

Health Adviser: Dr. ASIM AL JAMALI.

Fisheries Adviser: A. W. WHITE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Trucial States' subjects and citizens of all Arab and Muslim states with the exception of Commonwealth countries are subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts. The remainder are under British jurisdiction, except that in Abu Dhabi all Traffic and Workmen's Compensation cases are heard in the Ruler's Court.

In the local courts the rules of Islamic law generally prevail. A modern code of law is being produced for Abu Dhabi.

In Dubai there is a court run by a *qadi*, while in some of the other states all legal cases are referred immediately to the Ruler or a member of his family, who will refer to a *qadi* only if he cannot settle the matter himself. In Abu Dhabi a professional Jordanian judge presides over the Ruler's Court.

The British courts are presided over by professional British judges. Appeal lies to the Chief Court for the Persian Gulf.

A legal adviser to the Rulers of the six Northern Trucial States was appointed in 1964.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Muslims of the Sunni and Shiite sects.

THE PRESS

Akhbar Dubai: Dubai Municipality, P.O.B. 67, Dubai; fortnightly; Arabic.

Dubai Official Gazette: P.O. Box 516, Custom House Building, Dubai; monthly; Arabic and English.

FINANCE

BANKING

Arab Bank: Amman, Jordan; Sharjah.

Bank of Oman Ltd.: P.O.B. 2111, Dubai; f. 1967; cap. p.u. Q/D ryals 6,750,000; branch in Abu Dhabi; Gen. Man. MAJED AL GHURAIR.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: London; Dubai, Sharjah, Khor Fakhan, Ras al Kaimah, and Abu Dhabi.

Commercial Bank of Dubai: Dubai; f. 1969; owned by Chase Manhattan Bank, Commerzbank A.G. and the Commercial Bank of Kuwait.

Eastern Bank: London; Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Buraimi.

First National City Bank: New York; P.O.B. 1587, Deira, Dubai, also P.O.B. 346, Sharjah, and P.O.B. 999, Abu Dhabi.

Habib Bank: Karachi; Dubai.

National and Grindlays Bank: London; Abu Dhabi (formerly Ottoman Bank).

National Bank of Abu Dhabi: P.O.B. 4, Abu Dhabi; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 1m. B.D.; Chief Exec. MUHAMMAD ALI CHALABI; Gen. Man. J. S. W. COOMBS.

National Bank of Dubai: P.O.B. 777, Dubai; branch in Abu Dhabi; Gen. Man. D. W. MACK.

INSURANCE

Arab Commercial Enterprise (Dubai) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1100, Dubai; Man. TOUFIC H. BARAKEH.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1050, Dubai; Rep. WALEED H. JISHI.

A large number of foreign insurance companies are represented in the Trucial States.

DEVELOPMENT

Trucial States Development Office: Trucial States Council, P.O.B. 1565, Dubai; f. 1965 to co-ordinate development of the Trucial States (*see* Trucial States Council).

Planning and Co-ordination Department: Abu Dhabi; supervises Abu Dhabi's Development Programme; Dir. MAHMOUD HASSAN JUMA.

OIL

ABU DHABI

Department of Petroleum Affairs and Industry: Abu Dhabi; State supervisory body; Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. MANI AL OTAIBA.

Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.: P.O.B. 303, Abu Dhabi; owned two-thirds by British Petroleum and one-third by Compagnie Française de Petroles; oil has been found in commercial quantities 60 miles offshore from Abu Dhabi on the Umm Shaif structure, 20 miles east of Das Island, only a mile long and half a mile wide, the operating headquarters and tanker loading terminal. A new field at Zakum was brought into production in 1967. Production (1969) 11,728,264 metric tons; Gen. Man. D. M. CULLUM.

Abu Dhabi Oil Company: Abu Dhabi; consortium of three Japanese oil companies, Maruzen, Daikyo and Nihon Kogyo; holds offshore concession; oil strikes reported in September 1969 and January 1970.

Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 270, Abu Dhabi; the company has the same shareholders as the Iraq Petroleum Company. Export of oil from the

Murban Field started on December 14th, 1963. The terminal is at Jebel Dhanna. The annual production capacity was raised to 12 million tons during 1965 by the connection of Bu Hasa field to Jebel Dhanna. Facilities installed to raise annual production capacity to 20 million tons were completed in December 1967; Gen. Man. A. TURNER. Exports in long tons (1969) 16,781,085.

Middle East Oil Company: Abu Dhabi; formed 1966 by the Mitsubishi group; holds concessions covering some 15,000 square km. on land.

Phillips Petroleum: Abu Dhabi; heads consortium with the Italian AGIP Company and the American Independent Oil Company; holds 9,000 square km. concession on land.

DUBAI

Petroleum Affairs Department: Dubai, government supervisory body; Dir. MAHDI AL TAJIR.

Dubai Marine Areas: Dubai; holds offshore concession agreement signed in 1963; British Petroleum sold its two-thirds interest in the company to Compagnie Française des Pètroles in October 1969.

Dubai Petroleum Company: Dubai; subsidiary of Continental Oil Co. (U.S.A.) with minority participation by Deutsche Erdol and Sun Oil Co. (U.S.A.); holds offshore concession in Fateh oilfield which began producing in 1969; output in 1969 amounted to about 1 million metric tons.

RAS AL KHAIMAH

Union Oil operates the offshore concession.

In March 1969 the Ruler signed an oil concession agreement with *Shell Hydrocarbons N.V.* covering the Emirate's mainland territory.

SHARJAH, AJMAN, UMM AL QUWAIN

John Mecom Ltd. have held concessions in these areas since 1964. In January 1969 the Ruler of Sharjah signed two exploration agreements with *Shell* interests, and in December 1969 he also granted an offshore exploration concession to the Buttes Oil and Gas Co. of California.

FUJAIRAH

Bochumer Mineralöl G.m.b.H., owned by the Federal German Bomin Group, has held a concession covering the whole of the land area and territorial waters of the sheikhdom since 1966.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Until very recently there was no proper system of roads except in Dubai town, but the desert tracks are often motorable. In 1965 plans were made for a £1 million all weather metalled road to be built from Dubai to Ras al Khaimah, to be financed by the new Trucial States Development Office. The Dubai/Sharjah section of this was opened in September 1966. Work has now started on the Sharjah/Ras al Khaimah section at the expense of the Saudi Arabian Government. In 1968 Abu Dhabi opened a £1 million bridge linking the town with the mainland. The town is also linked with the Buraimi Oasis by a dual-carriageway motor road built mainly for political reasons. The oil companies have constructed roads in the areas in which they operate. Motor vehicles are in general use for passengers and goods. Camels and donkeys are used in the less accessible areas.

SHIPPING

Dubai is the main port. The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. maintains a weekly scheduled service to Dubai on the Bombay–Basra run. The ships of British India Line and F. Strick & Co. call at Dubai and Abu Dhabi several times a month. Other lines which call regularly are D. D. G. Hansa, Johnson Line, Holland-Persian Gulf, Maersk Line, and Jugolinÿa. A contract to build a deep water port at Dubai, Port Rashid, has also been signed and is expected to take four years to complete. With fifteen deep water berths, it will then become the largest harbour in the Middle East.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new air terminal is being built to international standards at Dubai. When completed in 1971 it is expected to be the first airport in the Middle East able to handle "Jumbo" jets.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 138, Bahrain; Dubai National Air Travel Agency, P.O. Box 434, Dubai; Khalifa and Omeir Abna Youssef, Abu Dhabi; International Aeradio Ltd., P.O. Box 400, Sharjah; daily service Bahrain – Doha – Abu Dhabi – Dubai; frequent services to Kuwait, Sharjah, Khor Fakkan and Muscat.

Air India, B.O.A.C., Iran Air, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines, P.I.A., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Syrian Arab Airlines and T.M.A. all serve Dubai, and Saudi Arabian Airlines and Syrian Arab Airways serve Sharjah.

PERU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Peru is an Andean country situated on the Pacific coast of South America. It is bordered by Ecuador and Colombia to the north, Brazil and Bolivia to the east and Chile to the south. The climate varies with altitude, average temperatures being some 20°F (7°C) lower in the mountains than in the coastal region. The official language is Spanish and Quechua and Aymara are widely spoken by the Indian population. A large proportion of the population is Roman Catholic and there is a Protestant minority. The flag consists of vertical stripes of red, white and red. The capital is Lima.

Recent History

A military coup took place in 1948, establishing General Manuel Odria as President. In 1963 President Fernando Belaúnde Terry was elected after an interlude of military government. Dr. Fernando Schwalb López Aldana became Premier in January 1964, although the government coalition did not have a working majority in either House, and he resigned in September 1965, when Dr. Daniel Becerra de la Flor became Premier over a coalition government alliance. In October 1968 a military coup established General Juan Velasco Alvarado as President and a military cabinet was appointed. Relations with the U.S.A. have deteriorated following government expropriation of The International Petroleum Company's oilfields.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet. The Legislature or Congress consists of the Senate of 45 members and the Chamber of Deputies of 140 members. Both Presidential and Congressional terms of office are six years. Voting is compulsory for men and women between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, thereafter voluntary. The country is divided into 24 Departments administered by Prefects.

Defence

Armed forces consist of an Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army numbers about 30,000 men. All male citizens from eighteen to twenty-four years of age are liable to compulsory military training and some, chosen by ballot, have to do regular service for two years.

Economic Affairs

Peru has a diversified agricultural economy, the chief crops being potatoes, sugar, barley, maize and cotton. Livestock is raised particularly in the mountains. Fishing has become very important and now constitutes the main industry. Large scale irrigation and power schemes are being undertaken, including Tinajones, Olmos (involving diversion of a river from the Atlantic to the Pacific by building a 20km. tunnel thus providing irrigation for 120,000 acres and a power potential of 350,000 kW), Majes and Mantaró; these will greatly extend cultivable land and provide an important source of energy. Minerals include silver, of which Peru is one of the world's main producers, petroleum, iron ore, and copper and large deposits of phosphates and potash are being developed. The chief industries are fish and fishmeal, petroleum products, cement and sugar. The principal exports are copper, fish and fishmeal, and sugar. A National Economic and Social Development Plan for 1967–70 envisages an annual growth rate of 6 per cent; first priority is given to agriculture, with investment also in mining and industry.

Transport and Communications

Transport is made difficult by the terrain, internal air services being an important means of transport. There are 2,000 miles of railways. The road system is centred on the 2,121-mile long Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway which is crossed by the Trans-Andean Highway running from Lima. A new 300 mile road, part of the Trans-Andean Highway, connecting Lima and Callao with the headwaters of the Amazon, is due for completion in 1980. European shipping lines call regularly at Peruvian ports, the chief of which is Callao. Air transport is provided by Aerolíneas Peruanas SA and twenty-one other lines.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory and benefits cover sickness, disability and old age. Labour legislation guarantees conditions of employment. Special schemes are in force for women and children.

Education

Primary education is free and where possible compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. There are a number of fee-paying schools. Secondary education is both public and private. There are twenty-seven universities.

Tourism

Peru is famous for the relics of Inca and pre-Inca civilizations. There is spectacular mountain scenery including Lake Titicaca, situated at an altitude of 12,500 feet, and forest and jungle areas. Many of the towns have interesting examples of Spanish Colonial architecture and culture.

Visas are not required to visit Peru by nationals of the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport and basketball, baseball, horse-racing and bull- and cock-fighting are widely followed. There are opportunities for hunting and deep-sea fishing.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), June 29 (S.Peter and S. Paul), July 28–29 (Independence Anniversary), August 30 (St. Rose of Lima), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–11 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Sol of 100 Centavos.

The present exchange rate was established in November, 1967, the previous rate having been unchanged since 1959.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos; 1 Sol.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 Soles.

Exchange rate: 102 Soles = £1 sterling
41.75 Soles = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1967)

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
1,285,215	12,486,000 (est.)

Chief Towns (1965 est.): Lima (capital) 2,526,000, Callao 266,700, Arequipa 452,400, Cuzco 693,300.

Employment (1965—'000): Agriculture and Livestock 1,816.8, Mining 126.7, Industry 478.0, Services 498.4, Commerce 268.0, Finance 175.1, Government 157.7 Others 178.0.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Barley	194.9	216.9	199.5	196.4	182.9	194.3
Cocoa	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9
Coffee	32.5	42.6	46.4	48.9	52.3	69.0
Cotton (lint)	130.5	131.1	145.6	146.8	141.3	153.7
,, (seed)	202.3	216.2	242.8	245.4	241.4	270.4
Maize	338.9	340.0	358.3	362.4	502.6	655.2
Potatoes	1,145.4	1,243.7	1,232.3	1,196.9	1,531.1	1,832.8
Rice (hulled)	584.1	540.4	639.2	440.7	351.5	479.2
Sugar	842.6	833.7	803.6	851.6	1,046.7	1,272.3
Tobacco	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0
Wheat	153.5	153.6	152.7	155.5	143.2	148.3
Tea	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	5.2	6.8

LIVESTOCK

(1964—'000)

Cattle	3,865
Pigs	1,593
Sheep	16,110

FISHING INDUSTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Fish Landed	8,863	7,233	8,680
Industrial Production	1,776	1,466	1,625
Fish Flour	1,552	1,282	1,440
Fish Oil	177	145	140
Frozen Fish	24	22	20
Tinned Fish	22	18	25

MINING

(metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Copper	174,460	180,336	176,394
Iron Ore	6,528,168	7,103,973	7,787,300
Silver	1,146	1,134	1,021
Gold	2.9	3.3	3.0
Lead	147,245	154,344	144,760
Zinc	231,000	254,496	257,819
Crude Petroleum ('000 barrels)	21,478	23,068	23,008

INDUSTRY

('000 barrels)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Gasoline	4,901.1	4,983.8	5,375.1	5,674.7	6,113.2	6,990.6
Kerosene	3,646.9	3,059.8	3,000.2	3,049.2	3,178.8	3,208.5
Fuel Oil	5,061.1	5,477.5	5,988.7	5,767.2	5,957.9	6,533.3
Lubricating Oil	48.9	83.7	76.2	59.8	79.6	88.4
Liquid Gas	85.7	94.1	107.4	135.9	150.1	198.2
Cement	3,527.6	3,491.2	4,121.0	4,435.6	4,785.0	5,751.4
Fishmeal ('000 metric tons)	558.0	840.0	1,117.0	1,131.0	1,550.0	1,280.0
Wool ('000 metric tons)	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	13.0
Electric Power (million kWh.)	n.a.	2,777.0	2,896.0	3,266.0	3,516.0	3,814.0

Textiles, carpets, tyres and chemicals are manufactured.

Motor vehicles (1968): 10,118.

FINANCE

1 Sol=100 centavos

102 soles=£1 sterling; 41.75 soles=U.S. $1.00.

100 soles=19s. 7d. sterling=U.S. $2.35.

BUDGET

(1967 estimates—million soles)

REVENUE	
General Fund	21,010.2
Special Laws	756.8
Resources	293.3
Loans	1,675.1
Transfers	83.7
TOTAL	23,819.1

EXPENDITURE	
Legislature and Judiciary	408.9
Government	3,097.9
Education	6,501.1
Finance	3,423.9
Public Health	1,636.7
Development and Public Works	3,221.0
Defence/Foreign Affairs	4,101.3
Agriculture	901.3
Others	527.0
TOTAL	23,819.1

Budget Estimates (1967-1968): 32,936 m. soles; **(1968-69):** 41,844 m. soles.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million Soles)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	84,852	88,501	93,369
Balance of exports and imports	10,410	29,736	47,120
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	95,262	118,237	140,489
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	67,381	82,702	94,883
Government consumption expenditure	9,933	11,637	15,335
Gross fixed investment	16,610	22,531	28,059
Increase in stocks	1,338	1,367	2,212

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.$)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	786.5	734.6	51.9	755	784	— 29
Non-monetary gold	—	11.6	— 11.6	—	17	— 17
Freight, insurance	8.2	98.1	— 89.9	12	94	— 82
Transport	32.1	32.0	0.1	39	31	8
Travel	33.6	45.9	— 12.3	38	47	— 9
Investment income	4.0	121.8	—117.8	4	144	—140
Government transactions n.e.s.	13.5	10.7	2.8	14	11	3
Miscellaneous services	17.8	31.3	— 13.5	27	41	— 14
Total	895.7	1,086.0	—190.3	889	1,169	—280
Transfer Payments:						
Private	7.1	—	7.1	8	—	8
Central government	22.7	1.3	21.4	16	1	15
Total	29.8	1.3	28.5	24	1	23
CURRENT BALANCE			—161.8			—257
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sectors:						
Direct investment	12.1	—	12.1	30	—	30
Other private long-term	21.6	—	21.6	35	—	35
Other private short-term	6.6	—	6.6	—	6	— 6
Local governments	6.7	—	6.7	—	1	— 1
Central government	182.3	—	182.3	120	—	120
Total	229.3	—	229.3	185	7	178
Monetary Sector:						
Private institutions: liabilities	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—
Private institutions: assets	—	37.7	— 37.7	26	—	26
Central Bank: liabilities	2.0	—	2.0	3	—	3
Central Bank: assets	20.2	—	20.2	31	—	31
Total	22.2	38.1	— 15.9	60	—	60
CAPITAL BALANCE	251.5	38.1	213.4	245	7	238
Net Errors and Omissions			51.6	19	—	19

NATIONAL PLAN

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES, 1964–71

(million soles)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture/Fishing	16,268	17,472	18,765	20,154	21,645	23,247	25,011	29,656
Mining	6,297	6,568	6,850	7,145	7,452	7,772	8,144	9,113
Industry	10,677	11,318	11,997	12,717	13,480	14,289	15,146	17,489
Services	3,569	3,772	3,987	4,214	4,454	4,708	4,996	5,749
Energy	4,076	4,406	4,763	5,149	5,566	6,017	6,530	7,845
Commerce	10,510	10,983	11,477	11,993	12,533	13,097	13,644	15,254

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million soles)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	19,562	21,909	24,468	24,373
Exports	17,897	20,500	23,286	33,516

COMMODITIES (STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION) ('000 soles)

IMPORTS	1968†	1969*
Animals and Animal Products	1,712,018	941,841
Vegetable Products	2,893,795	1,772,644
Mineral Products	1,191,859	688,169
Chemical Products	3,057,408	2,076,620
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	1,134,057	637,023
Textiles and Manufactures	1,037,728	561,364
Metals and Manufactures	2,294,240	1,468,300
Machinery, incl. Electrical	6,503,864	3,694,066
Transportation Material	2,061,506	1,243,277

EXPORTS	1968†	1969*
Animals and Animal Products	128,388	126,866
Vegetable Products	1,429,740	741,456
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	857,193	441,932
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	9,649,231	6,713,530
Mineral Products	5,871,542	4,405,808
Leather and Manufactures	72,810	57,666
Textiles and Manufactures	2,300,043	1,808,610
Pearls, Precious Metals, Coins	1,337,899	737,866
Metals and Manufactures	8,838,910	7,319,574

* Jan.–Aug. † Jan.–Nov.

COMMODITIES

('000 soles)

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969*
Cotton	1,696,330	2,158,491	1,884,156
Sugar and Derivatives	1,679,478	2,426,438	817,425
Wool	252,071	364,557	266,167
Petroleum and Derivatives	262,296	430,788	170,227
Fish and Derivatives	6,109,142	8,994,477	6,932,677
Coffee	915,604	1,381,838	749,600
Zinc	1,096,692	1,233,915	947,706
Copper	6,202,035	9,047,830	8,000,477
Lead	926,350	1,138,008	988,778
Iron	1,909,561	2,450,055	1,942,414
Gold	25,052	42,310	39,903
Silver	1,331,187	2,629,868	1,634,413

Jan.–Sept.*

COUNTRIES
('000 soles)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1966	1967	1968	1969*	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Argentina	1,412,303	1,577,812	2,850,572	1,545,485	366,764	261,754	486,398	380,140
Belgium	338,878	442,478	412,179	353,749	1,006,871	1,412,078	2,263,701	1,130,671
Canada	615,526	759,904	703,452	369,956	67,282	45,414	76,180	25,629
Chile	224,827	329,067	296,800	133,814	403,657	244,979	309,890	241,956
Ecuador	151,388	128,873	121,171	72,484	30,187	36,799	80,993	43,619
German Federal Republic	2,863,722	2,993,664	3,089,580	1,754,449	2,548,336	2,772,822	3,549,511	2,643,393
Italy	679,255	936,373	1,002,886	423,940	667,318	613,114	775,239	539,141
Japan	1,593,138	1,910,792	1,725,567	1,044,737	2,038,899	3,140,944	4,964,497	3,542,581
Netherlands	530,273	643,584	780,431	454,048	1,249,885	1,394,717	1,984,250	2,108,456
Switzerland	462,838	528,615	520,000	302,192	69,723	60,697	57,159	33,419
United Kingdom	1,007,027	1,095,615	1,328,328	660,144	586,159	519,352	786,655	833,698
U.S.A.	8,592,613	8,986,743	9,181,648	4,624,480	8,685,345	9,805,348	13,166,279	7,464,240

* Jan.–Aug.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1964): Passenger-km. 252 million, Ton-km. 622 million.

Roads

	1964	1965
Passenger Cars	124,273	155,038
Lorries	86,811	87,542
Buses	9,978	11,158
Other Motor Vehicles	20,358	25,394

Shipping (1963): Merchant tonnage registered 117,000; Goods loaded 9,108,000 tons, Goods unloaded 1,994,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passengers carried 594,108, Freight 32,604 metric tons, Mail 696 metric tons.

Tourism (1966): 93,113 visitors, revenue U.S.$21.6m.

Source: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Lima.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the chief Spanish viceroyalty in South America, declared its independence on July 28th, 1821, but it was not until 1824, when all Spanish forces were obliged to leave, that the country gained its freedom from Spanish rule.

The existing Constitution was promulgated on April 9th, 1933. It has been amended from time to time.

Under the general guarantees some of the functions of the modern State are defined. Mines, lands, forests, waters, and, generally, all natural sources of wealth belong to the State. Conditions of their exploitation, either by the State or by means of concessions to private persions, will be fixed by law. In industry, the State will support profit-sharing schemes, and will legislate concerning the organization of industry, safety measures for workers, accident compensation, minimum wages, maximum hours and general conditions of work. In agriculture, the State will favour the preservation of the small rural property and may expropriate, with compensation, and subdivide land which is not being exploited economically.

Article 53 provides that the legal existence of political parties with international connections is not recognized, and those belonging to such parties may not hold political office.

Liberty of conscience and of beliefs is inviolable, and no one may be persecuted for his ideals. Freedom of the press is guaranteed, but compensation may be sought through legal channels by an injured party against the editor and author of a publication. Article 65 provides for the censorship of public spectacles. The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized.

When the security of the State demands, the Executive may suspend wholly or in part, in the whole or in a part of the national territory, certain constitutional guarantees of the individual. If such suspension is decreed while Congress is in session, the Executive must inform Congress immediately. The suspension will be only for thirty days, and another decree will be needed for any further extension. The powers of the Executive during the suspension of guarantees will be fixed by law.

Voting for men and women between the ages of 21 and 60 is compulsory; after 60, voting is optional.

The Legislative Power. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature. Both the Senate of 45 members, and the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of 140 members ,are elected for six years. Congress begins its sessions on July 28th, and continues in ordinary session for 120 days. The President, with the agreement of his Cabinet, may convoke extraordinary sessions. Congress legislates, interprets, modifies and repeals laws, examines alleged infringements of the Constitution; imposes and repeals taxes; and approves or rejects the national and departmental budgets. However, any Congressional action to impose or repeal taxes or vote expenditure must be taken on the initiative of the Executive Power. Congress authorizes the Executive to negotiate State loans and provide funds for amortization. It approves or rejects the President's recommendations for the advancement of higher officers of the armed forces, and establishes the strength of those forces, and approves or withholds approvals of treaties negotiated by the Executive.

The Executive Power. The President is elected for a six-year term, which begins on July 28th of the year of election. First and Second Vice-Presidents are elected simultaneously with the President. The last-named is not eligible for re-election until after the lapse of at least one presidential term. This provision of the Constitution may not be reformed or repealed, and any person attempting to do so must retire from office, and will be permanently incapacitated from holding any public office. The President may not command the armed forces without the permission of Congress. On taking up such a command, he becomes subject to military laws and regulations. His tasks include the drafting of laws and the making of resolutions and decrees promulgating laws, the maintenance of internal order and external security, the convoking of presidential and congressional elections, and of extraordinary sessions of Congress. It is his duty to see that the resolutions of the Judicial Power are carried out. He organizes and distributes the armed forces, administers the finances of the State, negotiates treaties, appoints and removes the members of his Cabinet and, with the approval of his Cabinet, appoints members of the diplomatic corps, and selects candidates of Peruvian birth for archbishoprics and bishoprics, whose names are submitted to the Vatican.

The Judiciary. The Supreme Court, with its seat in Lima, consists of the President and 10 members, whose appointments have to be approved by Congress. Higher Courts function in certain departments determined by law, and Courts of First Instance in provincial capitals. There are justices of peace in all towns. Members of the Higher Courts are nominated by the President from a list submitted by the Supreme Court. Appointments to the lower courts must be ratified by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution provides that in each ministry there shall be one or more Consultative Commissions consisting of specialists in the various branches of activity of the ministry; and also provides for a Council of National Economy whose members shall represent the interests of consumers, capital, labour and the liberal professions.

Regional Administration. The country is divided into 24 Departments administered by Prefects. The Departments are divided into provinces, which in turn are divided into districts.

Municipal Councillors are nominally elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible, but for some years municipal bodies have been appointed without election. The Municipal Elections Law provides for elections every 3 years.

Indigenous Communities. The Constitution recognizes the legal existence and juridical personality of the indigenous communities, whose property may not be alienated except in the public interest, when compensation must be given. The State is responsible for the civil, penal, economic and administrative laws regulating these communities.

This constitution has only partially remained in force during the several periods of military government since it was promulgated, including the present one.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. JUAN VELASCO ALVARADO.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of War: Gen. ERNESTO MONTAGNE SÁNCHEZ.
Minister of the Interior: Gen. ARMANDO ARTOLA.
Minister of Finance: Gen. FRANCISCO MORALES.
Minister for the Navy: Vice-Admiral ENRIQUE CARBONEL.
Minister of Education: Gen. ALFREDO ARRISUEÑO.
Minister of Aeronautics: Gen. ROLANDO GILARDI.
Minister of Public Health: Gen. EDGARDO MONTERO.
Minister of Agriculture: Gen. JORGE BARANDIARÁN.
Minister of Labour: Gen. JORGE CHAMOT.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gen. EDGARDO MERCADO.
Minister of Energy and Mines: Gen. JORGE FERNÁNDEZ.
Minister of Housing: Admiral LUIS VARGAS.
Minister of Transport and Communications: Gen. ANÍBAL MEZA.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: Rear-Admiral JORGE DELLEPIANE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PERU

(Lima unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avenida Wilson 911, 10° piso (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL MALBRÁN.
Austria: Santiago, Chile (E).
Belgium: Paseo Colón 218 (E).
Bolivia: Jirón Ocoña 180—Oficina 402 (E).
Brazil: Avenida Comandante Espinar 181, Miraflores (E).
Canada: Plaza San Martin, Edificio Boza, Piso 3° (E).
Chile: Jirón Carabaya 831, Edificio Boza, 6° Piso, Ofs. 603–606 (E).
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Ocona 215 (E).
Colombia: Avda. Arequipa 2685, Lince (E).
Costa Rica: Míguel de Freyre Santander 180, El Rosedal, San Antonio (E).
Denmark: Avenida Orrantia 610, San Isidro (E).
Dominican Republic: Avda. del Bosque 355, San Isidro (E).
Ecuador: Avenida Wilson 1218, Of. 905 (L).
El Salvador: Avda. Arequipa 2289, Lince (E).
Finland: Avda. Guzmán Blanco 465, Dptos. 701–702 (E); (also accred. to Ecuador).
France: "Maison de France", Avenida Presidente Nicolás de Piérola 757, Piso 3° (E).
German Federal Republic: Avenida Alfredo Benavides 420, Miraflores (E).
Guatemala: Pasaje Sucre 179 (entre San Martín y Bolivar), Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. CARLOS RODIL MACHADO.
Haiti: Calle Guillermo Prescott 352, San Isidro (E).
Honduras: Avenida Javier Prado 2108, San Isidro (E).
India: Triana 87, Santiago, Chile (E); *Ambassador:* BHAGWAN KHEMCHAND MASSAND.
Israel: Avenida Arenales 483, piso 7°, Of. 701 (E).
Italy: Plaza Washington 538 (E).
Japan: Plaza San Martin, Edif. Sud-América, 3° piso (E).
Korea, Republic: Rua das Larangeiras 192, Rio de Janeiro Brazil (E).
Lebanon: Calle 72, 12-44, Bogotá, Colombia (E).
Malta: Avenida San Isidro 151, San Isidro (L).
Mexico: Avenida General Arenales No. 371, Oficinas 601 y 602 (E).
Netherlands: Avenida Arenales 371, Oficina 801 (E).
Nicaragua: Mariscal Las Heras 231–239, San Isidro (E).
Norway: Pedro de Valdivia 1370, Santiago, Chile (E).
Panama: Av. Brigadier Pumacahua 2737, Lince (E).
Paraguay: Pasaje Sucre 179 (entre San Martín y Bolivar), Miraflores (E).
Portugal: Plaza Washington 181 (L).
Spain: Av. República de Chile 120 (E).
Sweden: Calle La Santa María 130, San Isidro (E).
Switzerland: Jirón Camaná 370, Edif. Peruano Suizo, piso 5° (E).
Turkey: Fco. de Aguirre 390, Santiago, Chile (L).
United Arab Republic: Avda. José Pardo 273, Miraflores (E).
United Kingdom: Paseo de la República 111, Edificio República, piso 5° (E).
U.S.A.: Avenida Wilson 1400 (E).
Uruguay: Avenida Larco 886, Miraflores (E).
Vatican: Avenida Presidente Salaverry, Esq. Nazca (Apostolic Nunciature).
Venezuela: Avenida Arequipa 298 (E).

Peru also has diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

CONGRESS

THE SENATE

President: Dr. DAVID AGUILAR CORNEJO.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: Sr. ARMANDO VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO.

Elections were held in August 1967 which resulted in victory for a coalition between the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria (APRA) and the Unión Nacional Odriísta (UNO). Congress was suspended indefinitely on October 3rd, 1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Acción Popular (A.P.): Nicolás de Piérola 677; f. 1956; government party 1963–68; Leader EDGARDO SEOANE CORRALES.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (P.D.C.): Apdo. 4682, Lima; f. 1956; formerly supported *Partido Acción Popular*; Pres. Dr. JAVIER CORREA-ELÍAS; Sec.-Gen. Ing. ALFREDO GARCÍA LLOSA; publs. *Pensamiento Político, Democracia.*

Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA): f. 1930; legalized 1945; centre-right party; Leaders VÍCTOR RAUL HAYA DE LA TORRE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ARMANDO VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO.

Unión Nacional Odriísta (UNO): Jirón Callao 535, Lima; f. 1960; social reform party formerly allied to APRA; Leader ex-President Gen. MANUEL A. ODRIA; 160,000 mems.; publ. *U.N.O.*

Partido Social Demócrata: f. 1968; splinter of *Unión Nacional Odriista*; Leader JULIO DE LA PIEDRA.

Partido Popular Cristiano: f. 1968; splinter group of *Partido Demócrata Cristiano*; Leader Dr. BEDOYA REYES.

Frente Liberal Nacional (FLN): f. 1961; extreme left wing movement.

Partido Comunista.

Movimiento Izquierdista Revolucionario: pro-Communist guerrilla; Leader ENRIQUE AMAYA QUINTANA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

LIMA

Chief Justice: Dr. CÉSAR AUGUSTO LENGUA.

Judges: Dr. CARLOS TORRES MALPICA, Dr. RICARDO BUSTAMANTE CISNEROS, Dr. NAPOLEÓN VÁLDEZ TUDELA, Dr. CARLOS A. MAGUIÑA SUERO, Dr. JOSÉ I. TELLO VÉLEZ, Dr. ALBERTO EGUREN BRESANI, Dr. ROBERTO GARMENDIA, Dr. RAÚL ALVA, Dr. OCTAVIO CEBREROS, Dr. DOMINGO GARCÍA RADA.

DISTRICT COURTS

Courts 18, Judges 442, District Attorneys 266.

RELIGION

The Catholic Church

Nearly all of the 12,000,000 inhabitants of the Republic of Peru belong to the Catholic Church. The State supports the Catholic religion, but recognises civil marriages.

Freedom of worship is permitted to all religions. The President is consulted in the appointment of Bishops and other dignitaries.

Archbishoprics:

Lima	H.E. Cardinal JUAN LANDÁZURI RICKETTS.
Arequipa	Mgr. LEONARDO JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ BALLÓN.
Ayacucho	Mgr. OTONIEL ALCEDO.
Cuzco	Mgr. RICARDO DURAND FLÓREZ.
Huancayo	Mgr. MARIANO JACINTO VALDIVIA ORTIZ.
Piura	Mgr. ERASMO HINOJOSA HURTADO.
Trujillo	Mgr. CARLOS MARÍA JURGENS BYRNE.

Bishoprics:

Abancay	Mgr. ENRIQUE PÉLACHY FELIU.
Cajamarca	Mgr. JOSÉ DAMMERT BELLIDO.
Chachapoyas	Mgr. JOSÉ GERMÁN BENAVIDES MORRIBERÓN.
Chiclayo	Mgr. IGNACIO MARIA DE ORBEGOZO Y GOICOECHEA.
Huacho	Mgr. LORENZO LEÓN ALVARADO.
Huancavelica	Mgr. FLORENCIO CORONADO ROMANI.
Huánuco	Mgr. IGNACIO ARBULÚ PINEDA.
Huaraz	Mgr. TEODOSIO MORENO QUINTANA.
Ica	Mgr. ALBERTO DETTMANN Y ARAGÓN.
Puno	Mgr. JULIO GONZALES RUIZ.
Tacna	Mgr. ALFONSO ZAPLANA BELLIZA.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

LIMA

El Comercio: f. 1839; morning and evening; Conservative; oldest paper in Peru; circ. 135,000 weekdays, 156,000 Sundays.

Correo: f. 1963; morning; independent; Spanish; Editor-in-Chief JULIO HIGASHI, circ. 142,000.

La Crónica: Avda. Tacna 665, Apdo. 928; f. 1912; morning and evening; illustrated; democratic, independent; publ. by Empresa Editora La Crónica y Variedades S.A.; Pres. CARLOS MOREYRA Y PAZ SOLDÁN; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO PRADO H.; circ. approx. 60,000.

Expreso: f. 1961; morning; leading opposition daily; seized by Government in March 1970, to be run by a co-operative, circ. 8,000.

Extra: f. 1964; evening edition of *Expreso*.

Ojo: f. 1968; morning; independent; Spanish; Editor-in-Chief RAÚL VILLARÁN; circ. 180,000.

El Peruano (Diario Oficial): Quilca 556, Apdo. Postal 303; f. 1825; morning; official State Gazette; circ. 10,000.

La Prensa: Baquijano 745; f. 1903; morning; independent liberal; agricultural and industrial interests; publ. by La Prensa, S.A.; Dir. PEDRO BELTRÁN; circ. 85,000.

La Tribuna: f. 1923; morning; Dir. MANUEL SOLANO; circ. 26,000.

Ultima Hora: f. 1950; evening; independent, Dir. BERNARDO ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS THORNDIKE; circ. 107,000.

AREQUIPA

El Deber: Casilla 294; f. 1889; evening; Conservative, Catholic; Editor EDUARDO INDACOCHES ZARAUZ; circ. 5,000.

Noticias: f. 1927; morning; conservative; independent; Dir. GASTON AGUIRRE.

El Pueblo: Sucre 213, Apdo. 35; f. 1905; morning; independent; Man. H. SÁNCHEZ Z.; Dir. P. RODRÍGUEZ Z.; circ. 25,000.

CAJAMARCA

El Ferrocarril: f. 1932; evening.

Renovación: f. 1934; evening.

CERRO DE PASCO

El Diario: f. 1932; evening.

El Minero: f. 1896; evening; Dir. G. PATINO LÓPEZ; circ. 3,000.

CHICLAYO

La Industria: f. 1954; Dir. BENIGNO FEBRES.

El Pais: f. 1918; evening; Editor V. ARENAS; circ. 5,250.

El Tiempo: Casilla 66; f. 1918; morning; independent; Dir. JULIO A. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 4,800.

CHINCHA

La Voz de Chincha: evening; Dir. L. A. BIANCHI.

CUZCO

El Comercio: Casilla 70; 1896; evening daily; independent; Dir. CÉSAR LOMELLINI, circ. 6,000.

El Sol: Mesón de la Estrella 172; f. 1901; evening commercial; pro-Administration; Dir. FERNANDO FRANCO; circ. 3,000.

HUACHO

El Imparcial: evening; Dir. J. T. GARCÍA.

La Verdad: Jirón Colón 130, Apdo. 61; f. 1930; daily; popular; Dir. JOSÉ M. CARVAJAL MANRIQUE; circ. 3,700.

HUANCAYO

El Tiempo: f. 1920; evening.

La Voz de Huancayo: f. 1912; evening; Dir. F. DELGADO.

HUANUCO

La Prensa: f. 1933; evening.

La Voz de Huanuco: f. 1914; daily; Dir. F. R. AGUIRRE.

HUARAS

El Departmento: f. 1908; evening; Editor E. SALAZAR.

ICA

La Opinión: Callao 176, Apdo. 19; f. 1922; evening; independent; Dir. GONZALO TUEROS RAMÍREZ.

La Voz de Ica: f. 1918; evening; circ. 4,000.

IQUITOS

El Eco: Jirón Lima 100-108, Apdo. 170; f. 1924; evening; independent; Dir. F. REÁTEGUI; circ. 6,000.

El Oriente: f. 1905; evening; Editor W. SALAZAR.

LAMBAYEQUE

La Gaceta de Lambayeque: daily.

LA OROYA

La Oroya: f. 1924; morning; Dir. F. A. CÁRDENAS.

MOLLENDO

El Eco de Mollenda: evening.

El Porteño: f. 1914; evening; circ. 4,000.

PACASMAYO

La Unión: 2 de Mayo 27-29; f. 1913; evening; independent; Dir. MANUEL PASTOR R.

PISCO

La Reforma: evening; Dir. B. SASSESTA.

La Independencia: morning; Dir. J. T. OLINDEN.

PIURA

Ecos y Noticias: Libertad 902 y Ayacucho 307, Casilla 110; f. 1934; morning; independent; Man. Dir. JOSÉ DEL C. RIVERA; circ. 4,000.

La Industria: f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. ELMER NÚÑEZ.

El Tiempo: f. 1916; morning; independent; Dir. VÍCTOR M. HELGUERO CHECA; circ. 25,000.

PUNO

Los Andes: Lima 775, Casilla 110; f. 1928; morning; Dir. Dr. SAMUEL FRISANCHO PINEDA; circ. 3,000.

El Eco: evening.

El Siglo: evening.

TACNA

La Voz de Tacna: f. 1936; evening; Dir. D. E. CARVAJAL.

TRUJILLO

El Liberal: f. 1918; morning; Dir. H. ALVARADO NUÑEZ.

La Industria: Gamarra 443; f. 1895; morning, independent; Man. EDUARDO LIZÁRRAGA; circ. 25,000.

La Nación: Francisco Pizarro 511; f. 1931; morning; democratic, independent; Editor and Propr. R. L. HOYLE; Dir. FELIPE GRANADOS RÁZURI; circ. 4,500.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

LIMA

Actualidades: current events.

Andean Airmail and Peruvian Times: Carabaya 928, Apdo. 531; weekly; independent; English language; Publisher C. N. GRIFFIS.

Auto Aéreo: air and road transport monthly.

Caretas: bi-monthly, illustrated; general interest; Editor ENRIQUE ZILERI; circ. 40,000.

Cultura Peruana: Casilla 2060; f. 1941; monthly; cultural life of Peru, current affairs, book reviews, illustrated; Editor JOSÉ FLORES ARAOZ.

Economista Peruano: monthly economic review.

Ecos: Apdo. 3758; f. 1962; illustrated cultural review; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ARENAS; circ. 5,000.

Hora del Hombre: Casilla 2378; f. 1943; monthly journal of social culture; progressive review of current politics; illustrated; Dir. JORGE FALCÓN.

Industria Peruana: Unión 150, Edif. Pizarro; monthly publication of Nat. Society of Industries.

El Mercurio: Edificio San Pedro 202; f. 1932; weekly; agriculture, commerce, and industry of Peru; Dept. of Statistical and Commercial Information; Propr. and Dir. EDUARDO MARISCA.

Mercurio Peruano: Apdo. Postal 1,000; f. 1918; monthly; social science, letters; Dir. and Founder VÍCTOR ANDRÉS BELAÚNDE; Editor DOMINGO GARCÍA BELAÚNDE.

Ondas: Apdo. 3758; f. 1959; cultural review; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ARENAS; circ. 5,000.

Panoramas: monthly review.

Revista de Economía y Finanzas: monthly economic and financial review.

Revista Peruana: monthly.

Síntesis Semanal: economic journal of the Corporación Nacional de Comerciantes.

El Mundo: monthly; illustrated.

La Vida Agrícola: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 191, Apdo. Postal 1159; f. 1924; monthly review of agriculture and stock-raising; Dir. Ing. Agr. ROMULO A. FERRERO; circ. 7,500.

Vanguardia: Lima; anti-communist; Editor EUDOCIO RAVINES.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Federación de Periodistas del Perú: Cailloma 109, Lima.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Dos de Mayo 370, S. Isidro, Lima; Chief MARCELLO ONGANIA.

AP: Apdo. 119, Lima; Chief JOE MCGOWAN, Jr.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Jirón Union 554, Lima; Man. Mrs. TRUDI SCHYDLOWSKY.

UPI: Jirón Puno 271, Oficina 601, Lima; Man. MARTIN MCREYNOLDS.

The Jiji Press, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Lima.

PUBLISHERS

LIMA

Editorial Luis Alaiya y Paz Soldán: Lampa 1073; geography, ethnography, travel, guide-books.

Editorial América: Ica 341.

Editorial Antena, S.A.: Azángaro 824; belles-lettres, fiction.

Empresa Editora Ara y Cia.: Camaná 950 dr.; belles-lettres, fiction.

Editorial Enrique Barboja: Avda. Bolivia 244.

Biblioteca Nacional: Avda. Abancay, Apdo. 2335; general non-fiction.

Editorial Brandes y Cia, S.A.: Unión 529; music, dancing, theatre.

Editorial Enrique Bustamente y Ballivian: Azángaro 1005; geography, ethnography, travel, guide-books.

Editorial Manuel Calvo y Pérez: Avda. M. Capac 1169.

Colegio Salesiano: Avda. Brasil 218.

Editorial José Gabriel Cossío: Enrique Barrón 1113.

Editorial Andrés López Dominovich: Riva Aguero 251, Box 1971; f. 1923; publishers of *Guía Lascano del Perú*, a commercial, industrial and professional directory of Peru, and political and economic directories; Man. ANDRÉS LÓPEZ DOMINOVICH.

Editorial Carlos Fabbri, S.A.: Ayacucho 360; geography, ethnography, travel, guide-books.

"Field" Servicio de Informaciones Comerciales del Perú: Porta 170, Of. 413, Miraflores; f. 1935; publs. of *Directorio Gremial del Perú* (*Peruvian Trade Directory*); Dir. FEDERICO FIELD STORACE.

Editorial Luis Enrique Galván: Azángaro 970.

Editorial García y Elvira García: Plaza Bolognesi 419; geography, ethnography, travel, guide-books.

Editorial Inca, S.A.: Lampa 569.

Editora Internacional, S.A.: Abancay 381.

Editorial Guillermo Lenta: Gailloma 645.

Editora Música Maldonado: Apdo. 6; music, dancing, theatre.

Editorial Laureano Martínez Música: Puno 370; music, dancing, theatre.

Librería Editorial Juan Mejía Baca: Azángaro 722; f. 1945, medicine and general.

Editorial Domingo Miranda: Carabayo 546; belles-lettres, fiction.

Editorial Carlos Miró Quesada Laos: Ayacucho 300; geography, travel, guide-books, education.

Empresa Editora Nacional: Junín 458; politics, law, economics.

Casa Editorial Nuevo Tesoro Escolar: Carabaya 719; education, textbooks; Dir. Dr. VÍCTOR E. VIVAR.

Empresa Editora Peruana S.A.: Camana 976; textbooks, education, politics, law, sociology, economics.

Editorial Manuela R.D. de Río: Húarez 347; belles-lettres, fiction.

Editorial Andrés Rosales Valencia: E. Villar 542; education, textbooks.

Empresa Gráfica T. Scheuch, S.A.: Amazonas 486; belles-lettres, fiction.

Editorial Francisco Siviricho: Loreto 419.

Sociedad Universitaria Peruana S.A.: Av. Nicolás de Piérola 798; f. 1920; education, scientific and medical textbooks; Man. PEDRO JARQUE DE LEIVA.

Sociedades Biblicas en el Perú: Apdo. 448; Petit Thouars 133; theology and bibles.

Librería Studium: Jirón Cámara 949, Apdo. 2139; textbooks, architecture, engineering, technology, economics.

Empresa Editora Turismo: Puno 235; geography, travel, guide-books.

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos: Depto. Editorial, Nicolás de Piérola 1254; textbooks, education.

Editorial Carlos Wiese: San Martín 896.

Editorial Ernesto Zegarra: Chili 138; geography, travel, guide-books, ethnography.

AREQUIPA

Editorial Arequipa, S.A.: Sucre 213, Apdo. 35, Man. H. SÁNCHEZ Z.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Junta Permanente Nacional de Telecommunicaciones: Jr. Washington 1894, 10° piso, Lima.

Asociación Nacional de Radioemisoras del Perú: Avda. Tacna 543, Lima.

RADIO

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional de Perú: Lima, P. Thouars 441; f. 1937; stations at Lima, Tumbes, Iquitos, Puno and Tacna; five medium-wave and twelve short-wave transmitters; Dir. G. LAZARTE E.

There are 2 other government stations and 8 cultural stations.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio América: Cia Peruana, esq. de Montero Rosas y Mariano Carranza, Lima; Dirs. N. GONZÁLEZ, J. ANTONIO UMBERT.

Radio El Sol: J. Gálvez 1040, Lima; Dir. Ing. A. PEREYRA.

Radio Panamericana: Casilla 4392, Lima; Dir. H. DELGADO PARKER.

There are 133 other commercial stations in Peru. In 1969 there were about 1,815,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Ministry of Education: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Dirección de Cultura, Lima; daily cultural programmes; Dir.-Gen. R. GARRIDO M.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Televisora América—Canal 4: esq. de Montero Rosas y Mariano Carranza, Lima; Dir. N. GONZÁLEZ; station at Huacho.

Televisora Bego: Avda. Manco Capac 333, Lima; f. 1963; Gen. Man. A. BELMONT.

Televisora Continental: M. de Orberoga 338, Arequipa.

Televisora El Sol-Canal 9: Avda. Uruguay 335, Lima; Dir.-Gen. A. PEREIRA.

Televisora Panamericana: Avda. Arequipa 1110, Lima; Dir.-Gen. G. DELGADO; stations at Trujillo, Piura, Chiclayo, Chimbote.

Televisora Peruana: Casilla 514, Arequipa; Dir.-Gen. Dr. G. QUINTANILLA P.

Teledos: Avda. Tacna 225, Lima; Man. J. M. DE ROMAÑA.

The **Organización Regional de Televisión del Perú** plans to establish commercial stations in 13 towns.

Number of television sets (1969): 390,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million. Amounts stated in Soles oro (Gold Soles).)

Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros: Lima; Superintendent Dr. MAXIMILIANO GAMARRA FERREYRA.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva del Perú: esq. Lampa y Ucayali; f. 1922; refounded 1931; cap. 107m., dep. 3,455m. (Mar. 1969), Pres. EMILIO BARRETO; publ. *Reseña económica* (in Spanish, English, French), quarterly.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Lima

Banco Central Hipotecario del Perú: Carabaya 429; f. 1929; cap. and res. 48m.; Pres. LUIS G. MIRANDA; Man. F. GONZÁLEZ DEL RIEGO.

Banco Comercial del Perú: Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 1065; f. 1947; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 1,453m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. E. V. OLDERSHAUSEN; Man. DENIS ENGLISH; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

Banco Continental: Apdo. 3849; f. 1951; affiliated to the Chase Manhattan Group; cap. 89m., dep. 1,953m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. M. GARDNER PATRICK; Gen. Man. ADRIAN C. R. VERWEY; publs. *Report on the Economic Situation in Peru* (quarterly), *News Letter*.

Banco de Crédito del Perú: Jirón Lampa 401/499; f. 1889; cap. p.u. 313.5m., dep. 9,242m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. ENRIQUE AYULO PARDO; Gen. Man. Dr. PAULO CUCCHIARELLI.

Banco de Fomento Agropecuario del Perú: Apdo. 2638; f. 1931; cap. and res. 803m. (Sept. 1968); loans to farmers for agricultural development.

Banco de Lima: Casilla 3181; f. 1952; cap. 40m., dep. 1,070m. (Dec. 1965); Gen. Man. ANDRÉ LOMBARD-PLATET.

Banco de la Nación: Lima; f. 1966; successor to Caja de Depósitos y Consignaciones; Government owned fiscal agent; auth. cap. 500m.; carries out all commercial banking operations with official Government Agencies.

Banco del Progreso: Avda. Abancay 491, Apdo. 4687; f. 1961; cap. 60m.; dep. 1,224m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. MARCOS PERELMAN; Man. Dr. RAYMUNDO MORALES URRESTI.

Banco Gibson S.A.: Apdo. 3241; f. 1929; cap. 25m., dep. 912m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. Dr. ALFONSO ALVAREZ CALDERÓN.

Banco Industrial del Peru: Jirón Ucayali 388, Apdo. Postal 1230; f. 1936; cap. and res. 878m. (Sept. 1967); Pres. EUGENIO A. ISOLA, Man. Dir. RICARDO MADUENO.

Banco Internacional del Peru: Plaza de la Merced; f. 1897; cap. 66m.; dep. 2,445m. (June 1969); Pres. F. AYULO PARDO.

Banco Minero del Perú: cap. and res. 364m. (Sept. 1967).

Banco de la Vivienda del Perú: Camaná 488, Apdo. 5424; f. 1962; Pres. MANUEL VALEGA SAYÁN; Gen. Man. ALFREDO TAPIA GARCÍA.

Banco Popular del Perú: Casilla 143; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 4,374m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. MARIANO I. PRADO; 134 brs.

Banco Unión: Camaná 550, Apdo. 3568; f. 1953; cap. 40m., dep. 1,107m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. and Pres. ERNESTO NICOLINI P.; Man. Dir. ARTURO AMICO V.

Banco Wiese Ltdo.: Apdo. 1235; f. 1943; cap. and res. 188m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. and Chair. Dr. GUILLERMO WIESE DE OSMA; Gen. Man. RAFAEL DE ORBEGOZO.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

Banco de Los Andes: Cuzco; f. 1962; cap. and res. 13.1m.; Pres. Gen. BERNARDINO G. VALLENAS F.; Man. MANUEL J. VELÁSQUEZ.

Banco Amazónico: Sargento Lores 171, Iquitos; f. 1962; Gen. Man. EDUARDO M. POWER.

Banco Regional del Norte: Piura; f. 1960; cap. 20m.

Banco del Sur del Perú: Arequipa; cap. p.u. 15m.

Banco Nor-Perú S.A.: esq. Gammarra y Bolívar, Trujillo; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 15m., dep. 251m. (1967); 13 brs.; Chair. Dr. GUILLERMO GANDEZA V.; Gen. Man. LUIS GONZALES-VIGIL V.

Banco Regional del Centro: Huancayo.

SAVINGS BANK

Caja de Ahorros de la Sociedad de la Beneficencia Pública de Lima: f. 1868; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 193m.; Pres. FRANCISCO VARELA TUDELA; Man. ALFREDO R. LA ROSA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; office in Lima.

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: London; Casilla No. 2639; Lima, Man. D. BOLGER.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. and **Dresdner Bank A.G.:** Hamburg; joint representation; A Miró Quesada 327, 5° piso, Lima.

First National City Bank: New York City; Lima; Man. ERIC Y. REYNAL.

The Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Lima Office: P.O.B. 2337; Man. B. V. KELLY.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Comercio de Lima: Jirón Unión 264, Of. 310, Lima; f. 1860; Pres. CARLOS MARIOTTI; Man. PEDRO GUZMÁN GOMERO; 150 mems.; publs. *Boletín Diario* (daily), *Actualidad Económica* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Cia. de Seguros Atlas: Apdo. Postal 1751, Lima; f. 1896; Chair. Ing. E. A. ISOLA.

Cia. de Seguros La Colmena: Apdo. 2238, Lima; f. 1942; Pres. Dr. HERNANDO DE LAVALLE VARGAS; Man. Dir. JORGE CAVINI Z.

Cia. de Seguros La Fénix Peruana: Apdo. 1356, Lima; f. 1928; Gen. Man. R. PETTY.

Cia. de Seguros La Nacional: Minería 189, Lima; f. 1906; Pres. FRANCISCO ECHENIQUE; Man. ENRIQUE MAGÁN R.

Cia. de Seguros Rimac: Augusto N. Wiese 499, Lima; f. 1896; Pres. E. AYULO PARDO; Man. Dir. S. ACUÑA REY.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros del Perú: San José 323, Lima; f. 1895; Man. Dir. JOSÉ TAGLE BUENAÑO.

Cia. Italo-Peruana de Seguros Generales: Apdo. Postal 395, Jirón Puno 279, Lima; f. 1930; Man. Dir. HUMBERTO BERTELLO.

Compañías Unidas de Seguros: Apdo. 327, Lima; f. 1916; Pres. ERNESTO NICOLINI PESCHIERA; Gen. Man. ARRIGO FANO MAYER.

El Pacífico Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros: Apdo. 595, Lima; f. 1943; Chair. ENRIQUE PARDO HEEREN.

Popular y Porvenir Compañía de Seguros: Apdo. Postal 220-237, Lima; f. 1904; Man. Dir. Dr. JUAN MANUEL PEÑA.

Reaseguradora Peruana: Lima; f. 1966; cap. 6m.; all forms of reinsurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Lima (*Lima Chamber of Commerce*): f. 1888; Pres. ENRIQUE NOVAK; Dir. Dr. MANUEL LUGO; 3,000 mems.; publs. *Boletín Semanal* (weekly), *Boletín de Protestos* (fortnightly), *Revista Mensual* (monthly).

There are also Chambers of Commerce in Arequipa, Cuzco, Callao and many other cities.

Cámara Algodonera del Perú (*Cotton Chamber*): Apdo. 1605, Lima; f. 1940; Pres. LUIS PICASSO; publ. *Algodón*.

Cámara de Comercio Peruano-Mexicana: Lima; f. 1965 under the auspices of the Corporación Nacional de Comerciantes.

Cámara Internacional de Comercio: Avda. Abancay 291, 2° piso, Lima; f. 1966.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Comité Nacional del Comercio y de la Producción (*National Trade and Production Commission*): Miró Quesada 327, 7° piso, Apdo. 350; central organization composed of delegates from the Soc. Nac. Agraria, Soc. Nac. de Minería, Asoc. de Ganaderos del Perú, Chambers of Commerce, etc.; Pres. Ing. ALBERTO SACIO LEÓN.

Sociedad Nacional de Industrias (*National Industrial Association*): Edificio Pizarro 284, 6° piso; Apdo. Postal 632, Lima; f. 1896; Pres. Ing. SANTIAGO GERBOLINI; Sec. JORGE PAYET; Man. ALEJANDRO DESMAISON; 47 dirs. (reps. of firms); over 1,050 mems.; many provincial branches; publs. *Memoria de la Sociedad, Directorio Fabril* (yearly), *Revista Industria Peruana* (monthly).

The Association comprises the following Permanent Commissions:

Agricultura
Aguas
Aranceles de Aduana (Customs)
Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (LAFTA).
Contribuciones
Eléctricos Nacionales
Especialización Nacional
Ferias y Exposiciones (Fairs and Exhibitions)
Industrias
Investigación y Planeamiento Integral de la Educación
Marina Mercante

Normas Técnicas
Petróleo
Promoción Industrial
Seguro Social del Empleado
Vivienda

There are industrial associations in Arequipa and Sicuani.

Sociedad Nacional Agraria (*National Agricultural Society*): A. Miró Quesada 327, Apdo. Postal 350, Lima; Pres. ALBERTO SACIO LEÓN.

Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería (*National Fisheries Association*): Inca Garcilaso de la Vega 911; 2° Piso, Lima; f. 1952; Pres. LUIS BANCHERO.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Automotriz del Perú (*Association of Importers of Motor Cars and Accessories*): Germán Schreiber 296, Apdo. Postal 1248; f. 1926; 166 mems.; Pres. CARLOS DONGO SORIA; Vice-Pres. JOHN F. BECK.

Asociación de Comerciantes del Perú (*Association of Shopkeepers*): Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 214; Pres. LUCIANO HART TERRÉ; Sec. R. V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Comerciantes en Materiales de Construcción (*Association of Traders in Building Materials*): Avda. Colmena 214; Pres. ROSELLO TRUEL; Sec. RICARDO V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Criadores de Lanares del Sur del Perú (*Southern Peru Sheep Farmers' Association*): Apdo. Postal 292, Arequipa; f. 1943; 600 mems.; Pres. CARLOS BELÓN B.

Asociación de Ganaderos del Perú (*Association of Stock Farmers of Peru*): Pumacahua 877, 3° piso, Jesús María, Lima; Gen. Man. Ing. MIGUEL J. FORT.

Cámara Peruana del Libro (*Book Trade Association*): Jirón Arequipa 196, Of. 402, Apartado 2397, Lima; Pres. Dr. PEDRO JARQUE; Sec. JUAN MEREL.

Cámara Sindical de Propietarios (*Estate Owners' Association*): Plaza San Martín 966, Lima; 567 mems.; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO DONAYRE-BARRIOS.

Comité de Mineria de la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Arequipa (*Mining Association*): Casilla 508, Arequipa; Pres. F. CH. WILLFORT.

Confederación Pesquera del Perú (*Peru Fish Meal Employers' Confederation*): Lima.

Instituto Peruano del Café: f. 1965; representatives of government and industrial growers.

Sindicato de Comerciantes en Compra y Venta de Libros del Perú (*Booksellers' Association*).

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores del Perú—CTP (*Peruvian Confederation of Labour*): Tigre 173, Lima; f. 1939; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; mems. 500,000 (est.); Sec.-Gen. ARTURO SABROSO MONTOYA; publ. *Cetepe*.

Movimiento Sindical Cristiano del Perú—MOSICP (*Christian Trade Union Movement of Peru*): Ucayali 332, Lima; admitted to CISC/CLASC; mems. 200 (est.) from 7 affiliated groups; Pres. JUAN ALARCÓN CAYCHO.

There are a number of independent unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Peruvian Corporation Ltd., The: Principal Office: Jirón Ancash 201, Apdo. 1379, Lima, Regd. Office: 30 Gresham St., London, E.C.2; f. 1890; own some two-thirds of the railways operating in Peru; 1,442 km. open; Chair. G. C. D'ARCY BISS; Man. Dir. E. DE LOSADA; operates the following lines:

Central Railway (*Ferrocarril Central del Perú*): Lima; 384 km. open, extension to Huancayo and br. to Morococha included.

Southern Railway (*Ferrocarril del Sur del Perú*): Arequipa; 924 km. open; extension to Cuzco and Government-owned section, Matarani–La Joya (64 km.), included.

Guaqui-La Paz (Bolivia) Railway (*Ferrocarril de Guaqui a La Paz*): is in Bolivia, but is owned by the Peruvian Corporation and is supervised by the Southern Railway; purchased in 1910 from the Bolivian Government; 96 km. open; Man. D. V. TARN.

Steamers (total gross tonnage 2,110) belonging to the Corporation cross Lake Titicaca from Puno in Peru to Guaqui in Bolivia, and connect by rail with La Paz.

Cerro de Pasco Railway: La Oroya; owned by Cerro de Pasco Corporation; 170 miles open; Supt. VICTOR F. SAMPSON.

Cia. de Ferrocarril y Muelle de Pimentel: Pimentel, Chiclayo; 35 miles open; 3 ft. gauge; Pres. FERNANDO PARDO VARGAS.

Corporación Peruana del Santa: f. 1872; 120 miles oper.

Empresa del Ferrocarril y Muelle de Etén: Casilla 444, Lima; 50 miles open; Man. ENRIQUE BRYCE LOSTAUNAU.

Empresa de Ferrocarril de Supe-Barranca Alpas: Barranca Supe; 25 miles open; 0.6 metre gauge.

Ferrocarril Chimbote-Huallanca: Government-owned; 105 miles open; 3 ft. gauge; Man. CARLOS F. CHRISTEN.

Ferrocarril Nor-Oeste del Perú: Casilla 8, Huacho; Government-owned; 161 miles open; 3 ft. gauge.

ROADS

In 1965 there were 42,818 km. of roads in Peru, of which 4,333 km. were asphalted, 6,302 km. were surfaced, 11,789 km. were unsurfaced, with 20,394 km. of tracks. Reconstruction work is being continued along the whole length of the Pan-American Highway which runs southward from the Ecuadorean border along the coast to Lima and on to Chile.

The 500-mile Trans-Andean Highway to the Amazon head waters was completed in 1943, running from Lima to Pucallpa on the River Ucayali via Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and Tingo Maria.

Major road projects include a scheme for a 278 km. link from the Trans-Andean Highway connecting the Tarapoto cotton centre with three ports on the coast. The 2,241 km. East Andean Highway is under construction and is due for completion by 1980; work has begun on the 235 km. section from Rio Nieva to Tarapoto and this is due to be ready in 1971.

SHIPPING

Dirección de Administración Portuaria (DAP): Ministry of Finance, Lima; in charge of all Peru's ocean and river ports.

Private ownership of ports was abolished in 1969.

Asociación Marítima del Perú: Lima; association of international shipping companies using Peruvian ports; Pres. ALEJANDRO MORENO.

Comisión Nacional de Marina Mercante: Ministerio de Marina, Avda. Salaverry s/n Jesús María, Lima; f. 1962; promotes development of merchant navy; Pres. Minister for the Navy; Sec.-Gen. Capt. CARLOS BADANI SOUZA PEIXOTO.

Compañía Peruana de Vapores, S.A.: Gamarra 676, Chucuito, Callao; Casilla 208; Government-owned; 119,000 d.w.t.; seven new vessels ordered will join the fleet in 1970; operates three regular services to U.S. Gulf, U.S. Atlantic ports and to Europe; Chair. Capt. ALFREDO PARODI GALLIANI; Man. Lt.-Comdr. JORGE RUIZ DE CASTILLA; European Agents KARL GEUTHER & Co., 28 Bremen Martinstrasse, 58-Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Among the European lines serving Peru are the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Norwegian Knutsen Line, the Swedish Johnson Line, the Italian Società per Azioni di Navigazione "Italia", the French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the German Hamburg Amerika and Westfal Larsen Lines. Several United States lines operate between the U.S. and Peru. The most prominent is the Grace Line, which maintains services to both east and west coast U.S. ports.

Most trade is through the port of Callao, where a new 172m. wharf was opened in May 1966, but there are seven deep-water ports in Northern Peru, including Salaverry, Pacasmayo and the new port of Payta, and four in the south, including the iron ore port of San Juan. A new port is under construction at Pejerrey, near Pisco, at a cost of some U.S.$25m.; it is intended to provide a terminal for the new 225 km. road to Ayacucho now under construction.

Peru's merchant fleet totalled 192,045 g.r.t. in 1967.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aerolíneas Peruanas, S.A.: Jr. Cuzco 177, 13 piso, Lima; f. 1956; services to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Spain, U.S.A., France, U.K., Bolivia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago; Pres. MÁXIMO CISNEROS; Gen. Man. MANUEL VELARDE WATSON.

Compañía de Aviación Faucett: Apdo. 1429, Jirón Unión 926, Edif. Hotel Bolivar, Lima; internal services.

Líneas Aéreas Nacionales S.A. (LANSA): Jirón Carabaya 929, Lima.

Servicio Aéreo de Transportes Comerciales (SATCO): Lima; the transport section of the Air Force, which also runs commercial freight and passenger services.

Transportes Aéreos Peruanos, S.A. (TAPSA): Ave. Tacna 543, Oficina 64, Lima.

The following international airlines also serve Peru: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Air Panama, Alitalia, Avianca, B.O.A.C., Braniff, Canadian Pacific, C.E.A., K.L.M., Iberia, L.A.B., Lufthansa, L.A.N., Pan Am, Viasa, Varig.

TOURISM

Empresa Nacional de Turismo (ENTURPERU): Conde de Superunda 298, Apdo. 4475, Lima; f. 1964; Pres. PEDRO MANUEL GARCÍA MIRÓ.

Touring y Automóvil Club del Perú: Avda. César Vallejo 699, Lince, Casilla 2219, Lima; f. 1924; 10,000 mems.; offices in Piura, Chiclayo, Trujillo, Arequipa, Tacna, Callao; Pres. ALFONSO BRYCE L.; Man. CARLOS PORTOCARRERO.

Asociación Peruana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (APAVIT): Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 757, ofs. 409/414, Lima; Casilla 755; f. 1947; 37 mems.; Pres. SIXTILIO DALUMAU; Man. HÉCTOR VIGIL.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro "Felipe Pardo y Aliaga": Ministerio de Educación, Parque Universitario, Lima; Dir. CÉSAR MIRÓ.

Teatro Universitario de San Marcos: Lampa 833, Lima, Dir. GUILLERMO UGARTE CHAMORRO.

Teatro para el Pueblo: Casa de la Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; Dir. JORGE SÁNCHEZ PAULI.

There are also seven private theatre companies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Casa de la Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; f. 1938; Dir. JOSÉ BELAÚNDE M.; weekly concerts and regional tours; 85 musicians.

Coro del Estado: Casa de la Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; Dir. MANUEL CUADROS.

There are also two professional chamber orchestras.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Control de Energía Atómica: Avda. Nicolás Piérola 611, Apdo. 914, Lima; Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE MONGE GORDILLO; mems. include representatives of the various Ministries.

Instituto Superior de Energía Nuclear: Lima; specialist centre for nuclear sciences and technology; uses the research facilities of the Junta de Control de Energía Atómica and co-operates with the universities of the country; Dir. Ing. IGNACIO FRISANCHO PINEDA; publ. *Boletín de Información* (bi-monthly).

Universidad Agraria: Apdo. 456, Lima; applications of nuclear research to agriculture.

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería: Casilla 1301, Lima; laboratory of atomic and nuclear physics in the Science Faculty.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional de San Antonio Abad del Cuzco: Apdo. 167, Cuzco; 242 teachers; 3,100 students.

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima: Apdo. 454, Lima; 1,638 teachers, 14,900 students.

Pontificia Universidad Nacional Católica del Perú: Apdo. 1761, Lima; f. 1917; 617 teachers, 5,147 students.

Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana: Apdo. 496, Iquitos; f. 1961; 54 teachers, 672 students.

Universidad Nacional del Centro de Perú, filial Huancho: Huancho; f. 1965.

Universidad Nacional de San Agustín: Avda. Siglo XX, 225-227, Apdo. 23, Arequipa; f. 1828; 346 teachers, 6,068 students.

Universidad Nacional de San Cristóbal de Huamanga: Ayacucho; f. 1677; 105 teachers, 1,085 students.

Universidad Santa María: Calle Santa Catalina 410, Apdo. 491, Arequipa.

Universidad Agraria de la Selva: Apdo. 156, Tingo María, Huánuco; f. 1962; 28 teachers, 170 students.

Universidad Nacional de Lambayeque: 7 de enero 648, Apdo. 417, Chiclayo; f. 1962.

Universidad Nacional de San Carlos de Puno: Puno.

Universidad Nacional de Trujillo: Diego de Almagro 396, Apdo. 315, Trujillo; f. 1824; 386 teachers, 5,499 students.

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería (*National University of Engineering*): Casilla 1301, Lima; f. 1955; 779 teachers, 5,500 students.

Universidad Nacional de Centro del Perú: Calle Real 160, Huancayo; f. 1962.

Universidad Nacional "San Luis Gonzaga": Ica; f. 1961; 433 teachers, 4,798 students.

Universidad Particular "Gran Chimu": Jirón San Martín, 8A Cuadra, Trujillo; f. 1965.

Universidad Particular "San Martín de Porres": Convento de Santo Domingo, Camaná 164–168; Lima; f. 1965.

Universidad Pedagógica Particular "Inca Garcilaso de la Vega": Avda. Arequipa 3610, Lima; f. 1964.

Universidad Peruana "Cayetano Heredia": Jirón Unión 1146, Apdo. 5045, Lima; f. 1961; 356 teachers, 472 students.

Universidad Femenina del Sagrado Corazón: Marconi 420, San Isidro, Apdo. 3604, Miraflores, Lima; f. 1963; 350 students.

Universidad Agraria: Apdo. 456, La Molina, Lima; f. 1902; 378 teachers, 1,936 students.

Universidad del Pacífico: Avda. Salaverry 2020, Lima; f. 1962; 41 teachers, 282 students.

Universidad de Lima: Nazca 548, Campo de Marte, Lima; f. 1963.

Universidad Nacional Técnica del Altiplano: Calle de Puno 415, Apdo. 291, Puno; f. 1962; 105 teachers, 950 students.

Universidad Técnica de Cajamarca: Apdo. No. 16, Cajamarca; f. 1965.

Universidad Técnica de Piura: Libertad 1146, Piura; f. 1962.

THE PHILIPPINES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Philippines lies in the Pacific Ocean east of South-East Asia. The principal islands of the Philippine archipelago are Luzon in the north and Mindanao in the south. The island chain stretches 1,150 miles from north to south and is 690 miles wide. Borneo is to the south-west and New Guinea to the south-east. The climate is maritime and tropical with high humidity. Rainfall is abundant and typhoons frequently inflict damage. There are numerous language groups. Pilipino (Tagalog), based on Malayan, is the native national language. English is widely spoken and some Spanish. Ninety per cent of the population is Christian (80 per cent Roman Catholic) and 5 per cent Muslim. The flag consists of two equal horizontal bands of blue and red with a gold sun and three stars on a white triangle next to the staff. Quezon City has been designated the new capital, but Manila remains the capital until the new Government buildings have been erected. Both cities are on Luzon island.

Recent History

Japanese forces occupied the islands during the second World War. In 1946 independence was granted and a republic set up thus ending four centuries of rule by Spain, the United States and Japan. Guerrilla bands challenged the central government and not until 1954 was peace fully established. The Philippines has aligned itself with the United States and is a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). In August, 1967, the Philippines joined with Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in forming the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); there is, however, a long-standing dispute with Malaysia regarding sovereignty over the North Borneo territory of Sabah. General Elections were held in November 1965, and Ferdinand Marcos (Nacionalista) was elected President. President Marcos was re-elected in November 1969, but the period since then has been marked by much unrest.

Government

The Government system is similar to that of the United States. The President is elected by all literate voters of twenty-one years and over for a four-year term. Legislative power is vested in Congress comprising the Senate and the House of Representatives. The 24 members of the Senate are elected for a six-year term, one-third of the membership being renewable every two years. The House of Representatives has 104 members and holds office for four years.

Defence

The National Defence Force comprises an Army, Navy and Air Force totalling 50,000. There is a 12,000-strong Constabulary to maintain internal order. A 2,000-man engineer battalion with security support was in operation in Viet-Nam giving non-military assistance only, but this contingent was withdrawn at the end of 1969.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries contribute about 35 per cent of domestic product and employ roughly 60 per cent of the labour force. The major food-producing area is the central plain of Luzon. Rice forms the most important single item in the agricultural system but its predominance is less marked than in other South-East Asian countries, and in some of the islands maize is the leading food crop. Production of rice has, however, increased at a fast rate, mainly due to the introduction of high-yield strains, and the Philippines has attained self-sufficiency in that commodity and now exports a small surplus. The major export crops comprise coconuts, sugar, abaca (Manila hemp) and tobacco. Timber is an important natural resource, and a wide range of metallic minerals is found, including copper, gold, silver, chromite, manganese and iron ore. Mining, food processing, building materials (particularly timber and cement) and the processing of imported raw materials are developing industries, and the country's first integrated steel mill was inaugurated in 1968. High priority is given to the development of power resources, with major projects at Angat, Iligan and on the Bataan peninsula.

Trade is conducted mainly with the U.S.A. but other countries are becoming important trading partners, and in 1968 the embargo on trade with communist countries was dropped. A continuing trade deficit has created an unfavourable balance-of-payments situation.

Transport and Communications

There are railways on several of the larger islands but these carry mainly freight. The most widely used inland transport are the bus services. Shipping plays a considerable part in carrying passengers and cargo between the islands. There are 77 national and 282 municipal ports. PAL, Filipinas Orient and Air Manila, and foreign airlines, maintain domestic and international services and there is an international airport at Manila.

Social Welfare

Government social insurance provides cover for retirement and life. Employed persons contribute to the scheme from their wages. Public health services such as inoculation and vaccination are provided free in the State Dispensaries.

Education

There is free education in all primary schools of which there were 37,000 with over 5m. pupils (1966). 1,173,000 students were enrolled in the 3,000 secondary schools, universities and colleges. Instruction is in English. There are 33 universities and 374 private colleges.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed and in 1968, 113,000 visitors spent 24.7 million U.S. dollars. Chief attractions are the warm climate, the tropical setting of the islands and the cosmopolitan city of Manila.

Sport

Basketball is the most popular game, closely followed by baseball. Cock-fighting is legal.

Public Holidays

1970: June 12 (Independence Day), July 4 (Philippine-American Friendship Day) November 30 (Bonifacio Day), December 25 (Christmas), December 30 (Rizal Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 8–9 (Holy Thursday and Holy Friday), April 9 (Bataan Day), May 1 (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Philippine Peso=100 Centavos.

Notes: Pesos 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100; Centavos 50.

Coins: Pesos 1; Centavos 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50.

Exchange rate: 9.41 pesos=£1 sterling.
3.85 pesos=$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA OF ISLANDS
(sq. miles)

TOTAL (7,100 islands and islets)	Luzon	Mindanao	Samar	Negros	Palawan	Panay	Mindoro	Leyte	Cebu	Bohol	Masbate
115,600	40,814	36,906	5,050	4,905	4,550	4,446	3,759	2,785	1,703	1,492	1,262

POPULATION (1 July 1968 Estimates)

Total	Manila (Luzon)	Quezon City (Luzon)	Cebu	Davao	Basilan	Iloilo
35,883,000	1,499,000	545,500	332,100	298,300	209,100	201,000

1969 Total (estimate): 37,158,000

EMPLOYMENT (May 1967)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES	MINING AND QUARRYING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	COMMERCE	SERVICES
6,993,000	52,000	347,000	1,389,000	1,352,000	2,051,000

Employment (May 1968): Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 7,154,000; Mining and Quarrying, Construction, Manufacturing, Commerce, Services 5,331,000.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Rice	4,073	4,299	4,789
Maize	1,380	1,490	1,619
Coffee	43	44	44
Tobacco	58	51	65
Cacao	40	4	4
Sugar Cane	10,742	11,921	12,191
Copra	1,485	1,577	1,542
Abaca (Manila hemp)	135	118	103

Years = Crop Years (1 July–30 June).

LIVESTOCK

('000—1968)

Cattle	1,644
Horses	282
Pigs	6,090
Goats	624
Buffaloes	4,173

FORESTRY

	1966	1967	1968
Logs million-board ft.)	3,135	4,220	4,535
Lumber (million-board ft.)	398	504	371

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

(1967)

Commercial Fishing	331
Fish Ponds	64
Municipal Fisheries and Sustenance Fishing	351
TOTAL	746

1968 total: 823,000 metric tons.

MINING

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Manganese	('000 metric tons)	8	52	58	80	66
Iron	(,, ,, ,,)	1,367	1,438	1,475	1,456	1,353
Copper	(,, ,, ,,)	61	63	74	86	110
Lead	(,, ,, ,,)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chrome	(,, ,, ,,)	468	555	560	420	439
Coal	(,, ,, ,,)	115	95	75	69	32
Salt	(,, ,, ,,)	47	225	182	115	217
Phosphate Rock	(,, ,, ,,)	3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
Mercury	(flasks)	2,496	2,384	2,443	2,611	3,543
Silver	(fine ounces)	907,504	933,938	1,162,889	1,368,976	1,574,782
Gold	(,, ,,)	425,770	437,474	453,546	490,557	527,355

INDUSTRY

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Sugar	('000 metric tons)	1,557	1,402	1,560	1,595
Cement	(,, ,, ,,)	1,529	1,613	2,100	2,564
Tobacco	(metric tons)	856	903	786	816
Cigarettes	(millions)	27,664	30,659	32,558	33,854
Cotton Yarn	(metric tons)	21,643	25,296	25,921	5,613*
Cotton Fabrics	(million metres)	148	167	185	39*

* Jan.–March.

FINANCE

1 Philippine peso=100 centavos.
9.41 pesos=£1 sterling; 3.85 pesos=U.S. $1.
100 pesos=£10 12s. 1½d. sterling=U.S. $25.64.

BUDGET (1968—ACTUAL)
(million pesos)

REVENUE	
Excise Taxes	377.8
Licence and Business Taxes	760.1
Income Taxes	668.0
Import Duties	541.6
Other	205.6
TOTAL	2,553.1

EXPENDITURE	
Education	872.7
Health	142.6
Agriculture and Natural Resources	219.0
Transport and Communications	521.3
National Defence	345.2
Government	355.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,994.3

1968–73 FISCAL PLAN
(million pesos)

	1968 (Prelim. Est.)	1968 (Actual)	1969 (Revised Est.)	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agricultural and Natural Resources	223	219	300	305	367	426	530
Commerce and Industry	55	77	84	76	133	160	166
Transport and Communications	527	521	563	520	533	601	662
Education	783	873	985	975	1,205	1,313	1,446
Public Health	130	143	167	153	178	197	229
Labour and Welfare	29	31	42	42	46	47	51
Other Economic Projects	103	106	230	203	257	280	287
TOTAL	1,850	1,970	2,371	2,274	2,719	3,024	3,371

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos—at current prices)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	25,707	27,869	29,211
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	19,705	21,796	23,958
of which:			
Agriculture	6,393	7,301	8,245
Mining and quarrying	311	346	427
Manufacturing	3,472	3,772	4,147
Construction	759	812	871
Transportation, communications, storage and utilities	865	925	1,003
Commerce	3,018	3,281	3,465
Services	4,887	5,358	5,800
Income from abroad	−143	−297	−383
Statistical discrepancy	−2,313	−1,769	−452
Less: Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,750	2,015	2,186
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	21,501	23,788	26,190
Less: Depreciation allowances	1,939	2,289	2,615
NET NATIONAL INCOME	19,562	21,499	23,575
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,750	2,015	2,186
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	21,312	23,514	25,761
Depreciation allowance	1,939	2,289	2,615
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (AT MARKET PRICES)	23,251	25,803	28,376
Less: Balance of exports and imports of goods and services and borrowing (income from abroad)	242	−864	−1,593
Less: Statistical discrepancy	−2,313	−1,769	−452
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	25,322	28,436	30,421
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	18,111	20,086	21,441
Government consumption expenditure	2,180	2,427	2,639
Gross domestic capital formation	5,031	5,923	6,341

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(At 31 December)

	1966	1967	1968
Gold Reserves (million U.S.$)	43.68	60.43	61.58
IMF Reserves Position (million U.S.$)	28	—	—
Foreign Exchange Holdings of the Central Bank (million U.S.$)	122	119	99.0
Currency in circulation (million pesos)	1,543	1,755.7	1,777.5
Money Supply (million pesos)	3,371.3	3,782.5	3,981.9

* As at May 1968.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.$)

	1966	1967	1968
Merchandise	− 25	−241	−302
Other Goods and Services	90	30	− 93
Transfer Payments	96	187	127
CURRENT BALANCE	161	− 24	−268
Long-term Capital Movements	− 43	—	114
Short-term Capital Movements	− 1	118	145
Changes in Reserves	− 60	− 70	26
CAPITAL BALANCE	−104	48	285
Errors and Omissions	− 57	− 24	− 17

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS
(1968—million U.S.$)

	Direct* Private Long-Term	Indirect				Total
		Public		Private		
		Long-Term	Short-Term	Long-Term	Short-Term	
Foreign Investments in the Philippines:						
United States and Canada	5.01	56.20	199.26	103.71	266.46	630.64
OECD Member countries	0.15	13.78	—	54.67	6.30	74.90
All other countries	0.24	—	—	—	9.66	9.90
International Institutions	—	—	—	16.92	—	16.92
Unallocated	—	—	—	—	1,43	1,43
Total Foreign Liabilities	5.40	69.98	199.26	175.30	283.85	733.79
Philippine Investments Abroad:						
United States and Canada	1.64	3.85	—	—	—	5.49
OECD Member countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
International Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unallocated	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.03
Total Foreign Assets	1.67	3.85	—	—	—	5.52

* Represents direct investments reported through the banking system. This does not include investments made in the form of machinery and equipment.

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY
(million U.S. dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	807.6	852.8	1,062.2	1,150.2
Exports	768.5	828.2	821.5	848.3

COMMODITIES
('000 U.S. dollars)

Imports	1966	1967	1968
Textile Yarns and Fabrics	30,622	31,797	43,599
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	84,095	93,675	105,781
Non-electric Machinery	151,337	228,991	238,492
Base Metals	83,988	105,925	109,723
Transport Equipment	104,908	129,933	143,927
Dairy Products	28,634	29,390	34,904
Cereals	52,768	84,719	40,733
Textile Fibres	34,909	29,070	49,520
Electric Machinery	35,952	47,074	60,647
Explosives	30,670	36,064	38,450

COMMODITIES—*continued*

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Copra	157,163	129,435	123,029
Sugar	132,988	141,736	144,048
Abaca (Manila Hemp)	18,689	14,712	11,209
Logs and Lumber	204,726	212,187	216,630
Dessicated Coconut	17,713	17,046	24,605
Coconut Oil	74,509	59,274	77,311
Iron Ore	5,701	3,629	1,882
Plywood	17,705	18,207	21,478
Copper Concentrates	74,635	74,924	89,249
Canned Pineapple	8,910	10,111	9,376

TRADING PARTNERS
('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Australia	29,620	36,803	46,837	3,253	3,675	3,166
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,576	12,774	11,282	2,127	783	1,017
Canada	14,098	12,060	19,050	1,998	1,680	1,757
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	7,429	7,424	11,365	12,964	14,626	17,848
France	10,606	14,649	14,892	2,322	3,168	2,825
German Federal Republic	42,190	50,330	75,988	53,816	32,072	24,799
Hong Kong	10,797	14,879	14,179	3,533	3,679	3,979
India	543	1,131	1,709	319	3,096	2,895
Indonesia	22,324	21,784	23,143	234	16,177	4,734
Italy	7,337	13,051	17,357	5,410	5,720	4,370
Japan	243,912	304,910	326,612	278,262	273,963	283,290
Malaysia and Singapore	7,448	6,944	10,420	2,949	4,148	9,583
Netherlands	19,244	21,601	26,044	63,555	42,948	38,080
Spain	1,673	1,359	1,367	5,115	2,588	4,293
Switzerland	4,314	6,133	8,340	2,127	435	632
United Kingdom	37,933	41,468	49,000	7,110	6,864	6,325
United States	284,500	362,673	372,167	346,355	352,609	383,124

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968
Number of Visitors ('000)	102	109	113
Average stay (days)	7·3	7·2	7·2
Estimated spending ('000 U.S. dollars)	21,122	23,110	24,750

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Passengers	(thousands)	8,088	9,142	9,316	5,138
Passenger-kilometres	(million)	880	983	1,015	814*
Freight	('000 metric tons)	899	810	804	521
Ton-kilometres	(million)	140	141	143	109

* Preliminary.

ROADS

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Passenger Cars in Use	(units)	150,345	160,377	202,174	248,328
Commercial Vehicles	(„)	122,858	132,088	145,941	164,889

CIVIL AVIATION

		1963	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown	(thousands)	19,806	22,699	25,155	26,029
Passenger-kilometres	(„)	538,951	656,945	809,764	871,787
Cargo Ton-kilometres	(„)	8,286	10,440	17,679	18,141
Mail Ton-kilometres	(„)	692	981	659	1,811

SHIPPING

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Vessels Entered	('000 metric tons)	7,512	8,091	8,952	8,987
Vessels Cleared	(„ „ „)	6,965	6,807	7,714	8,134
Goods Loaded	(„ „ „)	10,661	11,781	11,858	13,421
Goods Unloaded	(„ „ „)	8,060	8,960	10,388	11,772

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968
Radio Transmitters	429
Television Transmitters	14
Telephones	192,889
Daily Newspapers	17*
Total Circulation	604,332*

* 1967 figures.

EDUCATION

(1967)

	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupils
Kindergarten	321	813	36,158
Primary	1,499	201,125	6,189,827
Secondary	1,718	43,911	1,275,472
Collegiate	642	19,473	509,406
Special Vocational	672	1,766	73,824

Sources: Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of the Philippines; Philippine Tourist and Travel Association. Manila.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated 8 February 1935; amended 11 April 1940, and 18 September 1946.)

THE present Constitution states that the Philippines is a republic in which sovereignty is vested in the people. It contains provisions guaranteeing to all freedom of speech, of the press and of religion, the right of people to assemble peaceably and petition the Government for the redress of grievances, the right of *habeas corpus* which shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, insurrection or rebellion; it states that no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence without due process of law. All citizens over 21 years of age, able to read and write, may vote, subject to certain residential qualifications.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 24 members who hold office for six years, one-third of whom is elected every two years; and the Lower House of not more than 120 members, who hold office for four years. Regular sessions of Congress may not last for more than 100 days, but special sessions, of not more than 30 days' duration, may be called at any time by the President to consider general legislation or matters specified by him.

The Congress provides for a Commission on Appointments consisting of 12 senators and 12 members of the House of Representatives chosen from the political parties represented in Congress. The Commission assists the President in appointing heads of executive departments and bureaux, superior officers of the army, diplomatic and consular representatives, and members of the Supreme and Lower Courts.

THE EXECUTIVE

The President, who is elected by direct vote, holds office for four years and may not serve for more than eight consecutive years. In the event of his death or incapacity, his duties devolve on the Vice-President. He has control of all executive departments, supervises local governments, and sees that the laws are carried out. He is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is responsible for maintaining order, and may in the event of civil disturbance or invasion suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and place the whole or a part of the country under martial law. Congress alone has the power to declare war.

The President must submit within 15 days of the opening of each regular session of Congress a budget of receipts and expenditures. He has a limited veto, which may be over-ruled by a two-thirds vote in each House. He may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, make treaties with foreign powers.

THE JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and 10 associate justices, and may sit in plenary session, or in two divisions. Its members and the judges of inferior courts hold office up to the age of 70, subject to their good conduct.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Congress assembled in joint session may, by the vote of three-quarters of all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, voting separately, propose amendments to the Constitution, or call a convention for that purpose.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: FERDINAND MARCOS (elected November 1965, re-elected November 1969).

Vice-President: FERNANDO LOPEZ.

THE CABINET

Secretary of Foreign Affairs: CARLOS P. ROMULO.

Secretary of Finance: CESAR VIRATA (acting).

Secretary of Justice: FELIX MAKASIAR (acting).

Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources: FERNANDO LOPEZ.

Secretary of Public Works and Communications: ANTONIO V. RAQUIZA.

Secretary of Education: ONOFRE D. CORPUZ.

Secretary of Labour: BLAS F. OPLE.

Secretary of National Defence: JUAN PONCE ENRILE, Jr. (acting).

Secretary of Health: AMADEO H. CRUZ.

Secretary of Commerce and Industry: LEONIDES VIRATA.

Executive Secretary: ALEJANDRINO MELCHOR (acting).

Secretary of General Services: CONSTANCIO CASTANEDA.

Secretary of Social Welfare: GREGORIO M. FELICIANO.

Chairman, National Economic Council: PLACIDO MAPA, Jr.

Administrator, Office of Economic Co-ordination: (vacant).

Budget Commissioner: FAUSTINO SY-CHANGCO.

Commissioner for National Integration: MAMINTAL A. TAMANO.

Chairman, National Science Development Board: Gen. FLORENCIO MEDINA.

Chairman, Civil Service Commission: ABELARDO SUBIDO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PHILIPPINES

(In Manila unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Oledan Building, 131–133 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCO AURELIO LINO BENITEZ.

Australia: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* F. H. STUART.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand.

Belgium: Makati Building, 127 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* JACQUES LEBACQ.

Brazil: Tokyo, Japan.

Burma: Djakarta, Indonesia.

Cambodia: 1840 Leveriza St., Pasay City; *Ambassador:* HEM PHANRASY.

Ceylon: Tokyo, Japan.

Chile: Tokyo, Japan.

China, Republic of, 2038 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* SUN PI-CHI.

Denmark: Djakarta, Indonesia.

Finland: Tokyo, Japan.

France: 181 Balagtas St., Pasay City; *Ambassador:* Count GHISLAIN CLAUZEL.

German Federal Republic: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* JOHANN KARL VON STECHOW.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan.

India: 1856 Jorge B. Bocobo St., Malate; *Ambassador:* Shri A. S. DHAWAN.

Indonesia: 2456 Taft Ave.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL KARIM RASJID.

Iran: Tokyo, Japan.

Israel: Metropolitan Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM KIDRON.

Italy: 84–86 Libertad, Pasay City; *Ambassador:* EUGENIO RUBINO.

Japan: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* HARUMI TAKEUCHI.

Korea, Republic of: Rufino Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* SUK HEUN YUN.

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand.

Malaysia: Far East Bank Building, Intramuros; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HAMID Bin Haji JUMAT.

Mexico: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO E. GARCIA.

Netherlands: Metropolitan Building, 142 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* JACOBUS VAN DER ZWAAL.

Norway: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* IVAR MELHUUS.

Pakistan: 2332 Roxas Blvd.

Portugal: Philamlife Building, United Nations Ave.; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO NOVAIS MACHADO.

Singapore: Manila; *Ambassador:* Tuan Haji YA'ACOB BIN MOHAMED.

Spain: 1320 Marquez de Comillas; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PEREZ DEL ARCO.

Sweden: Djakarta, Indonesia.

Switzerland: Gochangco Building, 610 T. M. Kalaw St.; *Ambassador:* Dr. OSCAR ROSSETTI.

Thailand: Oledan Building, 131–133 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* Prince VONGSAMAHIP JAYANKURA.

Turkey: Taipei, Republic of China (Taiwan).

United Arab Republic: Gochangco Building, 610 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED ABOU ZEID.

United Kingdom: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd., P.O.B. 295; *Ambassador:* JOHN MANSFIELD ADDIS.

United States of America: Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* G. MENNEN WILLIAMS.

Vatican: 2140 Taft Ave. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. CARLO MARTINI.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 554 Vito Cruz, Malate; *Ambassador:* PHAM DANG LAM.

PRESIDENT

(*Elections*, 11 *November*, 1969)

	Votes
President:	
FERDINAND E. MARCOS (Nacionalista Party)	3,759,479
SERGIO OSMENA, Jr. (Liberal Party)	1,372,641
Vice-President:	
FERNANDO LOPEZ	3,565,295
GENARO MAGSAYSAY	2,354,680

CONGRESS

(*Elections, November* 1965)

THE SENATE

President: GIL PUYAT.

Nacionalista Party 12, Liberal Party 9, Party for Philippine Progress 2, National Citizen's Party 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: JOSE B. LAUREL, Jr.

Nacionalista Party 57, Liberal Party 42, Independent 4.

Note: Congressional elections were held in November 1969; details were not available at the time of going to press.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nacionalista Party: Manila; f. 1907; The party represents the right wing of the former *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in two in 1946. Acting Chair. ARTURO TOLENTINO; Sec.-Gen. CONSTANCIO E. CASTSAEDA.

Liberal Party: The party represents the centre-liberal opinion of the old *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in 1946; Leader Senator GERARDO ROXAS.

Christian Social Movement: Manila; f. 1968; campaigning for liberal social reforms; Pres. RAUL MANGLAPUS.

National Citizen's Party: Manila.

Socialist Party: Manila; Pres. IGNACIO LACSINA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court. Composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices appointed by the President of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. For the purpose of declaring a law or treaty unconstitutional at least eight Justices must concur. For other purposes, the concurrence of six Justices is enough.

Chief Justice: ROBERTO CONCEPCIÓN.

Associate Justices: Justices JOSÉ B. L. REYES, ARSENIO P. DIZON, QUERUBE C. MAKALINTAL, CALIXTO O. ZALDIVAR, CONRADO V. SANCHEZ, FRED RUIZ, CASTRO, CLAUDIO TEEHANKEE, ANTONIO BARREDO, ENRIQUE M. FERNANDO.

Clerk of Court: CELSO L. MAGSINO.

Court of Appeals. Consists of a Presiding Justice and twenty Associate Justices, likewise appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

Presiding Justice: JULIO VILLAMOR.

Courts of First Instance. The function of these courts is vested in District Judges.

Municipal Courts. Exist in chartered cities and in every municipality.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion of the Philippines, its adherents numbering approximately 80 per cent of the population.

Metropolitan See of Manila: H.E. Cardinal RUFINO J. SANTOS, D.D.

Suffragan Sees:

Imus: Most Rev. FELIX PEREZ.

Lipa: Most Rev. ALEJANDRO OLALÍA.

Lucena: Most Rev. ALFREDO M. OBVIAR, Apostolic Administrator.

Malolos: Most Rev. MANUEL DEL ROSARIO.

San Fernando: Most Rev. EMILIO A. CINENSE.

San Pablo: Most Rev. PEDRO N. BANTIGUE.

Metropolitan See of Cebu: Most Rev. JULIO ROSALES.

Suffragan Sees:

Borongan: Most Rev. GODOFREDO PEDERNAL.

Calbayog: Most Rev. CIPRIANO URGEL VILLAHERMOSA.

Dumaguete: Most Rev. EPIFANIO SURBAN BELMONTE.

Palo: Most Rev. TEOTIMO PACIS.

Tagbilaran: Most Rev. MANUEL MASCARIÑAS Y MORGIA.

Metropolitan See of Nueva Segovia: Most Rev. JUAN C. SISON.

Suffragan Sees:

Laoag: Most Rev. ANTONIO MABUTAS Y LLOREN.

Tuguegarao: Most Rev. TEODULFO DOMINGO Y SABUGAL.

Metropolitan See of Caceres: Most Rev. TEOFISTO ALBERTO Y VALDERRAMA.

Suffragan Sees:

Legazpi: Most Rev. FLAVIANO B. ARIOLA.

Sorsogon: Most Rev. ARNULFO ARCILLA.

Metropolitan See of Lingayen-Dagupan: Most Rev. MARIANO A. MADRIAGA.

Suffragan Sees:

Cabanatuan: Most Rev. VICENTE P. REYES, D.D.

Tariac: Most Rev. JESUS J. SISON.

Metropolitan See of Jaro: Most Rev. JOSÉ MARIA CUENCO.

Suffragan Sees:

Bacolod: Most Rev. ANTONIO FORTICH, D.D.

Capiz: Most Rev. ANTONIO F. FRONDOSA.

San Jose de Antique: Most Rev. CORNELIUS DE WIT, M.H.M., D.D.

Metropolitan See of Cagayan de Oro: Most Rev. JAMES THOMAS G. HAYES.

Suffragan Sees:

Butuan: Most Rev. CARMELO D. MORELOS, D.D., PH.L.

Davao: Most Rev. CLOVIS THIBAULT.

Surigao: Most Rev. C. VAN DEN OUWELANT.

Metropolitan See of Zamboanga: Most Rev. LINO R. GONZAGA Y RASDESALES.

Dipolog: Most Rev. FELIX S. ZAFRA, D.D.

Iglesia Filipina Independiente (*Philippine Independent Church*): 1327 Alfredo St., Sta. Cruz, Manila; f. 1902; 2.5 million mems. (8 per cent of the population); The Most Rev. ISABELO DE LOS REYES, Jr., D.D., Head Bishop; Rt. Rev. MACARIO V. GA, Bishop Gen. Sec.; Rt. Rev. FLAVIANO V. LORENZO, Pres., Supreme Council of Bishops; publ. *Christian Register.*

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Union Church of Manila: P.O.B. 1990, Manila.

United Church of Christ in the Philippines: P.O.B. 718, Manila; Gen. Sec. Rev. CIRILO A. RIGOS; 153,945 mems.; publs. *United Church Letter, Church and Community.*

There are about 3,000,000 Protestants.

MUSLIMS

Chief Imam: Hadji MADKI ALONTO, Governor of Lansao del Sur.

There are about 1,500,000 Muslims.

OTHERS

There are about 43,000 Buddhists and 400,000 Animists and persons of no religion.

THE PRESS

NOTE: The principal languages are English (8 million speakers), Tagalog (8 million), and Spanish (400,000).

DAILIES

Chinese Commercial News: P.O.B. 452, 229 Juan Luna St., Binondo, Manila; f. 1919; Chinese; morning; Editor (vacant); circ. 14,500.

Business Day: Manila.

Daily Mirror, The: Florentino Torres Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila; evening, except Sundays; independent; in English; Editor-in-Chief E. AGUILAR CRUZ; Man. Editor VIRGILIO I. TALUSAN; circ. 60,000.

El Debate: 61 Muralla, Manila; daily except Sundays; Spanish; Editor KEN P. MACKER; circ. 8,000.

Evening News: P.O.B. 147, Manila; f. 1945; evening; independent; in English; published by Don Manuel Elizalde; daily except Sundays; Editor PRUDENCIO R. EUROPA; circ. over 38,000 copies daily.

Fookien Times: P.O.B. 747, 1117 Soler St., Manila; f. 1926; afternoon; in Chinese; Editor BETTY G. BELMONTE; circ. 11,698.

Great China Press: 818 Benavides St., Manila; f. 1945; morning; Chinese; Publisher KOA CHUN TE; Editor SY YINCHOW; circ. 14,000.

Kong Li Po: Manila; Chinese; Editor CHING BING YAN; circ. 10,000.

Mabuhay: Manila; f. 1958; Tagalog; published by Herald Publications; Publisher P. K. MACKER; circ. 5,000.

Manila Chronicle: P.O.B. 929, Manila; f. 1945; morning; independent; in English; Pres. and publisher EUGENIO LOPÉZ, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. SANTIAGO DUMLAO, Jr.; Exec. Editor ROD REYES; Advertising Man. FRANCISCO CLAUDIO, Jr.; circ. 90,000.

Manila Daily Bulletin: Shurdut Bldg., Gen. Luna St., Walled City, Manila; f. 1900; morning, independent; in English; Editor F. G. GONZÁLEZ; circ. 54,000.

Manila Times: F. Torres St., Manila; morning; independent; in English; Publisher JOAQUIN P. ROCES, Manila Times Publishing Co. Inc.; Editor: JOSE LUNA CASTRO; circ. 235,000 weekdays, 270,000 Sundays.

Philippines Herald: P.O.B. 601, 61 Muralla, Manila; f. 1920; morning; independent; in English; Editor O. ABAD-SANTOS; circ. 85,496.

Sing Tao Philippine Airborne Edition: P.O.B. 747, Manila; f. 1962; daily; in Chinese, the *Hong Kong Sing Tao* airmail edition published in the Philippines.

Taipei United Daily: P.O.B. 747, Manila; f. 1963; Nationalist China daily airmail edition published in the Philippines.

Taliba: Manila; Filipino; Publisher JOAQUIN P. ROCES, Manila Times Publishing Co. Inc.; Editor BENEFREDO ESQUIVEL; circ. 111,000.

Voz de Manila: Manila; in Spanish; Editor BIENVENIDO DE LA PAZ; circ. 1,500.

Morning Times: Cebu City.

Republic Daily: Cebu City.

PERIODICALS

Agricultural and Industrial Life: P.O.B. 3062, Manila; f. 1934; monthly; Editor D. L. FRANCISCO; circ. 25,989.

Baguio Midland Courier: Baguio City; weekly.

Bannawag: weekly; published in Ilocano by Liwayway Publishing, Inc.; Editor GREGORIO LACONSAY; circ. 41,181.

Bicol Chronicle, The: 23 Magallanes St., P.O.B. 37, Legazpi City; weekly (Sunday); independent; in English, Spanish and the Bicol dialect; Publisher ANTONIO S. GONZALES; circ. 6,000.

Bisaya: weekly; published in Cebu-Visayan by Liwayway Publishing, Inc., Manila.

Chinese Pictorial: P.O. Box 452, Manila; f. 1953; supplement to the Chinese Commercial News; weekly in Chinese; circ. 15,502.

Chinese Weekly Magazine: 229 Juan Luna, Manila; f. 1951; Chinese; weekly; Publisher QUINTIN YUYITUNG; circ. 15,500.

Designer and Builder in Asia: P.O.B. 1733, Manila; f. 1953; construction, engineering and architecture, and manufacturing of building materials; monthly; Editor EUGENIO D. BOADO; circ. 8,000.

Economic Monitor, The: Suite 305 Insurance Center Building, Intramuros, Manila; weekly; Editor RAÚL C. LOCSIN; circ. 12,000.

Fil-Simo Journal: English and Chinese; weekly.

Financial Journal: P.O.B. 747, 1117 Soler St., Manila; Chinese; Publisher Go PUAN SENG.

Guardian: Iloilo City; weekly.

Hiligaynon: Ramón Roces Building, 1655 Soler Street, Manila; f. 1934; weekly; published in Ilongo by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor FRANCIS J. JAMOLANGUE.

Liwayway: Ramón Roces Building, 1655 Soler St., Manila; weekly; independent; in Tagalog; Pres. Brig.-Gen. H. M. MENZI; published by Liwayway Publishing, Inc., 1655 Soler St., Manila.

Movie Confidential Magazine: P.O.B. 60, Quezon City; monthly; in English; cinema.

Orient Magazine: P.O.B. 1365, Manila; f. 1959; monthly; economics, politics, features, current affairs, history and humour; each alternate issue published in hard cover as Book of Month on Asian topics; Editor MARI P. CHANCO; circ. 23,000.

Pangasinan Courier: Dagupan, Pangasinan; weekly.

Philippine Architecture, Engineering and Construction Record: 79 Rd. 10, East Ave., Quezon City, P.O.B. 1295, Manila; fortnightly.

Philippine Arts and Architecture: 1340 United Nations Ave., Manila; f. 1959; independent; quarterly; architecture, interior design, landscaping and objets d'art; Editor JOSE E. PUNZALAN; circ. 10,000.

Philippines Free Press Inc.: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati; f. 1908; weekly; independent; in English; Editor TEODORO M. LOCSIN; circ. 100,000.

Power and Industry in Asia: P.O.B. 1733, Manila; construction, engineering and architecture, manufacture of building materials; monthly; Editor EUGENIO D. BOADO; circ. 9,000.

Sentinel, The: 2655 F. B. Harrison, Pasay City; f. 1951; Catholic weekly review; in English; Publr. Mgr. B. ETRUISTE; Editor MARIO T. GATBONTON; circ. 30,000.

Sports Today Magazine: P.O.B. 60, Quezon City; monthly; in English; sports.

Tagumpay, The: P.O.B. 60, Quezon City; weekly; in Filipino.

University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies: 546 Dr. M. V. de los Santos St., Manila; f. 1951; Editor CHARLES O. HOUSTON, Jr.; quarterly.

Weekly Nation, The: General MacArthur St., Quezon City; weekly; in English; Editor and Publisher D. H. SORIANO.

Weekly Woman's Magazine: Manila; in English; weekly; Editor LUISA LINSANGAN; circ. 96,200.

NEWS AGENCIES

Philippines News Service: P.O. Box 3396, Manila; f. 1950; Man. ROMEO B. ABUNDO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: Manila Times Building, Florentino Torres St., P.O.B. 2274, Manila; Chief of Bureau JOHN E. NANCE.

Central News Agency of China: P.O.B. 3585, Room 706, Bank of Philippine Island Building, Manila.

United Press International: 701 Trinity Bldg., 636 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; Man. PATRICK J. KILLEN.

Antara, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Manila.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Council: Manila; f. 1966.

National Press Club of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Manila; Pres. AMANTE E. BIGORNIA; Sec.-Gen. STEPHEN F. SERGIO.

PUBLISHERS

Abiva Publishing House: 942 Misericordia, Santa Cruz, Manila.

Associated Publishers Inc.: 63 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City, P.O.B. 449, Manila; f. 1952; law, medical and educational books; Pres. J. V. ROXAS.

Benipayo Publishers: 664 Misericordia, Manila; short stories; Man. DONATO D. BENIPAYO, Jr.

Bookman Printing House: 49 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City.

A. G. Briones & Co.: Room 301 Marvel Bldg., No. 1, 258 Juan Luna Street, Manila; publishes *AB Commercial Directory of the Philippines.*

Bustamente Press Inc.: 155 Panay Ave., Quezon City; f. 1949; social sciences and mathematical books; Man. PABLO N. BUSTAMENTE, Jr.

Capitol Publishing House Inc.: 105 Don Alejandro A. Roces Ave., Quezon City.

Carmelo & Bauermann Inc.: E. de los Santos Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Filipino Publishing House Inc.: Scout Reyes St., Quezon City.

L. J. Gonzalez Publishers: P.O.B. 3501, 2 Broadway, Quezon City; f. 1956; magazines and brochures; Man. LUZ J. GONZALEZ.

Industry & Trade Publishers: 5 Martelino St., Quezon City.

Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company (Phil.) Inc.: 63 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City, P.O.B. 449, Manila; Head Office: The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester, New York 14603, U.S.A.; estab. in Manila 1913; law, medical and educational books; Pres. JAIME V. ROXAS.

Macaraig Publishing Co. Inc.: 1144 Vermont St., Paco, Manila; f. 1926; textbooks; Pres. SERAFIN E. MACARAIG.

MacMillan Co.: May Bldg., Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Makabayan Publishing Corpn.: P.O.B. 60, General MacArthur St., Cubao, Quezon City; f. 1963; Man. JORGE L. ARANETA.

Manor Press: 715 Evangelista St., Quiapo, Manila.

Martinez, Roberto & Sons: 3 Expaña, Quezon City.

Philippine Arts and Architecture: 1346 U.N. Ave., Ermita, Manila.

Philippine International Publishing Co.: 1789 A. Mabini St., Ermita, Manila.

Regal Printing Co. Inc.: 1729 J. P. Laurel, Sr., St., Manila.

Tamaraw Publishing Co.: Cebu Avenue, Quezon City.

Universal Book Company: 1902 C. M. Recto Ave., Manila.

University Publishing Co.: Central Office, 1128 Washington, Sampaloc, Manila; f. 1936; Dirs. Dr. JOSÉ M. ARUEGO and Mrs. CONSTANCIA E. ARUEGO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Control Office: under the Dept. of Public Works and Communication; Bureau of Post Building, Manila; acts as the radio and television supervisory body; Dir. B. C. DAVID.

RADIO

The following are the principal companies operating:

Associated Broadcasting Corporation—ABC: Florentino Torres St., Manila; 6 radio stations; Pres. BENITO LEGARDA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MARCOS C. ROCES; Treas. ANTONIA QUA.

Philippine Broadcasting Service (PBS): G.S I.S. Bldg., Manila D-406; owned and operated by the Republic of the Philippines; *Stations:* Manila: DZFM, DZRP, DZRM, DZCP, DUB4, DUH2; FM stations: DZFM-FM, DZRP-FM, DZRM-FM; Provincial: DZMQ—Dagupan, DZEQ—Baguio City, DYMR—Cebu City, DXRP—Davao City, DXSO—Marawi City, DXSM—Jolo, Sulu; Gen. Man. SIMOUN ALMARIO; Asst. Gen. Man. JOSE DY; Sr. Exec. Asst. PEDRO PRADO; Dir' Engineering LUIS QUINTOS.

Far East Broadcasting Company: P.O.B. 2041, Manila; f. 1948; a non-commercial station engaged in the dissemination of the principles of Christianity; operates a home service, a cultural music station, an overseas service throughout Asia in 36 languages; Pres. ROBERT H. BOWMAN; Dir. N. B. BLAKE; publ. *The Signal* (bi-monthly).

Manila Broadcasting Company: Radio Center, 964 Taft Ave., Manila; Gen. Man. IRA DAVIS.

Mascom Network: Dumaguete City and Manila; educational and religious broadcasts; commercial radio stations subsidized by RAVEMCCO, NCCUSA; owned by National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP); Man. DYSR—Dumaguete City B. V. MAGDAMO; Man. DZCH—Manila J. T. PIA, Jr.

The ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corpn.: Broadcast Center, Quezon City; f. 1946; Pres. EUGENIO LOPEZ, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. AUGUSTO ALMEDA LOPEZ; Vice-Pres., Television PHIL DELFINO; Vice-Pres. Manila Radio NESTOR ESCANO; Vice-Pres., Provincial ANTONIO SUAREZ.

Philippine Broadcasting Corporation: Radio Center, 964 Taft Ave., Manila; Pres. MANUEL ELIZADE, Sr.

Radio-Republic Broadcasting System: E. de los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Dir.-Gen. LORETO F. STEWART.

Voice of America: one transmitter at Baguio.

The Voice of Philippines: R. Center Philippines, 964 Taft Ave., Manila; English and Tagalog, DZRH.

In 1968 there were 1,230,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Philippine Broadcasting Service: G.S.I.S. Bldg., Manila; 10401; owned and operated by the Republic of the Philippines; Station DZRP-TV; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO TRINIDAD; Asst. Gen. Man. J. DY.

Associated Broadcasting Corporation—ABC: Florentino Torres St., Manila; Station DZTM-TV; Pres. BENITO LEGARDA; Vice-Pres. and Man. MARCOS C. ROCES; Sec.-Treas. ANTONIA VERZOSA-QUA.

Bolinao Electronics Corporation: ABS Building, Roxas Blvd., Manila; Stations DYBC-TV, DZAQ-TV; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. LÓPEZ, Jr.

Chronicle Broadcasting Network: Aduana St., Manila; Station DZXL-TV; Pres. E. LÓPEZ, Jr.

Feati University: Helios Station, Santa Cruz, Manila.

Inter-Island Broadcasting Corporation, TV-13: 2nd Floor Sikatuna Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati; f. 1958; 5 stations, Manila, Cebu, Davao, Cagayan de Oro City, Bacolod; Pres. ANDRES SORIANO, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HENRY R. CANOY.

Manila Times Publishing Co.: TVT Bldg., Florentino Torres St., Manila; Man. R. DIEZ.

Metropolitan Broadcasting Co. (Channel 11): 964 Taft Ave., Manila.

Radio Philippine Network Inc.: 1195 Florida St., Ermita, Manila.

Republic Broadcasting System: E. de Los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Station DZBB-TV; Dir.-Gen. R. L. STEWART.

In 1968 there were 350,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, m.=million, amounts in pesos)

BANKING

The banking structure of the Philippines consists of (1) the Central Bank, (2) commercial banks, (3) savings and mortgage banks, (4) building and loan associations, (5) development banks, (6) rural banks, and (7) co-operative banks. In addition, legislation in the early 'sixties authorized the establishment of three more banking institutions by the Government, which perform specific functions. One caters mainly for the banking needs of war veterans (Philippines Veterans Bank); another finances the implementation of the land reform programme (Land Bank), while the third serves the credit needs mainly of small industries (National Cottage Industries Bank).

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of the Philippines: Aduana St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1949; cap. 10m.; dep. 188.4m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. EDUARDO Z. ROMUALDEZ; Gov. ALFONSO CALALANG.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Filipino: Plaza Sta., Cruz, Manila; f. 1964; savings and mortgage bank; cap. 9.5m.; dep. 97.2m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Judge BIENVENIDO A. TAN; Pres. TOMAS B. AGUIRRE.

Bank of the Philippines Islands: P.O.B. 777, 150 Plaza Cervantes, Manila; f. 1851; cap. p.u. 25m.; dep. 322.1m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. ALBERTO DE VILLA-ABRILLE; Vice-Pres. E. U. MIRANDA, G. D. DEL ROSARIO, C. V. FRANCISCO.

China Banking Corporation: Corner Dasmariñas and Juan Luna, P.O.B. 611, Manila; f. 1920; cap. 78.3m.; dep. 308.2m. (June 1968); Chair. and Gen. Man. ALBINO Z. SY CIP; Pres. GEORGE DEE SEKIAT.

Citizens Bank and Trust Co.: 411 Rosario St., Manila.

Commercial Bank and Trust Co. of the Philippines: Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 199.9m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. MANUEL J. MARQUEZ; Pres. JUAN J. SYQUIA; Senior Vice-Pres. FERNANDO R. REYES.

Consolidated Bank and Trust Corp.: Solidbank Bldg., Dasmariñas and Juana Luna Streets, Manila.

Equitable Banking Coporation: 262 Juan Luna, Manila; f. 1950; cap. 8m.; dep. 201.5m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. Gen. CARLOS P. ROMULO.

Far East Bank and Trust Co.: FEBTC Building, Muralla, Manila (P.O.B. 1411); f. 1960; cap. 13.7m.; dep. 148.4m. (Sept. 1968); Pres. JOSÉ B. FERNÁNDEZ, Jr.

First United Bank: Samanillo Bldg., Escolta, Manila; f. 1963; cap. 18m.; dep. 54.6m. (March 1968); Pres. PEDRO COJUANGCO; Senior Vice-Pres. JOSE M. NAKPIL, DOMINADOR U. AGANON.

General Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 4040, 560 Rosario St., Binondo, Manila D-405; f. 1963; Pres. and Chair. Dr. CLARENCIO S. YUJUICO; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. SALVADOR D. TENORIO; cap. 14.5m.; dep. 60.5m. (1970); 15 brs.

Manufacturers Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 1324, Manila; f. 1957; cap. 15.4m.; dep. 70.6m.; 15 brs.; Pres. ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MACARIO C. TIU.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co.: Plaza Calderon, Binondo, Manila; f. 1962; cap. 17.3m., dep. 102.2m.; Chair. EMILIO ABELLO; Pres. ANDRES V. CASTILLO.

Overseas Bank of Manila: 410 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1943; 3 brs.

Pacific Banking Corporation: 460 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1955; cap. 20m., dep. 213.2m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. ANTONIO ROXAS CHUA; Pres. and Gen. Man. CHESTER G. BABST.

People's Bank and Trust Co.: Muelle del Banco Nacional, Corner T. Pinpin St., Manila; f. 1926; cap. 24m.; dep. 123.2m. (Sept. 1968); Pres. ROMAN G. AZANZA.

Philippine Bank of Commerce: Plaza Santa Cruz, Manila; f. 1938; cap. 11.5m.; dep. 113.2m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JUAN COJUANGCO.

Philippine Bank of Communications: 214–216 Juan Luna St., P.O.B. 934, Manila; f. 1939; Chair. and Pres. YU KHE THAI; Man. W. P. HSU.

Philippine Banking Corpn.: Anda Circle, Port Area, Manila; Pres. MARIANO H. LAUREL.

Philippine Commercial and Industrial Bank: T. Kalaw Building, corner J. Bocobo, Ermita, Manila; f. 1960; cap. 62.4m.; dep. 246m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. A. MONTELIBANO; Pres. SIXTO L. OROSA, Jr.

Philippine National Bank: Escolta, Manila; Government controlled; f. 1916; cap. 60m.; dep. 2,092m. (Nov. 1969); Chair. JUAN PONCE ENRILE; Vice-Chair. and Pres. ROBERTO S. BENEDICTO; 118 brs. and agencies; 8 overseas offices.

Philippine Trust Co.: Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1916; cap. 18m.; dep. 114.7m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. and Chair. MANUEL F. GARCIA; Vice-Pres. PATERNO M. SISANTE, RICARDO G. VERZOSA.

Prudential Bank & Trust Co.: Plaza Goiti, Manila; dep. 211.2m. (Dec. 1967).

Republic Bank: 277 Escolta, Manila; f. 1953; Chair. RICARDO PARAS; Pres. EMETERIO A. HUELGAS.

Rizal Commercial Banking Corpn.: 219 Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1963; cap. 10.2m.; dep. 40.5m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. A. T. YUCHENGCO; Pres. F. E. V. SISON.

Security Bank & Trust Co.: 371 Escolta, Manila.

RURAL BANKS

Small private banks established with the encouragement and assistance (both financial and technical) of the Government in order to promote and expand the rural economy in an orderly manner. Conceived mainly to combat usury and to stimulate the productive capacities of small farmers, small merchants, and small industrialists in rural areas, their principal objectives are to place within easy reach and access of the people credit facilities on reasonable terms and, in co-operation with other agencies of the Government, to provide advice on business and farm management and the proper use of credit for production and marketing purposes. The nation's rural banking system now consists of 344 units spread over the different cities and municipalities of the country.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Philippine National Co-operative Bank: Dña. Amparo Bldg., Manila; f. 1960 to assist the people to develop their enterprises on a co-operative basis, to strengthen their economic independence by the promotion of organized methods of industrial production, marketing, distribution and credit.

SPECIAL BANKS

Land Bank: 4th Floor, RM Centre, Roxas Blvd., Manila; f. 1967; semi-government corporation; finances the acquisition of landed estates for redistrubtion to farmer lessees, bought up by the Government as part of the Land Reform programme; Chair. BENJAMIN DEL ROSARIO.

Philippine Veterans Bank: Manila; f. 1964; loans granted to both veterans and non-veterans; auth. cap. 100m.; dep. 29.3m. (1966); Chair. Col. SIMEON C. MEDALLA; Pres. ESTEBAN B. CABANOS.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Development Bank of the Philippines: P.O.B. 163, Madrigal Buildings, Escolta, Manila; f. 1947; wholly owned by the Government; provides long-term loans for agricultural and industrial development; 17 brs.

In addition there are 24 private development banks.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

National Development Company (NDC): Pureza St., Sta. Mesa, P.O.B. 156, Manila; wholly Government-owned corporation; investments in manufacturing and agricultural concerns, leasehold, shipping, real estate and warehousing; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. DEMETRIO BRILLANTES.

Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP): PDCP Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1963 with World Bank assistance; assists private enterprise development in the Philippines, especially of capital markets and managerial skills, total loans 1963–Dec. 1969: foreign currency loans U.S. $47.4m., peso currency loans 64.25m. pesos.

Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA): Manila; wholly Government-owned corporation; provides credit extension to farmers.

Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM): Manila; f. 1952 to harness private resources for rural development; Acting Pres. JUAN M. FLAVIER.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; Manila, P.O.B. 935, 231 Juan Luna St., Manila; Vice-Pres. and Man. R. D. H. WILMER.

Chartered Bank, The: London; 223 Juan Luna St., Manila; Man. H. D. N. M. SHEDDEN.

First National City Bank: P.O.B. 615, Manila; Vice-Pres. M. V. STOLEN.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; 117–131 Juan Luna St., Binondo, Manila.

ASSOCIATION

Bankers' Association of the Philippines: c/o Philippine Trust Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila; Pres. MANUEL J. MARQUEZ.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Manila Stock Exchange: Manila Stock Exchange Bldg., Muelle de la Industria and Prensa Sts., Binondo, Manila; f. 1927; 43 mems.; Pres. JOSE MA. BARCELON; Vice-Pres. ENRIQUE SANTAMARIA; Sec. MARIANO U. GODINEZ; Treas. ANTHONY DEE K-CHIONG, Jr.; publs. *MSE Monthly Review, Manual of Philippine Securities.*

Makati Stock Exchange Inc.: Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, Manila.

INSURANCE

The following are some of the chief Philippine insurance companies:

Alliance Insurance & Surety Co. Inc.: Room 301-303, Choong Bldg., 224 Desmarinos, Sta. Mesa, Manila.

Asian Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: W. L. Yao Bldg., Manila; Pres. W. LI YAO; fire, casualty, car, marine, personal accident.

Associated Insurance & Surety Co., Inc.: David-M. del Banco Nacional, Manila; Pres. E. A. SUAREZ.

Capital Insurance and Surety Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 1613, Escolta, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. J. G. GARRDIO; Chair. J. MUÑOZ; fire, casualty, marine, life.

Central Surety & Insurance Co.: 11th Floor, Philippine Banking Building, Port Area, Manila; auth. cap. 2m. pesos; Man. Dir. Mrs. T. T. CASTAÑEDA; Vice-Pres. C. M. MAÑGOBA, B. B. MANAÑGAN; bonds, fire, marine, casualty, motor car.

Commercial Insurance and Surety Co., Inc.: 469 Solana St., Intramuros, Manila; non-life insurance.

Commonwealth Insurance Co.: Hongkong Bank Building, P.O.B. 294, Manila; Pres. DON ANTONIO ROXAS.

Domestic Insurance Company of the Philippines: Bonifacio Building, Port Area, Manila; f. 1946; Pres. D. SYCIP; Man. A. ESTEBAN; fire, marine, motor car, fidelity and surety and allied lines.

Empire Insurance Co.: Prudential Bank Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, Manila; f. 1949; Chair. A. A. SANTOS; fire, bonds, marine, accident, extraneous perils.

Equitable Insurance and Casualty Co. Inc., The: Equitable Bank Bldg., Juan Luna St., P.O.B. 1442, Manila; Pres. PETER GO PAILIAN; fire, marine, accident, workmen's compensation, car, aviation.

Far Eastern Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: Martinez Bldg., P.O. Box 345, Manila; f. 1934; Pres. ANTONIO TAN KIANG.

FGU Insurance Corporation: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Manila; f. 1963; Chair. E. ZOBEL.

Fidelity and Surety Co. of the Philippines, Inc.: Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1912; Pres. MANUEL F. GARCIA.

First Continental Assurance Co. Inc.: Concepcion Bldg., corner Victoria and Muralla Streets, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1960; Pres. G. B. LICAROS, Jr.; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, bonds.

First National Surety & Assurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1950; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. L. MERCADO; all kinds of non-life insurance, bonds and investments.

General Insurance & Surety Corporation: 5th Floor, Plywood Industries Bldg., T. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila; Pres. G. P. NAVA.

The Insular Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 128, Manila; incorporated 1910; Pres. MAX VELHAGEN.

Luzon Surety Co. Inc.: 180 David St., Manila; f. 1929; Pres. E. RODRIGUEZ, Sr.

Malayan Insurance Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 3389, 484 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1949; industrial and commercial; Pres. ALFONSO YUCHENGCO.

Manila Insurance Company, Inc.: 119 Dasmariñas Street, Binondo, Manila; f. 1917; Pres. and Man. Dir. JOSÉ P. FERNÁNDEZ.

Manila Surety & Fidelity Co., Inc.: Monte de Piedad Bldg., Manila; Pres. P. LOVINA.

Manila Underwriters Insurance Co. Inc.: 221 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. E. FLORO.

Metropolitan Insurance Company: Elizalde Bldg., 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1933; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Vice-Pres. and Man. G. A. REEDYK; non-life.

National Life Insurance Company of the Philippines: 306 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Chair. J. V. MACUJA; Pres. E. S. SEVILLA.

Paramount Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: Paramount Bldg., 434 Rosario St., Manila; Pres. TION SIM; fire, marine, casualty, car.

People's Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: Trade Center Bldg., Cnr. P. Faura and A. Mabini Sts., Manila; f. 1950; Chair. Dr. A. LIBORO; non-life, surety, fidelity.

Philippine American Accident Insurance Co. Inc.: Philamlife Bldg., U.N. Ave., Manila; f. 1961; Chair. E. CARROLL; Pres. M. CAMPOS; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. E. WINEBRENNER; all classes of general insurance.

Philippine American General Insurance Group: Philamlife Bldg., U.N. Ave., Manila; f. 1950; Chair. E. CARROLL; Pres. M. CAMPOS; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. E. WINEBRENNER; all classes of general insurance.

Philippine American Life Insurance Co.: Philamlife Bldg., United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; f. 1947; Chair. GORDON TWEEDY; Pres. EARL CARROLL; life.

The Philippine Guaranty Co. Inc.: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Commercial Centre, Manila; f. 1917; Chair. E. ZOBEL.

Philippine Prudential Life Insurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1963; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. L. MERCADO; life, health and accident.

Philippine Reinsurance Corporation: 516–517 Bank of Philippine Islands Bldg., Plaza Cervantes, Manila; f. 1958; Chair. J. J. LOCSIN; reinsurance in all branches.

Philippine Surety & Insurance Co. Inc.: 224 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. C. MARTIN.

Philippine Underwriters Corpn.: General managers for: Sterling Life Assurance Corpn., Filriters Guaranty Assurance Corpn., F.G.R. Bldg., Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; Chair. LUZ B. MAGSAYSAY; Pres. ATTY H. V. RODIS; general insurance.

Pioneer Insurance and Surety Corpn.: Pioneer House, 320 Nueva Cor., Escolta, Manila; f. 1954; Chair. JOHNNY CHENG; Pres. LORENZO CHAN TOH.

Pioneer Surety & Insurance Company: 459 Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila-D-404; f. 1946; Pres. HERMOGENES R. DIMAGIBA; Gen. Man. BONIFACIO L. HILARIO.

Provident Insurance Company of the Philippines: 304 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Gen. Man. F. BORROMEO.

Reinsurance Company of the Orient, Inc.: Rico Bldg., 533 United Nations Avenue, Ermita, Manila; f. 1956; Pres. J. G. BARRERA; Vice-Pres. A. PADILLA; Gen. Man. M. P. CRUZ; all classes.

Republic Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: 206/210 Koh Bldg., Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila; Pres. and Gen. Man. F. T. KOH.

Rico General Insurance Corporation: Third Floor, RICO Bldg., 535 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; f. 1964; Chair. and Pres. Justice CARMELINO G. ALVENIDA; Gen. Man. ROMEO A. MALLARI.

Rico Life Insurance Co., Inc.: RICO Bldg., 533 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; Chair. CARMELINO G. ALVENDIA; Pres. Hon. JAIME HERNANDEZ; Officer-in-charge MIGUEL P. CRUZ.

Rizal Surety and Insurance Co.: Roman R. Santos Building, Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1939; Chair. A. A. SANTOS.

South Sea Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: 55 M. de Binondo, Manila; f. 1947; Pres. V. L. CO CHIEN.

Standard Insurance Co. Inc.: 5th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., cnr. F. Agoncillo and Herran Sts., Manila; f. 1958; Pres. R. R. ECHAUZ.

State Bonding & Insurance Co. Inc.: Jacinto Bldg., 373 Escolta, Manila; cap. p.u. 1m.; Chair. Dr. N. JACINTO.

Tabacalera Insurance Co., Inc.: Rufino Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1937; Pres. PIO M. VERGES; Vice-Pres. and Man. ALEJANDRO ROS.

Traders' Insurance & Surety Co.: 277 Juan Luna St., Manila; Pres. J. V. LIMPE; Gen. Man. J. T. LIMPE.

Union Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; Pres. R. F. NAVARRO.

United Insurance Co., Inc.: Padillade los Reyes Bldg., Manila; Pres. I. K. YANG.

Universal Insurance and Indemnity Co.: Insular Life Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Commercial Center, Manila; f. 1949; Chair. E. ZOBEL.

Visayan Surety and Insurance Corpn.: Vista Bldg., Quiapo, Manila; Pres. F. Go CHAN.

Workmen's Insurance Co., Inc.: 6th Floor, Puyat Bldg., Escolta, Manila; f. 1961; Chair. FELIPE LIWANAG, Sr.; Pres. and Gen. Man. FIRMO O. LIWANAG; fire, motor vehicle, marine cargo and hull, transportation, accidents, casualty, workmen's compensation, bonds.

World-Wide Insurance & Surety Co. Inc.: 4th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., Corner Herran and F. Agoncillo Streets, Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; affiliated with Standard-Cardinal Life Insurance Companies; Pres. ROMEO R. ECHAUZ; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, loans, mortgages, bonds, aviation.

The majority of the larger British, American and Canadian insurance companies are represented in Manila.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Agriculture and Natural Resources: Trinity Bldg., Manila.

Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Manila; f. 1903; 1,274 mems.; Pres. ROGELIO W. MANALO; Vice-Pres. RAMON A. PEDROSA, GREGORIO B. LICAROS, Jr., José R. L. OROSA; Sec.-Treas. BENITO F. MEDINA; publ. *Commerce.*

Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 23, Choy Bldg., 303 Dasmariñas St., Manila.

International Chamber of Commerce of Iloilo: 2nd Floor, Masonic Temple Bldg., Plaza Libertad, Iloilo; Pres. T. S. ZAFIRO LEDESMA (Gen. Man. Iloilo City Development Bank).

Manila Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 763, Room 410 Shurdut Building, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1898; 52 mems.; Pres. G. G. MORRIS; Vice-Pres. I. P. BRUCE, T. S. WRIGHT.

Mandaluyong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mandaluyong, Rizal.

Philippines Chamber of Industries: VIP Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Manila; f. 1950; 600 mems.; Pres. VICTOR A. LIM; publ. *Industrial Philippines.*

Philippine Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 1122 Soler, Manila.

San Juan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: San Juan, Rizal.

There are other Philippine Chambers of Commerce in all the more important towns and seaports.

American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines Inc.: P.O.B. 1836, Manila.

Camara Oficial Española de Comercio: 510 Romero Salas, Manila.

French Chamber of Commerce: c/o La Estrella del Norte, Escolta, Manila.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Base Metals Association of the Philippines: Manila Hotel, Luneta, Manila; 12 mems.; Chair. JESÚS S. CABARRUS; Pres. SEBASTIAN UGARTE; Sec. H. T. CAWILE; publ. *Base Metals Monthly Report.*

Filipino Shipowners' Association: R.306 Magsaysay Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; 15 mems.; Chair. GENEROSO F. TANSECO; Exec. Sec. ANTONIO A. TORRES.

National Federation of Sugar Cane Planters: Rm. 414, Gonzaga Bldg., Rizal Ave., Manila; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. TRINO MONTINOLA; Sec. EDUARDO L. LEDESMA.

Most growers have their own Associations. Among the most important in Manila are:

Philippine Rice Growers' Association.

Philippine Sugar Association: Suite 809, Sikatuna Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1922; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Sec.-Treas. José E. ROMERO; 19 mems.

Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association: Manila; Pres. JAMES L. CHIONG BIAN.

Sugar Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Inc.: 6th Floor, Philsugin Building, North Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; P.O.B. 3839, Manila; Pres. CIRO LOCSIN; Sec. JOSE MORAS.

Textile Mills Association of the Philippines, Inc.: Manila Hotel, Manila; f. 1956; 23 mems.; Pres. JESUS S. YUJUICO.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Confederation of Citizens Labor Unions (CCLU): R.303 Free Press Building, 708 Rizal Ave., Manila; f. 1951; 21 affiliated unions; Pres. LEON O. TY.

Confederation of Trade Unions of the Philippines: Transport Hall, Boston Street, Manila; f. 1959; affiliates include National Labor Union, PTGWO, CUGC, and many independent unions.

Confederation of Unions in Government Corporations (CUGC): 10 Roosevelt Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City; f. 1956; about 12 affiliates; Pres. EMMANUEL CLAVE.

Federation of Free Workers (FFW): Suite E, Ysmael Apts., 1845 Taft Ave., Manila; about 300 affiliated unions and 150,000 mems.; Pres. JOHNNY C. TAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAMON JABAR.

National Association of Trade Unions (NATU): Suite 401, San Luis Terraces, Ermita, Manila; f. 1954; about 27,000 mems.; Pres. IGNACIO P. LACSINA.

National Congress of Unions in the Sugar Industry (NACUSIP): Manila; f. 1965; 16 affiliated unions; 25,000 mems.; Pres. EMILIO ZAYCO; Gen. Sec. RICARDO ALCONGA.

National Labor Union Inc.: 3199 Sta. Mesa Blvd., Manila; f. 1929; Pres. EULOGIO R. LERUM; Sec. ANTONIO V. POLICARPIO; 100,000 mems.; publ. *National Labor Unionist* (quarterly).

Philippines Association of Free Labor Unions (PAFLU): 1233 Tecson-Tindalo, Tondo, Manila; f. 1951; 380 affiliated unions, about 75,000 mems.; Pres. CIPRIANO CID; Exec. Sec. ISRAEL DE C. BOCOBO.

Philippines Trade Union Council (PTUC): 302-303 Cu Unjieng Building, Escolta, Manila; f. 1954; 49 affiliated unions, about 238,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. CIPRIANO CID; Gen. Sec. José J. HERNANDEZ.

Philippine Transport and General Workers' Organization (PTGWO): Port Area, Manila; 180 affiliates; 45,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO D. FERNANDEZ; Sec. ALEJANDRO D. LAZARO.

Textile and Allied Workers Federation: Cu Unjieng Bldg., Escolta, Manila; 3,400 mems.; Pres. V. L. ARNIEGO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Philippine National Railways (formerly *Manila Railroad Co.*): 943 Claro M. Recto Ave., Manila; f. 1892; Government-owned; 1,025.82 km. of tracks; the northern line runs from Manila to San Fernando, La Unión, and the southern line from Manila to Legaspi, Albay; Chair. Col. SALVADOR T. VILLA; Vice-Chair. Col. NICANOR T. JIMENEZ.

Philippine Railway Co.: P.O.B. 300, Iloilo City, Panay; f. 1907; under Development Bank of the Philippines; operates in Panay only; Man. ANATOLIO T. VIRAY.

ROADS

Bureau of Public Highways: Manila; programmes, designs, constructs and maintains national, provincial and city roads; Commissioner BALTAZAR AQUINO.

Philippines Motor Association: Manila.

Total length of roads in November 1969 was 62,203 km., of which 27,015 km. were classified first-class roads, 23,141 km. as second-class and 12,047 km. as third-class.

SHIPPING

NATIONAL LINES

A.A.R. Botelho: 525 Madrigal Building, P.O.B. 4446, Escolta, Manila; f. 1936; shipping brokers.

Botelho Bulk Transport Corpn.: 8th Floor, Antonino Building, T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1966; Pres. A. A. R. BOTELHO.

De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc.: Singson Bldg., 9 Plaza Moraga, Manila; Chair. and Pres. SERGIO OSMEÑA, Jr.; services to U.S.A., Hong Kong and Japan.

Eastern Shipping Lines, Inc.: 12th Floor, G. E. Antonino Bldg., cnr. Bocobo and T. M. Kalaw Sts., Ermita, Manila; Pres. Cong. JAMES L. CHIONGBIAN; services to Japan and Philippines.

Luzon Stevedoring Co. (Lusteveco): Manila; f. 1909; inter-island traffic; fleet of 16 tankers, 107 tugs and 448 barges; Chair. JOSÉ B. FERNANDEZ; Pres. DONALD I. MARSHALL.

Magsaysay Lines, Inc.: Magsaysay Building, 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 21); Chair. ROBERTO C. F. HO; Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Shipping agents and brokers.

National Development Co.: Pureza St., Sta. Mesa, P.O.B. 156, Manila; Chair. and Acting Gen. Man. CONSTANTE L. FARIÑAS.

Philippine Ace Lines, Inc.: 11th Floor, Philippine Banking Corpn. Bldg., Anda Circle, Port Area, Manila; Chair. CLEMENTE V. TANKEH; cargo and liner services to Japan and U.S.A.

Transocean Transport Corpn.: 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 3050); Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; shipowners.

United Philippine Lines, Inc.: UPL Bldg., Santa Clara Str., Intramuros, Manila; Chair. DON ANTONIO V. ROCHA; Pres. Col. GENEROSO F. TANSECO; services to Japan, Hong Kong, and U.S.A.

FOREIGN LINES

American Mail Line Ltd.: Everett Steamship Corpn., 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

American Pioneer Line: c/o United States Lines Inc., L. & S. Bldg., 1515 Roxas Blvd., Manila.

American President Lines: Mary Bachrach Bldg., 25th St., Port Area, Manila.

Australia-West Pacific Line: Everett Steamship Corpn., 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

Barberlines: Macondray & Co., Inc., Shurdut Bldg., Intramuros, Manila.

Barber Wilhelmsen Line: Macondray & Co., Inc., Shurdut Bldg., Manila.

Ben Line: Delgado Shipping Agencies, Inc., Citadel Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Blue Funnel: Manila.

CTO Line: c/o F. E. Zuellig, Inc., 476 T. M. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: Manila.

Dominion Far East Line: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. Ltd.: Plaza Cervantes, Manila.

Everett Orient Line: 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

General Shipping Co., Inc.: Lopez Bldg., Aduana, Intramuros, Manila.

Glen Line Ltd.: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Hamburg America Line-North German Lloyd: C. F. Sharp & Co., Inc., UPL Bldg., Sta. Clara, Intramuros, Manila.

Holland-East Asia Line: Royal Interocean Line, 11th Floor, 1010 A. Mabini, Ermita, Manila.

Isthmian Lines, Inc.: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Klaveness Line: c/o Macondray & Co., Shurdut Bldg., Manila.

Knutsen Lines: c/o Warner Barnes & Co. Ltd., El Hogar Filipino Bldg., Juan Luna, Manila.

Lykes Orient Lines: c/o International Harvester McLeod, Inc., P.O.B. 298, Manila.

Maersk Line: Cia. General de Tabacos de Filipinas, 848 Marquez de Comillas, Manila.

Marchessini Lines: Delgado Shipping Agencies, Inc., Citadel Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Maritime Company of the Philippines: 105 Dasmariñas, Manila.

Messageries Maritimes: Everett Steamship Corpn., 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: Elizalde & Co., Inc., Elizalde Bldg., 141 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal.

N.Y.K. Line (Nippon Yusen Kaisha): Warner Barnes & Co. Ltd., El Hogar Filipino Bldg., Juan Luna, Manila.

Nedlloyd & Hoegh Lines: Columbian Philippines, Inc., Port Area, Manila; general agents for American Export Isbrandtsen, Leif Hoegh & Co., A/S, N.V. Bureau Wijsmuller, Royal Rotterdam Lloyd, Nederland Line, United Fruit Company.

P. & O.-Orient Lines: Manila.

P. & O. Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Co.: Philippine Hemp Export Corpn., 430 San Fernando St., Binondo, Manila.

Pacific Far East Line Inc.: c/o United States Lines Inc., L. & S. Bldg., 1515 Roxas Blvd., Manila.

Philippine President Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 4248, 1000-1046 United Nations Ave., Manila.

Sankyo Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha: American Steamship Agencies, Inc., 213 Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

States Lines: c/o International Harvester Macleod Inc., P.O.B. 298, Manila.

States Steamship Company: c/o Lykes Lines Agency, Inc., P.O.B. 945, Manila, D-406.

Swedish East Asia Co. Ltd.: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Y.S.K. Line (Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co., Ltd.): MOF Shipping Co., Inc., P.O.B. 162, Manila.

There are also several inter-island shipping companies.

CIVIL AVIATION

In addition to the international airport at Manila, there are eight trunk airports, 23 secondary airports and 90 airstrips in the domestic system.

Air Manila: Nichels Field, Pasay City; f. 1964; managed by *Delta Air*; domestic services; fleet of 2 Dart Heralds, 8 Fairchild Hiller, 6 DC-3; Chair. Gen. EUSTACIO OROBIA; Pres. RICARDO C. SILVERIO.

Filipinas Orient Airways Inc.: Domestic Airport, Manila; f. 1965; Pres. HONORIO POBLADOR Jr.; domestic routes; fleet of two YS-11, four DC-3.

Philippine Air Lines Inc. (PAL): PAL Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 954 ,Manila., and P.O.B. 111, Makati, Rizal, D-711; f. 1946; Chair. and Pres. BENIGNO P. TODA, Jr.; internal services; and to San Francisco, Honolulu, Sydney, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Saigon, Bangkok, Karachi, Rome, Amsterdam; Djakarta, Bangkok, Saigon; fleet of three Douglas DC-8 fanjets, three BAC 1-11, twelve Fokker Friendships and twelve Hawker Siddeley 748s.

Manila is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Alitalia, China Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. (C.P.A.), Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airlines (N.W.A.), Pan American World Airways Inc. (PanAm), Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. (Q.E.A.), Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.), Scandinavian Airlines (S.A.S.), Swissair, Thai International.

TOURISM

Board of Travel and Tourist Industry: Plywood Industries Bldg., Corner T. Kalaw and A. Mabini Sts., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 3451, Manila); Acting Commissioner of Tourism GREGORIO ARANETA II.

Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Inc.: Plywood Industries Bldg., T. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; Pres. MANUEL H. NIETO, Jr.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Art Association of the Philippines (A.A.P.): Agoncillo Bldg., 1580 Taft Ave., cnr. Herran St., Manila; f. 1948; for the encouragement and advancement of fine arts; Pres. LEONIDAS V. BENESA; Sec. PABLO J. VICTORIA; publ. *Bulletin*.

Bayanihan Folk Arts Center: Philippine Women's University, Taft Ave., Manila; conducts and co-ordinates research and promotion of all aspects of Filipino culture; maintains a small museum; regional centres in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; Pres. HELENA Z. BENITEZ; Exec. Dir. LETICIA P. DE GUZMAN.

Contemporary Graphic Arts Workshop, Inc.: Philippine Assen. of Printmakers, 595 San Andres, Malate, Manila; f. 1963 to foster the creation, dissemination and appreciation of fine prints; Dir. MANUEL A. RODRIGUEZ, Sr.

Cultural Foundation of the Philippines: Rm. 502, San Luis Terraces Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1956; aims to promote cultural research and activities and carry out cultural exchange programmes with other nations; Chair. of the Board RAUL S. MANGLAPUS; Pres. Mrs. PURA S. CASTRENCE; Exec. Dir. ANTONIO QUINTOS; Treas. RENATO AREVALO.

Cultural Center of the Philippines: c/o Malacañang Palace, Manila; concerts, plays, dance presentations, research and education into Filipino culture; Chair. of Board of Trustees Mrs. IMELDA ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, First Lady.

The Music Promotions Foundation of the Philippines: Ysmael Bldg., 1845 Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1955; aims to stimulate the creation and rendition of good music, by scholarships, grants, loans, etc. to qualified persons and institutions, annual appropriation $50,000 plus $50,000 for any group specializing in Filipino folk arts and music with national or international recognition, Chair. Miss JOVITA FUENTES, Sec. Miss LUCRECIA KASILAG.

National Commission on Culture: Office of the President, Malacañang Palace, Manila; f. 1964 to establish a national policy on culture and co-ordinate national cultural development and promotion programmes; mems.: 15, representing Philippine arts and letters and the public.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Bayanihan Philippine Dance Company: Philippine Women's University, Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1957; regular programmes; efforts towards a folk dance revival and the emergence of a native dance tradition; occasional subsidies from the Board of Travel and Tourist Industry, Government grants for foreign tours; Tour and Music Dir. LUCRECIA R. KASILAG; Artistic Dir. JOSE LARDIZABAL.

Filippinescas Dance Company: 41 Timog (South) Ave., Quezon City; f. 1957; private company; folkloric ballets; Founder-Dir. Madame LEONOR OROSA GOQUINGCO.

PNC Baranggay Folk Dance Troupe: Philippine Normal College, Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1946; study and propagation of Philippine folk dances, songs and games; national and international performances; Founder-Dir. Mrs. PAZ-CIELO A. BELMONTE.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

The Manila Symphony Orchestra: 1011 R. Hidalgo, Manila; f. 1926; regular symphonic, opera and ballet programmes; encourages Filipino composers; Pres. Mrs. ROSARIO L. VALDEZ; Conductors Prof. BERNARDINO CUSTODIO, OSCAR C. YATCO.

National Philharmonic Orchestra: Suite B, 2nd Floor, Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; f. 1960; seasonal symphony concerts; sponsors international operas and ballets; privately financed; Pres., Musical Dir. and Conductor REDENTOR ROMERO.

Celebrity Concerts: Suite B, 2nd Floor, Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; f. 1964; sponsors appearances of top international concert artists and group attractions not accommodated within the regular season of the National Philharmonic Society of the Philippines; Pres. REDENTOR ROMERO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Science Development Board: 95 E. Rodriguez, Sr. Blvd., Quezon City, the policy-making office for science and technology, the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission and the National Institute of Science and Technology come under it, Vice-Chair. and Exec. Dir. GREGORIO Y. ZARA.

Philippine Atomic Energy Commission: 727 Herran Street, Manila; f. 1958; the official body dealing with nuclear energy activities in the Philippines, under the supervision of the National Science Development Board. It has a 1,000 kW. swimming pool research reactor operated at its research centre (Philippine Atomic Research Centre) at Diliman, Quezon City, for research, training and production of radioisotopes. There are laboratories for research in agriculture, biology and medicine, chemistry, physics and nuclear engineering. Technical assistance is received mainly from International Atomic Energy Agency, United States Agency for International Development and Colombo Plan. Acting Commissioner PEDRO G. AFABLE; Dir. of Philippine Atomic Research Centre LIBRADO D. IBE.

UNIVERSITIES

Adamson University: Manila; 124 teachers, 3,026 students.

Araneta University: Rizal, 158 teachers, 3,250 students.

Arellano University: Manila; 203 teachers, 7,396 students.

Ateneo de Manila University: Manila; 254 teachers, 2,510 students.

Central Luzon State University: Muñoz; 81 teachers.

Central Mindanao University: Bukidnon; 131 teachers, 1,634 students.

Central Philippine University: Iloilo; 225 teachers, 4,948 students.

Centro Escolar University: Manila; 399 teachers, 9,813 students.

De La Salle College: Manila.

Divine Word University: Tacloban City.

University of the East: Manila; 1,548 teachers, 64,500 students.

University of the Eastern Philippines: Catarman, Samar.

Far Eastern University: Manila; 1,300 teachers, 52,194 students.

Feati University: Manila; 586 teachers, 25,163 students.

Foundation College: Dumaguete; 121 teachers, 3,500 students.

University of Manila: Manila; 356 teachers, 7,600 students.

Manila Central University: Manila; 205 teachers, 4,027 students.

Mindanao State University: Marawi City; 198 teachers, 3,172 students.

University of Mindanao: Davao City; 11,347 students.

National University: Manila.

University of Negros Occidental-Recoletos: Bacolod; 184 teachers, 6,430 students.

University of Nueva Caceres: Naga City; 282 teachers, 8,599 students.

Philippine Women's University: Manila; 398 teachers, 6,815 students.

University of the Philippines: Quezon City; 1,920 teachers, 19,742 students.

Manuel L. Quezon University: Manila; 262 teachers, 7,176 students.

Saint Louis University: Baguio City; 265 teachers, 10,172 students.

University of San Agustin: Iloilo; 301 teachers; 11,171 students.

University of San Carlos: Cebu; 308 teachers, 8,736 students.

University of Santo Tomás: Manila; 1,198 teachers, 31,069 students.

Silliman University: Dumaguete; 245 teachers, 3,926 students.

University of Southern Philippines: Cebu; 85 teachers, 3,200 students.

Southwestern University: Cebu; 10,154 students.

University of the Visayas: Cebu; 457 teachers, 22,174 students.

Xavier University: Cagayan de Oro; 183 teachers, 3,414 students.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

ANGOLA (Portuguese West Africa) MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)
THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, PORTUGUESE GUINEA,
THE S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE ISLANDS, MACAO, PORTUGUESE TIMOR

The Overseas Provinces are all administered under Statutes provided for in the Organic Law for Overseas Provinces of 1963. Each province is under the control of the Metropolis, but it is financially and administratively autonomous. The Budgets are organized and voted annually by the Legislative Councils of the Provinces, and no public loan may be contracted in a foreign country. A governor is appointed to each province by the President of Portugal. According to the 1963 Political and Administrative Statutes, the Legislative Council is formed by eleven elected members, with three nominated members (the Secretary-General, the Public Attorney and the Director of the Treasury and Financial Departments).

Courts of First Instance administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

Minister for the Overseas Provinces: Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM MOREIRA DA SILVA CUNHA.

ANGOLA (PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA)

Angola lies on the west coast of Africa between the Congo and South West Africa, and is bordered by Zambia on the east. Since 1961, Portuguese forces have been fighting nationalist guerrillas on a large scale on several fronts.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population (1965)		Births (1966)	Marriages (1966)	Deaths (1966)
	Total	Luanda (cap.)			
1,246,700	5,153,672	279,932	13,080	6,403	10,077

Agriculture (principal crops—1968) (metric tons): Cotton 41,174, Coffee 198,000.

Livestock: Cattle 2,095,222, Goats 714,760, Horses 5,383, Sheep 136,691, Pigs 314,677.

Forestry (1967 exports): 93,760 tons.

Fishing (1968): 293,409 tons caught, 120,934 tons processed.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1967	1968
Iron	1,154,303	3,218,212
Manganese	33,180	9,150
Crude Petroleum	537,152	749,514
Diamonds (carats)	1,288,501	1,667,133
Asphalt Rock	27,043	30,603
Salt	77,687	72,496

Important oil fields have been discovered off the coast of Cabinda with an estimated annual production of between 5 and 15 million tons.

INDUSTRY
(metric tons)

	1967	1968
Sugar	67,036	65,213
Beer ('000 litres)	45,789	53,140
Fishmeal	40,441	46,457
Cement	279,273	311,687
Cotton Blankets (number)	594,000	659,000
Flour	48,982	55,903
Soap	11,912	12,824
Tobacco	1,785	1,844
Butane	8,679	9,438
Fuel Oil	362,623	354,442
Gas Oil	107,131	135,452
Motor Spirit	55,880	65,882
Paraffin	7,312	8,254
Asphalt	7,578	n.a.

FINANCE

1 conto = 1,000 escudos. 1 escudo = 100 centavos.
100 escudos = £1 9s. 1d. sterling = U.S. $3.50.

BUDGET
(1968—'000 escudos)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Direct Taxes	728,301	Provincial Debt	322,721
Indirect Taxes	1,223,500	Governments, etc.	17,850
Special Duties	563,307	Pensions, etc.	65,000
Dues, Service Returns	270,576	Administration	1,193,878
State Enterprises, etc.	256,960	Treasury	125,733
Capital Returns, etc.	34,010	Justice	82,544
Repayments, etc.	130,635	Development	1,593,817
Miscellaneous	1,957,498	Defence	800,783
		Navy	27,430
		Miscellaneous	926,877
		Other	8,150
Total	5,164,787	Total	5,164,787

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
(1968–73—million escudos)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,041
Mining	11,600
Transport and Communications	3,779
Manufacturing Industry	3,361
Education and Research	1,358
Power Supplies	1,238
Other Development	2,007
	25,384

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million escudos)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods	4,783	5,382	−599	5,584	6,443	−859
Tourism	44	374	−330	32	331	−299
Transport	430	170	260	354	102	252
Insurance	6	25	− 19	4	30	− 26
Capital earnings	58	402	−344	195	460	−265
Official transfers	710	44	666	846	84	762
Private transfers	9	329	−320	20	343	−323
Other services	658	646	12	774	882	−108
Current Account	6,698	7,372	−674	7,809	8,675	−866
Capital Account	114	305	−191	249	280	− 31
Combined Current and Capital Account	6,812	7,677	−865	8,058	8,955	−897

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 escudos)

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Imports	5,947,606	7,905,487	8,844,822	6,649,703
Exports	6,359,390	6,837,467	7,796,363	6,686,382

* Jan.–Sept.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Imports	1967	1968
Vehicles and Accessories	763,428	877,939
Iron and Steel	730,087	864,032
Wine	509,776	544,182
Machinery	558,301	481,117
Textiles	436,608	496,898
Locomotives, etc.	490,839	191,864
Tractors	125,537	149,367
Wheat	55,368	129,222
Clothing	72,454	106,125
Tyres	99,345	58,229

Exports	1967	1968
Coffee	3,546,746	3,531,278
Diamonds	1,202,386	1,361,064
Iron Ore	163,274	645,369
Maize	174,204	245,230
Sisal	194,493	201,740
Cotton	102,527	191,397
Wood	120,702	189,375
Fish Meal	128,834	135,934
Dried Fish	96,290	119,629
Fuel Oil	110,882	104,171
Sugar	87,452	48,680
Tobacco	49,533	73,437
Coconut	61,457	56,859
Wood Pulp	62,790	74,965
Palm Oil	80,860	58,626

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	Imports			Exports		
	1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969*
Portugal	2,807,390	3,176,516	2,493,237	2,289,147	2,676,262	2,452,543
Portuguese Overseas Territories	166,682	341,673	169,321	203,163	229,455	209,019
Congo (Democratic Republic)	13,783	5,392	n.a.	84,093	109,457	41,240
Belgium-Luxembourg	234,341	249,717	249,839	58,134	34,448	n.a.
Denmark	43,519	43,197	n.a.	8,837	5,142	n.a.
France	321,595	457,521	370,378	69,942	37,491	n.a.
German Federal Republic	1,308,997	979,270	691,105	224,277	426,764	550,614
Italy	183,228	218,460	189,566	64,376	54,684	n.a.
Japan	184,787	291,784	293,900	210,053	379,821	324,207
Netherlands	140,915	312,822	90,967	680,241	774,785	869,792
Norway	78,832	49,127	n.a.	8,959	10,332	n.a.
South Africa	119,197	219,930	202,053	89,392	135,907	106,904
Spain	54,015	46,834	n.a.	123,572	187,231	230,424
Sweden	143,326	166,441	n.a.	814	9,833	n.a.
Switzerland	67,522	82,461	n.a.	39,468	41,017	n.a.
United Kingdom	661,465	788,939	582,580	35,922	118,556	97,274
U.S.A.	1,040,751	1,040,217	666,479	1,857,017	1,851,933	1,047,622

* Jan.–Sept.

TRANSPORT

(1967)

Railways: Passengers 1,553,847, Freight 3,174,706 metric tons.

Roads: Cars 55,453, Trucks 17,666, Motor Cycles 13,221, Tractors 4,259, Total Vehicles 90,589.

Shipping: Seagoing: 2,344 vessels, cargo 999,420 tons unloaded, 1,973,361 tons loaded. Inland and Coastal: 2,106 vessels, cargo 195,252 tons unloaded, 312,387 tons loaded.

Civil Aviation: Foreign airlines: 1,870 planes, cargo 186 tons loaded, 653 tons unloaded, mail 138.5 tons loaded, 239.5 tons unloaded. D.T.A.: kilometres flown 3,014,578, passengers transported 98,107, cargo transported 1,405.7 tons, mail transported 686.5 tons.

EDUCATION

(1967)

Type	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupils
Primary	4,271	8,020	362,638
Secondary	64	992	18,930
Technical	59	96	17,807
Ecclesiastic	8	65	808
University	2	102	671

Sources: Agência-Geral do Ultramar, Lisbon; Banco de Angola.

THE CONSTITUTION

The province is under the control of the Metropole, though it has financial and administrative autonomy. The budget has to be approved by the Minister for the Overseas Provinces, and no public loan may be contracted in any foreign country. The Governor-General is appointed by the *President of* Portugal. There is a Legislative Council and an Economic and Social Council. The functions of the Legislative Council include the approval of the Provincial Budget, the supervision of the Province's economic development programme, and legislation, which may be initiated both by the Governor-General and by members of the Legislative Council. The Economic and Social Council advises the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions, and pronounces on all bills before they are debated in the Legislative Council.

By special decrees of February 1955 and April and October 1961, the Province was divided into 15 districts as follows: Kabinda, Uige, Zaire, Luanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Malange, Lunda, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Moçâmedes and Huila. Each district is again divided into regions supervised by an administrator who acts as the resident magistrate.

THE GOVERNMENT

Minister for Overseas (Lisbon): Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM MOREIRA DA SILVA CUNHA.

Governor-General: Lt.-Col. CAMILO AUGUSTO DE MIRANDA REBOCHO VAZ.

Legislative Council. Composed of 34 elected members (15 elected by direct popular vote) and two ex-officio members (*the Procurator of the Republic and the Director* of the Provincial Finance and Accounts Services).

Economic and Social Council. Composed of eight elected members, four government appointments and six permanent members (the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the Principal of the University and the Directors of the services of Civil Administration, Economy and Education).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acção Nacional Popular: Luanda; Portuguese government party, formerly União Nacional.

Conferência das Organizações Nacionais das Colónias Portuguesas (CONCP): Brazzaville, Congo Republic; f. 1961; central organization for MPLA, Angola, FRELIMO, Mozambique, PAIGC, Guinea, CLSTP, São Tomé.

Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (*Angolan National Liberation Front*): Kinshasa, Congo; f. 1962 by union of the União dos Populações de Angola and the Partido Democratico Angolano; have set up a Government-in-exile; Leader HOLDEN ROBERTO.

Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (*Angola Popular Liberation Movement*): B.P. 2353, Brazzaville, Congo Republic; Pres. AGOSTINHO NETO; publs. *Vitória ou Morte, Angola in Arms.*

União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (*National Union for the Complete Independence of Angola*): Lusaka, Zambia; Leader Dr. JOSEPH SAVIMBI.

These organizations have all been declared illegal.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

Most of the population follow traditional beliefs.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:
Luanda . . Most Rev. MANUEL NUNES GABRIEL.

Suffragan Sees:
Carmona-São Salvador . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ FRANCISCO MOREIRA DOS SANTOS.
Luso . . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO ESTEVES DIAS.
Malange . Rt. Rev. POMPEU DE SÁ LEÃO Y SEABRA.
Nova Lisboa . Rt. Rev. DANIEL GOMES JUNQUEIRA.
Sá da Bandeira Rt. Rev. ALTINO RIBEIRO DE SANTANA.
Silva Porto . Rt. Rev. MANUEL ANTÓNIO PIRES.

There are 170 missions with a personnel of 1,388; Roman Catholics number about 2,236,959.

The Baptists have a number of missionary stations. There are about 796,695 Protestants.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

LUANDA

A Província de Angola: Caixa Postal 1312; f. 1923; owned by the Empresa Gráfica de Angola; Dir. RUI CORREIA DE FREITAS; circ. 20,000.

Diario de Luanda: Caixa Postal 1290; f. 1930; owned by Gráfica Portugal, Chief Editor J. M. PEREIRA DA COSTA.

O Comércio: Caixa Postal 1225; owned by the Nova Editorial Angolana; Dir. A. FERRERI DA COSTA; circ. 10,000.

A.B.C.—Diario de Angola: Caixa Postal 1245; f. 1958; Dir. Col. BRAGA PAIXÃO; evening; circ. 3,000.

Boletim Oficial de Angola: Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; f. 1845.

O Lobito: Caixa Postal 335, Lobito; Dir. CARLOS MIMOSO MOREIRA.

PERIODICALS

O Intransigente: Caixa Postal 104, Benguela; twice weekly.

Jornal de Benguela: Caixa Postal 17, Benguela; Dir. HORÁCIO SILVA; twice weekly.

Jornal do Congo: Caixa Postal 329, Carmona; Dir. Dr. ANTÓNIO BORJA SANTOS; weekly; circ. 5,000.

O Apostolado: Caixa Postal 1230, Luanda; Dir. ALVES PEREIRA; published by the Catholic Missions of Portugal; twice weekly.

A Huila: Caixa Postal 539, Sá da Bandeira; weekly; Dir. Dr. RICARDO SIMÕES NUÑES.

Jornal da Huila: Caixa Postal 1322, Sá da Bandeira; Dir. VENÂNCIO GUIMÂRES SOBRINHO; weekly.

Noticia: Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; circ. 20,000; weekly; Dir. Dr. JOÃO BATISTA DOS SANTOS.

A Voz do Bié: Caixa Postal 131, Silva Porto; fortnightly; Dir. Father JOSÉ DOS REIS RAMOS.

Angola Norte: Caixa Postal 339, Malange; weekly; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO MARGÃO ROBALO.

O Planalto: Caixa Postal 96, Nova Lisboa; twice weekly; Dir. ALTINO VAZ MONTEIRO.

O Namibe: Caixa Postal 328, Moçâmedes; twice weekly; Dir. MANUEL JOÃO TENREIRO CARNEIRO.

O Moxico: Caixa Postal 362, Luso; weekly; Dir. FERREIRA DA SILVA.

Angola Desportiva: Caixa Postal 6375, Luanda; weekly; Dir FERNANDO LAIMA.

Actualidade Economica: Caixa Postal 16462; weekly; Dir. ANTONIO PIRES.

Semana Ilustrada: Caixa Postal 2039, Luanda; weekly; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO DAVID LAIMA.

Revista de Angola: Caixa Postal 6446, Luanda; fortnightly; Dir. Dr. JURACY PIRES DE CASTRO.

Jornal Magazine: Caixa Postal 1098, Luanda; fortnightly; Dir. Dr. VICTOR HOMEN DE ALMEIDA.

PUBLISHERS

Imprensa Nacional de Angola: Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; f. 1845; Gen. Man. Dr. ANTÓNIO DUARTE DE ALMEIDA E CARMO.

Empresa Gráfica de Angola: Caixa Postal 1312, Luanda; f. 1923, Dir. RUY CORREIA DE FREITAS, publ. *A Província de Angola* (daily).

Gráfica Portugal, Lda.: Caixa Postal 1290, Luanda; f. 1930; owners of *Diario de Luanda.*

NEA—Nova Editorial Angolana, S.A.R.: Caixa Postal 1225, Luanda; f. 1935; Dir. A. FERREIRA DA COSTA; Man. M. POMBO FERNANDES; Gen. Sec. J. SOARES ARAÚJO; cap. 10m.; publ. *O Comercio,* 10,000 copies.

Gráfica de Benguela: Benguela.

Empresa Grafica do Uige, Lda.: Caixa Postal 329, Carmona; f. 1958; publ. *Jornal do Congo.*

Gráfica de Planalto: Nova Lisboa.

Neográfica Lda.: Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; publ. *Noticia Offset;* Caixa Postal 344, Luanda.

Industrias: A.B.C. Caixa Postal 1245, Luanda.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Emissôra Oficial de Angola: Caixa Postal 1329, Luanda; Government station; Dir. Lt.-Col. F. MONTEIRO FLOR.

Radio Clube de Angola: Caixa Postal 229, Luanda; commercial station; Pres. Com. M. DE ALBUQUERUQE E CASTRO.

Radio Clube de Benguela: C.P. 19, Benguela, Pres. Dr. U. FRESTA.

Radio Comerical de Angola: C.P. 269, Sá de Bandeira; commercial station; Dir. M. F. DE ALMEIDA.

Radio Diamang: C.P. 1247, Dundo; private station owned by Companhia de Diamantes de Angola; Dir. Eng. JOÃO AUGUSTO BEXIGA.

Radio Eclesia: Caixa Postal 156, Luanda; religious station; Dir Padre J. M. PEREIRA.

There are 12 other commercial stations.

In 1969 there were 94,000 radio receivers.

There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Angola: 10 rua da Prata, Lisbon; Caixa Postal 1298, Luanda; f. 1926; cap. 275m.; dep. 4,700m. (Dec. 1969), Gov. MÁRIO ANGELO MORAIS DE OLIVEIRA.

Banco Comercial de Angola: Rua Visconde Pinteiro, Caixa Postal 1343, Luanda; f. 1957; cap. 193m., dep. 2,649m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. A. CUPERTINO DE MIRANDA; Gen. Man. Dr. MARIO FERNANDO PEREIRA PINTO.

Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial: Av. dos Restauradores de Angola 65, Caixa Postal 1395, Luanda; f. 1965; cap. 200m., dep. 3,099m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA; Man. Ing. ANIBAL TASSO DE FIGUEIREDO FARO VIANA; 26 brs. in Angola, 20 in Mozambique.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor, S.A.R.L.: Av. Paulo Dias de Novais 86, Luanda; f. 1914; Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO; cap. 500m., dep. 15,432m. (1967); 2 brs. in Angola, 5 brs. in Mozambique.

Banco Totta-Standard de Angola: Av. Paulo Dias de Novais No. 127, C.P. 5554, Luanda; f. 1966; associate of Totta Aliança and Standard Bank; cap. 75,000 contos; Joint Man. Dirs. MÁRIO DE PESSOA JORGE, J. J. H. VERMEULEN.

Caixa de Crédito Agro-Pecuário de Angola: Luanda, Caixa Postal 6080; f. 1961; cap. U.S.$5m.; agricultural loan bank; Gen. Man. Dr. PEDRO DE OLIVEIRA SIMÕES.

INSURANCE

Montepio Geral de Angola (*Mutual Aid Association*): Head Office: Largo D. João IV, No. 16, Luanda, Caixa Postal 402; f. 1933; Pres. AVELINO CRISPIM MONTEIRO BARRETO; Sec. FILINTO ELISIO DE MENEZES.

Cia. de Seguros Angola, S.A.R.L.: Av. Paulo Dias de Novais, 37, 1°, Caixa Postal 721-C, Luanda; f. 1946; cap. 5m., Chair. Compte V. LOPES ALVES, Sec. Dr. JOSÉ FRANCISCO RAMOS COSTA.

Cia. de Seguros a Mundial de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Av. Paulo Dias de Novais 93, Caixa Postal 500, Luanda.

Cia. de Seguros a Nacional de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Rua Duarte Pacheco Pereira 16, Caixa Postal 2991, Luanda.

Cia. de Seguros Angolana, S.A.R.L.: Avenida Paulo Dias de Novais 84, Caixa Postal 738, Luanda; f. 1946; cap. 5m.; Pres. DIOGA & CIA., LTDA.; Man. S. CARDOSO DE PINA.

Cia. de Seguros Garantia "Africa", S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 2726, Luanda; f. 1954; Man. Dir. Dr. JORGE CARVALHO RODRIGUES.

Cia. de Seguros Universal de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 2987, Luanda; f. 1957; cap. 15m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL MARIA DA FONSECA FREITAS.

Cia. de Seguros Nauticos de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Rua Governador Eduardo Costa 69, Caixa Postal 5059, Luanda.

There are a number of Portuguese companies represented in Angola.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMISSIONS AND NATIONAL BOARDS

Direcção dos Serviços de Economia (*Board of Economic Affairs*): Largo Diogo Cão, C.P. 1337, 1338, 1242, Luanda; f. 1942; Dir. FERNANDO MARQUES DA MATA; Asst. Dirs. Eng. LUIS ALEXANDRE TENREIRO TELES GRILO, Dr. DIAMANTINO DIAS DUQUE; principal officeholders: Administration Dr. DALBERTO GUEDES PINTO; Exports Eng. CARLOS ALBERTO ARAÚJO, Imports Dr. FERNANDO DOS SANTOS CORDEIRO SUBTIL; Market Research Dr. MANUEL DA SILVA MARTINS; Economic Research Dr. FERNANDO BARRETO ALVES MARQUES; Industry Dr. MÁRIO SIMÕES; Economic Activities Dr. LEONARDO LUIS DE MATOS, Internal Trade Dr. FRANCLIM DE JESUS PINTO; brs. throughout Angola.

Instituto dos Cereais de Angola (*Cereals Institute*): Caixa Postal 65, Luanda; Dir. M. DO VALE.

Instituto do Café (*Coffee Institute*): Caixa Postal 1342, Luanda; Dir. A. NORONHA.

Instituto do Algodão de Angola (*Cotton Institute*): Caixa Postal 74, Luanda; f. 1938; Dir. M. A. CORRÊA DE PINHO.

Instituto das Industrias de Pesca (*Fishing Institute*): Caixa Postal 83, Luanda; Dir. Com. LUIS GONZAGA CLEMENTE DOS REIS.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Câmara Municipal de Carmona: Carmona; Pres. MANUEL JOAQUIM MONTANHA PINTO.

Câmara Municipal de Nova Lisboa: Nova Lisboa; budget for 1969 53,000 contos.

EMPLOYERS' AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Associação dos Agricultores de Angola (*Agriculturists' Association*): Luanda; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO MANUEL DA SILVA FERREIRA.

Associação dos Logistas de Luanda: Caixa Postal 1278.

Associação Industrial de Angola: Caixa Postal 999, Luanda.

Associação Comercial de Luanda: Caixa Postal 1275, Luanda.

Labour is organized in four national syndicates:

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados do Comercio e da Industria da Provincia de Angola—SNECIPA (*National Syndicate of Workers of Commerce and Industry*): Caixa Postal 28, Luanda; f. 1897; mems. 23,000 (1969); Pres. Dr. FERNANDO DAVID LAIMA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ CELESTINO BRAVO-MARTINS.

Sindicato Nacional dos Motoriatas, Ferroviarios e Metalurgicos (*National Syndicate of Motor Transport, Railroad and Metal Workers*): Caixa Postal 272, Luanda; mems. 2,000 (1960); Pres. ANTONIO DE ALMEIDA CRUZ.

Sindicato Nacional dos Constructores Civis e Mestres de Obras (*National Syndicate of Civil Construction and Contractors*): Caixa Postal 5072, Luanda; mems. 1,750 (1960); Pres. ANTONIO MARTINS NOGUEIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados Bancários de Angola: Largo João Fernandes Vieira No. 5/6, Luanda.

Liga Geral dos Trabalhadores de Angola (LGTA): Kinshasa, Congo; in exile.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of track operated is 3,110 km.

STATE-OWNED

Porto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda: Direcção de Exploração do Porto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda, Caixa Postal 1229, Luanda; f. 1886; serves an iron, cotton and sisal-producing region between Luanda and Malange; 608 km. of 1.067 m. gauge. Under the Development Plan it is proposed to continue the line 97 km. from Malange to Lui and eventually to the Congo (Kinshasa) border; Dir. Eng. LUIS HENRIQUE ERVEDOSA ABREU.

Caminho de Ferro de Moçâmedes: Moçâmedes; route: Moçâmedes-Sá da Bandeira-Matala, 276 km. (1.06-metre gauge); Sá da Bandeira-Chiange, 130 km. (0.60-metre gauge); Sá de Bandeira-Vila Artur de Paiva 351 km. (1.067 metre gauge). The line was extended from Cuchi to Serpa Pinto (about 90 km.) in 1961.

PRIVATELY-OWNED

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela (*Benguela Railway Company*): Head Office: Rua do Ataide 7, Lisbon, Portugal; African Management: Caixa Postal 32, Lobito, Angola; London Office: Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1902; runs from the port of Lobito across Angola via Nova Lisboa and Luso to the Congo border where it connects with the B.C.K. system which in turn links with Rhodesia Railways thus providing a short West Coast route for Central African trade; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; principal export freights carried: copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese ore, iron ore and maize; principal import freights carried: general cargo, petrol and oils; length of track 1,348 km.; Pres. Dr. A. PINTO BASTO; Man. Dir. Dr. MANUEL FERNANDES.

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro do Amboim: Porto Amboim; f. 1922; serves a coffee region between Amboim and Gabela; 123 km. of 0.60-metre gauge; Dir. FERNANDO M. TOURET.

ROADS

Roads totalled in 1967 about 48,000 km., of which some 8,000 km. were first class. A highway and bridges construction programme envisages the building of 2,500 km. of roads by 1970. In the period 1965–68 10,000 km. of asphalt road were built; plans include a highway from Luanda to Cape Town, and another from Carmona to Quimbele, ultimately to be extended to the Congo (Kinshasa) border was begun in 1967.

INLAND WATERWAYS

In 1960 16 firms conducted traffic on the rivers of Angola. Vessels numbered 94 with a total gross tonnage of over 1,013.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Caixa Postal 20, Avenida Marginal, Luanda; Head Office: 85 Rua do Comercio, Lisbon; also brs. at Oporto and Beira; regular cargo and passenger services from Portugal to West and East Portuguese Africa; monthly cargo services from Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, London, Liverpool to Portuguese East Africa.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: Agents: CIA. DE SERVIÇOS MARÍTIMOS S.A.R.L.—COSEMA, Caixa Postal 1360, Largo da República 3A/3B/3C, Luanda; brs. in Lobito, Porto Amboim, Sao Tomé; f. 1950; Dirs. Commdt. MANOEL ALBUQUERQUE E CASTRO and D. MADUREIRA E CASTRO.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AGENCIES

Robert Hudsons & Sons (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1210, Luanda; international forwarding agents at Lobito; brs. and workshops in all main Angolan towns; agents in Angola for Clan Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, etc.

Hull, Blyth (Angola) Ltd.: Caixa Postal 1214, Luanda; London Office: 1 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3; agents in Angola for Cie. Maritime Belge, Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., B.P. Tanker Co. Ltd., Shell Tankers Ltd., Mobil Shipping Co. Ltd., and others; Chair. Viscount LEATHERS; Sec. G. B. WOODHOUSE, F.C.I.S.

CIVIL AVIATION

ANGOLA AIRLINE

Angola Airlines—D.T.A. (*Direcção da Exploração dos Transportes Aéreos*): Luanda, Caixa Postal 79; internal services, and services from Luanda to Windhoek (South-West Africa and São Tomé); Dir. J. S. MEDINA.

OTHER AIRLINES SERVING LUANDA

Transportes Aéreos Portugueses S.A.R.L. (T.A.P.): Lisbon; office in Luanda: Av. Paulo Dias Novais 78-80; f. 1953; Principal Officials: Eng. ALFREDO QUEIROZ VAZ PINTO,

Brig. CARLOS MAGALHÃES, Eng. DUARTE CALHEIROS, Cte. ALFREDO SOARES DE MELO, LUIS FORJAZ TRIGUEIROS; services to Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa and Mozambique.

South African Airways (S.A.A.): Head Office: Caixa Postal 28, Johannesburg Station; Office in Luanda: Av. Paulo Dias de Novais 123; services between Luanda and Cape Town.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo de Angola—CITA: Caixa Postal 1240, Luanda; Dir. ALVES CARDOSO.

UNIVERSITY

Estudos Gerais Universitários de Angola: Caixas Postais 815 e 1350, Luanda; 95 teachers, 897 students.

MOZAMBIQUE (PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA)

Mozambique lies on the east side of Africa, and is bordered by Tanzania to the north, Malawi, Zambia and Rhodesia to the west, and South Africa and Swaziland to the south. Since 1964, Portuguese forces have been fighting nationalist guerrillas on a large scale in the north and west of Mozambique.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1960)		BIRTHS (1960)	MARRIAGES (1960)	DEATHS (1960)
	Total	Lourenço Marques (cap.)			
784,032	6,592,994	183,798	51,291	8,715	27,784

Population (1966 est.): 7,250,000.

Agriculture (principal crops—'000 metric tons) (1968): Sugar 214, Cashew 120, Sisal 31; (1968–69): Cotton 122.

Livestock (1967): Cattle 1,184,175, Sheep 108,632, Goats 485,491, Pigs 146,713, Asses 15,659 (1966).

Forestry (1962): Wood and logs 429,233 cu. m., Charcoal 6,470,420 metric tons.

Fishing (1966): 5,346,534 metric tons.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

	1964	1965	1966
Beer ('000 litres)	12,301	14,644	19,268
Cement (tons)	182,097	221,677	224,068
Cigarettes (tons)	1,538	1,586	1,585
Cotton, Raw (tons)	36,657	31,661	39,335
Maize Flour (tons)	72,861	83,815	n.a.
Sisal (tons)	32,018	29,846	30,903

	1964	1965	1966
Sugar (tons)	151,480	163,785	175,578
Vegetable Oils (tons)	24,145	24,561	31,406
Bauxite (tons)	6,278	5,683	5,818
Coal (tons)	244,868	237,499	295,369
Gold (kilogrammes)	1	1	1
Salt (tons)	38,276	31,052	n.a.

Of great importance to the economy of Mozambique will be the Zambezi Valley Development Scheme, one of the main works of which is the construction of the Cabora-Bassa hydro-electric project. This project will cost an estimated £100 million and will have a total capacity of 3.6 million kW.

FINANCE

1 Conto=1,000 escudos.
100 escudos=£1 9s. 1d. sterling=U.S. $3.50.

Budget (1969): *Revenue* 5,968m., *Expenditure* 5,967m. escudos.
(1970): *Revenue* 6,452m., *Expenditure* 6,451m. escudos.

1968 DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION

('000 escudos)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	357,580
Extractive and Manufacturing Industries	688,000
Construction, Public Works and Rural Development	24,700
Power	128,000
Commerce	15,028
Transport and Communications	831,562
Education and Research	170,460
Tourism	4,000
Health and Welfare	30,200
TOTAL	2,249,530

Under its Third Development Plan 1968–73 Portugal has provided 15,555.7 million escudos.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(contos)

	1965	1966	1967
Notes	1,436,133	1,599,492	1,631,860
Coin	209,530	223,756	245,600
TOTAL	1,645,663	1,823,248	1,877,460

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(1967—contos)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	5,179,258	3,225,183	—1,954,075
Tourism	238,639	318,090	79,451
Transport	130,758	1,820,570	1,689,812
Insurance	24,849	34,604	9,755
Capital returns	380,345	3,963	— 376,382
Government	20,313	119,085	98,772
Other services	456,568	1,134,794	678,226
Total	6,430,730	6,656,289	— 225,559
Transfer Payments	257,449	37,888	— 219,561
CURRENT BALANCE			— 445,120
Capital Operations:			
Private capital operations	383,540	332,699	— 50,841
Public capital operations	287,800	10	— 287,790
Total	671,340	332,709	— 338,631
Deficit			— 783,751

Deficit: (1968) 318m. escudos; (1969) 1,279m. escudos.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(contos)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports	5,971,411	5,726,800	6,740,137
Exports	3,216,321	3,501,500	4,420,172

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Imports	1966	1967	1968
Wines	274,819	281,065	306,084
Petroleum and Derivatives	454,969	326,068	379,497
Cotton Textiles	331,486	319,104	341,203
Crude and Semi-refined Iron	229,849	214,480	255,382
Machinery excl. Electrical	811,621	698,751	736,609
Electrical Machinery	232,546	243,706	325,801
Vehicles	409,479	486,271	564,332

Exports	1966	1967	1968
Raw Cotton	491,878	638,516	635,570
Sisal	128,851	100,013	91,414
Timber	169,126	164,773	183,656
Vegetable Oils	132,945	157,157	189,142
Cashew Nuts	597,620	531,400	1,024,845
Copra	168,558	191,419	277,126
Raw Sugar	466,095	329,082	411,327
Tea	253,961	259,363	295,848

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(contos)

	Imports		Exports	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Portugal	1,720 230	1,840,907	1,151,090	1,232,062
Portuguese Overseas Territories	236,113	202,576	127,270	142,901
Belgium-Luxembourg	86,780	137,854	24,458	14,987
France	133,204	148,413	43,790	38,945
German Federal Republic	385,071	386,018	110,791	72,079
India	3,429	619	451,017	435,981
Italy	95,856	115,446	18,024	29,493
Netherlands	104,250	130,310	63,591	74,229
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia	90,065	173,898	108,999	107,999
South Africa	524,168	627,127	359,595	359,491
United Kingdom	524,747	652,570	141,588	183,728
U.S.A.	206,471	444,904	147,418	206,242

TRANSPORT

Railways (1966): Passengers carried 2,994,451, Freight carried 9,558,289 metric tons.

Roads (1962): Cars 33,524, Lorries and Buses 10,037, Motor Cycles 2,792.

Inland Waterways (1960): Number of Vessels 1,000, of 8,591 gross tons; Freight carried 155,659 metric tons.

Shipping (1965): Lourenço Marques and Beira: vessels entered 2,953; freight unloaded 5,656,230, freight loaded 6,943,888 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Passenger arrivals 60,038, Freight 1,111 metric tons. (1966): Planes arrived 11,066, passengers 100,666.

Pipeline: A pipeline 311 km. long links Beira with the Rhodesian oil refineries. It has not been used since December 1965, as a result of the international embargo on oil exports to Rhodesia, imposed in November 1965.

EDUCATION

(1967)

Type	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupils
Primary	4,215	6,815	476,909
Secondary and Technical	79	1,341	23,659
Teacher Training	13	83	966
Universities	1	120	810

Source: Agência-Geral do Ultramar, Lisbon.

THE CONSTITUTION

The administration of Mozambique was established by Law 2066 of June 27th, 1953. Under this Law, the Governor-General, the highest authority, appointed by the Minister of the Overseas Provinces, is assisted by a Legislative Council and a Government Council (replaced in 1964 by an Economic and Social Council). In the Legislative Council there are elected and nominated representatives of the industrial, commercial and agricultural interests of the country, religious and cultural associations, and municipalities. There are also representatives of the native population.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: General BALTHAZAR REBELO DE SOUSA.

Legislative Council. Composed of 27 elected members and two ex-officio members (The Procurator of the Republic and The Director of the Provincial Finance and Accounts Services).

Economic and Social Council. Set up in 1964 in place of the Government Council to assist the Governor-General in his executive and legislative functions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acção Nacional Popular: Lourenço Marques; Portuguese government party, formerly União Nacional.

Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) (*Mozambique Liberation Front*): P.O.B. 15274, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Presidential Council URIA SIMANGO, MARCELINO DOS SANTOS and SAMORA MACHEL.

Comissão Revolucionário de Moçambique (COREMO) (*Mozambique Revolutionary Commission*): Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1965 as fusion of three nationalist parties; Pres. Sec. PAULO GUMANE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

The population is mainly animist, but there are about 815,000 Moslems and 960,000 Christians (660,000 Roman Catholics).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Lourenço Marques — Rt. Rev. D. CUSTÓDIO ALVIM PEREIRA, Caixa Postal 258, Lourenço Marques; publ. *Diario*.

Suffragan Sees:

Beira — Rt. Rev. D. MANUEL FERREIRA CABRAL.

Inhambrane — Rt. Rev. D. ERNESTO GONÇALVES DA COSTA.

Nampula — Rt. Rev. D. MANUEL VIEIRA PINTO.

Porto Amélia — Rt. Rev. D. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS GARCIA.

Quelimane — Rt. Rev. D. FRANCISCO NUNES TEIXEIRA.

Tete — Rt. Rev. D. FELIX NISA RIBEIRO.

Vila Cabral — Rt. Rev. D. ENRICO DIAS NOGUEIRA.

Missions 245, Schools 3,978, Mission Personnel 6,930 Catholics 1,158,250.

There are some 288,000 Protestants.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Diario de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 643, Beira; f. 1950; Portuguese; Editor J. D. HENRIQUES COIMBRA.

Noticias: Caixa Postal 327, Lourenço Marques; f. 1926; morning; Dir. Eng. RICARDO FERREIRA MARTINS.

Diario: Caixa Postal 536, Lourenço Marques; f. 1905; Dir. Dr. ANTÓNIO CARLOS MALDONADO PIRES.

A Tribuna: Caixa Postal 1822, Lourenço Marques; f. 1962; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO ESQUÍVEL; circ. 15,000.

Noticias da Tarde: Caixa Postal 327, Lourenço Marques; evening; Dir. Eng. RICARDO FERREIRA MARTINS.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES

LOURENÇO MARQUES

Boletim Oficial da Provincia de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 275; f. 1854; weekly; Government and official announcements.

Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos: Caixa Postal 1138; f. 1930; six times a year, Pres. ANTÓNIO SILVA DE SOUSA; circ. 1,000.

Brado Africano: Avda. 24 de Julho, No. 315, Caixa Postal 461; f. 1918; weekly; published by Associação Africana de P. de Moçambique, circ. 1,500.

EM—Economia de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 643, Beira; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA MARQUES; monthly; economics and finance.

Renovação: Caixa Postal 1016; f. 1961; weekly; Dir. Dr. COUTO JÚNIOR.

Voz de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 888; f. 1960; fortnightly; Dir. Eng. HOMERO DA COSTA BRANCO.

BEIRA

Noticias da Beira: Caixa Postal 81; f. 1915; daily; Editor V. GOMES; circ. 10,000.

Voz Africana: Rua Correia de Brito No. 1535; Dir. José ANTÓNIO DE TRINDADE; Editor J. MARTINS.

PUBLISHERS

LOURENÇO MARQUES

Imprensa Nacional da Provincia de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 275; f. 1854; Dir. MÁRIO CAMPOS LOBO DA FONSECA; publs. *Boletim Oficial, Anuário Estatístico, Comércio Externo, Estatística Agrícola, Censo da População, Estatística Industrial, Revista de Entomologia*, and other statistical information and reports.

Empresa Moderna Lda.: Avenida da Republica 13, Caixa Postal 473, f. 1937, Dirs. LOUIS GALLOTI, EURICO BENTO, A. R. FERREIRA.

Papeleria e Tipografia Colonial, Lda.: Rua Salazar 41, Caixa Postal 1077.

Editora Minerva Central: 66 Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 84, Caixa Postal 212, f. 1908, stationers and printers, educational, technical and medical text-books, Propr. J. A. CARVALHO & Co. LTD.

A. W. Bayly & Ca. Lda.: Av. da Republica 101, Caixa Postal 185.

RADIO

Radio Clube de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 594, Lourenço Marques; non-profit organization; programmes in Portuguese, English, Afrikaans and local languages; Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTO DAS NEVES GONÇALVES.

Emissôra do Aero Clube da Beira: Caixa Postal 3, Beira; private commercial station; f. 1936; programmes in Portuguese and local languages; Dir. F. J. SILVÉRIO MOITEIRA.

Radio Pax: Caixa Postal 594, Beira; religious station administered by Franciscans; programmes in Portuguese and local languages; Dir. Rev. Dr. RUIS MIRANDA.

Radio Mocidade: C.P. 219, Lourenço Marques, programmes in Portuguese, Man. Dr. J. A. ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA.

In 1969 there were 85,000 radio receivers.

There is no television in Mozambique.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

Issuing Bank

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: 94 rua do Comércio, Lisbon; Caixa Postal 432, Lourenço Marques; f. 1864; cap. 500m., dep. 11,824m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ VIEIRA MACHADO.

Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial: Praça 7 de Marco 45, Lourenço Marques; f. 1965; cap. 150m., dep. 2,431m. (1968); Man. Dir. P. A. V. CASTELINO E. ALVIM; 18 brs. in Mozambique.

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Head Office: Lourenço Marques.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor: f. 1914, Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO, cap. 800m., dep. 15,901m. (1969), 39 brs. in Mozambique, 34 in Angola.

Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Praça 7 de Março No. 1, C.P. 1119, Lourenço Marques; associate of Banco Totta-Aliança and The Standard Bank Limited; also at C.P. 1549, Lourenço Marques; C.P. 58, Beira; C.P. 531, Nampula; C.P. 113, Luabo; C.P. 127, Tete; C.P. 63, Marromeu; C.P. 237, Ilha de Moçambique; C.P. 34, Vila de Nova Lusitania; C.P. 477, Quelianiane; C.P. 112, António Enes; and at Nacala; cap. 75m.

Foreign Banks

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; Rua Alexandre Herculano, Caixa Postal 23, Lourenço Marques; Caixa Postal 45, Beira; Caixa Postal 234, João Belo; Caixa Postal 3052, Alto Maé.

INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

Sociedade Moçambicana de Administração e Gestão de Bens, S.A.R.L.: Av. da República 1675, Lourenço Marques; f. 1967; minimum cap. 7.5m. contos; aims to administer and negotiate the total goods and real estate which make up the *Fundo de Investimentos Ultramarino* (Overseas Investment Fund), as well as issuing certificates.

INSURANCE

Inspecção de Credito e Seguros da Provincia de Moçambique.

Mozambique Companies

Companhia de Seguros "Lusitania", S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 1165, Lourenço Marques; f. 1947; cap. 30m.; Chair. ANSELMO DE SOUSA PINTO; Gen. Man. Dr. R. DA SILVA RAMOS.

Companhia de Seguros A Mundial de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 514, Beira; f. 1957; cap. 10m.; Dir. Dr. ARMINDO DOS SANTOS PINHO.

Companhia Reaseguradora de Moçambique: Prédio Santos Gil, Avda. de República, Caixa Postal 1461, Lourenço Marques; cap. 4m.; Chair. Dr. J. E. OLIVA MONTEIRO.

Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade de Moçambique: Avda. de República 1203, Caixa Postal 9, Lourenço Marques; cap. 20m.; Chair. Dr. J. PEREIRA MARTINHO.

Companhia de Seguros Náuticus: Edificio Náuticus, Avda. da República 1383, Caixa Postal 696, Lourenço Marques; f. 1943; cap. 60m.; general; Chair. Dr. ANTÓNIO M. MASCARENHAS GAIVÃO.

There are a large number of Portuguese companies represented in the Province.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

REGULATING COMMISSIONS

Junta do Comércio Externo (*Board of External Trade Economic Co-ordination*): Praça 7 de Março, Lourenço Marques, Caixa Postal 654; f. 1956; Chair. Pres. Lt.-Col. J. M. BENTO; Vice-Pres. Dr. EDUARDO CAPUCHO PAOLO.

Instituto dos Cereais de Moçambique (*Mozambique Cereals Inst.*): Avda. da República No. 882-6°, Lourenço Marques.

Instituto do Algodão de Moçambique (*Cotton Institute of Mozambique*): Head Office: Caixa Postal 806, Lourenço Marques; f. 1938; Chair. RAUL WAHNON CORREIA PINTO.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados Bancarios da Provincia de Moçambique (*National Syndicate of Bank Employees of Mozambique*): Avenida de República 49, 6° Lourenço Marques; f. 1946; 1,020 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ JOAQUIM COUTO DE OLIVIERA; Sec. OLÍVIO MALHEIRO VAZ.

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados do Comercio e da Industria da Provincia de Moçambique: (*National Syndicate of Commercial and Industrial Employees of Mozambique*): Avenida Pinheiro Chagas 1267, Lourenço Marques, Caixa Postal 394; f. 1898; about 13,500 mems.; Pres. QUINTINO DA SILVA NETO; Sec. Dr. SECUNDINO AFONSO ALONSO.

Sindicato Nacional dos Operarios da Construção Civil e Oficios Correlativos (*National Syndicate of Civil Construction and Related Services*): Avda. Luciano Cordeiro Nos. 937–945, Lourenço Marques; f. 1949; about 17,650 mems.; Pres. ALFREDO DA COSTA LEMOS; Sec. CRISPIM DA SILVA TEIXEIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Ferroviários de Manica e Sofala e do Pessoal do Porto da Beira (*National Syndicate of Railways of Manica and Sofala and of Personnel of the Port of Beira*): P.O.B. 387, Beira; f. 1945; about 819 mems.; Pres. DOMINGOS VIEIRA MARTINS; Sec. RUI HENRIQUE FERREIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Motoristas e Oficios Correlativos (*National Syndicate of Motor Transport Operators and Related Services*): Avenida 24 de Julho 133, Lourenço Marques; f. 1948; about 3,500 mems.; Pres. José ZEFERINO; Sec. ARMANDO LUÍS DA COSTA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of rack operated in 1968 was 3,042 km., excluding the Sena Sugar Estates Railway (90 km. of 0.92 m. gauge), which serves only the company's properties. The railways are now all State-owned, with the exception

of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company. A link is being built between Nova Freixo and Mpimbe in Malawi to give Malawi direct rail access to the port of Nacala.

(STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS)

Direcção dos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 276, Lourenço Marques; government department administering the following railways:

The Lourenço Marques System: consisting of the following main lines: (1) Lourenço Marques-Ressano Garcia; connects with the South African Railway system at the Transvaal border, and provides with that system through-railway transport to Johannesburg, the Rand area and Botswana; (2) Lourenço Marques-Goba; a new rail link with the Swaziland iron mines of Bomvu Ridge was opened in November 1964; (3) Lourenço Marques-Malvérnia (on the Rhodesian border) providing through transport to Rhodesia, Zambia and the South-East Congo, total track 783 km., 1.067 m. gauge.

Mozambique System: Caixa Postal 16, Nampula; Nacala to Inova Guarda; br. from Lumbo to Rio Monapo; work on the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa is well under way, total track 887 km., 1.067 m. gauge.

Beira System: Caixa Postal 472, Beira; the main line runs from Beira to the Rhodesian town of Umtali via Vila de Manica and Vila Pery providing through transport to Rhodesia and Zambia, total track 318 km., 1.067 m. gauge. The system also includes:

Tete Railway: Dona Ana to the Moatize coal mines, 254 km. of 1.067 metre gauge, the railway is to be continued northwards to Furancungo.

Dondo-Malawi Line: From Dondo through Sena to Malawi frontier, connecting with Blantyre and including branch line from Inhamitanga to Marromeu; total track 423 km.

Inhambane and Gaza System: Caixa Postal 5, Inhambane; from Inhambane to Inharrime 91 km., 1.067 metre gauge; from João Belo to Chicomo, and a branch from Manjacazo to Marão totalling 141 km., 0.75 metre gauge.

Quelimane System: Caixa Postal 73, Quelimane, from Quelimane to Mocuba 145 km., 1.067 metre gauge.

PRIVATE RAILWAY

Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Avenida da Liberdade, 227, 7°, Lisbon 2, Portugal; Registered Office: 40-42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England; Executive Office: Predio Tamega, P.O.B. 61, Beira, Mozambique; runs from Dondo to Sena on the South bank of the Zambesi; 181 miles, 1.067 metre gauge, Chair. and Man. Dir. VIVIAL L. OURY (London); Man. Dir. in Lisbon J. B. CORREA DA SILVA (Paço d'Arcos), Man. Dir. Resident in Mozambique Eng. FERNANDO SEIXAS, P.O.B. 276, Lourenço Marques; Executive Man. ILIDIO TAVARES, P.O.B. 61, Beira, Mozambique.

ROADS

There were, in 1964, 38,180 km. of roads in Mozambique, of which 4,050 km. were classified as first-class roads.

SHIPPING

Much development work is being carried out on the ports and three new canals were completed in 1964. New quays for handling minerals from the interior of Africa have been built at Lourenço Marques and a port expansion scheme estimated at £12m. will include extension of quays, increasing warehouse space and building cold storage facilities, intended to double the port's capacity in three years; the port of Beira is being expanded.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: 32 Avenida da República, Caixa Postal 206, Lourenço Marques, agents: BREYNER & WIRTH, LDA.; Head Office: Rua do Comercio 85, Lisbon.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: Caixa Postal 2, Lourenço Marques; Head Office: Rua de São Julião 63, Lisbon.

Empresa do Limpopo: Rua Araujo, Caixa Postal 145, Lourenço Marques; f. 1905; coastal service along Portuguese East African coast from Lourenço Marques to Mocimboa da Praia, cargo and passenger service; Man. Dr. JOÃO SÁ NOGUEIRA.

CIVIL AVIATION

MOZAMBIQUE AIR LINE

Direccao de Exploracao dos Transportes Aéreos (DETA): Avenida do General Machado 2, 2°, Caixa Postal 2060, Lourenço Marques; f. 1936; operates domestic services and on the following international routes: Lourenço Marques-Johannesburg; Lourenço Marques-Durban; Lourenço Marques-Manzini, Swaziland; Beira-Salisbury; and Beira-Blantyre; fleet: five Douglas DC-3, one Douglas C-47, three Fokker F27; Dir. ABEL NEVES DE AZEVEDO.

Other airlines: Air Malawi, South African Airways.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Caixa Postal 614, Lourenço Marques. Tourist revenue 1965: 190,000 contos; 1966: 235,000 contos.

UNIVERSITY

Estudos Gerais Universitários de Mocambique: Lourenco Marques; 47 teachers, 603 students.

THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The Cape Verde province consists of ten islands and five islets. There are two groups, the Barlavento, with the islands of São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Santa Luiza, Sal and Boa Vista, and the Sotavento, with the islands of Santiago, Maio, Fogo, and Brava. The Cape Verde groups lie out in the Atlantic west of Senegal. Capital: Praia (Santiago). Chief Port: Mindello (São Vicente).

STATISTICS

Area: 4,033 sq. km.

Population: 243,232 (1967 est.); Births 10,190, Marriages 1,065, Deaths 2,650 (1967 est.).

Agriculture: *Principal crops* are coffee, castor oil, maize, peanuts, sugar cane, vegetables (mainly potatoes, tomatoes, pimentoes, beans) and fruit (largely bananas). *Livestock* (1967): Horses, Mules and Asses 21,292, Cattle 27,689, Sheep 3,394, Goats 79,352, Pigs 37,551.

Fishing: 4,219 metric tons (1965).

Mining: Salt 39,626 metric tons (1965).

Industry (1965—contos): Food Industries 21,076, Beverages 1,511, Tobacco 1,883, Frozen Goods 1,638.

Finance: 1 conto = 1,000 escudos; 1 escudo = 100 centavos; 68.30 escudos = £1; 26.80 escudos = U.S. $1.

Budget: 118,952 contos (1968).

Currency in Circulation (1967—contos): Notes 94,373; Coins 4,834.

External Trade (1967—contos): Imports 258,800, Exports 30,913.

Commodities: *Imports:* Live Animals 4,640, Textiles 36,390, Food and Drink 39,694, Machinery 28,566. *Exports:* Live Animals 6,219, Textiles 115, Food and Drink 5,138, Machinery 203.

Countries: *Imports:* Portugal 155,772, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 36,528, Foreign Countries 66,500. *Exports:* Portugal 21,267, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 2,108, Foreign Countries 6,938.

Transport: *Roads* (1967): Cars 1,135, Lorries and Buses 315, Motor Cycles 351, Total 1,802. *Shipping* (1967): Vessels entered 1,451, Freight entered (metric tons) 516,905, Freight cleared (metric tons) 27,663. *Civil Aviation* (1965): Passengers landed 2,814, Freight entered and cleared 103,000 kg.

Education (1966): *Primary:* Schools 312, Teachers 521, Pupils 20,194. *Secondary:* Schools 2, Teachers 46, Pupils 1,189. *Technical:* Schools 2, Teachers 30, Pupils 441.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Comd. Leão Maria Tavares Rosado do Sacramento Monteiro.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acção Nacional Popular: The Portuguese Government Party, formerly União Nacional.

Partido Africano da Independencia da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (*African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde*): Conakry, Guinea (*illegal in Cape Verde*); Sec.-Gen. Amilcar Cabral.

RELIGION

Roman Catholic

Suffragan See, Santiago de Cabo Verde (attached to the Metropolitan See of Lisbon): Rt. Rev. José Felipe do Carmo Colaço. There are about 206,000 Roman Catholics.

THE PRESS

Noticias de Cabo Verde: S. Vicente, Caixa Postal 15; f. 1932; weekly; independent; Dirs. Manuel Ribeiro de Almeida, Raul Ribeiro.

O Arquipélago: Caixa Postal 118, Praia-Santiago; weekly; independent; Dir. Dr. Bento Levy.

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 113, Praia-Santiago; official.

RADIO

Radio Clube de Cabo Verde: Caixa Postal 26, Praia; private station; Pres. Anibal Borges da Fonseca.

Radio Clube Mindelo: Caixa Postal 101, S. Vicente; private station; Dir.-Gen. F. J. Martins.

Radio Barlavento: Caixa Postal 29, S. Vicente, government station, Pres. Francisco Lopes da Silva.

In 1969 there were 4,400 receivers. There is no television service.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in escudos)

Issuing Bank

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Lisbon; Praia.

INSURANCE

Many leading Portuguese insurance companies have agents in the Cape Verde Islands.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There were 1,500 km. of roads in 1965.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agent at Praia-Santiago: A. C. de Souza (Sucrs.) Ltd.; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agent at Santiago: Francisco José da Costa; Rua Sá da Bandeira 40-48, Praia; (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergilio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral do Comercio, Industria e Transportes: agent at Praia-Santiago: JOÃO BENOLIEL DE CARVALHO, LTDA.; (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos Cape Verde (T.A.C.V.): Praia; f. 1955; connects São Vincente, Praia, Sal, São Nicolau, Boavista, Fogo and Maio; Dir. VASCO DE OLIVEIRA E MELO.

South African Airways call at Sal on the Europe–South Africa route. T.A.P. services to Lisbon and Bissau, Guinea.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Caixa Postal 118, Praia, Santiago; official tourism dept.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Portuguese Guinea includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz and the island of Bolama, between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea. Capital and Chief Port: Bissau (population 25,524). Other ports: Bolama, Bubaque and Cacheu. Since 1961, Portuguese forces have been fighting nationalist guerrillas, who claim control of a large area of the country.

STATISTICS

Area: 36,125 sq. km.

Population (1969 estimate): 550,000. In addition to this figure, there are 25,000–30,000 Portuguese troops in Guinea. Births 2,141, Marriages 104, Deaths 1,698 (1967 figures).

Agriculture: *Principal Crops* (metric tons, 1967): Groundnuts 11,199, Coconuts 10,242. *Livestock* (1966): Cattle 230,286, Sheep 53,859, Goats 143,712, Pigs 98,206.

Industry (1967—metric tons): Rice 2,768, Groundnuts 10,907, Vegetable Oils 1,027,799 litres.

Finance: 1 conto = 1,000 escudos; 1 escudo = 100 centavos; 68.30 escudos = £1; 26.80 escudos = U.S. $1.

Budget (1966): 152,590 contos.

Currency in Circulation (1966): Notes 106,085 contos, Coins 26,748 contos, Total 132,833 contos.

External Trade (1967—contos): Imports 471,851; Exports 91,174.

Commodities: *Imports:* Vegetable Products 74,212; Food, Beverages and Tobacco 78,724; Mineral Products 49,705; Textiles and Products 73,798. *Exports:* Vegetable products 76,595, Food, Beverages and Tobacco 2,584.

Countries: *Imports:* Portugal 26,750; Portuguese Overseas Provinces 28,273; Foreign Countries 181,828. *Exports:* Portugal 57,950; Portuguese Overseas Provinces 1,953; Foreign Countries 31,271.

Transport: *Roads* (1966): Cars 1,758, Lorries and Buses 668, Motor Cycles 319, Total 2,745. *Shipping* (1968): Vessels entered 98, Freight unloaded 91,038 metric tons. *Civil Aviation* (1967): Passengers landed 30,159, Freight entered and cleared 520,433 kg.

Education (1967): *Primary:* Schools 199, Teachers 313, Pupils 17,324, *Secondary:* Schools 1, Teachers 21, Pupils 423, *Technical:* Schools 1, Teachers 30, Pupils 663.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Brig. ANTONIO SPINOLA

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acção Nacional Popular: The Portuguese Government party, formerly União Nacional.

Partido Africano da Independence da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (*African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde*): B.P. 298, Conakry, Guinea (*illegal in Portuguese Guinea*); Sec.-Gen. AMILCAR CABRAL.

Fronte de Lutte de l'Independence Nationale de Guinée (*National Independence Front*): Consists of *Mouvement de Libération de la Guinée dite Portuguaise* (*M.L.G.*) led by FRANÇOISE MENDY, and *Union des Populations de Guinée dite Portugaise* (*U.P.G.*), leader BENJAMIN PINTO-BULL; based on Dakar, Senegal (*illegal in Portuguese Guinea*).

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Apostolic Mission, Bissau: Apostolic Prefect Mgr. AMÂNDIO NETO.

THE PRESS

Government Gazette: Bissau; weekly; official announcements.

O Arauto: Caixa Postal 15, Bissau; daily; Dir. JOSÉ MARIA DA CRUZ.

Boletim Cultural de Guiné Portuguesa: Bissa; quarterly.

Boletim da Associação Comercial, Industrial e Agricola da Guiné: Bissau.

Boletim da União International de Bissau: Bissau.

RADIO

Emissora Provincial da Guiné Portuguesa: Av. da Republica, Bissau; Government Station; Pres. C. RURIVO.

In 1969, there were 3,600 radio receivers. There is no television service.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Lisbon; Bissau.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Fundo de Crédito do Guiné: f. 1966 under Investment Plan; 1965–67 to finance development.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance companies have agents in Portuguese Guinea:

Comércio e Industria, S.A.R.L.: Bissau; Sociedade Comercial Ultramarina, Caixa Postal 23; (Head Office: Rua Arco do Bandeira 22, Lisbon 2).

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Head Office: Rua do Comercio 40-64, Lisbon; agent in Portuguese Guinea: José Lopes Abreu, Caixa Postal 86, Bissau.

Império: Casa Gouvêa, Caixa Postal 44; (Head Office: Rua Garrett 56, Lisbon 2).

Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Av. Gov. Carvalho Viegas, Caixa Postal 257; Bissau; (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 1,969 km. of roads in 1966, of which 71 km. were asphalted and 527 km. first class.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agents at Bissau: Empresa Antonio da Silva Gouveia, S.A.R.L. (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agents at Bissau: Sociedade Comercial Ultramarina, Caixa Postal 23; (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergilio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral de Comércio, Industria e Transportes: agents at Bissau: Empresa Antonio Silva Gouvêa, S.A.R.L. (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an aerodrome at Bissau and a weekly service is provided by T.A.P. to Cape Verde, and a twice-weekly service to Lisbon.

Transportes Aereos da Guiné Portuguesa: Aeropuerto Craveiro Lopes, Bissau.

THE SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE ISLANDS

The São Tomé and Príncipe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. Capital: S. Tomé (population: 3,270)

STATISTICS

Area: 964 sq. km.

Population (1968 est.): 70,773. Births 3,170, Marriages 106, Deaths 980.

Agriculture: *Principal crops* (metric tons—1968): Copra 4,736, Coconuts 1,384, Palm Oil 997, Cocoa 10,232, Coffee 134. *Livestock* (1968): Horses, Mules and Asses 322, Cattle 3,112, Sheep 2,354, Goats 1,090, and Pigs 3,537.

Fishing (1968): 764 metric tons.

Industry (1968—metric tons): Maize Flour 3, Lime 170, Vegetable Oils 997, Soap 627, Meat Preparations 10, Dried Fish 74.

Finance: 1 conto = 1,000 escudos; 1 escudo = 100 centavos; 68.30 escudos = £1; 26.80 escudos = U.S. $1.

Budget (1968): Receipts 156,972 contos, Expenses 134,175 contos.

Development Plan 1968–73: Investment 42,636 contos.

Currency in Circulation (1968): Notes 29,452 contos, Coins 2,791 contos, Total 32,243 contos.

External Trade (1969—contos): Imports 224,000; Exports 248,000.

Commodities (1967): *Imports:* Vegetable Products 26,189, Food and Beverages 32,403, Mineral Products 14,272, Chemicals and Products 14,607, Textiles and Products 18,917. *Exports:* Vegetable Products 43,907, Food, Beverages and Tobacco 175,378.

Countries (1967): *Imports:* Portugal 75,523, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 48,465, Foreign Countries 32,233. *Exports:* Portugal 57,493, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 4,742, Foreign Countries 164,493.

Transport: *Roads* (1968): Cars 1,048, Lorries and Buses 330, Motorcycles 187, Total 1,565. *Shipping* (1968): Vessels entered 118, Freight entered 55,610 metric tons, Freight cleared 23,098 metric tons. *Civil Aviation* (1968): Passengers landed 4,274, Freight entered and cleared 9,557 metric tons.

Education (1967–68): *Primary:* Schools 43, Teachers 237, Pupils 7,566; *Secondary:* Schools 1, Teachers 72, Pupils 665; *Technical:* Schools 1, Teachers 12, Pupils 180.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Lt.-Col. António Jorge da Silva Sebastião.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acção Nacional Popular: The Portuguese Government party, formerly União Nacional.

Comissão de Libertação de São Tomé e Principe (*Committee for the Liberation of São Tomé*): (*illegal*), Sec.-Gen. Tomás Medeiros.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

S. Tomé and Principe: Suffragan See, S. Tomé (attached to Metropolitan See of Luanda); Apostolic Administrator Rt. Rev. Manuel Nuñes Gabriel (also Archbishop of Luanda, Angola); Vicar Gen. R. P. Manuel Neves.

THE PRESS

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 33, S. Tomé; f. 1836; weekly.

A Voz de São Tomé: weekly, Dir. Dr. Manuel da Costa Mourão.

RADIO

Radio Clube de S. Tomé: Av. Infante D. Henrique, S. Tomé, f. 1958; commercial station; Pres. Carlos Alberto Ferreira Dias.

In 1969, there were 6,000 radio receivers. There is no television service.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Lisbon, São Tomé.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Caixa de Crédito de São Tomé e Príncipe: f. 1965 to finance the development of agriculture and industry.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance companies have agents in S. Tomé and Príncipe:

A Mundial, S.A.R.L.: Ilha de S. Tomé, agents: AUSPÍCIO DE MENESES, LDA.; (Head Office: Largo do Chiado 8, Lisbon).

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Ilha de S. Tomé; Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon; agents: SILVA & GOUVEIA, LDA.

Tranquilidade, S.A.R.L.: S. Tomé; Head Office: Rua Cândido dos Reis 105, Oporto.

Fidelidade: S. Tomé; Head Office: Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 284 km. of roads in 1968.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agent in S. Tomé: LIMA & GAMA LTD., (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia de Serviços Marítimos (COSEMA): Agency in S. Tomé.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agent in S. Tomé, (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergilio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral do Comércio Indústria e Transportes S.A.R.L.: agent in S. Tomé: SILVA & GOUVÊA S.A.R.L., (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

Serviço de Transportes Aéreos: São Tomé, a government airline with services to Principe, Porto Alegre and Cabinda, Angola; freight services to Luanda, Fernando Pó; Dir. A. A. GROMICHO.

Also D.T.A. services to Luanda, Angola.

MACAO

Macao consists of the peninsula of Macao and the two smaller adjacent islands of Taipa and Coloane, near to Hong Kong. Capital: Macao.

STATISTICS

Area: 16 sq. km.

Population: 250,000 (1968 est.); (1968 est.) Births 3,101, Marriages 87, Deaths 1,501.

Industry (1967—'000 Patacas): Furniture 2,404, Mineral Products 2,758, Shoes and Clothing 42,589, Textiles 20,456, Tobacco 954, Firecrackers 59,059, Optical Products 4,100, Beverages 3,491, Paper Industry 371.

Finance: 1 Pataca=100 Avos; 14.63 Patacas=£1 sterling; 6 Patacas=U.S. $1. The Hong Kong $ also circulates freely in the province and is interchangeable with the Pataca.

Budget (1969): 49,103,000 Patacas.

Portuguese Intermediate Development Plan (1968–73): Investment in Macao (1969) 40,000 Contos.

Currency in Circulation (1969—'000 Patacas): 50,390 of which notes 45,358, coins 5,032.

External Trade (1968—'000 Patacas): Imports 303,236, Exports 170,610.

Commodities: *Imports:* Live Animals 42,456, Textiles 76,433, Food, Drink and Tobacco 76,328, Machinery 10,365, *Exports:* Live Animals 18,650, Textiles 93,520, Food and Drink 7,659, Machinery 370.

Direction of Trade: *Imports:* Portugal 2,142, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 55, Foreign Countries 301,039, *Exports:* Portugal 10,219, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 31,653, Foreign Countries 128,737.

Transport (1968): *Number of Road Vehicles:* 3,018, of which cars 2,088, lorries and buses 487, motor-cycles 543; *Shipping:* 13,324 vessels entered.

Education (1968): *Primary:* schools 113, teachers 934, pupils 25,836; *Secondary:* schools 33, teachers 440, pupils 7,040; *Technical:* schools 16, teachers 86, pupils 1,570.

Sources: Agência-Geral do Ultramar; Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L., Lisbon; Information Service of the Province.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Brig. JOSÉ MANUEL DE SOUSA E FARO NOBRE DE CARVALHO.

The Governor is assisted in his duties by Legislative and Executive officers, some of whom are elected and others are appointed.

POLITICAL PARTY

Acção Nacional Popular: The Portuguese government party, formerly Uniao Nacional.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Suffragan See (attached to Metropolitan See of Goa): Macoa; Rt. Rev. PAULO JOSÉ TAVARES.

There are 21 missions with a total personnel of 589; Roman Catholics number about 25,000.

THE PRESS

PORTUGUESE

Noticias de Macau: Calçada do Tronco Velho 6, Macao; f. 1947; daily; independent; Dir. Maj. ACÁCIO CABREIRA HENRIQUES.

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 33, Macao; f. 1838; weekly; government publication; Dir. JAIME ROBARTS.

Gazeta Macaense: Travessa Almirante Costa Cabral 3, Macao; weekly; Dir. DAMIÃO RODRIGUES.

O Clarim. Rua Central 26, Macao; f. 1948; twice weekly; Dir. Father JOSÉ BARCELOS MENDES.

CHINESE

Ou Mun: Macao.

Si Man: Macao.

Wa Kio: Macao.

Tai Chung: Macao.

Sing Pou: Macao.

RADIO

Emissora de Radiodifusão de Macau: Macao; government station; programmes in Portuguese and Chinese; Dir. Luís Gonzaga Gomes.

Emissora Vila Verde: Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira 123, Macao; private commercial station; programmes in Chinese, Dir. Ho Yin.

In 1969 there were 8,000 radio receivers.

There is no television in any of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces.

FINANCE

Issuing Bank

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Lisbon, Macao.

Foreign Bank

Bank of Canton Ltd.: Rua 5 de Outubro 136, Macao.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese companies are represented in Macao:

Companhia de Seguros Comércio e Indústria, S.A.R.L.: Agents: H. Nolasco & Cia. Lda., P.O.B. 223, Macao (Head Office: Rua Arco do Bandeira-12, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Agents: F. Rodrigues (Suc. Res.) Lda., Rua da Praia Grande 71, P.O.B. 2, Macao (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Agents: H. Nolasco & Cia. Lda., P.O.B. 223, Macao (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108 Lisbon

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Fishing has always been one of the most important occupations of the Chinese community. In spite of reduced activity in recent years, fisheries (fresh, salted and shell fish) still contribute some 15 per cent of Macao's exports, as well as satisfying local demand. Other industries include textile manufacture, firecrackers, incense sticks, Chinese wines, cigarettes, footwear, matches, plastic wares, camphor and teakwood chests and porcelain, and almost all these commodities are exported. Firecrackers go almost entirely to the U.S.A. There are ten large firecracker factories in operation. The making of matches, another old-established industry, employs 1,400 workers in five factories. Angola and Mozambique import quantities of Macao manufactured goods and other markets are being actively developed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Associacão Comercial de Macau: Chair. Yo Hin.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 30 km. of roads (2nd class) in 1967.

SHIPPING

Several shipping companies run by Chinese have central offices in Macao. These companies deal mainly with local trading.

Hydrofoils operate every half-hour during daylight between Macao and Hong Kong.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Government Palace. Rua da Praia Grande, Macao; there were 1,173,721 visitors to Macao in 1968.

Macao Tourist Information Bureau: 1525 Star House, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Portuguese Timor includes the eastern part of the island of Timor, the territory of Oe-Cusse and the adjacent islands of Pulo Jako and Atauro, between Indonesia and Australia. Capital and Chief Port: Dili (population 18,760).

STATISTICS

Area: 14,925 sq. km.

Population (1968 est.): 559,563, of which Europeans 1,662, Births 12,593, Marriages 1,151, Deaths 6,429.

Agriculture: *Principal Crops* (metric tons—1968): Maize 13,139, Rice 13,611, Sweet Potatoes 3,458, Manioc 5,074, Beans 861, Copra 900, Rubber 44, Coffee 1,011. *Livestock* (1968): Horses 93,805, Cattle 54,317, Buffalo 108,154, Sheep 33,081, Goats 166,765, Pigs 179,907.

Finance: 68.25 Timor Escudos=£1 sterling, 1 Conto=1,000 Escudos, 1 Escudo=100 Centavos.

Budget (1968): 153,891 Contos.

Portuguese Intermediate Development Plan, 1968–73: Investment in Portuguese Timor (1969) 61,500 Contos.

External Trade (Contos—1968): Imports 153,271, Exports 55,352.

Commodities (Contos—1968): *Imports:* Live Animals 5,492, Vegetable Products 4,991, Prepared Foodstuffs 27,233, Mineral Products 13,367, Chemical Products 10,214, Textiles 31,280, Metals 13,772, Machinery 12,260, Vehicles, Aircraft and Vessels 9,042. *Exports:* Vegetable Products 53,263, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils 830, Rubber, Plastics, etc. 833.

Direction of Trade (Contos—1968): *Imports:* Portugal 57,780, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 35,573, Foreign Countries 59,917, *Exports:* Portugal 5,126, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 1,128, Foreign Countries 49,098.

Transport: *Number of registered vehicles* (1968) 1,376, of which cars 494, lorries and buses 419, motor-cycles 463. *Shipping* (1968): Vessels entered 61, Freight entered 22,330 metric tons, cleared 9,305 metric tons. *Civil Aviation* (1968): Passengers landed 11,238, Freight entered and cleared 315,010 kg.

Education: *Primary:* schools 174, teachers 385, pupils 20,534; *Secondary:* schools 2, teachers 56, pupils 833; *Technical:* schools 1, teachers 3, pupils 14.

Sources: Agência-Geral do Ultramar; Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L., Lisbon; Statistical Service of the Province.

GOVERNMENT

Governor: Brig. Gen. José Nogueira Valente Pires.

The Governor is assisted in his duties by Legislative and Executive Officers, some of whom are elected and others are appointed.

POLITICAL PARTY

Acção Nacional Popular: The Portuguese government party, formerly União Nacional.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Suffragan See (attached to Metropolitan See of Goa): Dili; Rt. Rev. José Joaquim Ribeiro.

There are 15 missions with a total personnel of 88; Roman Catholics number about 180,000.

THE PRESS

Boletim Oficial: Dili; Government publication.

Seara: Dili; Dir. Father Jorge B. Duarte.

Voz de Timor: Dili; Dir. Manuel António Lourenço Pereira; Editor Jaime J. Neves.

RADIO

Emissora de Radiodifusão de Timor: Dili; Government Station; programmes in Portuguese, Chinese and Tetum, Dir.-Gen. Jaime Joaquim das Neves.

In 1969 there were 2,500 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

There is no television in any of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces.

FINANCE

Issuing Bank

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Lisbon; Dili.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance firms are represented in Portuguese Timor:

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Dili; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguors Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: agent in Dili: Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda.; (Head Office: Rua de Prata 108, Lisbon).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 2,896 km. of roads in 1960, of which 2,014 km. were classified (646 km. 1st class) and 1,175 km. seasonal tracks.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agents in Dili: Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda.; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agents in Dili: Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda.; (Head Office: Rua de S. Julião 63, Lisbon).

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij: agents in Dili: Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos de Timor: Dili; services between Dili and Darwin, Northern Australia, and domestic services within Timor.

Trans-Australia Airways: services between Baucau and Darwin.

PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The island of Puerto Rico lies 50 miles east of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) in the outer Caribbean. The climate is maritime-tropical with temperatures ranging from 63°F (17°C) to 96°F (36°C). The official language is Spanish and English is widely spoken. Eighty-five per cent of the population is Roman Catholic, the remainder belonging to Protestant denominations. The flag consists of five alternating red and white horizontal stripes, with a blue triangle containing a white star next to the staff. The capital is San Juan.

Recent History

Puerto Rico was a Spanish colony for 400 years until 1898 when, by the Treaty of Paris ending the Spanish-American War, it was ceded to the U.S.A. American citizenship was granted in 1917 and in 1947 Puerto Rico was given the right to elect its own governor. In 1952 a Constitution was promulgated by which the island attained the status of a self-governing "Commonwealth" associated with the United States. In a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, 60.5 per cent of voters ratified a continuation of Commonwealth status in preference to independence (0.6 per cent) or incorporation as a State of the United States (39 per cent). Emigration to the United States, once at a high rate in the 1940's and 1950's, has now almost ceased. Student riots in March 1970 resulted in one death.

Government

Executive power is vested in a Governor, elected for a four-year term, and a Cabinet of ten Secretaries. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Legislative Assembly consisting of the Senate of 27 members and the House of Representatives of 51 members elected for four-year terms. A Resident Commissioner, elected for a four-year term, represents Puerto Rico in the U.S. House of Representatives. Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States with civil but not political rights. The United States Government is responsible for the island's foreign policy.

Defence

Defence is the responsibility of the United States and Puerto Ricans are liable for U.S. military service.

Economic Affairs

An intensive government-sponsored programme of industrialization has changed the country's economy from an agricultural to a mixed one. The main crops are sugar, tobacco and coffee. Industry now provides a greater income than agriculture and includes cigars, alcohol, chemicals, food-processing and household appliances. Trade is overwhelmingly with the United States. Tourism is an important source of revenue.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways on Puerto Rico. Roads total over 6,000 miles. There are ten ports, the chief ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. Internal and international air services are provided by Caribair and more than ten American and foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Puerto Rico is included in the U.S. social security programme and also has a system of its own covering health, accident, disability and unemployment. About thirty per cent of the budget is devoted to social welfare and public health.

Education

Education is compulsory from the age of six to sixteen. In 1968-69 there were 672,299 pupils in 2,200 public schools and 81,049 pupils in 197 private schools. The State University has three principal campuses and three regional colleges with a total enrolment of 37,839 students. There are two private universities and two colleges, with a total enrolment of 18,400 students. Thirty-one per cent of the budget is devoted to education.

Tourism

There has been a sharp increase in tourism in recent years and it now forms a major source of income ($229 million in 1968). Attractions include the mountain scenery in the interior and fine beaches and game fishing in coastal waters. In 1968 there were 38 tourist hotels with a total of 8,700 rooms, and 38 tourist guest houses with 433 rooms.

United States laws and regulations apply to foreign visitors to Puerto Rico.

Sport

Baseball, basketball, boxing and cockfighting are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1970: May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4 (U.S. Independence Day), July 17 (Birthday of Luis Muñoz Rivera), July 25 (Constitution Day), July 27 (Birthday of José Celso Barbosa), September 7 (Labor Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 11 (Veterans' Day), November 19 (Discovery of Puerto Rico), November 26 (Thanksgiving Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 11 (Birthday of Eugenio María de Hostos), February 22 (Birthday of George Washington), March 22 (Emancipation of the Slaves), April 9 (Good Friday), April 16 (Birthday of José de Diego).

Weights and Measures

The United States system is officially in force and some old Spanish weights and measures are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rate

U.S. currency is used in Puerto Rico. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 dollars.

Exchange rate: U.S.$2.40 = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)

TOTAL	Puerto Rico	Culebra	Vieques	Mona
3,423	3,336	11	57	20

POPULATION, 1969 ESTIMATES

TOTAL	San Juan* (capital)	Ponce	Mayagüez	Arecibo	Bayamón
2,776,500	804,700	164,100	94,100	81,500	117,900

* Includes Metropolitan Area.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

RATE per '000	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Births	29.0	25.7	24.8	24.3
Marriages	19.0	18.0	19.6	19.6
Deaths	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.0

*Preliminary figures, Dec. 1969.

EMPLOYMENT ('000)

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	95	92	85
Manufacturing	129	138	144
Trade	126	128	132
Government	95	100	108
Other	239	243	253
TOTAL	684	701	722

AGRICULTURE

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969*
Sugar (raw)	million short tons	8.2	6.6	5.9
Coffee	thousand cwt.	284	325	260
Tobacco	,, ,,	124	112	80
Pineapples	tons	82,297	64,530	54,523

Livestock (1969): Cattle 507,000, Pigs 193,842, Chickens 3,908,228.

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1967	1968	1969*
Sugar (Refined)	thousand short tons	290	279	207
Distilled Spirits	thousand proof gallons	13,772	14,812	16,912
Rum (Bottled)	,, ,,	10,306	11,437	14,620
Beer	,, ,,	20,054	21,768	24,676
Cement	thousand bags of 376 lb.	8,673	9,181	9,178
Electricity	million kWh.	5,037	5,771	6,652

There are 1,800 government-aided factories in Puerto Rico (December 1969).

* Preliminary figures.

FINANCE

U.S. $1=100 cents.
U.S. $100=£41 13s. 4d. sterling.

BUDGET, 1969 (Estimates)
($'000)

REVENUE	
Surplus brought forward	45,109
Property Taxes	23,566
Income Taxes	220,180
Inheritance and Gift Taxes	4,284
Excise Taxes	193,134
Licences, Permits, Fees, Business Charges	22,235
Lottery Proceeds	16,267
Miscellaneous	129,100
U.S. Grant-in-aid	136,607
Bonds	73,000
Customs	29,306
TOTAL	892,788

EXPENDITURE	
General Administration	58,893
Personal and Property Protection	64,734
Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Development	56,155
Health and Public Welfare	210,184
Education	251,678
Transport and Communications	28,186
Bond Redemption	31,558
Other	97,734
TOTAL	799,122

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1967–70)

Balanced at $2,214.1 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES
(million dollars)

	1968 (Revised)			1968 (Preliminary)		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,480	1,948	−468	1,639	2,229	−590
Transportation	70	244	−174	81	292	−211
Travel	202	118	84	229	144	85
Investment income	184*	404†	−220	190*	456†	−266
Other services	79	83	− 4	93	98	− 5
Total	2,015	2,797	−782	2,232	3,219	−987
Transfer Payments	301	—	301	314	—	314
CURRENT BALANCE	2,316	2,797	−481	2,546	3,219	−673
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Long-term loans and investments	609	46	563	630	44	586
Short-term loans and investments	21	92	− 71	66	5	61
CAPITAL BALANCE	630	138	492	696	49	647
Net Errors and Omissions	—	11	− 11	—	16	− 16

* Includes operational disbursements of federal agencies and income on investments.

† Corresponds to income on investments.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million dollars)

	1967	1968	1969
IMPORTS:			
From U.S.A.	1,463	1,570	1,765
From Foreign Countries	326	385	471
From Virgin Islands	22	14	27
Total	1,811	1,969	2,263
EXPORTS:			
To U.S.A.	1,174	1,256	1,396
To Foreign Countries	62	84	100
To Virgin Islands	85	109	110
Total	1,321	1,449	1,606

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE U.S.A.

(1968–69: $ '000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food and Live Animals	315,060	165,719
Beverages and Tobacco	70,595	141,500
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	17,497	9,604
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	10,122	124,258
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	12,116	3
Chemicals	143,183	121,705
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	505,372	111,529
Machinery and Transport Equipment	406,140	136,235
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	260,445	534,954
Other Commodities and Transactions	24,448	714

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(dollars)

	1967–68		1968–69	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium and Luxembourg	14,120,608	1,579,639	14,085,321	4,291,958
Canada	24,787,958	3,139,926	44,450,811	1,179,159
Cuba	138,341	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	4,494,365	15,357,502	8,437,413	15,545,583
France	11,400,373	348,032	10,742,843	298,540
German Federal Republic	20,924,107	819,838	22,663,674	1,757,198
Italy	10,481,962	1,037,402	10,619,715	1,541,073
Mexico	2,252,492	628,845	2,364,878	492,967
Netherlands West Indies	21,451,327	3,491,087	33,375,602	4,917,614
Spain	20,726,053	513,051	30,799,785	365,452
United Kingdom	12,021,616	5,828,161	19,149,453	7,810,845
U.S.A.	1,570,289,873	1,256,326,275	1,764,977,168	1,395,822,308
Venezuela	109,528,073	6,785,809	120,219,544	8,399,717

TOURISM

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Total Visitors	809,753	910,903	1,067,511
From United States	708,429	798,795	928,032
From Other Countries	101,324	112,108	139,479
Expenditures (million $)	162	202	229
Rooms Available	7,987	8,482	8,700

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	CARS		TRUCKS		LIGHT TRUCKS	OTHERS	TOTAL
	Private	For Hire	Private	For Hire			
1967	322,278	13,419	11,996	3,719	46,779	18,809	417,000
1968	367,861	12,586	12,338	3,675	49,283	24,257	470,000
1969	420,447	12,854	14,580	3,873	56,813	29,428	538,000

SHIPPING

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Passengers Arriving	1,214	1,069	894
Passengers Departing	1,756	670	562
Freight (million tons)	19.8*	21.1†	21.3‡

* 1966. † 1967. ‡ 1968.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Passengers Arriving	1,712,124	1,986,723	2,317,963
Passengers Departing	1,755,159	2,014,822	2,304,539
Freight (tons)	126,116	156,367	227,622

EDUCATION

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS	1967–68	1968–69†
Total Number of Students	781,548	809,587
Public Day Schools	670,187	672,299
Private Schools (accredited)	74,098	81,049
University of Puerto Rico	34,411	37,839
Private Colleges and Universities	17,510	18,400
Number of Teachers*	20,248	21,492

* School teachers only † Figures as at August 1969.

Source: Department of State, San Juan.

THE CONSTITUTION

ON July 3rd, 1950, the United States Congress adopted an Act (Public Law No. 600) which was to allow "the people of Puerto Rico to organise a government pursuant to a constitution of their own adoption". This Act was submitted to the voters of Puerto Rico in a referendum and was accepted in the summer of 1951. A new Constitution was drafted in which Puerto Rico was styled as a commonwealth, or *estado libre asociado*, "a state which is free of superior authority in the management of its own local affairs", though it remained in association with the United States. This Constitution, with its amendments and resolutions, was ratified by the people of Puerto Rico on March 3rd, 1952, and by the Congress of the United States on July 3rd, 1952; and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established on July 25th, 1952.

Under the terms of the political and economic union between the United States and Puerto Rico, United States citizens in Puerto Rico enjoy the same privileges and immunities as if Puerto Rico were a member state of the Union. Puerto Rican citizens are citizens of the United States and may freely enter and leave that country.

The Congress of the United States has no control of, and may not intervene in, the internal affairs of Puerto Rico. The United States Government is, however, responsible for the defence and the foreign policy of the island.

Puerto Rico is exempted from the tax laws of the United States. While it has no representation in the United States Congress, the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner to the United States, elected for a four-year term, enjoys the privileges of membership, without voting, in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

There are no customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico. Foreign products entering Puerto Rico—with the single exception of coffee, which is subject to customs duty in Puerto Rico, but not in the United States—pay the same customs duties as would be paid on their entry into the United States.

The United States social security system is extended to Puerto Rico except for unemployment insurance provisions. Laws providing for economic co-operation between the Federal Government and the States of the Union for the construction of roads, schools, public health services and similar purposes are extended to Puerto Rico. Such joint programmes are administered by the Commonwealth Government.

Amendments to the Constitution are not subject to approval by the U.S. Congress, provided that they are consistent with the U.S. Federal Constitution, the Federal Relations Act defining federal relations with Puerto Rico, and Public Law No. 600. Subject to these limitations, the Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Puerto Rican Legislature and by the subsequent majority approval of the electorate.

The Constitution starts with a definition of democracy and continues with a Bill of Rights.

BILL OF RIGHTS

No discrimination shall be made on account of race, colour, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas. Suffrage shall be direct, equal and universal for all over the age of 21. Public property and funds shall not be used to support schools other than State schools. The death penalty shall not exist. The rights of the individual, of the family and of property are guaranteed. The Constitution establishes trial by jury in all cases of felony, as well as the right of *habeas corpus*. Every person is to receive free elementary and secondary education. Social protection is to be afforded to the old, the disabled, the sick and the unemployed.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Legislative Assembly consists of two houses, whose members are elected by direct vote for a four-year term. The Senate is composed of 27 members, the House of Representatives of 51 members. Senators must be over 30 years of age, and representatives over 25 years of age. The Constitution guarantees the minority parties a representation in the Legislature, which may fluctuate from a quarter to a third of the seats in each house.

The Senate elects a President and the House of Representatives a Speaker from their respective members. The sessions of each house are public. A majority of the total number of members of each house constitutes a quorum. Either house can initiate legislation, though Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. Once passed by both Houses, a Bill is submitted to the Governor, who can either sign it into law or return it, with his reasons for refusal, within ten days. If it is returned, the Houses may pass it again by a two-thirds majority, in which case the Governor must accept it.

The House of Representatives, or the Senate, can impeach one of its members for treason, bribery, other felonies, and "misdemeanours involving moral turpitude". A two-thirds majority is necessary before an indictment may be brought. The cases are tried by the Senate. If a representative or senator is declared guilty, he is deprived of his office and becomes punishable by law.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor, who must be at least 35 years of age, is elected by direct suffrage and serves for four years. He is responsible for the execution of laws, is commander-in-chief of the militia, and has the power to proclaim martial law. At the beginning of every regular session of the assembly, in January, he presents a report on the state of the treasury, and on proposed expenditure. To assist him, the Governor chooses his Secretaries of Departments, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly. These are led by the Secretary of State, who replaces the Governor at need.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The island is divided into 76 municipal districts for the purposes of local administration. The municipalities comprise not only urban areas but also the surrounding neighbourhood.

Municipalities are governed by a mayor and a municipal assembly, both elected for a four-year term. Beginning with the 1968 elections, the mayor of San Juan is also directly elected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Governor: LUIS A. FERRÉ.

(ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5th, 1968)

	Votes
LUIS A. FERRÉ (New Progressive Party)	399,849
LUIS NEGRÓN-LÓPEZ (Popular Democratic Party)	373,544
ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ-VILELLA (People's Party)	107,393
ANTONIO J. GONZÁLEZ (Independent Party)	32,244
RAMIRO COLÓN (Statehood Republican Party)	4,436

EXECUTIVE

Governor: LUIS A. FERRÉ.
Secretary of State: FERNANDO CHARDON.
Secretary of Justice: SANTIAGO SOLER-FAVALE.
Secretary of the Treasury: ANGEL M. RIVERA.
Secretary of Education: RAMÓN MELLADO.
Secretary of Labour: JULIA RIVERA DE VINCENTI.
Secretary of Public Works: ANTONIO SANTIAGO-VÁZQUEZ.
Secretary of Health: ERNESTO COLÓN-YORDÁN.
Secretary of Agriculture: LUIS RIVERA-BRENES.
Secretary of Commerce: MILTON ZAPATA.
Secretary of Social Services: EFRAÍN SANTIAGO.

Resident Commissioner, Washington: JORGE LUIS CÓRDOVA-DÍAZ.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SENATE

(27 members)

President of the Senate: RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ-COLÓN.
Vice-President of the Senate: JUAN J. CANCEL-RÍOS.
Secretary of the Senate: TOMÁS ORTIZ-MCDONALD.
Composition: P.D.P. 15 seats, N.P.P. 12 seats (1968 elections).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(51 members)

Speaker of the House: ANGEL VIERA-MARTÍNEZ.
Vice-President of the House: JOSÉ E. SALICHS.
Secretary of the House: PEDRO TORRES-DÍAZ.
Composition: N.P.P. 26 seats, P.D.P. 25 seats (1968 elections).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Nuevo Progresista (*New Progressive Party*): f. 1967; advocates eventual inclusion of Puerto Rico among the States of the Union; Leader LUIS A. FERRÉ.

Partido Popular Democrático (*Popular Democratic Party*): f. 1938; supports continuation and improvement of the present Commonwealth status of Puerto Rico; Leaders Sen. LUIS MUÑOZ-MARÍN, Sen. RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ-COLÓN.

Partido del Pueblo (*People's Party*): f. 1968; supports continuation and improvement of the present Commonwealth status; Leader ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ-VILELLA.

Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (*Puerto Rico Independence Party*): f. 1948; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico, by peaceful means and with special financial concessions from the United States; Leader RUBÉN BERRÍOS. Obtained less than 5 per cent of total votes in 1968 elections; must register by petition of voters for participation in future elections.

Partido Estadista Republicano (*Statehood Republican Party*): f. 1898; advocates prompt inclusion of Puerto Rico among the States of the Union; Leader MIGUEL A. GARCÍA-MÉNDEZ. Obtained less than 5 per cent of total votes in 1968 elections; must register by petition of voters for participation in future elections.

The **Partido Nacionalista** (*Nationalist Party*), the **Movimiento Pro-Independencia** (*Pro-Independence Movement*) and other entities favouring Puerto Rican independence are not organized or registered as political parties and advocate independence through non-electoral means.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court and other courts as may be established by law. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The lower Judiciary consists of Superior and District Courts and Justices of the Peace equally appointed.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: LUIS NEGRÓN-FERNÁNDEZ.

There is also a Federal District Court, whose judges and attorney are appointed by the President of the United States.

District Judges: HIRAM CANCIO, JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ-BADILLO.

Bankruptcy Judge: RAFAEL A. RIVERA CRUZ.

District Attorney: BLAS C. HERRERO, Jr.

RELIGION

There is no established Church in Puerto Rico. Eighty-five per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

The Protestant churches represented include the Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Seventh-Day Adventist, Lutheran and Christian Science.

There is a Jewish Community Centre in San Juan.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop:

San Juan: Most Rev. LUIS APONTE MARTÍNEZ.

Bishops:

Ponce: Rt. Rev. JUAN FREMIOT TORRES-OLIVER.

Arecibo: Rt. Rev. ALFRED F. MÉNDEZ.

Caguas: Rt. Rev. RAFAEL GROVAS-FÉLIX.

Episcopalian: Bishop: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO FROYLAN-REUS.

Evangelical Council of Puerto Rico: Pres.: Rev. LUIS A. ORENGO.

Jewish Community Center: 903 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce; Rabbi: SOLOMON WALDENBERG.

THE PRESS

With a literacy rate of more than 80 per cent, Puerto Rico has good readership of its few newspapers and magazines, as well as of mainland United States periodicals. However, radio and television are well organized, maintaining mainland U.S. standards, and offer a popular alternative. Like the broadcasting media, Puerto Rican newspapers utilize the Audit Bureau of Circulation, New York advertising agencies, and the U.S. postal service, Several newspapers have large additional readerships in New York, amongst the immigrant communities.

DAILIES

San Juan

El Imparcial: P.O.B. 2792; f. 1933; morning; tabloid; independent; Publisher IRIS MIERES DE AYUSO; Editor SANTIAGO GALVEZ-MATURANA; av. circ. 71,000.

El Mundo: P.O.B. 2408; f. 1919; morning (except Sunday); independent; Exec. Editor TOM C. HARRIS; av. circ. 125,000.

San Juan Star: P.O.B. 4187; f. 1959; morning; English; independent; Editor ANDREW VIGLUCCI; circ. Mon.-Sat. 42,469, Sunday 41,684.

Ponce

El Dia: P.O.B. 470, Isabel 60; f. 1909; morning (except Sunday); Spanish; independent; Dir. PEDRO A. VÁSQUEZ; circ. 29,800.

PERIODICALS

Angela Luisa: P.O.B. 1807, Hato Rey; f. 1967; Spanish; monthly; Dir. ANGELA LUISA TORREGROSA; circ. 16,000.

Asomante: P.O.B. 1142, San Juan, PR0092; f. 1945; Spanish; literary review; quarterly; published by Women Alumnae Association of the University of Puerto Rico; Chief Editor NILITA VIENTÓS-GASTÓN.

Bohemia: P.O.B. 1522, Hato Rey; transferred from Cuba in 1961; weekly, in Spanish; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL QUEVEDO; circ. 50,000.

Boletín de la Academia de Artes y Ciencias de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 22131, UPR Station, Río Piedras; f. 1961; Spanish, English; quarterly; arts, sciences, history; Editor WASHINGTON LLORÉNS; circ. 2,000.

Boricua: P.O.B. 3373, San Juan; f. 1961; monthly, in Spanish; Editor ANTONIO LLANO-MONTES; circ. 31,220.

Caribbean Studies: Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico; quarterly, in Spanish, English and French; Man. Editor SYBIL LEWIS; circ. 1,000.

Educación: Department of Education, Hato Rey; f. 1960; Spanish; quarterly; Editor EDELMIRA GONZÁLEZ DE SANJURJO; circ. 10,000.

Prensa: San Juan; literary; monthly.

Que Pasa in Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 2350, San Juan 00936; f. 1948; English; monthly; tourism; Editor PATRICIA O'REILLY; circ. 40,000.

Revista de Ciencias Sociales U.P.R.: Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, University of Puerto Rico; f. 1957; Spanish, quarterly; social sciences; Dir. MANUEL MALDONADO-DENIS; circ. 1,000.

Revista Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan; f. 1940; Spanish; quarterly; law; Editor RAÚL GONZÁLEZ; circ. 3,000.

Revista del Colegio de Ingenieros, Arquitectos y Agrimensores de Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 3845, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936; f. 1940; quarterly; architecture and engineering; Editor WILLIAM H. MONTALVO; circ. 6,400.

Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan; f. 1958; Spanish; quarterly; arts, literature, Puerto Rican culture; Editor RICARDO ALEGRÍA; circ. 5,500.

La Torre: P.O.B. X, U.P.R. Station, San Juan; f. 1953; Spanish; quarterly; arts and literature; Editor JAIME BENÍTEZ; circ. 2,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

A.P.: c/o The San Juan Star, San Juan; Chief LOUIS UCHITELLE.

U.P.I.: Apt. 405, Old San Juan Apartment Hotel, Box 1767, San Juan; Chief MARTIN MCREYNOLDS.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Antillana: Río Piedras.

Editorial Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños: P.O.B. 582, San Juan.

Editorial Club de la Prensa: P.O.B. 2229, San Juan; travel, fiction.

Editorial Coquí: P.O.B. 21992, U.P.R., Río Piedras.

Editorial Cordillera, Inc.: P.O.B. 170, Hato Rey, PR 00919; f. 1964; Chair. MIGUEL A. SERRANO; Vice-Chair. HÉCTOR E. SERRANO.

Editorial Edil, Inc.: Calle Tulane, Río Piedras, P.O.B. 23008, f. 1968, university texts, literature, technical and official publications, Dir. NORBERTO LUGO RAMIREZ.

Editorial Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan; history, literature, art, music, folklore.

Editorial y Librería Cultural: 51 Robles St., Río Piedras.

Editorial Departamento de Instrucción Pública: P.O.B. 719, Hato Rey.

Editorial Universitaria: University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, San Juan; science, medicine, philosophy, politics, textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television in Puerto Rico are commercially operated, except for the Government radio and television educational networks. There is a Communications Satellite (COMSAT) station in Cayey.

RADIO

There are 68 commercial radio stations. The Puerto Rico Department of Education operates the WIPR educational radio network.

Number of radio receivers in 1969: 1,625,000.

TELEVISION

There are 13 commercial television stations. The Puerto Rico Department of Education operates the WIPR-TV education network.

Number of television receivers in 1969: 410,000.

Broadcasters' Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.Q., Hato Rey; Exec. Sec. T. MALDONADO, Jr.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Amounts in dollars; cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; Pres.=President; Chair.=Chairman)

San Juan

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 4591, San Juan; f. 1942; cap. 38.5m. (Dec. 1969). An autonomous government agency, this Bank acts as fiscal agent (borrowing agent) to the Commonwealth Government, its political subdivisions and its public corporations. It also supplies long- and medium-term loans for the establishment and expansion of private businesses. In addition, the bank serves as local settling agent for cheque clearing among Puerto Rico's commercial banks. Pres. ROGER H. WALL.

Banco Popular de Puerto Rico: Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey; f. 1893; cap. 39.7m.; dep. 537.7m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. and Chair. of the Board RAFAEL CARRIÓN, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. José L. CARRIÓN; 61 brs. in Puerto Rico, 4 in New York City.

Banco de San Juan: 1205 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce; f. 1927, cap. 2.6m.; surplus 1.3m.; dep. 74m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. HOSTOS GALLARDO; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROGELIO GUZMAN; 9 brs.

Banco Obrero de Ahorro y Préstamos de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. BO, San Juan; f. 1960; cap. 3.3m.; surplus 1.9m.; dep. 21.3m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. PEDRO SOUSS.

Banco de la Vivienda: P.O.B. 345, Hato Rey; f. 1962; cap. 5.5m.; surplus 1.1m.; total res. 16.8m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. FRANCISCO J. BUXÓPLA; 3 brs.

Ponce

Banco de Ponce: Plaza Degetau; f. 1917; cap. 4.7m.; surplus 10m.; dep. 287.6m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ROBERTO DE JESÚS TORO; Chair. FÉLIX JUAN SERRALLES; 25 brs. in Puerto Rico, 6 in New York City.

Banco Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño: Plaza Degetau; f. 1895; cap. 39.3m.; surplus 17.9m.; dep. 413.4m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ANGEL M. RIVERA; Chair. of the Board ALFONSO VALDÉS; 48 brs. in Puerto Rico, 1 in New York City.

Humacao

Roig Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 457; f. 1922; cap. 1,500,000; surplus 705,000; dep. 24,438,762 (Dec. 1969); Pres. J. ADELBERTO ROIG; 5 brs.

San Germán

Banco de Economías y Préstamos: P.O.B. 146; f. 1881; cap. 1,341,890; surplus 3,226,719; dep. 45,679,477 (Dec. 1969); Pres. LUIS A. MARTÍNEZ ALMODÓVAR; 8 brs.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BANKS IN PUERTO RICO

San Juan

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 352; Man. JOHN H. ELLIOT; 4 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., The: P.O.B. 1990; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCISCO DE JESÚS-TORO; 6 brs.

First National City Bank: P.O. Box 2992, San Juan, P.R. 00936; Vice-Pres. ROBERT LEAVITT; 12 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 819; Gen. Man P. J. ROSSITER; 6 brs.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 9146, Santurce; f. 1948; cap. and dep. 147m.; surplus 16.8m.; total resources 183m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. HORACE E. DÁVILA; 7 brs.

United Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 2647, San Juan 00936; f. 1957; cap. 37m.; surplus and res. 3.1m.; total resources 50m.; Pres. RAFAEL V. PÉREZ; 4 brs.

Bayamón Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1435, Bayamón; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 21.7m.; surplus 1.6m.; Pres. GUILLERMO S. MARQUÉS; 2 brs.

Caguas Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 666, Caguas; f. 1959; cap. and dep. 26m.; surplus 1,415,345, Pres. José M. FELICIANO.

Central Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 735, Arecibo; cap. 305,952; dep. 1.5m.; surplus 339,653 (Dec. 1969); Pres. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI.

Western Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1180, Mayagüez; cap. 18m.; surplus 1.1m.; dep. 15m.; Pres. MIGUEL A. GARCÍA-MÉNDEZ; 3 brs.

INSURANCE

SAN JUAN

American International Life Insurance Co. of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 3587; Pres. J. E. MUZAURIETA; life.

Atlantic Southern Insurance Co. of Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 2889, San Juan 00936; f. 1945; Chair. LAURENCE F. LEE, Jr.; Pres. W. W. GOODNER; Vice-Pres. and Treas. LUIS F. QUIÑONES; Sec. MUARICE DORAN; life.

Caribbean Insurance Co.: Plaza Bldg., San Juan; Pres. I. RODRÍGUEZ MORENO; fidelity, surety.

Cooperativa de Seguros de Vida de Puerto Rico: Agents: Cafeteros Insurance Agency, Inc., P.O.B. 1511, Ponce.

La Cruz Azul de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 4431, San Juan.

Fortaleza Insurance Co.: Agents: International Insurance Co., P.O.B. 3686, San Juan.

Insurance Company of Puerto Rico: Agents: Atlantic Insurance Underwriters of San Juan, Inc., P.O.B. 3764, San Juan.

International Life Insurance Co. of The Americas: P.O.B. 1869, San Juan, P.R. 00936; f. 1957; Pres. W. W. GOODNER; Sec. LUIS F. QUIÑONES; life.

Méndez & Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 3192, San Juan; f. 1912; Pres. José R. ALVAREZ.

Puerto Rican—American Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 112, San Juan, f. 1920, Agents: Anglo Porto Rican Insurance Agencies, Inc., P.O.B. 3752, San Juan; Pres. RAFAEL A. ROCA.

Puerto Rican Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 11222, Santurce; Man. A. ROMEU; life.

Puerto Rico Fire and Casualty Co.: 701 Ponce de Leon Ave., Suite 208, Santurce; f. 1965; cap. and surplus $626,000; Pres. JOSE F. HERNANDEZ; Agents: Lippitt and Simonpietri, Inc., P.O.B. 1112, Old San Juan Station 00902.

San Juan Mercantile Corp.: Muelle 6, San Juan.

Seguros de Agricultores de Puerto Rico, Inc.: Agents: Cafeteros Insurance Agency, Inc., P.O.B. 1511, Ponce.

There are 13 principal agents, representing Puerto Rican, American and foreign companies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico: Chamber of Commerce Bldgs., Tetuán 100, P.O.B. 3789, San Juan, 00904; f. 1913; 1,149 mems.; membership covers all towns in the island; Pres. RAFAEL FÁBREGAS; Treas. FERNANDO DOMENECH; publs. *The Maritime Register* (monthly bulletin), *Comercio y Producción* (monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Ponce: P.O.B. 2029; f. 1887; 175 mems.; Pres. MANUEL AVILÉS TORO; Sec. VICENTE ORTÍZ.

Chamber of Commerce of Arecibo: P.O.B. 1472, Arecibo; f. 1911; 80 mems.; Pres. José W. ALVAREZ.

Chamber of Commerce of the West: P.O.B. 9, Mayagüez; f. 1965; 200 mems.; Pres. OSCAR AMIEIRO; publ. *La Gaceta* (monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Río Piedras: 1057 Ponce de León Ave., Río Piedras; f. 1960; 300 mems.; Pres. MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ PEDREIRA.

Chamber of Commerce of Bayamón: 25 Dr. Barbosa St., Bayamón; 262 mems.; Pres. MIGUEL PÉREZ MOLINA; publ. *La Voz de Bayamón* (bi-weekly).

Official Chamber of Commerce of Spain: 355 Tetuán, San Juan; f. 1966; 100 mems.; Pres. ULPIANO RODRÍGUEZ DEL VALLE.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration—EDA: P.O.B. 3250, San Juan; 666 Fifth Ave., New York; public agency, with the Industrial Development Company and the Government Development Bank, in charge of the government-sponsored industrial development programme.

PROFESSIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Productores de Azúcar de Puerto Rico (*Sugar Producers' Association*): P.O.B. 9006, Santurce; f. 1909; 15 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. B. GARCÍA MÉNDEZ; Sec. and Treas. VÍCTOR LUIS LLERAS.

Asociación de Industriales de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Manufacturers' Association*): 4th Floor, Midtown Condominium, 420 Ponce de León Ave., Stop 34, Hato Rey 00918; f. 1928; 1,000 mems.; Pres. HIRAM DAVID CABASSA; Exec. Dir. AMADEO I. D. FRANCIS; publ. *Industrial Puerto Rico* (bi-monthly).

Home Builders' Association of Puerto Rico: 1605 Ponce de León Ave., Condominio San Martín, Santurce; f. 1951; 171 mems., Pres. JAIME L. MAYOL.

Puerto Rico Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 8114, Santurce; f. 1925; over 15,000 mems.; Pres. ORESTE RAMOS.

Puerto Rico Institute of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors: G.P.O. Box 3845, San Juan 00936; f. 1938; 4,050 mems.; Pres. VÍCTOR M. GARCÍA; publ. *Revista* (quarterly).

Puerto Rico Hotel Association: 1120 Ashford Ave; 41 mems.; Pres. DAVID C. BOTBOL; Exec. Dir. ROBERTO E. BOURET.

Puerto Rico United Retailers Center: P.O.B. 127, Hato Rey; f. 1891; 2,000 mems.; Pres. CÁNDIDO ROSADO; publ. *El Detallista* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Rum Producers' Association: P.O.B. 3266, Old San Juan; f. 1943; 8 mems.; Pres. Dr. HERMINIO M. BRAU; Sec. W. E. PATERSON; publ. monthly and annual reports.

Puerto Rico Bar Association: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan; f. 1840; 3,000 mems.; Pres. RODOLFO CRUZ CONTRERAS; Exec. Dir. RURICO E. RIVERA; publ. *Revista* (quarterly).

Puerto Rico Broadcasters' Association: P.O.B. 96, Aguadilla; f. 1947; 49 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR REICHARD.

Puerto Rico Medical Association: P.O.B. 9387 Santurce; f. 1908; 1,650 mems.; Pres. ELADIO A. MONTALVO DURAND; publ. *Boletín Médico* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 1088, Hato Rey; f. 1911; 21,021 mems.; Pres. MODESTO RIVERA; Exec. Sec. AGUSTÍN GARCÍA-ESTRADA; publ. *El Sol* (monthly).

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Cafeteros de Puerto Rico (*Coffee Growers' Co-operative*): P.O.B. 1511, Bo. Cuatro Calles, Ponce; f. 1924; 4,080 mems.; Chair. MIGUEL ANGEL SASTRE; Gen. Man. and Sec. RAMIRO L. COLÓN, Jr.; publ. *Revista del Café* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Co-operative League: P.O.B. 707, San Juan; f. 1948; 372 mems.; Pres. Lic. José NILO DÁVILA LANAUSSE.

TRADE UNIONS

American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations: 804 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce; Regional Dir. AUGUSTÍN BENÍTEZ.

Confederación General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico*): 620 San Antonio St., Santurce; f. 1939; 35,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO COLÓN GORDIANY.

Federación del Trabajo de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Federation of Labour*): 804 Avenida Ponce de León, Santurce; f. 1952; 200,000 mems.; largest labour union in the country, affiliated with the ORIT and with the CIOSL; Pres. HIPÓLITO MARCANO; Sec.-Treas. ALBERTO E. SÁNCHEZ; publ. *Boletín*.

Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*Free Federation of Working Men in Puerto Rico*): First Federal Condominium, Santurce; f. 1899; about 105,000 mems.; Pres. NICOLÁS NOGUERAS RIVERA.

Puerto Rico Industrial Working Union, Inc.: P.O.B. 22014, UPR Station, Río Piedras; Pres. DAVID MÚÑOZ VÁZQUEZ.

Sindicato de Obreros Unidos del Sur de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 106, Salinas; f. 1961; 52,000 mems.; Pres. José CARABALLO.

Unidad General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Centre of Workers of Puerto Rico*): Calle Cerra 611, Parada 15, Santurce; f. 1948; 2,500 mems.; Pres. ADOLFO MARTÍNEZ.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Puerto Rico.

ROADS

Paved roads totalled about 6,000 miles in 1968. A modern highway system links all cities and towns along the coast and cross-country. In response to the demand for road expansion due to industrial growth, the Highways Authority was created in 1965 to design and build roads, highways and bridges.

SHIPPING

There are ten ports in the island, the principal ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. San Juan, one of the finest and longest all-weather natural harbours in the Caribbean, is the principal port of entry for foodstuffs and raw materials and for shipping finished industrial products. Sugar is shipped in bulk mostly through special piers located near production sites. Ocean passenger traffic is limited to tourist cruises since most travel to and from Puerto Rico is made by air.

The Puerto Rico Ports Authority regulates maintenance and use of port facilities, both governmental and private.

AMERICAN LINES SERVING PUERTO RICO

Isbrandtsen Company, Inc.: P.O.B. 4352, San Juan; service: conventional (break bulk), Puerto Rico–Europe–Asia.

Lykes Lines Agency, Inc.: P.O.B. 3472, San Juan; service: conventional (break bulk), Puerto Rico–U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports.

Sea Land of Puerto Rico, Inc.: P.O.B. 2648, San Juan; service: conventional (break bulk) and trailership, Puerto Rico–Virgin Islands–Jamaica–Dominican Republic–U.S. East and West Coast ports–Europe–Far East.

Seatrain Lines, Inc.: P.O.B. 4552, San Juan; service: trailership, Puerto Rico–New York.

South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc.: P.O.B. 5174, San Juan; service: army terminal docking facilities, roll-on-roll-off vessels from Jacksonville and Miami; Man. R. WHITEHOUSE.

TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc.: P.O.B. 3921, San Juan; service: roll on-roll off, Puerto Rico–Florida.

Gulf Puerto Rico Line: P.O.B. 3628, San Juan; service: conventional (break bulk), Puerto Rico–U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports.

Transamerican de Puerto Rico, Inc.: P.O.B. 5387, Puerta de Tierra; service: conventional (break bulk), Puerto Rico–Panama–Bermuda–U.S. East Coast ports.

Motorship of Puerto Rico, Inc.: P.O.B. 8748, Santurce; service: automobile carrier, Puerto Rico–New York.

AGENTS FOR FOREIGN LINES

Antilles Shipping Corporation: P.O.B. 3827, San Juan; agents for: W. Llewellyn Wall & Co., Nordana Line.

Caribe Shipping Company: P.O.B. 3267, San Juan; agents for: Buccaneer Line, Royal Mail Lines, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Royal Netherlands S.S. Co., Mitsui O.S.K. Line, New Zealand Shipping Co., Alcoa Steamship Co., Lloyd Brasileiro, Transocean Shipping and Coal Co., Federal Commerce & Navigation Co., Companhia Nacional de Navegacao, Costa Line, Italian Line, Epirotiki Line and Exprinter.

Fred Imbert, Inc.: P.O.B. 4424, San Juan; agents for: Belfran Line, Fabre Line, French Line, Horn Line, Kawasaki, Kisen, Kaisha Ltd., Surinam Navigation Co. Ltd.

International Shipping Agency, Inc.: P.O.B. 2748, San Juan; agents for: Caribbean Pioneers Line, Compañía Transatlántica Española, Nipon Yusen Kaisha Line, Saguenay Shipping Co. Ltd.

San Juan Mercantile Corporation: P.O.B. 4352, San Juan; agents for: Seaboard Shipping Co., Canadian Transport, Continental Line, Companhia Colonial de Navegação Lisbon.

San Juan Trading Company: P.O.B. 3231, San Juan 00936; agents for Royal Netherlands, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana.

Gulf Puerto Rico Line: P.O.B. 3628, San Juan; agents for: Hamburg-American Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

PUERTO RICAN AIRLINES

Caribair (Caribbean-Atlantic Airlines, Inc.): San Juan International Airport; routes flown: San Juan–Ponce–Mayagüez, also San Juan–Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), regular service between Puerto Rico and most of the Caribbean islands; Pres. DIONISIO TRIGO; Sec. José G. GONZÁLEZ; fleet of two Douglas DC-3A, two Douglas DC-3C, six Convair 640, three Convair 340-32, one Convair 440.

Prinair (Puerto Rico International Airlines Inc.): San Juan International Airport; routes flown: San Juan–Arecibo–Mayagüez, San Juan–U.S. Virgin Islands.

Puerto Rico is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Avianca, B.W.I.A., Cía. Dominicana de Aviación, Delta Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Iberia, PanAm, Trade Winds Airways, Trans Caribbean Airways, and Virgin Islands Airways.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism—Economic Development Administration: Fomento Bldg., P.O.B. 2350, San Juan; f. 1949; Dir. GILBERTO PESQUERA.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

U.S.A.: 666 Fifth Ave., Tishman Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10019, Man. BILL VANEGAS; 5455 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1814, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036, Dir. JOSE FIGUEROA; Dupont Plaza Center, Suite 709-12, Miami, Fla. 33131, Dir. BRUCE JONES; 11 East Adams St., Suite 1600, Chicago, Ill. 60603, Man. IVAN OTERO; also Boston, Mass., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Canada: Fidelity Bldg., 34 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.; Exec. Sec. RENÉE EDWARTH.

Asociación Portorriquena de Agencias de Viaje: Pres. JAIME GONZÁLEZ OLIVER, Avda. Ponce de León 1205, San Juan.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center: Bio-Medical Bldg., Caparra Heights Station, San Juan; f. 1957; operated by the University of Puerto Rico for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; graduate-level research and training centre for Latin Americans; operates a pool-type 2-megawatt research reactor, and L-77 homogeneous training reactor, and a sub-scritical assembly; educational programmes at graduate level, and advanced training in radiation therapy, radiological physics, clinical uses of radioisotopes, radioecology, radiobiology and virology, radiation chemistry and physics; Dir. Dr. H. J. GOMBERG.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Puerto Rico: Río Piedras, P.R.; 2,624 teachers, 37,839 students.

Universidad Católica de Puerto Rico: *Santa María, Ponce,* P.R.; 536 teachers, 6,505 students.

Inter-American University of Puerto Rico: San Germán, P.R.; 476 teachers, 8,732 students.

Colegio Universitario Sagrado Corazón: Santurce; 49 teachers, 556 students.

RHODESIA

(SOUTHERN RHODESIA/ZIMBABWE)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Rhodesia lies in south central Africa with Mozambique to the east, Zambia to the north-west, Botswana to the south-west and South Africa to the south. Climate is tropical, modified considerably by altitude. The official language is English; the African peoples speak Bantu dialects. About 20 per cent of the population are Christian. Of the European and Coloured population, 33 per cent are Anglican, 11 per cent Presbyterian, 15 per cent Roman Catholic, 9 per cent Dutch Reform and 9 per cent Methodist. Most of the Africans follow traditional beliefs, while the Asians are almost equally Muslim or Hindu. The official flag is an ensign with a sky blue background, with the Union Jack in the top left corner and the Rhodesia badge, consisting of a green shield with a gold pick and a red lion between two thistles. In November 1968 the Smith regime adopted a green and white striped flag with the Rhodesian coat of arms on the central white stripe. The capital is Salisbury.

Recent History

The Shona and Ndebele peoples of Southern Rhodesia resisted the incursions of white settlers from the British South Africa Company until 1897 but were unable to prevent the steady growth in power of the European minority which culminated in the British government's concession of self-government in 1923. African nationalism was stimulated by the Rhodesian Bantu Voters' Association, the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, the Congress and other movements, and a mass nationalist movement emerged with the formation of the National Democratic Party in 1960. Its successor, the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, later split and the Zimbabwe African National Union was formed under Ndabagingi Sithole (now in prison) in opposition to Z.A.P.U., which continued under the leadership of Joshua Nkomo (also in prison).

The British government and the white settlers grouped Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into the Central African Federation in 1953, but the Federation broke up in 1963 in the face of successful nationalist movements in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which achieved independence as Zambia and Malawi in 1964. The 1961 Constitution, drawn up for Southern Rhodesia by the British and white settler Governments, provided for ultimate majority rule. In order to prevent such an eventuality the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith, on November 11th, 1965, unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent of the British Crown. All attempts at settlement between the British government and the Smith regime have failed and Britain has terminated all trading and other relations with Rhodesia while the UN has applied economic sanctions against the regime. However, through the evasion of sanctions by certain countries, the assistance of South Africa and Portugal and the diversification of the economy, the Smith regime has been able to maintain itself in power. Z.A.P.U., in alliance with the African National Congress of South Africa, and Z.A.N.U. have separately taken up arms against the regime, and the first major engagement of a continuing guerilla war was fought in August 1967 near the Wankie Reserve. South African troops have been called in to assist Rhodesian forces, and Rhodesia is governed under a permanent state of emergency.

In June 1969 the Rhodesian electorate gave their approval to the Smith regime's constitutional proposals and to the declaration of a republic, and the necessary constitutional legislation was enacted in November 1969. A republic was declared on March 2nd, 1970, and the first elections under the new constitution were held in April 1970, when the Rhodesian Front won all 50 seats on the European toll.

Government

According to the 1961 Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia is constitutionally self-governing within the British Commonwealth, with a Governor as representative of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Head of State. Following the unilateral declaration of independence (U.D.I.) by the Smith Government in Rhodesia on November 11th, 1965, the British Parliament passed the Southern Rhodesia Act reasserting the previous relationship between the U.K. and Rhodesia; declaring void any constitution promulgated by the regime in Salisbury; prohibiting the Legislative Assembly from functioning; and empowering the Governor and a Secretary of State to exercise the executive authority of Rhodesia on the Queen's behalf. However, the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, resigned in June 1969. At the time of U.D.I. the Legislative Assembly comprised 65 members, 50 elected on a predominantly white roll of voters and 15 on a predominantly black roll.

Since November 1965 the Smith regime has made a number of constitutional changes culminating in the republican constitution which is now in force. Under this there is a President, a 23-man Senate and an Assembly of 66 members. Fifty of these are Europeans elected on a European roll, eight are Africans elected on an African roll and another eight Africans are chosen by electoral colleges of chiefs, headmen and other government-paid officials. A state of emergency has existed since November 1965 and powerful security legislation remains in force.

Defence

In April 1966, regular troops were estimated at 4,300, police 6,400 and reserves 28,500. The Rhodesian forces have high standards of equipment, mobility and training. Since August 1967 the Rhodesian forces have been assisted by South African forces in fighting members of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Z.A.P.U.) and the African National

Congress (A.N.C.) alliance, and also members of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Z.A.N.U.).

Economic Affairs

Rhodesia's minerals include notably gold, asbestos, coal and chrome, but copper and other minerals are mined. Wankie colliery is the largest coal-mine in the world. Manufactures now surpass mining in importance, particularly food processing, metals, engineering and textiles. Tea, maize, potatoes and sugar are the main crops apart from tobacco, which has been severely affected by UN sanctions, and there is much stock-raising. Maize, groundnuts, cotton and Oriental tobacco are the chief crops grown by African farmers, who have exclusive rights to half the land area of Rhodesia. The dam on Lake Kariba provides most of the country's electricity. Trade between Britain and Rhodesia has ceased since the declaration of independence, and trade with many other countries has been restricted. This has led to considerable diversification of the Rhodesian economy and an energetic search for new outlets.

Transport and Communications

Good rail services link Salisbury with South African and Portuguese ports, particularly Beira and Lourenço Marques in Mozambique, and with Lusaka and other towns to the north and west. Major trunk roads are likewise of high standard. International and domestic air services connect most of the larger towns. There are also numerous charter and private aircraft used by mining companies, farmers and others.

Social Welfare

There is no statutory provision for social security, though government and industrial schemes exist. The Social Welfare Department deals with child welfare and delinquency for all races. For Europeans, the Department also deals with marriage guidance, alcoholics, care of the aged, and relief of distress.

Education

Estimated expenditure for 1969–70 for African education is R$17.6m., for non-African R$15.3m. There were 710,145 African students in 1969 and 64,478 non-Africans. The University College of Rhodesia at Salisbury provides multi-racial higher education.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the Victoria Falls, the Kariba Dam and the Wankie Game Reserve and National Park. Zimbabwe Ruins near Fort Victoria and World's View in the Matopos Hills are of special interest. In the Eastern Districts around Umtali there is trout fishing and climbing. Safaris and game-watching holidays can be arranged.

Sport

The climate is suitable for almost every form of sport. Football, cricket, tennis, golf, baseball, swimming, athletics and horse-racing are catered for, and gliding, yachting, camping and game hunting are also popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Whit Monday), July 13–14 (Rhodes' and Founders' Day), September 12 (Pioneers' Day), November 11 (Independence Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Rhodesian dollar (R$), which is divided into 100 cents.

In July 1967 the Rhodesian Reserve Bank began issuing its own locally-printed notes, which Britain does not recognize as legal tender. Rhodesia did not devalue with sterling in November 1967.

Notes: $1, $2, $10.

Coins: Bronze ½c., 1c.; cupronickel 2½c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c.

Exchange Rate: R$1 = 11s. 8d. Sterling
R$1 = U.S.$1.40

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (June 1969) (est.)			
	TOTAL	AFRICANS	EUROPEANS	OTHERS
150,820	5,090,000	4,840,000	230,000	24,100

CHIEF TOWNS (est.)

Salisbury (capital)	390,000	Gatooma	21,000
Bulawayo	250,000	Shabani	16,000
Umtali	47,000	Sinoia	14,000
Gwelo	47,000	Marandellas	11,000
Wankie	20,000	Fort Victoria	11,000
Que Que	34,000		

LAND DISTRIBUTION

(1965—'000 acres)

African Areas:	
Reserves	40,123
Purchase Areas	4,280
European Areas	35,713
Other:	
Forest Areas, National Parks and Game Reserves	10,524
Unreserved, Urban Areas, African Townships, etc.	5,879
TOTAL	96,519

IMMIGRATION

(Non-African)

	EUROPEANS	ASIANS AND COLOURED
1961*	6,627	198
1962*	6,062	134
1963*	5,093	206
1964	7,000	130
1965	11,128	178
1966	6,418	131
1967	9,618	201
1968	11,864	149
1969 Jan.–Nov.	10,163	145

* Excludes immigration from Malawi and Zambia.

EMPLOYMENT

	1966		1967		1968	
	Africans	Others	Africans	Others	Africans	Others
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	270,400	4,510	254,000	4,220	255,900	4,200
Mining and Quarrying	45,700	3,140	47,300	3,230	48,400	3,340
Manufacturing	70,600	16,090	76,900	16,720	84,700	17,920
Building and Construction	31,200	5,360	32,400	5,510	37,900	6,180
Electricity and Water	4,600	1,320	4,600	1,370	4,900	1,440
Distribution	29,600	16,530	31,000	16,420	33,000	17,290
Banking, Insurance and Finance	2,300	5,690	2,500	5,740	2,500	5,970
Transport and Communications	16,100	10,630	16,300	10,810	16,100	10,590
Government Administration	21,300	10,380	23,000	10,760	24,300	11,010
Education	22,900	5,740	22,200	5,790	21,500	5,930
Health	6,600	2,860	6,900	2,920	7,200	3,010
Private Domestic Service	95,700	7,840	97,800	8,230	102,000	8,670
Other Services	23,000		23,800		24,300	
TOTAL (rounded)	640,000	90,100	639,000	91,700	663,000	95,600

AGRICULTURE

EUROPEAN

	Unit	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66
Wheat:				
Area planted	acres	2,600	4,180	10,920
Crop reaped	200 lb. bags	20,900	43,300	98,000
Yield per acre	200 lb. bags	8.0	10.4	9.0
Maize:				
Area planted	acres	371,150	434,510	449,020
Crop reaped	200 lb. bags	4,361,000	5,200,800	6,631,000
Yield per acre	200 lb. bags	11.7	12.0	14.8
Value	R.$ million	15.8	15.8	19.8
Groundnuts:				
Area planted	acres	7,060	8,330	9,630
Crop reaped (unshelled)	65 lb. bags	64,900	59,600	166,500
Yield per acre	65 lb. bags	9.2	7.2	17.3
Value	R.$ million	—	—	n.a.
Cotton (unginned):				
Area planted	acres	11,800	35,240	44,820
Crop sold	lb.	13,309,300	37,122,100	48,561,000
Yield per acre	lb.	1,128	1,053	1,084
Value	R.$ million	0.8	2.4	n.a.
Virginia Flue-cured Tobacco:				
Area planted	acres	255,970	211,070	201,730
Crop sold	lb.	300,154,000	232,756,000	244,291,000
Yield per acre	lb.	1,173	1,103	1,211
Value	R.$ million	64.4	64.0	n.a.
Oriental Tobacco:				
Area planted	acres	1,820	2,640	1,500
Crop reaped	lb.	1,139,600	1,521,400	818,500
Yield per acre	lb.	626	576	546
Value	R.$ million	0.4	0.4	n.a.
Barley Tobacco:				
Area planted	acres	2,350	5,020	4,100
Crop reaped	lb.	2,226,000	5,155,235	4,322,000
Yield per acre	lb.	947	1,026	1,055
Value	R.$ million	0.6	1.0	n.a.
Tea:				
Area planted	acres	6,260	6,690	7,260
Crop reaped	lb.	3,069,100	3,543,500	5,001,000
Yield per acre	lb.	577	554	748
Value	R.$ million	1.0	1.0	n.a.

Tobacco production in 1965–66 totalled 250 million lb., realizing R$50,600,000, and in 1966–67 186 million lb., realizing R$43,400,000. The value of agricultural production in 1966 was R$173.8 million and in 1967 was a record R$185 million.

AFRICAN

(thousand bags)*

	1963	1964	1965
Maize	4,807	n.a.	2,280
Munga	1,329	n.a.	491
Kaffir Corn	1,006	n.a.	364
Rupoko	943	n.a.	496
Beans	254	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnuts (shelled)	1,252	n.a.	739
Rice	51	n.a.	n.a.
Wheat	16	n.a.	3
Cotton ('000 lb.)	857	1,604	2,978
Oriental Tobacco ('000 lb.)	149	264	253
Barley Tobacco	11	303	435

* All bags are 200 lbs., except groundnuts, 180 lbs.

LIVESTOCK (EUROPEAN-OWNED)
('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Cattle	1,757	2,035	2,269
Sheep and Goats	260*	348	398
Pigs	72	83	81

* Sheep only.

EUROPEAN DAIRY PRODUCE

	1963	1964	1965
Butter (lb.)	2,971,181	3,036,573	2,919,425
Cheese	2,243,931	2,831,091	2,625,048
Milk (gallons)*	11,000,000	11,526,000	12,430,000

* Whole milk sales.

MINING
(R$ '000)

	1963	1964	1965
Gold	14,202	14,456	13,790
Asbestos	11,994	13,696	17,050
Chrome Ore	3,790	4,438	5,248
Coal	6,156	6,864	7,744
Copper	6,468	8,312	12,566
TOTAL (incl. others)	47,470	53,508	64,000

1966 total: 65,200; 1967 total: 66,800; 1968 total: 67,400.

(tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Gold ('000 fine oz,)	566	574	550
Asbestos	142,255	153,451	176,151
Chrome Ore	412,394	493,371	645,500
Coal	3,020,889	3,351,000	3,868,385
Copper	18,488	18,341	19,819

INDUSTRY
(R$ '000)

	1966	1967
Mining and Quarrying	70,556	74,274
Grain Mill Products	21,892	21,674
Bakery Products	11,242	12,304
Other Food Manufacturing	61,342	59,606
Alcoholic Beverages	12,068	13,350
Soft Drinks	3,948	4,790
Tobacco Manufactures	14,324	14,014
Textiles and Ropes	27,960	36,118
Apparel and Footwear	28,042	32,420
Other Textile Goods	1,042	1,538
Wood and Cork Manufactures	8,524	8,956
Furniture and Fixtures	5,544	6,544
Pulp, Paper and Board	10,432	10,370
Printing and Publishing	10,666	12,046
Chemicals and Fertilizers	41,820	44,428
Structural Clay Products	1,986	2,324
Glass, Cement and other non-Metal Products	9,080	10,010
Metal Industries, Electrical Machinery	66,490	79,548
Transport and Equipment	26,400	22,628
Miscellaneous Manufactures	3,040	4,018
Electric Light and Power	47,172	49,262
Water Supply	6,038	6,382

NOTE: Figures for 1966 and 1967 are based on the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of 1966.

FINANCE

$1 Rhodesian=100 cents.
$1.72 Rhodesian=£1 sterling, $0.72 Rhodesian=U.S. $1.00.
$100 Rhodesian=£58 6s. 8d. sterling=U.S. $140.

BUDGET

(R$'000)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70 (estimates)
Revenue	147,962	156,654	165,212	184,064	198,470
Expenditure	145,596	147,658	168,106	187,974	203,946
Surplus or Deficit	2,366	8,996	−2,894	−3,910	−5,476

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1969–70—R$'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Basic Tax on Income or Profits	77,380	Agriculture	13,428
Customs and Excise	33,840	Public Works	6,300
Sales Tax	21,370	Treasury	36,714
Vehicle Tax	4,760	Pensions	8,974
Stamp Duty	3,200	British S.A. Police	15,052
Business Licences	1,380	Conservation and Extension	1,856
Posts and Telegraphs	15,120	Internal Affairs	7,328
Education Fees	3,500	Labour and Social Welfare	2,352
Health Fees	1,620	Health	15,060
Aviation and Landing Fees	460	Roads and Road Traffic	6,226
Agricultural Fees	460	Civil Aviation	1,462
Interest, etc.	21,220	Education (Non-African)	15,310
Pension Contributions	4,340	Mines and Lands, National Parks, etc.	4,898
Rent of Government property	1,560	Water Development	1,756
Estate Duties	600	African Education	17,578
Other Revenue	7,660	Posts and Telegraphs	9,836
		Veterinary Services	2,396
		Army, Air Force	16,758
		Local Govenment and Housing	2,652
		Other Expenditure	18,010
TOTAL	198,470	TOTAL	203,946

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million R$)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (factor cost)	692.2	743.0	780.2
of which:			
Wages and salaries	408.0	424.2	460.8
Income from unincorporated enterprise	114.6	131.0	121.0
Gross operating profits	140.4	155.8	163.6
Income from property	29.2	31.8	34.8
Income from abroad	−16.8	−15.4	−24.2
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	675.4	727.6	756.0
Indirect taxes *less* subsidies	46.8	51.4	57.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (market prices)	722.2	779.0	813.0
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	21.0	−1.0	−31.0
Private consumption	454.2	498.8	535.6
African rural household consumption	51.2	55.2	57.0
Government current expenditure	92.2	100.2	107.6
Gross fixed capital formation	79.6	102.0	137.8
Increase in stocks	40.8	38.6	30.0

GOLD RESERVES OF RESERVE BANK OF RHODESIA

(R$'000—Nov. 1965)

Gold	7,280
Foreign Assets	36,738
TOTAL	44,018

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million R$—Nov. 1969)

	NOTES	COIN	TOTAL
In Public Circulation	30.6	3.8	34.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million R$)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Merchandise	199.6	192.8	6.8	189.3	219.9	−30.6
Non-monetary gold	12.4	—	12.4	11.6	—	11.6
Freight, insurance and travel	30.8	47.8	−17.0	36.6	44.6	− 8.0
Government n.e.s.	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.4
Investment income	12.7	28.1	−15.4	9.8	34.0	−24.2
Other services	10.1	13.7	− 3.6	8.3	12.6	− 4.3
Transfer payments	11.2	10.0	1.2	12.0	11.6	0.4
CURRENT BALANCE	278.0	293.2	−15.2	269.0	323.7	−54.7
TOTAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS	21.0	4.4	16.6	53.1	7.0	46.1
Net errors and omissions	—	10.2	−10.2	—	5.4	− 5.4

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million R$)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports	169.4	187.0	207.0
Exports and Re-exports, excl. gold	194.0	188.6	183.4

No detailed official trade figures have been published since 1965.

COMMODITIES
(million R$)

IMPORTS	1964	1965
Food	19,400	18,688
Beverages and Tobacco	7,470	6,960
Tobacco	5,548	5,270
Crude Materials, inedible	10,934	9,780
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	12,374	11,822
Petroleum Products	11,538	11,056
Animal and Vegetable Oils	1,112	2,606
Chemicals	23,032	26,900
Fertilizer	6,300	8,698
Machinery and Transport	62,478	76,020
Machinery, except Electrical	28,034	31,864
Railway Engines and Vehicles	3,224	4,676
Motor Vehicles and Spares	17,466	24,288
Miscellaneous Items	79,674	86,802
Paper and Board	5,144	5,492
Textiles	16,612	19,916
Iron and Steel	10,490	10,302

EXPORTS	1964	1965
Food	23,930	29,308
Fresh and Frozen Meat	5,984	8,456
Canned Meat and Meat Preparations	4,100	5,046
Sugar	6,970	6,964
Beverages and Tobacco	83,958	99,610
Tobacco	78,444	93,936
Crude Materials, inedible	33,626	38,784
Asbestos Fibre	20,030	21,522
Chrome Ore	5,000	7,620
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	12,872	25,744
Coal	3,314	4,446
Animal and Vegetable Oils	700	632
Chemicals	9,086	9,152
Machinery and Transport	12,686	17,168
Miscellaneous Items	59,784	71,278
Clothing	10,614	10,834
Refined Copper	7,104	12,112
Pig Iron	5,100	4,946

COUNTRIES (R$'000)

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRY	1964		1965	
	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS
Australia	4,762	3,174	5,230	2,312
Botswana	658	2,108	144	3,182
Canada	3,130	2,926	3,936	1,644
Ceylon	308	62	430	62
Hong Kong	1,048	1,042	1,086	2,294
India	1,780	2,034	2,646	1,676
Kenya	454	588	514	688
Malawi	3,258	11,040	2,794	15,476
Malaya	1,110	2,118	1,008	3,128
New Zealand	380	504	306	1,218
Nigeria	10	632	36	570
Pakistan	946	132	944	184
Singapore	36	920	238	948
United Kingdom	65,610	60,880	72,710	62,302
Zambia	10,376	60,468	8,640	72,180
Other Commonwealth	1,444	2,658	1,374	2,606
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH	95,410	151,286	102,036	170,470

[*continued overleaf.*

COUNTRIES (R$ '000)—*continued*

FOREIGN COUNTRY	1964		1965	
	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS
Arabian States	948	6	250	26
Argentina	8	36	22	124
Austria	838	492	964	2,028
Bahrein	1,480	30	630	28
Belgium	1,826	5,148	4,560	3,190
Congo (Democratic Republic)	52	2,984	82	3,468
Czechoslovakia	330	406	404	1,444
Denmark	480	1,010	548	878
Finland	352	238	396	252
France	3,308	1,466	4,008	1,584
German Federal Republic	8,308	15,820	9,730	25,616
Greece	26	114	42	88
Iran	6,462	382	7,568	102
Italy	4,034	2,610	5,062	4,502
Japan	8,774	11,120	13,212	14,800
Mozambique	2,750	1,374	2,742	1,898
Netherlands	4,804	4,536	5,912	7,450
Norway	1,100	882	1,270	634
South Africa	52,726	17,064	54,922	25,590
South-West Africa	112	80	146	248
Sweden	2,102	1,126	3,046	1,256
Switzerland	1,238	2,756	1,432	3,598
United Arab Republic	2	656	—	88
United States of America	14,712	7,934	16,394	6,988
Other Foreign	3,372	7,056	3,354	8,508
TOTAL FOREIGN	120,204	85,326	136,696	114,388
Parcel Post	860	30	846	52
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES (including Commonwealth)	216,474	236,642	239,578	284,910
Gold Bullion, Concentrates, etc.	56	14,228	62	13,648

TOURISM

TOTAL NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS

1964	294,700
1965	258,100
1966	216,300
1967	238,600

TRANSPORT

RAIL TRAFFIC

RHODESIA RAILWAYS (including operations in Botswana)

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1968	JULY 1968–MAY 1969
Total Number of Passengers ('000)	3,130	2,658
Net Tonnage Hauled	10,907	10,483
Gross Ton-Miles (million)	8,922	8,452
Net Ton-Miles (million	3,684	3,521
Financial Statistics:		
Revenue (R$'000)	56,930	56,504
Expenditure (R$'000)	54,004	48,146
Net Operating Revenue (R$'000)	2,926	8,358

ROAD TRAFFIC

(est.)

	1966*
Passenger	113,123
Commercial	28,979
Motor Cycles and Scooters	8,363
Others (excluding Caravans and Trailers)	9,252

* May

AIR TRAFFIC

AIR RHODESIA

	MILES FLOWN		LOAD TON-MILES FLOWN		PASSENGERS CARRIED
	Aircraft '000	Passenger '000	Passenger '000	Cargo and Mail '000	'000
September 1967–June 1968	2,320	67,798	6,258	539.0	170.8
Year ending June 30th, 1969	2,937	83,726	7,724	664.4	226.5

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966*	1967*	1968*
Telephones	105,594	112,086	116,973
Radio Licences	20,730	22,030	23,928
Concessionary Radio Licences	68,105	74,493	88,492
Combined Radio and Television Licences	33,867	38,144	41,371
Daily Newspapers	2	2	2

* December.

EDUCATION

AFRICAN EDUCATION

	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils		Number of Teachers	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Primary	3,185	3,216	685,559	680,778	17,033	17,498
Secondary	94	110	17,227	19,817	761	926
Technical/Teacher-Training	44	24	2,152	1,824	145	122
Agricultural College	1	1	70	79	14	12
Others*	152	130	10,450	9,266	n.a.	n.a.

* Aided Farm and Self-Help Schools.

NON-AFRICAN EDUCATION

	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils		Number of Teachers	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Primary	184	184	38,699	39,134	1,551	1,619
Secondary	63	64	24,844	25,444	1,452	1,495
Technical/Teacher-Training	3	3	1,867	2,657	129	154
Agricultural College	1	1	84	85	17	16
University*	1	1	894	857	165	154

* Multi-racial

Source: Central Statistical Office, Salisbury.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THE Shona and Ndebele peoples of the area which is now Rhodesia first had to contend with European encroachment on their land in the late 1880s. The British South Africa Company was granted a Royal Charter in 1889 for the purpose of promoting trade, commerce, civilization and good government in the region occupied by the Shona and Ndebele. However, following the founding of Salisbury in 1890 by a group of white settlers organized by Cecil Rhodes, resentment at the instrusion of Europeans increased among Africans and open resistance began in 1893. Only after the great uprisings of 1896–97 was this resistance finally broken. The British South Africa Company continued to provide civilization and good government in administering the colony until 1923, when the colony became self-governing under the United Kingdom after the settlers had decided against entering the Union of South Africa.

The 1923 Constitution

The 1923 Constitution granted the Colony full self-government, except that legislation affecting African interests, the Rhodesia railways and certain other matters were reserved to the British Secretary of State. These reservations fell away in time so far as internal affairs were concerned, excepting those which concerned differential legislation affecting the African population. Formal international relations were conducted for Southern Rhodesia by the British government. Other external relations were the responsibility of the colonial government.

Federation

In September 1953 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, linking Northern and Southern Rhodesia with Nyasaland, came into existence. Under the Federal Constitution, approved by the minority electorate in Southern Rhodesia and by the Legislative Councils in the other two territories, responsibility for defence, the regulation of commerce and industry, immigration, health, European education and European agriculture was transferred from the Government of Southern Rhodesia to the Federal Government. African affairs, internal security, industrial relations and certain other matters remained in the hands of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

The 1961 Constitution

In 1959 the Southern Rhodesian Government proposed that the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia should be revised, with a view to transferring to Southern Rhodesia the exercise of the powers vested in the British Government. Following consultations between the two Governments an Order in Council embodying a new constitution was made on December 6th, 1961. This eliminated all the reserved powers save for certain matters of a somewhat formal nature, to which reference is made under the next heading. It also conferred on Southern Rhodesia wide powers for the amendment of her own Constitution and contained a number of important additional features such as a Declaration of Rights and the creation of a Constitutional Council designed to give confidence to all the peoples of Southern Rhodesia that their legitimate interest would be safeguarded.

Dissolution of the Federation

Following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in December 1963 the Southern Rhodesian Government resumed the powers which had been transferred to the Federal Government in 1953.

In 1964, it was agreed between the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments that the term "Colony" should be dropped and that henceforward the country should be referred to as "Southern Rhodesia". In October 1964, following the independence of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), the Southern Rhodesia Government dropped the prefix "Southern". Rhodesia is fully self-governing in respect of its internal affairs, but because it does not yet enjoy sole responsibility for its international relations it cannot be regarded as an independent sovereign state.

Unilateral Declaration of Independence (U.D.I.)

On November 11th, 1965, the Smith Government, elected by the almost exclusively white electorate, unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent of the British Crown. The Queen, acting through her representative the Governor, dismissed the Government of Rhodesia, and the British Parliament passed the Southern Rhodesia Act, which declares that Southern Rhodesia (the legal name of the country now, although "Rhodesia" remains in common usage) continues to be part of Her Majesty's dominions and that the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom continue to have responsibility and jurisdiction for and in respect of it. The Southern Rhodesia Constitution Order 1965 which was made under this Act declares that any constitution which the regime in Rhodesia may purport to promulgate is void and of no effect. The Order also prohibits the Legislative Assembly from making laws or transacting any other business and declares any proceedings in defiance of this prohibition void and of no effect. It also suspends the ministerial system, empowers the Governor to exercise his functions without seeking ministerial advice and empowers a Secretary of State as well as the Governor to exercise the executive authority of Rhodesia on Her Majesty's behalf.

The Six Principles

Successive British Governments have been guided in their approach towards the problem of granting Rhodesia independence by five principles, to which the Labour Government has added a sixth:

1. The principle and intention of unimpeded progress to majority rule, already enshrined in the 1961 Constitution, would have to be maintained and guaranteed.
2. There would also have to be guarantees against retrogressive amendment of the Constitution.
3. There would have to be immediate improvement in the political status of the African population.
4. There would have to be progress towards ending racial discrimination.
5. The British Government would need to be satisfied that any basis proposed for independence was acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.
6. It would be necessary to ensure that, regardless of race, there was no oppression of majority by minority or of minority by majority.

PROVISIONS OF 1961 CONSTITUTION

The Cabinet and Legislative Assembly

The Cabinet consists of twelve ministers including the Prime Minister. In addition there are a number of parliamentary secretaries.

The Legislature consists of 65 members, 15 of whom are elected on a lower roll, from 15 electoral districts. Fifty are elected on an upper roll from constituencies. Members are all elected for a period of five years.

There will be no power of disallowance by the Sovereign of an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly except in the case of an Act which:

(*a*) is inconsistent with any international obligations imposed on the Sovereign in relation to Southern Rhodesia; or

(*b*) alters to the injury of the stockholders or departs from the original contract in respect of any stock issued under the Colonial Stock Acts by the Southern Rhodesia Government on the London market.

Such laws may be disallowed within six months of their being passed.

Constitutional Safeguards

With the introduction of the new constitution in November, 1962, the right of the British Government to veto changes in the constitution has been replaced by safeguards entrenched in the new constitution. The British Government will retain power for amendments affecting the position of the Sovereign and the Governor, international obligations and undertakings by the Southern Rhodesia Government affecting loans. The Legislature has power to alter the constitution by two thirds majority of the total members of Parliament. The specially entrenched sections of the constitution can only be amended by a two thirds majority of the legislature's total membership in addition to a majority vote cast in a referendum of each of the four principal racial groups (namely European, African, Asian and Coloured), or after the Queen has assented to the amendment.

The specially entrenched sections are those relating to the Declaration of Rights, Appeals to the Privy Council, the Constitutional Council, the Judiciary, increasing franchise qualifications, securing Civil Service pensions and the Boards of Trustees of Tribal Trust Land, their powers and terms of trust. In addition, if any racial limitation on the ownership or occupation of land is more restrictive than that existing on the day prior to the introduction of the new constitution, it will be treated as an entrenched section.

The Constitutional Council

Composition

The Constitutional Council consists of a Chairman and eleven members, which must include two Europeans, two Africans, one Asian, one Coloured, and two persons who are either advocates or attorneys of not less than 10 years' standing. The chairman is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Justice. The members are appointed by an electoral college which includes the Chief Justice and puisne judges of the High Court and the President of the Council of Chiefs.

Qualifications

Members must be, *inter alia*, over thirty-five years of age, Southern Rhodesian citizens and resident in the country for ten of the previous fifteen years.

Functions

The Constitutional Council reports to the Governor and the Speaker of the Legislature on all Bills (except money Bills) passed by the Legislature and informs them whether the Bill conflicts with the provisions of the Declaration of Rights. This is done within 30 days after the passing of the Bill, unless an extension of time is granted. In the event of there being a conflict with the Declaration of Rights the Bill may only be presented to the Governor for assent after a two thirds majority vote in the legislature, or after a simple majority vote together with a delay of six months.

The Declaration of Rights

An entrenched section of the Constitution, this sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms to be enjoyed by the people of Southern Rhodesia. Such rights apply without distinction to race, colour or creed. They afford protection from infringement by the Legislature, Executive, corporate bodies or private persons. The courts will enforce the rights and there is an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Franchise

Voters must be citizens of Southern Rhodesia, over twenty-one years of age, with two years continuous residence in the country and three months residence in the constituency or electoral district immediately preceding application for enrolment. Voters must be able to complete the application for a voter's form, unassisted and in English. Additional qualifications are:

"A" Roll

(*a*) Income of £792 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment *or* ownership of immovable property of value £1,650 or (*b*) (i) Income of £528 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment, *or* ownership of immovable property of value of £1,100; *and* (ii) completion of a course of primary education of prescribed standard or (*c*) (i) Income of £330 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment, *or* ownership of immovable property of value of £550; and (ii) four years secondary education of prescribed standard or (*d*) Appointment to the office of Chief or Headman.

"B" Roll

(*a*) Income at the rate of £264 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment *or* ownership of immovable property of value £495 or (*b*) (i) Income at the rate of £132 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment, *or* ownership of immovable property of value of £275; *and* (ii) two years secondary education, or (*c*) Persons over thirty years of age with: (i) Income at the rate of £132 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment *or* ownership of immovable property of value of £275; *and* (ii) completion of a course of primary education of a prescribed standard or (*d*) Persons over thirty years of age with income at the rate of £198 per annum during the six months preceding the date of claim for enrolment; *or* ownership of immovable property of value £385 or (*e*) All kraal heads with a following of 20 or more heads of families or (*f*) Ministers of Religion.

There is no limit to the number of persons who can register but in elections in constituencies "B" Roll votes will not count for more than 25 per cent of the "A" Roll votes cast, and vice versa in electoral districts.

Where there are three or more candidates standing for election in any constituency or electoral district, a voter may use a preference vote for the candidate of his second choice. In the event of the candidate polling the most number of votes but not getting an overall majority, the bottom candidate drops out and the preference votes on his ballot papers are added to the remaining candidates.

Tribal Trust Land

The Native Reserves and the Special Native Area, which existed prior to the bringing into operation of the new Constitution have now been placed in one category described as "Tribal Trust Land". This land, which is reserved in the Constitution for occupation by tribes on a basis of communal tenure, comprises some 40 million acres out of a total land area of 96 million acres. The land is vested in a Board of Trustees, which is a corporate body with perpetual succession and power to sue and to be sued. The Board cannot be abolished nor can its powers be diminished, nor can the terms of its Trust be varied unless the Bill designed to accomplish any of these objectives obtains a two thirds majority in Parliament, and is agreed to by each of the four principal racial communities.

REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

(November 1969)

IN a referendum held on June 20th, 1969, the constitutional proposals of the Rhodesian Front were approved by 54,724 votes to 20,776. At the same time the predominantly white electorate also approved the proposal to declare Rhodesia a republic by 61,130 to 14,327 votes. The relevant constitutional legislation giving effect to these proposals received the necessary two-thirds majority in the Legislative Assembly in November 1969: this legislation consisted of the Constitution of Rhodesia Bill, the Electoral Bill, the Land Tenure Bill and the High Courts (Amendments) Bill. The Constitutional Bill was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on November 29th, 1969, but did not come into operation until after the first general election under the new constitutional and electoral arrangements in April 1970.

PROVISIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

There is a President in and over Rhodesia, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Rhodesia. The term of office is five years, and a second term is permissible but not a third.

Legislative power is vested in a legislature consisting of the President and Parliament, and Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Assembly.

The Senate comprises 23 members, ten Europeans elected by the European members of the House of Assembly, and ten African chiefs, elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the Council of Chiefs. Five of these African Senators shall be chiefs in Matabeleland and five chiefs in Mashonaland.

The remaining three Senators are appointed by the President.

The House of Assembly initially consists of 66 members, 50 Europeans, elected by voters on the European roll, and 16 African members. Half of these, four from Mashonaland and four from Matabeleland, are elected by Africans on an African voters roll, the other half, again drawn equally from Matabeleland and Mashonaland are elected by electoral colleges made up from African chiefs, headmen and councillors from African councils.

When the aggregate of income tax assessed on the income of Africans exceeds sixteen sixty-sixths of that assessed on the income of Europeans and Africans then the number of African members in the House of Assembly will increase in proportion but only until the number of African members equals that of the European members.

To advise the President there is an Executive Council, consisting of the Prime Minister and other such persons, being Ministers as the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister may appoint.

The President appoints as Prime Minister the person, who, in his opinion, is best able to command the support of a majority of the members of the House of Assembly and acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, he appoints other Ministers.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Under the terms of the Constitutional Amendment Act of 1966, whose main provisions still remain in force, the Rhodesian Government is given power to detain or restrict individuals in the interests of defence, public safety or public order, without recourse to proclamation of a state of emergency. These powers are held not to contravene the human rights explicitly protected under the 1961 Constitution. Persons detained in special centres may be obliged to perform tasks of forced labour. Other powers granted under the Act include the enablement to control and regulate publication of information about restricted persons and detention camps, the ability to detain individuals without a special order, pending consideration of the issue of such an order, and the ability to acquire property in satisfaction of any tax, rate or due. The widening of the powers of the tribal courts is a further feature of the new Act. Customary law is made applicable to all Africans in Rhodesia, whether or not indigenous to the country, while the tribal courts are held to be non-discriminatory even when members of the court are interested parties.

LAND TENURE ACT

The Land Tenure Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly in November 1969, and received the signature of the Officer Administering the Government on November 29th.

The Act, which repeals the Land Apportionment Act, regulates the ownership, leasing and occupation of land in all areas on racial grounds and preserves the special status of the Tribal Trust Land within the African area.

The total extent of Rhodesia is approximately 96.5 million acres which was divided by the Land Apportionment Act as follows: European Area 35.6 million acres, Tribal Trust Land 40.1 million acres, Native Purchase Area 4.3 million acres, National Land 105 million acres, Unreserved Land 6.0 million acres.

Previously only Tribal Trust Lands were specially protected under the Constitution. The Native Purchase Area and European Area enjoyed no such protection.

Under the new Act all areas are similarly protected, but there are now only three areas which are: European Area 44,95 million acres, African Area 44.95 million acres, National Area—reserved for the purpose of Wild Life Conservation and National Parks—6.6 million acres.

Exchange of land between one area and the other are controlled by two Boards of Trustees, one of which watches over the interests of Europeans and the other the interests of Africans.

THE GOVERNMENT

(Not recognized by United Kingdom or UN.)

President: CLIFFORD WALTER DUPONT.

THE CABINET

(April 1970)

Prime Minister: IAN DOUGLAS SMITH.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Posts: JOHN JAMES WRATHALL.

Minister of Roads and Traffic, Transport and Power: ROGER HAWKINS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Public Service: JOHN HARTLEY HOWMAN.

Minister of Internal Affairs: LANCE BALES SMITH.

Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism: PIETER KENYON FLEMING VOLTELYN VAN DER BYL.

Minister of Justice, Law and Order: DESMOND WILLIAM LARDNER-BURKE.

Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare: IAN FINLAY MCLEAN.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: BERNARD HORACE MUSSETT.

Minister of Local Government and Housing: MARK HENRY HEATHCOTE PARTRIDGE.

Minister of Agriculture: DAVID C. SMITH.

Minister of Education: ARTHUR PHILIP SMITH.

Minister of Lands and Water Development: PHILIP VAN HEERDEN.

Minister of Mines: IAN BIRT DILLON.

Minister Without Portfolio: GEORGE WILBURN RUDLAND.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

No country has yet recognized Rhodesia. South Africa has consular representation in Salisbury.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. R. W. STUMBLES.

Clerk of the House: L. J. HOWE-ELY.

GENERAL ELECTIONS (April 1970)

AFRICAN ROLL	VOTES	SEATS
Centre Party	2,147	7
National People's Union	1,000	1
Rhodesia African Party	301	—
United National Progressive Party	70	—
All African People's Party	63	—
Independents	747	—
TOTAL	4,328	8

EUROPEAN ROLL	VOTES	SEATS
Rhodesian Front	39,028	50*
Centre Party	5,629	—
Republican Alliance	1,633	—
Independents	4,538	—
TOTAL	50,828	50

* 13 of these seats were uncontested.

Note: Another 8 African members are elected by electoral colleges of chiefs, headmen and councillors.

COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

Twenty-six elected members.

President: Chief ZWIMBA of Sinoia District.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Rhodesian Front: P.O.B. 242, Salisbury; f. 1962; governing party with 50 seats (1970); dedicated to maintaining Rhodesia's independence, to entrenching government in the hands of civilized Rhodesians for all times and to keeping merit as the criterion for advancement; Pres. IAN D. SMITH; Chair. R. K. NILSON.

Centre Party: f. August 1968; merged with Rhodesian Constitutional Association (f. 1965 as successor to white section of Rhodesia Party); stands for united, independent Rhodesia, with one parliament for all Rhodesians, advancement by merit, and the eradication of racial discrimination (though without forced integration in residential areas); multi-racial; Pres. PAT BASHFORD; Vice-Pres. N. MCNALLY, A. SARIT.

National People's Union: Salisbury; f. 1969; one seat in Assembly; Leader CHAD CHIPUNZA; Pres. G. CHAVUNDUKA.

Republican Alliance: Salisbury; f. 1969; Chair. Commander C. PHILLIPS; Gen. Sec. F. BINGHAM.

Rhodesia African Party: P.O.B. 1552, Bulawayo; f. 1970; Pres. R. C. MAKAYA; Vice-Pres. E. J. MHLANGA.

United National Progressive Party: Gwelo; f. 1969; Pres. a.i. Mr. KONA.

Zimbabwe African People's Union (Z.A.P.U.): P.O.B. 20128, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1961; African nationalist party advocating universal adult suffrage; Leader JOSHUA NKOMO (held without trial); (*banned September* 1962).

Zimbabwe African National Union (Z.A.N.U.): f. 1963 after split in Z.A.P.U.; African nationalist; Leader Rev. N. SITHOLE (imprisoned); (*banned*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system is Roman-Dutch, based on the system which was in force in the Cape at the time of the occupation. Cape Ordinances form the basis of much of the early legislation.

The High Court has two Divisions, General and Appellate. The Appellate Division is the superior court of record, and the supreme Court of Appeal under the terms of the 1965 Constitution. It consists of the Chief Justice, the Judge President, and a number of judges of appeal.

The General Division of the High Court comprises the Chief Justice, the Judge President and appointed puisne judges. Regular and periodical courts are presided over by Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir HUGH BEADLE, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Judge President: Sir VINCENT QUENET, Q.C.

Judge of Appeal: Mr. Justice H. N. MACDONALD.

Judges: Mr. Justice J. V. R. LEWIS, Mr. Justice E. W. G. JARVIS, C.M.G., Mr. Justice H. E. DAVIES, Mr. Justice B. GOLDIN, Mr. Justice J. GREENFIELD, Mr. Justice J. B. MACAULAY.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICANS

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop of Central Africa: Most Rev. F. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, C.B.E., P.O.B. 183, Lusaka, Zambia.

BISHOPS IN RHODESIA

Mashonaland: Rt. Rev. J. P. BURROUGH (Salisbury).

Matabeleland: Rt. Rev. K. J. SKELTON (Bulawayo).

CATHOLICS

There are 445,263 Roman Catholics in Rhodesia.

Archbishop of Salisbury: Most Rev. FRANCIS MARKALL, S.J.

BISHOPS

Bulawayo: Rt. Rev. ADOLPH G. SCHMITT, C.M.M.

Gwelo: Rt. Rev. ALOIS HAENE, S.M.B.

Umtali: Rt. Rev. DONAL R. LAMONT, O. CARM.

Wankie: Rt. Rev. IGNATIUS PRIETO, S.M.I.

Catholic Secretariat: P.O.B. 2591, Salisbury.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Dutch Reformed Church: P.O.B. 967, 35 Jameson Ave., Salisbury; est. in Rhodesia 1891; the Central African Synod comprises Rhodesia, Zambia and East Africa; 23 parishes, 13,000 adherents; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. T. H DE JAGER.

Evangelical Lutheran Church: P.O. Mnene, via Belingwe; est. in Rhodesia 1963 (mission since 1903), Sec. Bishop S. B. STRANDVIK, 22,000 mems., publ. *Chiedza Chirepo*, monthly.

Methodist Church: First Church est. in Salisbury in 1891. Chair. and Gen. Supt. Rhodesia District, Rev. ANDREW M. NDHLELA, P.O.B. 8298, Salisbury; membership 43,242 (1969); Methodist community approx. 113,000 (1969).

Presbyterian Church: f. 1904, Salisbury City: Ministers, Rev. A. C. MILNE, B.A., Rev. J. COWIE, M.A., Session Clerk G. COOPER; Sec. Miss M. W. ROBINSON, M.A., P.O.B. 50; membership 12,000.

Salvation Army (Rhodesia Territory): f. 1891; Territorial Commander Commissioner F. J. ADLAM; P.O.B. 14, Salisbury; Staff: 1,300 officers and employees, 39,000 (approx.) members.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 31083, Braamfontein, Transvaal; Sec. for Rhodesia Rev. G. O. LLOYD.

JEWS

Central African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1456, Bulawayo; Pres. Hon. A. E. ABRAHAMSON; approx. 6,000 adherents; publs. *The Board, Central African Zionist Digest.*

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chronicle, The: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1894; Bulawayo and throughout Matabeleland; English; Editor R. G. MEIER; circ. 22,800.

Rhodesia Herald, The: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1891; Salisbury and elsewhere in Central Africa; English; Editor S. R. SWADEL; circ. 52,800.

Umtali Post: P.O.B. 396, Umtali; f. 1893; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Editor H. F. MOSENTHAL.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

African Businessman: P.O.B. 2737, Salisbury; monthly.

African Times: fortnightly; Editor J. WATSON.

Avondale Observer: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 5,000.

Central African Journal of Medicine: P.O.B. 2073, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly, Editor Dr. M. GELFAND.

Chamber of Mines Journal: Thomson Newspapers Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1960; monthly.

Citizen, The: P.O.B. 1160, Beatrice Rd., Salisbury; f. 1953; weekly; English; Editor C. THEO.

Country Times: Country Times Press (Pvt.) Ltd., 208 Birmingham Rd., Marandellas; bi-monthly.

Enterprise: P.O.B. 638, Salisbury; monthly.

Fort Victoria Advertiser: P.O.B. 138, Fort Victoria; f. 1959; independent; general; weekly; Editor STUART ROGERS; circ. 1,100.

Gatooma Mail: P.O.B. 126, Gatooma; f. 1921; Thursdays; Editor D. BURKE.

Greendale News: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.

Gwelo Times: P.O.B. 66, 51 Fifth St., Gwelo; f. 1897; Fridays; Editor M. L. BARNES.

Hatfield Record: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 2,200.

Highlands Times: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,400.

Homecraft: P.O.B. 8263, Causeway, Salisbury; published by the National Federation of Womens' Institutes of Rhodesia in English, Shona and Ndebele; Editor MARY LEDINGHAM; circ. 6,000.

Industrial and Commercial Development: P.O.B. 1477, Salisbury; f. 1948; monthly; English; Man. Editor IVOR J. BEER; circ. 3,000.

Kern: P.O.B. 55, Southerton, Salisbury; monthly.

Look and Listen: P.O.B. H.G. 200, Highlands, Salisbury; weekly; Business Man. W. R. BROCK.

M. & M. Gazette: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.

Makoni Clarion: P.O.B. 17, Rusape; monthly.

Mashoko é Que Que: P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1965; monthly; African; Editor O. R. ASHTON; circ. 2,000.

Midlands Observer: P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1953; Fridays; English; Man. Editor O. R. ASHTON; circ. 1,300.

Modern Farming in Central Africa: P.O.B. 1477, Salisbury; f. 1964, Man. Editor PIETER B. FOURIE; circ. 7,500.

Moto (*Fire*): P.O. Box 779, Gwelo; f. 1958; monthly; Shona and English; political, cultural, religious; Editors PAUL CHIDYAUSIKU, JOHN ZACHARY, MICHAEL TRABER; circ. 32,000.

Motor Trader and Fleet Operator: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; official organ of the Rhodesia Motor Trade Association; Editor S. M. KENNEDY.

Mt. Pleasant Courier: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.

Murimi: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; monthly; Editor CORNELIUS WOTYORKA.

National Observer: P.O.B. 2473, Bulawayo; monthly; Editor ELIZA MAHAJA.

News of Hartley: Citizen Press, P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; weekly; circ. 750.

Outpost: P.O.B. H.G. 106, Highlands, Salisbury; f. 1911; monthly; English; Editor A. P. STOCK; circ. 4,500.

Parade and Foto-Action: P.O.B. 3798, Salisbury; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor LEONIS M. LAMBIRIS.

Qua: P.O.B. 2377, Salisbury; monthly.

Rhodesia Agricultural Journal: Private Bag 701, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1903; six per year; Editor W. B. CLEGHORN; circ. 2,000.

Rhodesian Bottle Store and Hotel Review (B.H.R.): Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1951; official organ of Liquor Trade Associations; monthly.

Rhodesia Calls: P.O.B. 2266, Salisbury; f. 1960; every two months; Editor A. GERRARD ABERMAN; travel; circ. 11,000.

Rhodesian Farmer: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; f. 1928; weekly journal of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union and Rhodesia Tobacco Association and affiliated bodies; English; circ. 7,500, Editor D. H. B. DICKIN.

Rhodesian Insurance Review: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly.

Rhodesian Property & Finance: P.O.B. 2266, Salisbury; f. 1956; monthly; Editor WILFRED BROOKS; circ. 7,500.

Rhodesia Railways Magazine: P.O.B. 1260, Bulawayo; monthly; Editor L. C. STREETER.

Rhodesian Tobacco Journal: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1949; monthly.

Shield: P.O.B. 3194, Salisbury; monthly; English; Editors P. D. BERTHOUD, A. CHENNELLS.

Sitima: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; official organ for African staff of the Rhodesia Railways in Rhodesia and Botswana; monthly; Editor G. H. VAN PLETZEN; circ. 10,000.

Sunday Mail: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1935; English; Editor R. J. FOTHERGILL; circ. 68,600.

Sunday News: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1930; English; Editor P. H. C. J. TUDOR-OWEN.

Teacher in New Africa: 107 Moffat St., P.O.B. 3513, Salisbury; f. 1964; monthly; English; Man. V. R. COHEN.

Waterfalls Sentinel: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 2,000.

Weekly Express: P.O.B. 1160; circ. 17,500 (African readership).

You: P.O.B. 3793, Salisbury; f. 1950; monthly; English; for women; Editor NONIE NIESEWAND.

NEWS AGENCIES

Inter-African News Agency (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 785, Salisbury; f. 1964; subsidiary of the South African Press Association; Chair. L. K. S. WILSON; Editor CLAUDE COOK, M.B.E.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: 1201 Robinson House, Union Ave., Salisbury (P.O.B. 2023); Man. MICHAEL KEATS.

Reuters also have a bureau in Salisbury.

PUBLISHERS

A. C. Braby (Rhod.) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo.

Associated Publications (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3798, Salisbury; f. 1946.

B.T.W. Publications: P.O.B. 1532, Salisbury; f. 1954.

Burke Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 392, Gatooma.

The Citizen Press (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury.

Dominion Press (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury.

Independent Newspapers (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury.

Kingstons Limited: P.O.B. 2374, Salisbury; brs. in Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que and Umtali.

Longman Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. S.T. 125, Southerton, Salisbury; f. 1964; br. of London firm.

Mambo Press: P.O. Box 779, Gwelo; f. 1958; religion, education and fiction in African languages; Dir. Dr. MICHAEL TRABER; Man. JAMES AMREIN.

Mercantile Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1561, Salisbury.

Mooro Printing and Publishing: P.O. Box 110, Sinoia.

Morris Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 1435, Salisbury.

Publications (C.A.) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo.

The Regent Press: P.O. Box 1393, Salisbury.

Rhodesian Farmer Publications: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; farming books for Southern Africa.

The Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; P.O.B. 96, Umtali.

Rhodesian Publications (1969) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3745, Salisbury.

Unitas Press Ltd.: P.O.B. 2000, Salisbury.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corpn.: P.O.B. 444, Highlands, Salisbury; f. 1964; Dir.-Gen. J. C. NEILL; Chair. J. M. HELLIWELL.

RADIO

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES: news, information and entertainment; the main centre is in Salisbury, but there are studios in Bulawayo and Umtali. The Corporation broadcasts 20 news services daily.

AFRICAN SERVICE: broadcasts in three vernacular languages and English; studios in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

In June, 1969, there were 127,738 radio licences.

TELEVISION

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corpn.: Stations at Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Rhodesia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. H.G. 200, Highlands, Salisbury; programme contractors; commercial organization; studios in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Ministry of Education: The Secretary for African Education, P.O.B. 8022, Causeway, Salisbury; and The Secretary for Education, P.O.B. 8024, Causeway, Salisbury; started educational TV services in July 1963.

In June, 1969, there were 42,309 combined television and radio licences.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, m.=million)

Reserve Bank of Rhodesia (*Central Bank*): P.O.B. 1283, Salisbury; f. May 1964 to take over the functions of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Rhodesia from June 1965; the bank has sole right of issue; cap. £R2m.; Gov. N. H. B. BRUCE. (*Note:* Since Nov. 1965 the British Government has recognized Sir SYDNEY CAINE as Governor.)

British and Rhodesian Discount House Ltd.: P.O.B. 3321, Fanum House, Jameson Avenue Central, Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £R150,000, Chair. G. A. CAREY-SMITH; Man. M. G. GISBORNE.

Discount Co. of Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 3424, Fanum House, Jameson Ave. Central, Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £R150,000; Chair. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. G. WILDE.

Netherlands Bank of Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 3198, Salisbury; f. 1967 to take over the Rhodesian branches of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa; cap. £R1.15m.; Chair. Sir DONALD MACINTYRE; Gen. Man. G. H. M. BEAK.

Rhodesian Acceptances Ltd.: Pearl Assurance House, Jameson Ave. Central, Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. £R500,004, dep. 5.3m. (1968), Chair. Sir KEITH ACOTT, K.B.E.; Man. Dir. L. P. NORMAND.

MERCHANT BANK

Merchant Bank of Central Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 3200, Century House West, Baker Avenue, Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. £R1m.; Chair. G. C. V. COPPEN; Gen. Man. K. DEWAR.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; offices in Salisbury (P.O.B. 1279), Bulawayo, and other main towns; Gen. Man. D. M. E. ELLIS COLE.

Colonial Banking and Trust Co.: Johannesburg; branch in Salisbury.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Salisbury: 64 Baker Ave. and 19 other branches; Chief Gen. Man. J. G. D. GORDON.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: London; P.O.B. 390, Salisbury; branches in all important towns; Gen. Man. A. G. CALDER.

INSURANCE

Insurance Corpn. of Rhodesia Ltd.: I.C.R. House, Cnr. Manica Rd./Angwa St., P.O.B. 2417, Salisbury; Man. ERIC WILDER.

Old Mutual Fire and General Insurance Company of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.: Mutual House, Speke Ave., P.O.B. 2101, Salisbury; f. 1958; Gen. Man. W. H. EDWARDS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia: 47 Gordon Ave., P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1963; 1,500 mems.; 12 constituent chambers of commerce throughout Rhodesia; Pres. R. F. WELLS; Chief Exec. B. STRINGER; publ. *Rhodesian Recorder* (monthly). Constituent Chambers in: Bindura, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Gatooma, Karoi, Que Que, Marandellas, Victoria, Hartley, Salisbury, Sinoia and Umtali.

Salisbury Chamber of Commerce: 47 Gordon Ave., P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1894; 914 mems.; Pres. G. C. MALTAS; Sec. J. R. W. STUMBLES.

INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

African Turkish Tobacco Growers' Association: Salisbury; f. 1960; membership open to growers in all territories.

Agricultural Marketing Authority: Salisbury; f. 1967.

Association of Rhodesian Industries: Friern House, Speke Ave., Salisbury; f. 1957; represents the interests of industry in Rhodesia; Pres. W. R. PERRY; Dir. P. C. ALDRIDGE, M.B.E.

Bulawayo Agricultural Society: P.O. Famano, Bulawayo; sponsors of Trade Fair Rhodesia; Pres. Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. A. ROACH.

Bulawayo Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 2317; f. 1931; 150 mems.; Pres. S. M. HARRIS.

Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Asssociation: P.O.B. 23, Queen's Park, Bulawayo.

Bulawayo Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 1970; Bulawayo, f. 1919; 85 mems.; Pres. R. C. BISHOP, Sec. SYD HILL.

Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, The: P.O.B. 712, Salisbury; f. 1939, Pres. C. H. CHANDLER; Man. K. A. VANDERPLANK; publs. *Annual Report, Chamber of Mines Journal* (monthly).

Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association: P.O.B. 100, Gatooma; 108 mems.; Chair. C. D. P. RAYNOR; Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S., F.C.C.S.

Industrial Council of the Meat Trade (Bulawayo Area): P.O.B. 1149; Bulawayo; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (PVT.) LTD.

Industrial Council of the Motor Industry of Matabeleland: P.O.B. 1149; Bulaway; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (PVT.) LTD.

Industrial Development Corporation of Southern Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 8531, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1963; Chair. N. CAMBITZIS.

Midlands Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 142, Gwelo; 43 mems.; Sec. R. RAMPF.

National Industrial Council of the Building Industry of Rhodesia: St. Barbara House, Baker, Ave./Moffat St., Salisbury; Sec. R. D. W. DUTTON.

National Industrial Council of the Engineering and Iron and Steel Industry: 3rd Floor, Chancellor House, Jameson Ave., P.O.B. 1922, Salisbury; f. 1943; Chair. M. M. BUCHAN, M.B.E.; Gen. Sec. A. G. MAYCOCK.

Que Que Farmers' Association: 6 Alamein Drive, P.O.B. 240, Que Que; f. 1928; 80 mems.; Sec. B. KAULBACK.

Rhodesia National Farmers' Union: P.O.B. 1241, Salisbury; f. 1942; 5,700 mems.; Gen. Man. J. R. MELLOR; publ. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly).

Rhodesian Smallworkers' and Tributors' Association: P.O. Box 100, Gatooma; f. 1906; 34 mems Chair. P. M. MAY; Hon. Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S., F.C.C.S.

Rhodesia Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; 2,000 mems.; Pres. JACK DE WET; Sec. J. M. MORTON; publ. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly, with Rhodesian National Farmers' Union).

Rhodesian Tobacco Corporation: Salisbury; f. 1966 to market the tobacco crop; total received from sales (1966) £11.5m. approx., government subsidy £5m. approx.; about 40 per cent of the 1966 crop has been sold.

Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board: P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; Chair. R. A. GRIFFITH, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. H. G. STONHILL.

Salisbury Chamber of Industries: Salisbury; Pres. C. W. DEWHURST.

Salisbury Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 1502, Salisbury; f. 1921; 200 mems.; Chair. J. F. BEGLEY, Sec. JAS. Y. GILCHRIST.

Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia: R.T.A. House, Baker Ave., P.O.B. 8334, Causeway, Salisbury.

Umtali Chamber of Industries: Box 631, Umtali; f. 1945; 38 mems.; Sec. H. G. SEWARD.

Umtali District Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 29, Umtali; 105 mems.; Chair. BEN BARRY; Sec. A. W. H. COLEMAN.

TRADE UNIONS

African Trade Union Congress: 65 Sinoia St., Salisbury; f. 1957; Gen. Sec. E. V. WATUNGWA; there are 9 affiliated unions with a total membership of 29,198.

Main affiliates:

Commercial and Allied Workers' Union: Kingsway, Salisbury; 4,000 mems.; Pres. J. ZENDAH.

Engineering and Metal Workers' Union: 12 Kilmarnock Bldg., Fife St., Bulawayo; 732 mems.; Pres. A. F. TSOKA.

Railway Associated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2276, Bulawayo; 11,000 mems.; Pres. S. T. MASHINGAIDZE; Gen. Sec. A. J. MHUNGU.

Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia: P.O. Box 556, Bulawayo; f. 1954; name changed 1964; 16,140 mems.; Pres. H. B. BLOOMFIELD; Gen. Sec. T. S. CAVANAGH.

Main affiliates:

Associated Mine Workers of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 228, 34 Sixth St., Gwelo; 5,400 mems.; Pres. H. B. BLOOMFIELD.

National Commercial, Distributive and Office Workers' Association: P.O.B. 8309, Causeway; 2,000 mems.; Pres. N. H. STOKES; Gen. Sec. M. J. L. GROOMBRIDGE.

Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 556, Bulawayo; mems. 5,600; Pres. A. C. HODGE; Gen. Sec. P. LENNON.

Typographical Union of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 27, Bulawayo; and P.O.B. 494, Salisbury; 1,500 mems.; Sec. (Bulawayo) J. TAYLOR; Sec. (Salisbury) A. C. CAIN.

United Steelworkers' Union of Central Africa (USUCA): Schattil's Bldg., Musgrave Rd., Redcliffe; 1,100 mems.; Pres. J. EVANS; Sec. S. R. WATSON.

National African Federation of Unions: 31 Charter Rd., Salisbury; f. 1965; 14,669 mems.; Pres. S. S. NKOMO; Gen. Sec. MATHIAS KAVIYA.

Main affiliates:

Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1806, Bulawayo; 9,000 mems.; Pres. F. NGWENYA.

Building and Woodworkers' Union: Kingsway, Salisbury; 1,700 mems.; Pres. N. L. KARAMBWA; Gen. Sec. MORRIS CHIRONDA.

Municipal Workers' Union: 1676 4th St., 9th Rd., Makokoba, Bulawayo; 1,800 mems.; Pres. D. C. GAMBI; Gen. Sec. C. D. CHIKWANA.

Principal non-affiliated unions:

Air Transport Workers' Association: P.O.B. 1, Salisbury Airport, Salisbury; 450 mems.; Pres. R. A. WINZER; Sec. E. C. MAKAYI.

Amalgamated Engineering Union: 506-509 Kirrie Bldgs., Abercorn St., Bulawayo (P.O.B. 472); 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. V. MULLER.

National Association of Local Government Officers and Employees: P.O.B. 2956, Salisbury; Pres. N. J. O'DONNELL; Sec. D. C. SCOTT.

Salisbury Municipal Employees' Association: P.O.B. 448, Salisbury; 1,400 mems.; Chair. P. E. COLE; Sec. Mrs. M. W. BEATON.

Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9019, Harare, Salisbury; 2,241 mems.; Pres. P. B. MOYO; Gen. Sec. G. ELIA.

Transport Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1936, Bulawayo; Chair. S. P. BHEBHE.

TRADE FAIR

Trade Fair Rhodesia: P.O. Famona, Bulawayo; f. 1960; Pres. Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. A. ROACH.

TRANSPORT AND POWER

RAILWAYS

Rhodesia Railways: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; originally f. 1899 and reconstituted 1967 when joint operation by Rhodesia and Zambia ceased and each became responsible for its own system; Commissioner Lt.-Col. A. LESLIE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. T. A. WRIGHT.

Trunk lines run from Bulawayo south through Botswana to the border with the Republic of South Africa, connecting with the South African Railways; north-west to the Victoria Falls, where there is a connection with Zambia Railways; and north-east to Salisbury and Umtali connecting with the Mozambique Railways' line from Beira. From a point near Gwelo, a line runs to the south-east, making a connection with the Mozambique Railways' Limpopo line and with the port of Lourenço Marques.

ROADS

The road system in Rhodesia totals 19,200 miles of which 5,200 miles are designated main roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile Association of Rhodesia: Fanum House, 57 Jameson Ave. Central, P.O.B. 585, Salisbury; f. 1923; 45,228 mems.; Pres. T. H. EUSTACE; Gen. Man. J. R. SORRIE.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Rhodesia Corporation: Salisbury Airport; f. 1967; successor to Central African Airways Corporation; services to Johannesburg, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Vilanculos, Beira and Mauritius; Gen. Man. M. E. EYETT, fleet of 5 Viscounts, 3 DC-3.

Rhodesian Air Services (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 735, Salisbury.

Rhodesia United Air Carriers (Pvt.) Ltd.: Salisbury Airport; f. 1960; aircraft charter; branches at Bulawayo and Victoria Falls; Man. Dir. C. MYERS.

The following international airlines also serve Salisbury: Air Malawi, D.E.T.A., S.A.A., T.A.P. (UN sanctions apply to international air services to Rhodesia).

POWER

Sabi-Limpopo Authority: P.O.B. 8113, Causeway, Salisbury; f. by Statute 1965; to exploit, conserve and utilize water resources in the low veld of south-east Rhodesia, the Melsetter Highlands and the area around Fort Victoria; Chair. H. J. QUINTON; Gen. Man. J. B. D. SCHOEMAN; Deputy Gen. Man. H. R. HACK, M.B.E.; Sec. W. D. MILLS.

TOURISM

Rhodesia National Tourist Board: 95 Stanley Avenue, P.O.B. 8052, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1963; Dir. A. T. INGLESBY; publ. *Rhodesia Calls*.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Mozambique: 509–511 Predio Lusitana, Avenida Don Luis, P.O.B. 2229, Lourenço Marques.

South Africa: African Life Centre, 24A Joubert St., P.O.B. 9398, Johannesburg; 1016 Tulbagh Centre, Hans Strijdom Ave., P.O.B. 2465, Cape Town; Salisbury House, Salisbury Arcade, P.O.B. 1689, Durban.

Switzerland: P.O.B. 561, 4001 Basle.

U.S.A.: c/o Air Rhodesia, 535 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

UNIVERSITY

University College of Rhodesia: P.B. 167H, Salisbury; 167 teachers, 846 students (463 Europeans).

RWANDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Rwanda is a small, landlocked state in Central Africa just south of the equator, bounded by the Congo (Kinshasa) to the west, Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east and Burundi to the south. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 64°F (18°C). French and Kinyarwanda, the native language, are both in official use. About half the population follow animist beliefs, most of the remainder being Roman Catholic. There are Protestant and Muslim minorities. The flag consists of vertical stripes of red, green and yellow, the yellow band bearing a black letter R. The capital is Kigali.

Recent History

Rwanda was formerly part of the Belgian-administered Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Tribal dissensions have long been rife and in 1959 led to serious disturbances and the establishment of a state of emergency. In 1961 it was decided by referendum to abolish the monarchy and set up a Republic. Internal autonomy was granted in 1961 and full independence followed in 1962. Tribal strife broke out again in December 1963 and large-scale killings (estimated at 20,000) were carried out by the Hutu against their former overlords the Tutsis. During 1964–65 large numbers of displaced Rwandese were resettled in neighbouring countries. President Kayibanda was re-elected in 1969 for a third four-year term. Rwanda has been discussing at Presidential and Ministerial level the subject of closer co-operation with Congo (Kinshasa) and Burundi.

Government

Rwanda is a Republic, executive power being exercised by the President assisted by a Cabinet of 13 Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Legislative Assembly of 47 members elected by universal adult suffrage. General elections were held in October 1969 when President Kayibanda was re-elected by 1,426,519 votes out of 1,578,704 votes registered, and all 47 seats in the Assembly were retained by the governing party, the M.D.R. Parmehutu. Opposition parties have ceased to play any part in the political life of Rwanda. The country is divided into ten Prefectures.

Defence

Until independence in 1962 defence was the responsibility of Belgium. Since the withdrawal of Belgian troops a small national force has been built up.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, mainly at subsistence level. Coffee, cotton and pyrethrum are the principal crops. Livestock is widely raised and hides and skins are exported. Minerals include cassiterite (tin ore) and some gold, tantalite, wolfram and beryl. Industry is on a small scale, mainly the processing of food. Financial aid from Belgium and the United Nations has been necessary to balance the budget. Trade is chiefly with neighbouring states and with Belgium. Rwanda severed economic ties with Burundi after the failure of their economic union in January 1964. An economic stabilization plan, including devaluation of the Rwanda franc, was implemented in April 1966 and is expected to improve export returns and has doubled budgetary income. The first five-year economic development plan, 1966–70, places emphasis on export crops, mining development and light industry.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. The main roads are asphalted and there are highways linking Rwanda with Burundi. In January 1969 agreement was reached with Tanzania on a road link to the Tanzania railways system. Construction has already started. The rivers are not navigable but there is traffic on Lake Kivu. There are three airfields and regular flights are made to Burundi and Belgium.

Social Welfare

State schemes cover family allowances, accidents and pensions. The Government-assisted Native Welfare Fund provides community centres and medical services. Religious missions also provide socio-medical services.

Education

Schools are run by the State and by Missions but cannot yet provide education for all children. Over 350,000 children were at school in 1965. A few students go to the Congo or Belgium for higher education.

Tourism

Tourism has not been developed although there is attractive mountain scenery and colourful native dancing and drumming.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Rwanda Franc of 100 Centimes. It was devalued to half the former rate in April 1966.
Coins: 1, 5, 10 Francs.
Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Francs.

Exchange rate:	240.00 RF = £1 sterling
	100.000 RF = U.S. $1
Free rate:	290.00 RF = £1 sterling
	105.00 RF = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA OF RWANDA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1967 estimates)				
	Total	Tribes			Capital
		Hutu	Tutsi*	Twa	Kigali
26,338	3,450,000	2,520,000	500,000	20,000	25,000

* A considerable number of Tutsi were killed in tribal battles in 1963 and many more have fled to Burundi, Uganda and Congo Democratic Republic.

EMPLOYMENT
(1966)

Public Service	34,588
Agriculture	8,598
Mining	14,251
Services	5,620
Transport	700
Commerce	4,406
Manufacturing	2,462
Building	4,743
Water, Electricity	1,720
TOTAL	77,088

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1964—hectares)

Cultivated	826,000
Pasture	818,000
Forestry	229,000

AGRICULTURE
(1967—tons)

Maize and Sorghum	198,400
Sweet Potatoes	360,000
Manioc	230,000
Beans	131,750
Bananas	1,560,000
Peas	51,600
Coffee	11,073
Tea	430
Potatoes	57,205

Livestock (1967): Cattle 682,000, Sheep and Goats 638,000.

Forestry (1964): Timber production 427,400 cu. metres.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Cassiterite	1,805	1,956	1,846
Wolframite	662	538	662
Beryl		110	150
Amblygonite		n.a.	n.a.

FINANCE

1 Rwanda Franc=0.50 Belgian Francs

1,000 Rwanda Francs=£4 3s. 4d. sterling=U.S. $10.00

RWANDA BUDGETS
('000 R.F.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Revenue	1,266,555	1,501,178	1,375,335	1,636,618
Expenditure	1,130,904	1,499,415	1,382,580	1,664,000

Development Budget (1966): 186 m. Rwanda Francs.

Development Plan (1966–70): Planned investment of 5,651.6m. Rwanda Francs (before devaluation); of which foreign aid was to provide 3,885m. Rwanda Francs.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1966)
Imports: 1,776m. R.F. **Exports:** 1,083m.R.F.

(1967)
Imports: 2,022m. R.F. **Exports:** 1,402m. R.F.

1968 Imports: 2,245.7m. R.F.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 R.F.)

IMPORTS	1966
Clothing and Textiles	462,600
Foodstuffs	252,600
Fuels and Lubricants	111,100
Machinery	217,200
Vehicles and Spares	165,800
Pharmaceutical Products	44,400
Electrical Equipment	67,200
Others	456,000

EXPORTS	1966
Coffee	649,900
Tea	22,300
Pyrethrum	17,400
Hides and Skins	31,200
Tin Ore	307,800
Minerals	52,400
Others	2,000

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 R.F.)

IMPORTS	1968
Belgium	408
German Federal Republic	265
Uganda	309
Italy	32
U.S.A.	153
Netherlands	37
France	89
Japan	305

Exports (1966). Principal countries were Belgium, U.S.A., United Kingdom, Netherlands and Uganda.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1967): Cars 2,122, Trucks 1,243.

Shipping (1962): Lake Kivu freights 70,000 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passenger arrivals 18,928, departures 19,800; Freight entered 737 tons, cleared 693 tons; Mail 108 tons.

EDUCATION
(1967–68)

	PUPILS
Elementary Schools	372,184
Secondary Schools (subsidised)	8,568
Technical Schools	371
Higher Education	389

Scholarships at universities abroad: 156.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated November, 1962)

The Republic of Rwanda was proclaimed in January 1961, following the abolition by public referendum of the Monarchy.

The Republic. Rwanda is a democratic, social and sovereign State. There is equality among citizens, who exercise national rights through their representatives.

Civil Rights. Fundamental liberties as defined in the Declaration of Human rights are guaranteed.

The Executive. Executive power is exercised by the President and his Ministers. The President is elected for four years by direct universal suffrage and may be re-elected. The President, who nominates and dismisses Ministers, presides over the Council of Ministers; negotiates and terminates all treaties; promulgates laws; may suspend but not dissolve the National Assembly; exercises the prerogative of mercy; and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Legislative power. Exercised jointly by the National Assembly and the President. The National Assembly, which is elected by universal direct suffrage, votes laws and the budget.

The Judiciary. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. It has sole jurisdiction over penal matters affecting the President, Ministers or Deputies if indicted by a three-quarter majority of the National Assembly.

Revision of the Constitution. Both the President and the National Assembly may initiate Constitutional reforms.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: President GRÉGOIRE KAYIBANDA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1970)

Premier: President GRÉGOIRE KAYIBANDA.

Minister of Interior and Justice: ANDRÉ SEBATWARE.

Minister of the National Guard and Police: JUVÉNAL HABYALIMANA.

Minister of National Education: GASPARD HARELIMANA.

Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Transport: AUGUSTIN KAMOSO.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: DAMIEN NKEZABERA.

Minister of Finance: FIDÈLE NZANANA.

Minister of International Co-operation: SYLVESTRE NSANZIMANA.

Minister of Family and Community Development: CHARLES KANYAMAHANGA.

Minister of Commerce, Mines and Industry: ANASTASE MAKUZA.

Minister of Information and Tourism: FRODUALD MINANI.

Secretary of State for Planning: EMMANUEL HITAYEZU.

Secretary of State for Civil Service: JEAN NTIGURA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO RWANDA

Belgium: B.P. 81, Kigali; *Ambassador:* H. DEHENNIN.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): B.P. 128, Kigali.

Congo, Democratic Republic: Kigali.

France: B.P. 53, Kigali; *Ambassador:* J. F. D. DE LA BOISSIÈRE.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 355, Kigali; *Ambassador:* H. J. STEINBACH.

India: Kampala, Uganda.

Israel: B.P. 313, Kigali; *Ambassador:* URIEL LUBRANI.

Italy: Nairobi, Kenya.

Japan: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 40, Kigali; *Ambassador:* E. I. AFANASSENKO.

United Kingdom: Kampala, Uganda.

U.S.A.: B.P. 28-268, Kigali; *Ambassador:* GEORGE CYR.

Vatican: B.P. 261, Kigali; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. AMELIO POGGI.

Rwanda also has diplomatic relations with Canada, Luxembourg and Denmark.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: THADDÉE BAGARAGAZA.

Vice-President: JOSEPH NDWANIYE.

ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 1969

The governing party, M.D.R. Parmehutu, won all 47 seats. Opposition parties refused to present any candidates at the 1965 elections, and have since gone out of existence.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement Démocratique Républicain (M.D.R.) (*Republican Democratic Movement Parmehutu*): P.O.B. 19, Gitarama, supported by the Hutu people. Aims: to overthrow the feudal regime of Tutsi minority, Pres. G. KAYIBANDA, Sec. LAZARE MPAKANIYE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary is independent of the Executive. Codified law is administered by the Courts of First Instance and the Court of Appeal. Traditional law is administered by the Supreme Court.

CODIFIED LAW

Court of Appeal: Kigali.

Courts of First Instance: there are ten Courts of First Instance.

TRADITIONAL LAW

Supreme Court of Rwanda: Nyabisindu; five sections for administration of Lower Courts, Constitutional Law, Council of State, Cassation, and Public Accounts; Pres. FULGENCE SEMINEGA.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". About half the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archdiocese of Kabgayi: B.P. 715, Kigali; f. 1900; Archbishop Most Rev. ANDRÉ PERRAUDIN; Suffragan Sees: Bishop of Nyundo Rt. Rev. LOUIS BIGIRUMWAMI, Bishop of Kibungo Rt. Rev. JOSEPH SIBOMANA, Bishop of Butare Rt. Rev. JEAN BAPTISTE GAHAMANYI, Bishop of Ruhengeri Rt. Rev. PHOCAS NIKWIGIZE.

There are 1,254,602 adherents and 366 priests in Rwanda.

ANGLICANS

Under the Province of Uganda:

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. ERICA SABITI, D.D.

Bishop of Rwanda: Rt. Rev. A. SEBUNUNGURI, B.P. 61, Kigali.

There are about 120,000 adherents in Rwanda.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

About 250,000; there is a substantial Seventh Day Adventist minority.

ISLAM

There are a few Muslims.

PRESS AND RADIO

PERIODICALS

Imhavo: B.P. 63, Kigali; bi-monthly; Kinya-rwanda; circ. 40,000.

Kinya Mateka: Archevêché de Kabgayi, B.P. 715, Kigali; weekly; Dir. R. P. JUSTIN KARIMBWAMI.

Rwanda-Carrefour d'Afrique: B.P. 183, Kigali; publ. by Ministry of Foreign Affairs; monthly; French.

Trafipro: Co-operative movement, Kigali; bi-monthly.

BROADCASTING

Radiodiffusion de la République Rwandaise: B.P. 83, Kigali; broadcasts daily programme in Kinya-rwanda, Swahili, French and English; Dir. of Information NOEL BUREGEYA; Chief Editor CYPRIEN GATABAZI.

Deutsche Welle Relay Station Africa: Kigali; broadcasts daily in German, English, French, Hausa, Kiswahili and Amharic.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts in Rwanda Francs)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Rwanda: B.P. 531, Kigali; f. 1964; Gov. M. HATTORI; Vice-Gov. J. BIRARA.

SAVINGS BANK

Caisse d'Épargne du Rwanda: Kigali; f. 1964.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale du Rwanda: Kigali; f. 1963; branches in Butare, Cyangugu and Gisenyi; Manager for Rwanda L. ROEGIERS.

Banque de Kigali: B.P. 175, Kigali; f. 1966; cap. 40m.; dep. 216m.; Pres. I. HAKIZIMANA; Man. L. DE GROOT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banque Rwandaise de Développement: Kigali; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 50m.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération générale du travail du Rwanda (C.G.T.R.): Kigali; union for Banya-Rwanda workers.

Union des Travailleurs du Rwanda (U.T.R.): Kigali; affiliated to IFCTU.

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

There are 1,465 km. of highways and 3,945 km. of minor roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Services on Lake Kivu from Kibuye to Congo Democratic Republic.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airfields at Butare, Gisenyi and Gabiro; the international airport is at Kigali. Rwanda is served by the following foreign airlines: Air Congo, E.A.A.C., Transafricair and Sabena.

TOURISM

Ministère de l'Information et du Tourisme: B.P. 83, Kigali; Minister FRODUALD MINANI.

UNIVERSITY

Université Nationale du Rwanda: B.P. 117, Butare; f. 1963; 43 teachers; 275 students.

RYUKYU ISLANDS

The American-administered Ryukyu Islands comprise the three southernmost island groups in the Ryukyu Archipelago, lying between Japan and Taiwan. The principal island is Okinawa. Following the defeat of Japan in 1945, the Ryukyus south of latitude 30° N were occupied by the United States. In 1953 the Amami and Tokara groups, which belong to the northern Ryukyus, were returned to Japan and incorporated into Kagoshima Prefecture. The United States remains in occupation of Okinawa and the surrounding islands in the southern Ryukyus, but agreement has been reached for their return to Japan by 1972.

STATISTICS

Area (sq. miles): Total 848; Okinawa group 544 (Okinawa Island 454); Miyako group 85; Yaeyama group 219.

Population (October 1968): Total 972,000; Okinawa group 853,000; Miyako group 68,000; Yaeyama group 51,000; Naha (capital—on Okinawa Island) 284,000; Births (1968) 21,380; Deaths (1968) 5,092.

Employment (1968): Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 135,000; Other Industries 288,000.

Agriculture (1968—metric tons): Rice 11,206; Sugar Cane (1968–69) 1,958,598; Pineapple (1968–69) 75,360; Sweet Potatoes (1968) 118,767; Tea (1968) 171; Tobacco (1968—dried weight measure) 1,160.

Livestock (December 1968): Beef Cattle 25,714; Dairy Cattle 2,233; Horses 9,220; Hogs 174,353; Goats 30,903; Chickens 1,382,793.

Fisheries (1967–68—metric tons): Total 33 448 (Tuna 12,152; Shipjack 6,049; Swordfish 1,695; Other 13,552).

Industry (1968–69): Sugar 226,165 metric tons; Pineapple 1,618,917 cases.

Currency: The U.S. dollar is the legal currency.

Budget (1969)—*Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI):* *Revenue:* $130,325,000 (Taxes $70,832,000; U.S. Grant-in-Aid $14,332,000;* Japanese Grant-in-Aid $26,904.000; Other Sources $18,257,000). *Expenditure:* $126,521,000 (Education $43,866,000; Health and Welfare $20,280,000; Economic Development $10,742,000; Public Works and Services $13,819,000; Public Safety $8,440,000; Other Government Operations $28,739,000; Loan Repayment and Interest $635,000).

* Includes appropriations from the USCAR General Fund.

U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR):

Expenditure: Administration Ryukyu Islands, Army Appropriation $18,910,000; Administrative Activities $3,269,000; Aid to the Ryukyuan Economy $15,641,000; U.S. Grants to GRI $13,532,000; USCAR-Administered Programmes $2,109,000.

External Trade (1969—$'000): *Total Imports:* 371,635; Beverage and Tobacco Products 4,908; Food 68,893; Raw Materials 48,876; Machinery and Equipment 79,195; Building Materials 39,299; Others 130,465. *Total Exports:* 87,471; Agricultural and Forestry Products 832; Marine Products 3,143; Sugar Products 44,826; Processed Pineapple Products 12,662; Livestock Products 3,213; Other Manufactured Products 9,819; Metal Scrap 3,926; Used Machinery 4,913; Other 4,178.

Roads (June 1969): Total Motor Vehicles 89,313 (not including official or privately owned U.S. Forces vehicles); Registered Passenger Carriers 41,698 (including buses), Registered Cargo Carriers 26,393, Registered Special Purpose Motor Vehicles 1,587, Registered Heavy Equipment 1,726, Registered Light Motor Vehicles 17,909.

Shipping (1968): Total tons of cargo handled 3,338,909, International 3,043,439 tons, Inter-Island 295,470 tons

Education (April 1969): *Primary:* Schools 243, Teachers 4,816, Pupils 139,010; *Junior High:* Schools 155, Teachers 3,439, Students 75,931; *Senior High:* Schools 38, Teachers 2,425, Students 54,271; *Special:* Schools 6, Teachers 166, Students 903; *Universities and Junior Colleges:* 8, Teachers 589, Students 9,454.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Treaty of Peace with Japan all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the Ryukyu Islands were granted to the United States.

An Executive Order of June, 1957, provides the constitutional provisions under which there is established the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) headed by a High Commissioner, with a Civil Administrator. USCAR acts primarily as an advisory and guiding body although it has the ultimate authority.

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI) is composed of local residents and is headed by a Chief Executive. The Government consists of an Executive, an elected Legislature and a Judiciary. The functions of the three branches are quite separate. Elections for the Legislature are held in November every third year. In November 1968, for the first time, the Chief Executive was elected by the Ryukyuan people on the same day as elections to the Legislature, in accordance with an amendment to the Executive Order announced on 1 February 1968. Previously, the Chief Executive was elected by members of the Legislature.

THE GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

High Commissioner: Lt.-Gen. JAMES B. LAMPERT.

Civil Administrator: ROBERT A. FEAREY.

An advisory committee, composed of representatives of the U.S.A., Japan and the Ryukyu Islands was established in November 1967, to develop recommendations leading to the removal of economic and social barriers between Japan and the Ryukyus. The advisory Committee was replaced in November 1969 by a *Preparatory Commission* to prepare for the transfer of administrative rights to Japan.

GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

EXECUTIVE

Chief Executive: CHOBYO YARA.

Deputy Chief Executive: CHOKO CHINEN.

Director, General Affairs Department: EIHARU NAKAMURA.

Director, Planning Department: SHINYU MIYAGI.

Director, Taxation and Revenue Department: KAZUO ITOSU.

Director, Legal Affairs Department: TOSHIO KISHIMOTO.

Director, Agriculture and Forestry Department: RINSHO ONAGA.

Director, Trade and Industry Department: KEISHO SUNAGAWA.

Director, Construction Department: EIICHI MIYAZATO.

Director, Welfare Department: FUMIO YAMAKAWA.

Director, Labour Department: YOKO NAKAMATSU.

Director, Education Department: KOSHUN NAKAYAMA.

Director, Police Department: SHUKUJU ARAKAKI.

Chief, Miyako District Office: TAIRYO MIYAGUNI.

Chief, Taeyama District Office: CHOGI MIYARA.

LEGISLATURE

Speaker: KATSU HOSHI.

Vice-Speaker: TOKUICHI IGEI.

ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 1968

PARTY	SEATS
Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party	18
Okinawa Socialist Masses Party	8
Okinawa People's Party	3
Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters of Japan Socialist Party	2
Independents	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party (formerly *Democratic Party*): supports the American administration; Pres. JUNJI NISHIME.

Okinawa Socialist Masses Party: moderate left-wing; supports immediate reunion with Japan; Chair. TSUMICHIYO ASATO.

Okinawa People's Party: extreme left-wing; demands immediate reunion with Japan; Chair. KAMEJIRO SENAGA.

Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters of Japan Socialist Party: left-wing; supports reunion with Japan; Chair. KANSAI MIYARA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial system of the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands comprises a Civil Court, Criminal Courts (Sessions and Superior) and an Appellate Court. The Courts have civil and criminal jurisdiction over all U.S. nationals, cases affecting the security, property or interests of the U.S.A. and over Ryukyu nationals in criminal cases where the interests of the U.S.A. are directly involved. Rules of the Courts are based upon, and are virtually identical with, rules of District Courts of the U.S.A., including rules relative to indictment by jury and jury trials.

Director of the USCAR Legal Affairs Department: Lt.-Col. RICHARD K. MCNEALY.

The GRI judicial system consists of a High Court, a District Court, a Family Court, and Summary Courts. There are 55 judges who sit in Naha, Koza, Nago (Okinawa), Hirara (Miyako Island) and Ishigaki (Ishigaki Island, Yaeyama).

Chief Justice, The High Court of the Ryukyus: SEIYU HIRATA.

Associate Justices, The High Court of the Ryukyus: EITARO OYAMA, EISUKE TAMAKI, FUJIYOSHI MIYAGI, SEISHO YAMASHIRO, TOSHISADA TENGAN, SUSUMU TOBARU.

Chief Judge, Naha District Court: KINZO MAEKAWA.

Chief Judge, Okinawa Family Court: KINZO MAEKAWA.

RELIGION

The Ryukyu population is mainly Shinto or Buddhist. There are few Christians.

THE PRESS

Okinawa Times: P.O.B. 293, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; Japanese; morning and evening; Pres. KAZAFUMI UECHI; Man. Editor SEIKO HIGA; total circ. 132,500.

Ryukyu Shimpo: P.O.B. 15, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1893; Japanese; morning and evening; Pres. SHUI IKEMIYAGI; Man. Editor ICHIRO NAGAMINE; circ. 90,548.

Okinawa Jiho: P.O.B. 289, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1967; Japanese; morning; Pres. BINSHO SAKIMA; Man. Editor KOSHIN HIGASHIONNA; total circ. 7,300.

Morning Star: P.O.B. 282, Naha, Okinawa; English; Editor ROBERT PROSSER; circ. 15,000.

Stars and Stripes: Okinawa; English; for the U.S. forces.

Six papers circulate in Miyako and Yaeyama Islands, with a circulation of about 13,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The Jiji Press and the Kyodo News Service have offices in Naha.

PUBLISHERS

Okinawa Times: P.O.B. 293, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; publishers of Okinawa Year Book (Japanese language) and others related to the Ryukyu Islands.

Ryukyu Shimpo: P.O.B. 15, Naha, Okinawa; books dealing with the Ryukyu Islands.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation: C.P.O. Box 4, Naha, Okinawa; two sound stations: one Japanese-speaking (KSAR), one English-speaking (KSBK); Pres. SEITOKU ZAYASU.

Far East Broadcasting Co.: Box 55, Naha, Okinawa; missionary service; broadcasts in Japanese (KSDX), Chinese (KSBU) and English (KSAB); Dir. GEORGE M. LITTMAN.

Radio Okinawa Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 405, Naha, Okinawa; broadcasts in Japanese (KSDT); Pres. JUGO TOMA.

Voice of America Station in Okinawa: Okinawa; relays broadcasts in English, Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Russian.

American Forces Radio: Okinawa; AM and FM; broadcasts programmes for the U.S. forces.

In August 1969 there were an estimated 314,600 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Okinawa Hoso Kyokai (*Okinawa Public Broadcasting System*): Service Center 342, Sobe, Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese; Pres. CHOSEI KABIRA; Vice-Pres. HISAO TANIGUCHI; Programme Dir. YUKINORI YOSHIDA; Business Man. MASAHARU MINEI; Chief Engineer NOBORU SHIMOJI; Auditor SHIZEN SAKUMOTO.

Okinawa Central Broadcasting Station (*KSGB-TV*): 1019 Takayasu Tomigusuku-Son, Okinawa; transmitter output power 5 kW. (Video) Japan-2ch.

Miyako Broadcasting Station (*KSDY*): Sodeyama, Higashinakasone, Hirara City; transmitter output power 1 kW. (Video) U.S.-9ch.

Yaeyama Broadcasting Station (*KSGA*): Akao, Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City; transmitter output power 1 kW. (Video) U.S.-11ch.

Other relay stations: Kabira Station (500 W.) at Ishigaki City; Sonai Station (100 W.) at Iriomote-shimai Yonaguni Station (10 W.) at Yonaguni-shima.

Okinawa Television Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 1-chome, Matsuyama-cho ,Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese (KSDW-TV); Pres. Y. YAMASHIRO; Man. Dir. N. KAMESHIMA.

Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese (KSAR-TV); Pres. SEITOKU ZAYASU.

American Forces Television Service: Okinawa; televises programmes for the U.S. forces.

In August 1969 there were an estimated 189,800 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in U.S. $)

BANKING

GOVERNMENT BANKS

Central Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Co-operatives: 182-1 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 11.4m.; dep. 20.8m. (June 1969); Pres. GENPEI OSHIRO.

Peoples Finance Corporation: 2-7-1 Shimoizumi, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 4.8m. (June 1969); Pres. SOEI YAMAKAWA.

Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation: Kokuba Bldg., 37, 1-chome, Miebashi; Naha, Okinawa; f. 1959; cap. 49m. (June 1970), Pres. TERUO TERUYA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of the Ryukyus: 1-16 Kumoji-cho, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; cap. 1.5m.; dep. 160.1m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. SHUEI SAKIHAMA.

Bank of Okinawa: 1-42 Miebashi, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 1.3m.; dep. 99.5m. (June 1969); Pres. SEIKO KOHAGURA.

MUTUAL LOANS AND SAVINGS BANKS

Chuo Sogo Bank: 2-8 Kumoji, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1964 by merger of *Daiichi Sogo* and *Okinawa Sogo*; cap. 0.7m.; dep. 47.1m. (June 1969); Pres. CHOKO NAKAYOSHI.

Nanyo Sogo Bank: 1-790 Makishi, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1952; cap. 0.8m.; dep. 30.9m. (June 1969); Pres. KATSUO GIMA.

AMERICAN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; 2-5 Higashimachi, C.P.O. Box 378, Naha, Okinawa; dep. 31.8m. (in Okinawa; June 1969); Man. A. R. CAUDRON; branch in Koza, Okinawa.

American Express International Banking Corpn.: New York; 242 Yamazato, Koza, Okinawa; C.P.O. Box 189, Naha, Okinawa; dep. 33.3m. (in Okinawa; June 1969); Man. W. J. CARR.

INSURANCE

RYUKYUAN COMPANIES
(Naha, Okinawa)

Kyowa Fire and Marine Insurance: 1-46 Banchi, Kumoji-cho, Naha-City; f. 1963; Pres. YOSHO UEZU; Man. Dir. TEL KUDAKA; Exec. Dir. TAKASHI TOKUDA.

Okinawa Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-46 Kumoji; Pres. SEIKUN MAEDA.

Ryukyus Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 463 Asato; f. 1950; Pres. KOKEN KOKUBA.

Ryukyu Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-42 Miebashi, Naha; Pres. NOBORU KAKAZU.

There are also nine foreign insurance companies operating in the Ryukyu Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 1-49 Kume-cho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

Okinawa Junior Chamber of Commerce: 468 Asato, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. HIROYOSHI HIGA.

United States Chamber of Commerce in Okinawa: P.O.B. 58, Koza, Okinawa; Pres. A. D. SHIPLEY.

Japan Chamber of Commerce in Okinawa: 2-8, Shimoizumi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. HAJIME KASUGA.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ryukyu Industrial Federation: 468 Asato, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. M. NAKADA.

Ryukyu Agricultural Co-operatives Federation: 284 Kohagura, Naha, Okinawa; 80 member Co-operatives (July 1969); Pres. YUKEN TOME.

Ryukyu Fisheries Co-operatives Federation: 2-211 Maejima-Cho, Naha, Okinawa; 41 member Co-operatives (Aug. 1969); Pres. KOZO TOKASHIKI.

Ryukyu Contractors Association: 1-35 Miebashi, Naha, Okinawa; 223 member contractors (Aug. 1969); Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

TRADE UNIONS

In December 1968 there were 152 unions with 57,919 members. The main federations are:

All Okinawa Labor Unions Federation: 1-31 Miebashi, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1961; 14 unions; 1,212 mems.; Chair. KINZO SHINJO.

Okinawa Prefecture Labor Unions Council: 2-36 Shimoizami, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1964; 75 unions; 46,567 mems.; Chair. KOKICHI KAMEKO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

Buses and taxis provide the principal means of public transport. There are a number of companies on all the island groups.

SHIPPING

INTERNATIONAL LINES

There are 75 large and small ports in the Ryukyu Islands. The most important commercial ports are Naha Port and Tomari Port, both in Naha City. Naha Port was completed in 1955 and the wharf is 1,600 metres long.

American Mail Line: Local Agency: Everett Steamship Corpn., P.O.B. 91, Naha, Okinawa; Man. JOHN H. HAY.

American President Line: Local Agency: Connell Bros. & Co., P.O.B. 57, Naha, Okinawa; Man. WAYNE D. JONES.

Everett Orient Line: Local Office: P.O.B. 91, Naha, Okinawa; Man. JOHN H. HAY.

Kansai Steamship Company: Local Agency: Okinawa Koun Co., 1-5, Nishi-Honmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. YOSHIO FUKUZATO.

Osaka Shosen Mitsui Senpaku Kaisha: Local Agency: Daiwa Koun Company, 3-44, Nishi-Shinmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.

Nihonkai Kisen Kaisha: Local Agency: Okinawa Tsuun Co., 5-7, Nishi-Honmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha: Local Office: P.O.B. 281, 3-70, Nishi-Shinmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. CHORYO ISHIMINE.

Okinawa Kisen Kaisha: Head Office: 2-226, Maejima-Cho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.

Pacific Far East Line: P.O.B. 57, Naha, Okinawa; Man. WAYNE D. JONES.

Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha: Head Office: 4-1-1, Nishi-Honmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. TADAYOSHI HIRATA.

Ryukyu Unyu Company: Head Office: 1-1, Nishi-Honmachi, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1950; Pres. TADAYOSHI MIYARA.

C. F. Sharp: Local Office: P.O.B. 24, Naha, Okinawa; Man. LAWRICK LEONID.

States Line: Local Agency: E. J. Griffith Co., P.O.B. 67, Naha, Okinawa; Man. ROBERT B. THROOP.

States Marine Lines: Local Agency: Okinawa Maritime Co., P.O.B. 429, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. CHENG KWAN HWA.

Talai Steamship Company: Local Office: P.O.B. 280, Naha, Okinawa; Man. HUNG CHIN SHING.

Western Pacific Line: Local Agency: Western Pacific Corporation, 173, Makiminato, Urasoe, Okinawa; Rep. DAVID J. O'ROURKE.

CIVIL AVIATION

Southwest Air Lines Co. Ltd.: 306-1 Aza Kagamizu, Naha, Okinawa; Japanese-Ryukyuan Corporation, providing inter-island air carrier service with the Ryukyu Islands; Pres. MASAO MASUMO.

The following foreign airlines serve the Ryukyu Islands: All Nippon Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., China Airlines, Continental Airlines (Air Micronesia), Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airlines, Trans World Airlines.

TOURISM

Okinawa Tourism Development Corporation: 117-3, Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; f. January 1968; Pres. MORISADA TONAKI.

Okinawa Tourism Association: 1-49, Kume-Cho, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1953; Pres. H. TAKARA.

TOURIST SERVICE COMPANIES

Okinawa Tourist Service: 175 Aza-Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa. Pres. MIKE R. HIGASHI; Man. Dir. JOHN S. MIYAZATO;

Okinawa Travel Agency: 178 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. S. YAMAMOTO.

International Travel Service Co.: 159 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. YOSHIAKI YOZA.

Johnny Tours: 26-3 Tondo-cho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. J. N. TAKAGI.

UNIVERSITIES

Kokusai University: Yamazato, Koza, Okinawa; 27 teachers, 1,580 students.

Okinawa University: Kokuba, Naha, Okinawa; 27 teachers, 2,835 students.

University of the Ryukyus: 1, 3-chome, Tonokura-cho, Naha, Okinawa; 238 teachers, 3,714 students.

SAUDI ARABIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Saudi Arabia occupies the greater part of the Arabian peninsula bounded by Yemen and the Red Sea to the west and by the Persian Gulf and the Trucial States to the east. Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait are to the north and Muscat and Oman and the People's Republic of Southern Yemen to the south. Much of the country is desert. In summer temperatures range from 100°–120°F (38°–49°C) in coastal regions and humidity is high. Temperatures sometimes reach 130°F (54°C) in the interior. Winters are mild, except in the mountains. The language is Arabic. The great majority of the population are Sunni Muslims, and in the Najd there is a preponderance of members of the Wahhabi sect. The flag is green bearing a white Arabic inscription "There is no god but God and Muhammad is the prophet of God" above white crossed swords. The royal capital is Riyadh.

Recent History

Saudi Arabia has been a member of the Arab League since 1945. King Saud ibn Abdul Aziz succeeded his father in 1953 and at times tried to mediate between the conflicting interests in the Arab Middle East. Since 1962 Saudi Arabia has supported the deposed Imam of the Yemen while forces of the United Arab Republic aided the newly declared Yemeni Republic; this led to poor relations with the U.A.R. and other Arab republics for some years. Early in 1964 full executive powers passed into the hands of Crown Prince Faisal, the Prime Minister since 1962. In November 1964 the Council of Ministers asked King Saud to resign in favour of his brother. King Faisal continued in the office of Prime Minister, and now rules the country directly through the Council of Ministers. Saudi Arabia did not directly participate in the 1967 war, but the government has adopted a strongly anti-Israeli policy; substantial financial aid is given to the U.A.R. and Jordan. Two abortive coups were reported during 1969; in November there was some fighting against Southern Yemeni forces on the border.

Government

Constitutionally, the King rules in accordance with the *Sharia*, or sacred law of Islam. A council of Ministers is appointed by the King, and decisions of the Council of Ministers are reached by majority vote but require royal sanction. The principal administrative divisions are Najd, Hijaz, 'Asir, Najran, and Eastern Province. The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Council and the tribal and village Councils.

Defence

Saudi Arabia has a regular army, and a military academy to train officers. Since 1967 the air force has been rapidly expanded and provided with modern equipment. The United States has military agreements with Saudi Arabia.

Economic Affairs

Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of crude oil in the Middle East, and the income from oil constitutes over 85 per cent of the Government's total revenue receipts. The country is thought to possess the world's largest oil reserves. There is little industry but an iron and steel plant and an oil refinery were established at Jeddah in 1967 an oil lubricating plant is also under construction there Agreement has been reached with an Italian firm for setting up a petrochemical industry at Dammam. Apart from oil the chief activity is agriculture. The products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides, wool. Camels, horses, donkeys and sheep are raised. Another source of revenue is the income from religious pilgrims, who come from all parts of the Muslim world to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. A large-scale survey of water resources is under way covering 1,248,000 square kilometres in six regions.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Dammam to Riyadh and the rebuilding of the railway from Medina to Damascus has been completed on Saudi territory. Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca and Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Taif to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hofuf. A new road was recently opened between Riyadh and Jeddah. The road flanking the Trans-Arabian Pipeline from Dhahran to the Mediterranean is being rebuilt. Saudi Arabian Airlines operate internal and external air services. The principal ports are Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and Ras Tanura and Dammam, on the Gulf.

Social Welfare

Oil revenues have enabled the Saudi Arabian government to provide free medicine and medical care for all citizens and foreign residents. A far reaching new Labour Act and Social Security Ordinance were passed in 1969; there were then 80 hospitals with 6,300 beds.

Education

Elementary, secondary and higher education is free but not compulsory. In 1967 there were 1,234 schools for boys and 234 for girls. There are three universities, two secular and one religious, and a number of teacher training centres and technical and agricultural schools. A Petroleum and Minerals College has been established at Dhahran.

Tourism

All devout Muslims try to pay at least one visit to the holy cities of Medina, the burial place of Muhammad, and Mecca, his birthplace. Over 400,000 pilgrims visited Saudi Arabia in the Muslim year 1389 (1969–70).

Visas are not required for visits to Saudi Arabia by nationals of Kuwait.

Sport

The main sports are football, bicycle racing, hawking and horse-riding.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), May 20 (Independence Day), September 23 (Unification Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr).

1971: February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (Muslim New Year), March 22 (Arab League Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is increasingly used, and was adopted as the official system in 1964.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the riyal of 20 qursh.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 riyals.
Coins: ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 qursh; ½, 1 riyal.
Exchange rate: 10.8 riyals = £1 sterling
4.5 riyals = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area sq. miles	Population (1964)				
	Total (estimate)	Riyadh (Royal Capital)	Jeddah (Admin. Capital*)	Mecca	Medina
850,000 (approx.)	6,000,000	169,000	148,000	159,000	72,000

* The government moves to Taif for the summer season.

A population census was taken in 1964 but the total figure has not been released. Some estimates put the total population as low as 3.5 million (1967).

SAUDI ARABIA-IRAQ NEUTRAL ZONE

The Najdi (Saudi Arabian) frontier with Iraq was defined in the Treaty of Mohammara in May 1922. Later a Neutral Zone of 7,000 sq. km. was established adjacent to the western tip of the Kuwait frontier. No military or permanent buildings were to be erected in the zone and the nomads of both countries were to have unimpeded access to its pastures and wells. A further agreement concerning the administration of this zone was signed between Iraq and Saudi Arabia in May 1938.

SAUDI ARABIA-KUWAIT NEUTRAL ZONE

A Convention signed at Uqair in December 1922 fixed the Najdi (Saudi Arabian) boundary with Kuwait. The Convention also established a Neutral Zone of 5,770 sq. km. immediately to the south of Kuwait in which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have since held equal rights. The final agreement on this matter was signed in 1963. Details of oil production in the Zone are given in the Kuwait chapter.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture (estimates, metric tons): Wheat 15,000, Maize 21,000, Millet and Sorghum 6,000, Barley 13,000, Rice 2,000, Dates 200,000. Other crops include alfalfa, vegetables, coffee and henna.

Livestock: Sheep 3,600,000, Goats 1,900,000, Asses 22,000.

Industry: Building, Date Packing, Cement (511,000 tons in 1968–69), Soap, Sugar, Rugs, Marble, Gypsum, Nails, Soft Drinks, Industrial Gases, Electricity (400 million kWh. in 1968).

OIL

ARAMCO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN SAUDI ARABIA

Year	Long Tons	Year	Long Tons
1952	39,870,805	1961	68,138,424
1953	53,307,390	1962	73,115,009
1954	40,887,754	1963	79,278,889
1955	46,136,583	1964	84,443,000
1956	46,784,693	1965	99,335,000
1957	47,935,041	1966	117,500,000
1958	48,229,690	1967	129,800,000
1959	49,339,006	1968	140,000,000
1960	61,087,931	1969	147,500,000

OIL REVENUES BY SOURCE
(million U.S. $)

	ARAMCO	GETTY OIL	ARABIAN OIL CO.	OTHER	TOTAL
1965	618.4	23.8	20.4	—	662.7
1966	745.5	20.6	22.3	1.3	789.7
1967	859.4	17.8	31.8	0.1	909.1
1968	871.5	13.6	34.3	6.9	926.3

Revenue from Aramco amounted to $895.1 million in 1969.

FINANCE

1 Saudi riyal=20 qursh.
100 riyals=£9 5s. 3d. sterling=U.S. $22.23.

BUDGET
(1969–70 estimates—million riyals)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Oil Royalties	1,526	Private Treasury	173
Income Tax (inc. tax on oil receipts)	3,522	Defence and Aviation	1,743
Customs	243	Ministry of Interior	498
Other Items	675	Foreign Affairs	59
		Education	484
		Agriculture	382
		Health	168
TOTAL	5,966	TOTAL (including others)	5,966

Currency in Circulation (at end of Muslim year in million riyals): 1967, 1,370.2; 1968, 1,392.5; 1969, 1,491.5.

Gross National Product (million riyals): 1966–67, 9,891; 1967–68, 10,880.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
(million riyals)

1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
702	1,205	1,402	1,717	2,147	2,570

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million riyals)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,503	572	931	1,516	553	963
Freight	—	57	− 57	—	55	− 55
Other transport and insurance	51	—	51	62	—	62
Travel	59	58	1	63	70	− 7
Investment income	29	606	−557	47	602	−555
Government n.i.e.	6	81	− 75	6	103	− 97
Other Services	—	44	− 44	—	40	− 40
Total	1,648	1,450	198	1,694	1,446	248
Transfer Payments:						
Private	—	139	−139	—	194	−194
Central government	44	—	44	50	35	15
Total	44	139	− 95	50	229	−179
CURRENT BALANCE			103			69
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	44	—	44	95	—	95
Other private short-term	—	6	− 6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Local government	1	—	1	—	—	—
Central government	55	—	55	46	—	46
Total	100	6	94	141	—	141
Monetary Sector:						
Commercial bank liabilities	13	—	13	—	15	− 15
Commercial bank assets	3	—	3	—	33	− 33
Central bank assets	—	113	−113	—	60	− 60
Total	16	113	− 97	—	108	−108
CAPITAL BALANCE			− 3			33
Net Errors and Omissions			−100			−102

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million riyals)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Imports	1,692.7	2,058.4	2,288	2,212	2,804
Exports	5,948.4	6,846.6	7,654	7,853	8,953

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million riyals)

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Foodstuffs	693	666	894
Textiles and Clothing	148	147	154
Machinery, Transport	694	709	880
Building Materials	305	199	430
Chemical Products	118	111	159
Miscellaneous	330	380	287
TOTAL	2,288	2,212	2,804

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Crude Oil	6,147.0	6,340.5	7,100
Refined Oil	976.5	1,039.5	1,260
TOTAL (inc. others)	7,654.9	7,852.7	8,952.9

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million riyals)

IMPORTS	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
U.S.A.	498	519	574
United Kingdom	184	146	224
Lebanon	172	199	275
German Federal Republic	137	180	196
Italy	176	124	132
Netherlands	105	106	129
Syria	68	72	32
Bahrain	40	32	34
United Arab Republic	31	10	28
Kuwait	20	27	42
Japan	151	173	284

EXPORTS	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Italy	1,002	810	897
Bahrain	389	471	448
U.S.A.	383	196	325
Netherlands	366	452	534
German Federal Republic	357	360	348
France	338	386	354
Spain	394	339	558
Lebanon	n.a.	57	65
United Kingdom	611	482	563
Japan	1,286	1,639	2,077
India	124	167	74

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

	1965 (1384)	1966	1967	1968	1969 (1388)
Number of Pilgrims from outside Saudi Arabia	283,319	294,118	316,226	318,507	374,784

Figures for the Muslim year, which usually ended in March during the years given above.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PILGRIMS

(1968)

Turkey	41,998	Sudan	18,035	Libya	10,444
Yemen	31,489	Indonesia	17,565	Kuwait	8,783
Pakistan	25,052	India	15,826	Morocco	8,208
Iran	22,903	Syria	14,521	U.A.R.	7,134
Iraq	19,475	Nigeria	10,790	Malaysia	6,236

TRANSPORT

Roads (1966): 27,092 cars, 2,463 buses and coaches, 19,703 vans and trucks.

Railways (1966): 52.1 million kilometre tons, 96,000 passengers.

EDUCATION

(1967–68—Boys only)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	1,231	11,009	236,215
Intermediate and Secondary	247	3,160	52,595
Universities and Higher Colleges	15	446	4,933

In 1967–68 there were 271 girls' schools in which 81,000 girls received primary education and 5,300 received secondary education.

Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyadh.

THE CONSTITUTION

After Ibn Sa'ud had finally brought the whole of present-day Saudi Arabia under his control in 1925, the territory was made into a dual kingdom.

Six years later, in 1932, the realm was unified by decree and became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia as a whole has in practice been developing, in the last six years or so particularly, from monarchical towards ministerial rule. The power of the Cabinet was further increased in May 1958, when several ministries were delegated to the Crown Prince. In December 1960, however, the Crown Prince resigned and King Sa'ud assumed the Prime Ministership. In 1962, Prince Faisal resumed the Prime Ministership. In 1964 King Sa'ud was relieved of his duties and his brother Prince Faisal was proclaimed King.

The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Council and the tribal and village councils. A General Municipal Council is established in the towns of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Its members are proposed by the inhabitants and must be approved by the King. Functioning concurrently with each General Municipal Council is a General Administration Committee, which investigates ways and means of executing resolutions passed by the Council. There are also elected district councils under the presidency of local chiefs, consisting of his assistant, the principal local officials and other important persons of the district. Every village and tribe has a council composed of the sheikh, who presides, his legal advisers and two other prominent personages. These councils have power to enforce regulations.

The principal administrative divisions are as follows:

Najd: capital Riyadh. Najd is subdivided as follows:

1. The principality of Riyadh, to which are associated Wadi al-Dawasir, al-Aflaj, al-Hariq, al-Kharj al-'Aridh, al-Washm and Sudair.
2. The principality of al-Qasim, comprising 'Unaizah Buraidah, al-Ras and their villages, and al-Mudhanab and its dependencies.
3. The Northern principality (capital Hayil). This includes the tribes of Shammar, 'Anzah, al-Dhafir and Mutair, the Town of Taima in the south and some northerly towns.

Hijaz: capital Mecca. Includes the principalities of Tabuk al-'Ula, Dhaba, al-Wajh, Amlaj, Yanbu', Medina Jeddah, al-Lith, al-Qunfundhah, Baljarshi and Tayif.

'Asir: capital Abha. Includes Abha, Qahtan, Shahran Rijal Alma', Rijal al-Hajr, Banu Shahr, Mahayil Bariq and Bisha.

Najran and its villages.

Eastern Province (*Al Hasa*): capital Dammam. Include Hofuf, Al-Mubarraz, Qatif, Dhahran, Al-Khobar and Qaryat al-Jubail.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. KING FAISAL IBN ABDUL AZIZ AL SA'UD, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
(Acceded to the throne November 2nd, 1964)
Crown Prince: KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: H.M. King FAISAL IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Deputy Prime Minister: H.H. Prince KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Finance and National Economy: H.H. Prince MUSA'ID IBN ABD AR-RAHMAN.

Interior: H.H. Prince FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Defence and Aviation: H.H. SULTAN IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Oil and Mineral Wealth: Sheikh AHMED ZAKI YAMANI.

Agriculture and Water: Sheikh HASSAN AL MUSHARI.

Communications, Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf: Sheikh MUHAMMAD UMA TAWFIQ.

Education and Acting Minister of Public Health: Sheikh HASAN IBN ABDULLA AL ASH-SHAYKH.

Labour and Social Affairs: Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN ABA AL-KHAYL.

Commerce and Industry: Sheikh ABID SHAYKH.

Information: JAMIL AL-HUJAILAN.

Special Counsellor to H.M. King Faisal: Dr. RASHID FAROUN.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Sheikh OMAR AL SAKKAF.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN JEDDAH

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED TAJUDDIN.

Algeria: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD YAKON AL GHASSIRI.

Argentina: (E).

Ethiopia: (E).

France: (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE DE BOUTELLIER.

Greece: (E); *Ambassador:* SOPETROS POVIDIS.

India: (E); *Ambassador:* TROTILLA CATO ABDULLAH.

Indonesia: (E); *Ambassador:* AMINUDDIN AZIZ.

Iran: (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD QUAWAM.

Iraq: (E); *Ambassador:* SALIM NUAIMI.

Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* LUIGI SABCA.

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* HIDEJI TAMURA.

Jordan: (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MUHAMMAD AMIN SHANQITI.

Kenya: *Ambassador:* JETHETH KIMANZI ILAKO.

Kuwait: (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD YOUSIF ADASANI.

Lebanon: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ADEL ISMAIL.

Libya: (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN BEL OAN.

Malaysia: (E); *Ambassador:* QAMARUDDIN MUHAMMAD AREF.

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* ALI OSMANI.

Netherlands: (E); *Ambassador:* RENARDEL DE LAVALETTE.

Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* HAJ ABDUL QADER ABUBAKAR KUJOTA.

Pakistan: (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD HAYAT.

Senegal: (E).

Somalia: (E); *Ambassador:* HAJ AHMAD ADEN JOLID.

Spain: (E).

Sudan: (E); *Ambassador:* BISHRI HAMED JABR AL-DAR.

Sweden: (E); *Ambassador:* A. O. E. JOHNSON.

Switzerland: (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE DOMINICE.

Syrian Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* MEDHAR BITTAR.

Tunisia: (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD RUWAISI.

Turkey: (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET ÖZMEN.

United Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR MUHAMMAD AL SUKKARI.

United Kingdom: (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM MORRIS.

U.S.A.: (E); *Ambassador:* HERMANN F. EILTS.

Venezuela: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRO LE SCONOLOPO.

Saudi Arabia also has diplomatic relations with: Austria, Belgium, Chad, Denmark, Guinea, Jordan, Mali, Mexico, Norway and Philippines.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice throughout the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is administered according to Islamic law by a Chief Judge, who is responsible for the Department of Sharia Affairs. Sentences in the kingdom are given according to the Koran and the Sunna of the Prophet.

The judicial system provides for three grades of court and a Judicial Supervisory Committee:

The Judicial Supervisory Committee. The Committee consists of three members and a president appointed by the King. It supervises all the other courts and is situated at Mecca.

Chief Justice, Mecca: Sheikh ABDULLAH IBN HASSAN.

Courts of Appeal (Courts of Cassation). There are several courts of appeal in Hijaz and Najd, having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the *Mahkamat al-Sharia al-Koubra*.

Mahkamat al-Sharia al-Koubra. The competence of these courts extends to all cases not covered by the above. They are situated in Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Appeal may be made to the Courts of Cassation.

Mahkamat al-Omour al Mosta'jalah. These courts, which are held throughout the country, deal with cases of minor misdemeanours and actions in which the value does not exceed S.R. 30. Other branches of these courts deal exclusively with affairs of the Bedouin tribes with the same competence. The decisions of these courts are final.

RELIGION

Arabia is the centre of the Islamic faith and includes the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Except in the Eastern Province, where a large number of people follow Shi'a rites, the majority of the population are of the Sunni faith. The last fifty years have seen the rise of the Wahhabi sect, who originated in the eighteenth century, but first became unified and influential under their late leader King Ibn Sa'ud. They are now the keepers of the holy places and control the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mecca: Birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad, seat of the Great Mosque and Shrine of Ka'ba visited by a million Muslims annually.

Medina: Burial place of Muhammad, second sacred city of Islam.

Chief Qadi and Grand Mufti: (Vacant).

THE PRESS

Since 1964 most newspapers and periodicals have been published by press organizations administered by boards of directors with full autonomous powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Press Law. These organizations, which took over from small private firms, are privately owned by groups of individuals widely experienced in newspaper publishing and administration (*see* Publishers).

There are also a number of popular periodicals published by the government and by the Arabian American Oil Co. and distributed free of charge. The press is subject to no legal restriction affecting freedom of expression or the coverage of news.

DAILIES

al-Bilad: King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; Arabic; published by al-Bilad Publishing Corporation; Editor ABDULMAJID AL-SHUBUKSHI; circ. 10,000.

al-Medina al-Munwara: Jeddah, P.O.B. 807; f. 1937; Arabic; published by al-Medina Publishing Organization; Editor OSMAN HAFEZ; circ. 20,000.

al-Nadwah: Mecca; f. 1958; Arabic; published by Mecca Press and Information Organization; Editor HAMED MUTAWI'E; circ. 10,000.

Replica: Saudi Publishing House, 30–31 Shurbatly Bldg., Gabel St., P.O.B. 2043, Jeddah; f. 1966; English; news bulletin; published by Saudi Publishing House; Editor MUHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN.

al-Riyadh: Riyadh; Arabic; published by Yamamah Press Organization; Editor AHMED HOSHAN; circ. 10,000.

al Ukadh: Jeddah; circ. 3,500.

WEEKLIES

Akhbar al-Dhahran (*Dhahran News*): Dammam; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD AL-AZIZ AL-ISA; circ. 1,500.

al-Dawa: Riyadh; Arabic.

al-Jazirah: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; Arabic; circ. 5,000.

al-Khalij al-'Arabi (*The Arabian Gulf*): Al-Khobar; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD ALLAH SHUBAT; circ. 1,200.

News from Saudi Arabia: Press Dept., Ministry of Information, Jeddah; f. 1961; news bulletin; English; Editor IZZAT MUFTI; circ. 22,000.

News of the Muslim World: Mecca; English and Arabic; published by Muslim World League; Editor FUAD SHAKER.

Oil Caravan Weekly: Aramco, Dhahran; Arabic; published by the Arabian American Oil Co.

al-Qasim: Riyadh; f. 1959; Editor 'ABD ALLAH AL SANE'; circ. 1,000.

Quraish: Mecca; f. 1959; Editor AHMED SIBA'I; circ. 1,000.

al-Ra'id: Jeddah; f. 1959; Editor 'ABDUL-FATTAH ABU MADYAN; circ. 2,000.

al-Riyadhah: Mecca; f. 1960; for young men; Editor MUHAMMAD 'ABD ALLAH MALIBARI; circ. 500.

Sun and Flare: Aramco, Dhahran; English; published by the Arabian American Oil Co.

Umm al-Qura: Mecca; f. 1924; Editor; 'ABDUL RAHMAN SHIBANI; published by the Government; circ. 5,000.

al-Yamamah: Riyadh; f. 1952; Dir. AHMED EL-HOSHAN; circ. 1,000.

al-Yaum (*Today*): P.O.B. 565, Dammam; f. 1965; Dir. ABDUL AZIZ AL-TURKY.

PERIODICALS

al-Haj (*Pilgrim*): Mecca; f. 1949; monthly; religious; Editor MUHAMMAD SAID AL 'AMOUDI; published by the Government; circ. 500.

al-Manhal: 44 Arafat Street, Jeddah; f. 1937; monthly; literary; Editor 'ABDUL QUADDOS ANSARI; circ. 3,000.

al-Mujtama: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; Arabic; monthly.

Nadwat al-Muwasalat: Riyadh; f. 1961; monthly; published by Ministry of Communications for government officials; Editor IBRAHIM AL-NASIR; circ. 2,000.

New Eve: Riyadh; f. 1966; Arabic; monthly; women's magazine; supplement to *al-Riyadh*; Editor Miss KHAIRIYA SAQQAF.

Rayat al-Islam: Riyadh; f. 1960; monthly; religious; Editor Sheikh ABD AL-LATIF IBN IBRAHIM; circ. 1,000.

al-Tijarah: Jeddah; f. 1960; monthly; for businessmen; Editor AHMAD ISA TAHKANDI; circ. 1,300.

PUBLISHERS

al-Bilad Publishing Organization: King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; publishes *al-Bilad*; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAH DABBAGH.

Dar al-Yaum Press and Publishing Establishment: P.O.B. 565, Damman; publishes *al-Yaum*; Dir.-Gen. OMAR ZAWAWI.

al-Jazirah Organization for Press Printing and Publishing: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; f. 1964; 28 mems.; publishes *al-Jazirah* (weekly) and *al-Mujtama* (monthly); Dir.-Gen. FAYSAL ASHBAIL.

al-Medina Publishing Organization: P.O.B. 807, Jeddah; publishes *al-Medina al-Munwara*; Dir.-Gen. AHMED SALAH JAMJOON.

Saudi Publishing House: 30–31 Shurbatly Bldg., Gabel St., P.O.B. 2043, Jeddah; books in Arabic and English; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN.

Yamamah Press Organization: Riyadh; publishes *al-Riyadh*, *al-Yamamah* and *New Eve*; Dir.-Gen. AHMED HOSHAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Saudi Arabian Broadcasting Co.: Ministry of Information, Airport Rd., Jeddah; three stations at Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam broadcast programmes in Arabic and English; overseas service in Urdu, Indonesian, Persian and Swahili; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh A. F. GHAZAWI.

There are thought to be about a million receivers in the country.

ARAMCO Radio: Dhahran; broadcasts programmes in English for the entertainment of employees of Arabian American Oil Company.

TELEVISION

Saudi Arabian Government Television Service: Information Ministry, Riyadh; stations at Riyadh, Jeddah, Medina, Dammam, and Qassim operate 5 hours daily; major stations and relay points are under construction to serve all principal towns; Dir.-Gen. YOUSSEF DAMANHOURI.

ARAMCO-TV: P.O.B. 1359, Dhahran; f. 1957; non-commercial, private company; 12 kW. transmitter at Dhahran, limited range transmitter at Hofuf; Producer S. A. AL-MOZAINI; 4–5 hours a day.

There are about 50,000 TV sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Saudi Arabian banking system consists of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority as central note-issuing and regulatory body, three national banks, one specialist bank (The Agricultural Credit Bank) and seven foreign banks.

Saudi Arabia had no central monetary authority until 1952. Previous to this, foreign merchant companies (Gellatly Hankey, Netherlands Trading Society) had acted as bankers to the government, with such functions as the issue of currency being the responsibility successively of the General Finance Agency (set up in the late 1920s) and the Ministry of Finance (established 1932).

The rising volume of oil revenues imposed a need for modernization of this system, and in 1952 on American advice the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA) was established in Jeddah. SAMA complies with a Muslim law prohibiting the charging of interest. Instead, its services are paid for by a commission charged on all transactions. SAMA's functions include: stabilization of the value of the currency; administration of monetary reserves; issue of coin and notes; and regulation of banking.

Since 1959 all banks have been obliged to hold with SAMA a sum equivalent to 15 per cent of their deposit liabilities. Under SAMA's guidance specialist banks have been encouraged; the Agricultural Credit Bank was set up in 1964, and there are plans for an industrial development institution. A new banking control law became effective in 1966. Banks must be organized as limited liability companies, and may not trade for purposes other than banking. A minimum of $550,000 equivalent is set for paid-up capital; banks' deposit liabilities may not exceed 15 times their paid-up capital and reserves; and all banks must plough back 25 per cent of profits before dividends to build up their reserve funds.

The intention of the 1966 law, besides strengthening the control of SAMA, is to encourage foreign banks to open branches in Saudi Arabia in an atmosphere of financial stability and assured growth potential.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Saudi Riyals)

CENTRAL BANK

Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency: P.O.B. 394, Airport St., Jeddah; f. 1952; gold, foreign exchange and investments 3,736m. (1968); Pres. and Gov. SAYED ANWAR ALI; Vice-Gov. JUNAID A. BA-JUNAID; Controller-Gen. ABDUL WAHAB M. S. SHEIKH; publs. *Statement of Affairs* (bi-weekly), *Annual Report*, *Statistical Summary*.

Agricultural Credit Bank: Jeddah; f. 1964; cap. 31.5m.; Dir.-Gen. IZZAT HUSNI AL-ALI.

Ibrahim I. Zahran Bank: Jeddah.

National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 104, Jeddah; f. 1938; Partners Sheikh SALEH ABDULLAH MOSA ALKAAKI, Sheikh ABDULAZIZ MUHAMMAD ALKAAKI, Sheikh SALIM AHMED BIN MAHFOOZ (Gen. Man.); brs. throughout Saudi Arabia and in Beirut.

Riyad Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1047, Jeddah; f. 1957; cap. p.u 37.5m.; dep. 222m. (Sept. 1968); Chair. H.E. Sheikh ABDULLA IBN ADWAN; Man. Dir. H.E. Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SHEIKH; Gen. Man. J. A. COURT; 12 branches, 2 sub-branches.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Amsterdam; P.O. Box 67, Jeddah; Alkhobar; Dammam.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; Jeddah; 6 branches.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris; Jeddah.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer S.A.: Beirut, Lebanon; Jeddah.

British Bank of the Middle East: London, E.C.4; Jeddah; Damman; Alkhobar.

First National City Bank: New York; Riyadh, P.O.B. 833; Man. R. C. JACKSON; Jeddah, P.O.B. 490.

General Bank of the Netherlands: Amsterdam; Jeddah; branches in Dammam and Al Khobar.

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; Jeddah; Man. Sheikh INAYAT ALI.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Saudi National Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 106, Al-Khobar; f. 1958; Pres. HAMAD AHMAD ALGOSAIBI; Gen. Man. A. A. ALGOSAIBI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Jeddah, P.O.B. 1264; f. 1950; Pres. Sheikh MUHAMMAD AL-AWADI; Dir. YOUSUF M. BANNAN; publ. *Al-Tijara*.

Chamber of Commerce: S. G. Saleh Tuimi, P.O.B. 596, Riyadh; Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ MUQAIREN.

Dammam Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 719, Dammam.

Mecca Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Mecca.

Medina Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 443, Medina.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Trade unions are prohibited but since 1962 several Co-operative Societies have been formed by workers in particular trades.

OIL

General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (PETROMIN): Riyadh; f. 1962 to establish oil and mineral industries and collateral activities in Saudi Arabia; Gov. Dr. ABDUL HADI TAHER.

The following projects have been set up by Petromin:

Arabian Drilling Co.: f. 1964; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder French private capital; undertakes contract drilling for oil, minerals and water; working offshore concessions in Neutral Zone and Red Sea coast areas.

Arabian Geophysical Survey Co. (ARGAS): f. 1966; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder provided by *Cie. Générale de Géophysique*; exploration and discovery of natural resources; is setting up a nation-wide geodetic survey network.

Jeddah Refining Co.: Jeddah; f. 1968; shareholding 75 per cent, remainder held by Saudi Arabian Refining Co. (SARCO); the refinery at Jeddah, Japanese-built and American-staffed, has a capacity of 8,000 bbl./day; distribution in the Western Province is undertaken by Petromin's **Department for Distribution of Oil Products.**

Petromin Oil Lubricating Co.: Jeddah; f. 1968; joint venture with Mobil to set up a blending plant handling 75,000 bbl./year.

Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Co. (SAFCO): Dammam; f. 1965; 49 per cent shareholding, remainder open to public subscription; the plant at Dammam has a capacity of about 1,100 tons of urea and 35 tons of sulphur a day; construction and management have been undertaken by Occidental Petroleum Co. of U.S.A.

Agreements have also been concluded with Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co. to set up a sulphur extraction plant at Abqaiq in Eastern Province, with Richard Costain to build a steel rolling mill in Jeddah using local iron ores (completed Nov. 1967), with McDermot Co. of U.S.A. for construction of a naval oil installation, and with United Tankers of U.S.A. to set up **Petromin Tankers** with two ships of 100,000 tons capacity each.

Petromin has exploration concessions in the Empty Quarter (being operated by the Italian state enterprise AGIP) and along the Red Sea coast (operated by an American-Pakistani consortium).

FOREIGN CONCESSIONAIRES

Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco): Dhahran; f. 1933; present name 1944; holds the principal working concessions in Saudi Arabia, covering 105,000 square miles; production (1969) 146.5 million long tons; Chair. R. I. BROUGHAM.

Arabian Oil Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 335, Riyadh; f. 1958; holds concession for offshore exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half interest in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone; production (1968) 15,316,000 long tons; Chair. T. ISHIZAKA.

Getty Oil Co.: P.O.B. 363, Riyadh; office in Mina Saud; f. 1928; present name 1956; holds concession, in partnership with American Independent Oil Co., for onshore exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half-interest in Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone; production (1968) 6,643,000 long tons; Pres. J. P. GETTY.

REFINERIES

The following refineries are in operation:

LOCATION	CAPACITY (bbl./day)
Ras Tanura	255,000
Mina Saud	50,000
Khafji	30,000
Jeddah	8,000
Projected but not built:	
Riyadh	15,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Saudi Government Railroad Organization: Dammam; Gen. Man. KHALID M. ALGOSAIBI.

The Saudi Government Railroad is a single track, standard gauge line patterned to the specifications of the Association of American Railroad standard and uses modern diesel locomotive power with a route length of 606 km. (377 miles). Actual construction of the line started in September 1946 and completed in October 1951. It connects the Port of Dammam on the Arabian Gulf with Riyadh, the capital, and was built by Aramco on behalf of the government. There is a daily passenger train in each direction to and from Riyadh; a daily freight train is also scheduled as required, and certain trains are run daily between intermediate points to serve the needs of individual companies. The Organization is an independent entity with a board of directors headed by the Minister of Communications. In addition to working the railways the Organization is also responsible for managing the Port of Dammam.

The historic Hedjaz railway running from Damascus to Medina has been the subject of a reconstruction project since 1963; however, little progress has been made since the war of June 1967.

ROADS

Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca, Jeddah to Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Taif to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hofuf as well as the principal communities and certain outlying points in Aramco's area of operations. Work is proceeding on various other roads, including one which will link Medina and Riyadh, and one from Taif to Jizan in the south, near the Yemeni border. 1967 saw completion of the trans-Arabian highway, which links Dammam, Riyadh, Taif, Mecca and Jeddah. By the end of 1969 some 7,500 kilometres of modern paved roads were in use, 2,000 kms. were under construction and a further 5,000 kms. were in the planning stage.

SHIPPING

The deep-water port of Jeddah is the main port of the kingdom and the port for pilgrims to Mecca. An expansion scheme providing for eight new piers for large ships was begun in 1967. Yanbu, the port of Medina, has been extended and modernized, with new docks, storage space and a special Pilgrim centre; other ports on the Red Sea are Muwaih, Wejh and Rabigh. On the Gulf there are the small ports of Alkhobar, Qatif and Uqair, suitable only for small local craft, and a deep-water port at Ras Tanura built by the Arabian American Oil Co. for its own use. The deep-water Dammam Port, which was also built by the Arabian American Oil Co. and is operated by the Saudi Government Railroad, lies approximately 12 km. from the coast and is connected to the mainland by a railway causeway. Expansion of the port was completed in 1961 at a cost of over U.S.$ 20 million. Further expansion is planned.

Khedivial Steamship Co.: Jeddah; services to the U.A.R.

Saudi Lines: P.O.B. 66, Jeddah; Red Sea and pilgrim services.

Turner and Morris Steamship Co.: Jeddah; pilgrim services to India and Pakistan.

CIVIL AVIATION

Saudi Arabian Airlines: Head Office: Bakhashab Bldg., P.O.B. 620, Jeddah; f. 1945; regular internal services to all major cities of Saudi Arabia; regular international services to London, Frankfurt, Geneva, Beirut, Rabat, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Bombay, Karachi, Istanbul, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Kuwait, Baghdad, Damascus, Amman, Doha and Asmara; fleet of 24 aircraft, principally Boeing 707, Boeing 720B, Douglas DC-9, DC-6, and Convair 340; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh KAMIL SINDI; Gen. Man. Technical T. MORGAN; Gen. Man. Commercial RIDA HAKEEM.

Saudi Arabia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, A.L.I.A., Alitalia, A.U.A., B.O.A.C., C.S.A., Iranair, Iraqi Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.I.A., Sabena, Sudan Airways, Syrian Arab Airlines and U.A.A.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Saudi Arabia joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in January 1963. Radioisotopes are used in the oil industry and are being introduced into state-controlled agricultural schemes.

UNIVERSITIES

Islamic University: Medina; f. 1961; 26 teachers, 764 students.

Riyadh University: Riyadh; f. 1957; 162 teachers, 1,352 students.

King Abdul Aziz Private University: Jeddah; 40 teachers, 300 students.

SENEGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa bounded to the north by Mauritania, to the east by Mali and to the south by Guinea and Portuguese Guinea. In the southern part of the country the State of The Gambia forms a narrow enclave extending some 200 miles inland. The climate of Senegal is tropical with a long dry season followed by a short wet season. Average annual temperature is about 84°F (29°C). French is the official language but there are numerous native tongues of which Wolof and Toucouleur are the most widespread. About 80 per cent of the population is Moslem, 10 per cent Christian, mostly Roman Catholic. The remainder follow traditional beliefs. The flag has three vertical bands of green, gold and red, the gold band bearing a five-pointed star. The capital is Dakar.

Recent History

Formerly a French Colony, Senegal became a self-governing republic within the French Community in 1958. In 1959 it joined with the former French Sudan to form the Mali Federation. The Federation became independent in June 1960 but two months later was dissolved, Senegal rejoining the French Community as an independent member. In December 1962 the Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia, failed in an attempt to overthrow the President by a coup d'état and was arrested, tried and imprisoned. The President has since incorporated the office and duties of Prime Minister within his own Presidential responsibilities, and in March 1963 a new Constitution was adopted confirming this presidential system of government. The Senegalese-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee has been meeting since 1961, and in February 1969 announced agreement in principle on a customs union. A series of strikes by students and workers culminated in a call for a general strike in June 1969, and a state of emergency was imposed for twelve days by Presidential decree. During 1969 several border incidents occured involving Portuguese troops operating against nationalists in Portuguese Guinea. Senegal is a member of the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM), the Organization for African Unity and the Organization of Senegal River States.

Government

The President is elected for a five-year term by universal direct suffrage and is eligible for re-election for a second term. He exercises executive power with the assistance of ministers nominated and chosen by himself. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is also elected for a five-year term at the time of the presidential election.

Defence

Senegal maintains a regular army comprising infantry brigades, commandos and parachutists, an air force and a national gendarmerie for the maintenance of law and order. France provides technical and material aid while retaining the right to use specified military bases.

Economic Affairs

More than half the population is engaged in agriculture and stockraising. Groundnuts account for some 70 per cent of the total value of exports. Industry is mainly concerned with the processing of groundnuts and other food crops and hides and skins. There are some small consumer and construction industries and an oil refinery in Dakar. Bauxite, phosphate, titanium and zirconium are mined.

Transport and Communications

The railway line running east to Mali was re-opened to traffic in 1963. The only other section runs north from Dakar along the coast. The road network is good with nearly 2,360 miles passable at all seasons. The Senegal river is used to transport goods both by Senegal and Mauritania. Dakar is the largest port in West Africa and serves both Senegal and Mauritania. There is an international airport at Dakar with an alternative at Thiès and more than a dozen smaller airports.

Social Welfare

Social services include a state medical service and certain family and maternity benefits for workers. There is a hospital at Dakar with 7 regional hospitals, 32 health centres and 40 maternity and infant centres.

Education

There is compulsory education for all children between six and fourteen years. Nearly 50 per cent of school-age children are provided for. There is one university.

Tourism

There is a wild game reserve in the Nikolo-Koba National Park. Dakar offers local tours and there are fine beaches. The island of Goré, near Dakar, is of great historical interest. Senegal is a member of the Office Inter-Etats du Tourisme Africain.

Visas are not required to visit Senegal by nationals of France.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Many forms of sport are practised, particularly watersports, hunting, golf and riding.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension), May 18 (Whit Monday and Mouloud—festival of Prophet Mohamed), July 14 (Bastille Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 30 (Korité —end of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 17 (Tabaski—sheep festival), March 30 (Easter Monday), April 4 (Fête Nationale).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
277 Francs CFA = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION—1966 est.			
	Total	African	French and others	Dakar (capital)
196,722	3,568,000	3,521,000	47,000	474,000

Principal Ethnic groups (1960 census): Wolofs 709,000, Peuhls 324,000, Sérères 306,000, Toucouleurs 248,000, Diolas 115,000.

Chief Towns: (1960 Census): Dakar 374,700, Kaolack 69,600, Thiès 69,000, Rufisque 49,700, Saint-Louis 48,800.

EMPLOYMENT
(1964)

Agriculture, Fishing	4,045
Mining, Industry	18,804
Transport	15,496
Public Works, Building	14,176
Commerce, Banks	15,786
Services	14,664
TOTAL	82,971

AGRICULTURE
('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966 (est.)
Millet	532	554	400
Rice	110	122	100
Groundnut	1,019	1,122	800
Maize	37	41	40
Beans	17	14	16
Manioc	156	150	150

Livestock (1966—'000 head): Cattle 2,219, Sheep and Goats 1,908, Asses 147, Horses 168, Camels 53, Pigs 2,939.

Fishing (1966): 115,798 tons.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1965	1966
Aluminium Phosphate	134,900	144,800
Lime Phosphate	903,400	990,000

INDUSTRY
(metric tons)

	1965	1966
Groundnut Oil	178	186
Sugar	19,000	19,800
Cement	181,100	194,500
Beer (hectolitres)	93,400	83,100
Cotton Fabric	1,131	1,346
Electricity (million kWh)	204.1	222.4

Currency: 1,000 Francs CFA = £1 10s. sterling = U.S. $3.60.

Budget (1969–70) (million Francs CFA): Ordinary expenditure 37,850; expenditure towards completing second four-year plan (officiallly expired mid-1969) 4,000.

Aid from France (F.E.D.): 26.4 million French francs in the 1965–68 period.

Aid from European Development Fund (to March 1966): U.S. $64,982,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Francs CFA)

Imports: (1965) 39,600; (1966) 38,300; (1967) 40,401; (1968) 44,680.
Exports: (1965) 31,700; (1966) 36,800; (1967) 33,890; (1968) 37,358.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Milk Products	1,265	955	1,148
Rice	4,331	4,788	7,048
Sugar	2,318	2,072	1,895
Petroleum Products	1,003	1,760	1,494
Wood	438	384	448
Paper	1,008	1,034	1,329
Textiles	3,076	2,754	2,304
Metal Goods	1,327	1,403	1,298
Machinery	2,015	2,580	3,158
Electrical Apparatus	1,197	1,524	1,726
Vehicles and Spares	2,190	1,833	2,336

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Groundnuts	12,886	7,718	8,216
Groundnut Oil	13,203	13,907	13,287
Oilcake	2,503	4,148	4,148
Calcium Phosphate	2,286	2,572	2,575
Hides and Skins	238	183	159
Wheat Flour	643	330	584

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
France	18,654	19,663	27,117	24,769
German Federal Republic	2,128	2,801	606	502
Italy	1,304	1,470	309	1,051
Netherlands	1,325	1,392	263	1,600
Nigeria	5	2	14	15
United Kingdom	434	462	543	549
U.S.A.	1,202	1,620	41	130

Railways (1967—est.): Number of Passengers 3,639,000, Passenger-km. 249,000,000, Freight ton-km. 189,000,000.

Roads (1966): Cars 29,789, Lorries 16,084, Buses 2,393.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered and cleared 5,455; Passengers: arrivals 15,394, departures 19,133; Freight entered 2,193,000 tons, Freight cleared 1,451,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers: arrivals 68,324, departures 69,351; Freight 4,475 tons; Mail 658 tons.

Education (1967–68): Primary: schools 5,237, pupils 231,146; Secondary: schools 867, pupils 31,103; Higher: students 3,500.

Source: Ministry of Planning and Development, Dakar; *Données Statistiques*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*Promulgated March 7th, 1963, revised June 20th, 1967*)

Preamble: Affirms the Rights of Man, liberty of the person and religious freedom. National sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

The President: The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term and is eligible for re-election. He holds executive power and conducts national policy with the assistance of ministers chosen and nominated by himself. He is Commander of the Armed Forces and responsible for national defence. He may, after consultation with the President of the National Assembly and with the Supreme Court, submit any draft law to referendum. In circumstances where the security of the State is in grave and immediate danger, he can assume emergency powers and rule by decree. The President of the Republic can be impeached only on a charge of high treason or by a secret ballot of the National Assembly carrying a three-fifths majority.

The National Assembly: Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term at the same time as the Presidential election. The Assembly discusses and votes legislation and submits it to the President of the Republic for promulgation. The President can direct the Assembly to give a second reading to the bill, in which case it may be made law only by a three-fifths majority. The President of the Republic can also call upon the Supreme Court to declare whether any draft law is constitutional and acceptable. Legislation may be initiated by either the President of the Republic or the National Assembly.

Amendments: The President of the Republic and Deputies to the National Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution. Draft amendments are adopted by a three-fifths majority vote of the National Assembly. Failing this they are submitted to referendum.

Judicial Power: The President appoints the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, on the advice of the Superior Court of Magistrates, which determines the constitutionality of laws. A High Court of Justice, appointed by the National Assembly from among its members, is competent to impeach the President or members of the Government.

Local Government: Senegal is divided into seven regions, each having a Governor and an elected Local Assembly.

During 1969 the Constitution was amended. The President can no longer stand for a third term of office, and the office of Prime Minister is recreated to apply policies determined by the President. The President retains control of foreign affairs, the army and certain judicial matters.

French Community: In June 1960 Senegal signed Agreements with France to become an independent member of the French Community.

Gambia-Senegal Treaty of Association: Signed April 1967 to promote co-operation between the two countries; provisions include annual meetings of heads of governments, an Inter-State Ministerial Committee (already existing since 1961) and a permanent secretariat; committees, under the supervision of the Inter-State Ministerial Committee, deal with existing agreements covering foreign affairs and security, and the joint development of the Gambia River Basin.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April 1970*)

Prime Minister: ABDOU DIOUF.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: AMADOU KARIM GAYE.

Minister of Justice: ABDOURAHMANE DIOP.

Minister of the Interior: AMADOU CLÉDOR SALI.

Minister of Finance: JEAN COLLIN.

Minister of Rural Economy: HABIB THIAM.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: OUSMAN CAMARA.

Minister of Technical Instruction and the Formation of Cadres: DOUDOU N'GOM.

Minister of National Education: ASSANE SECK.

Minister of Industrial Development: DANIEL CABOU.

Minister of Co-operation: EMILE BADIANE.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: DAUOUDA SOW.

Minister of Culture: ALIONNE SENE.

Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of Tourism: SOULEYMANE SIDIBE.

Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of the Plan: ADAMA DIALLO.

Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of Youth and Sports: LAMINE DIACK.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: ADAME N'DIAYE.

Director of the Cabinet: MOUSTAPHA NIASSE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SENEGAL

(Dakar unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: 5 rue Mermoz (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD KARA-TERKI.

Argentina: Imm. B.I.A.O. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendence (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CHRISTOPHERSEN.

Austria: 36 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 3247 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST TARTER.

Belgium: route de la Corniche, B.P. 524 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH TROUVEROY.

Brazil: Imm. B.I.A.O., 2e. étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 136 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL DE VINCENZI.

Cambodia: 140 rue Blanchot, B.P. 3326; *Ambassador:* CHAN YOURAN.

Canada: Imm. Daniel Sorano, blvd. de la République (E.); *Ambassador:* GORDON G. RIDDELL.

China, Republic (Taiwan): 38 rue de Talmath (E).

Congo (Democratic Republic): Imm. Daniel Sorano, 2e. étage, B.P. 2251 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ILEKA.

Denmark: Rabat, Morocco (E).

Ethiopia: 36 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, 2e étage, B.P. 379 (E.); *Ambassador:* SEYFOU YINESSOU.

Finland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

France: 1 rue Thiers, B.P. 4035 (E); *Ambassador:* HUBERT ARGOD.

Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E); *Ambassador:* ABDOULAYE MOCTAR M'BINGT.

Gambia: 5 ter. rue de Thiong/rue de Dr. Thèze, B.P. 3248 (E).

German Federal Republic: 43 ave. A. Saurraut, B.P. 2100 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER VON WENDLAND.

Ghana: 23 ave. Maginot, 1er étage (E); *Ambassador:* KWESI BREW.

Guinea: rue Marsat, B.P. 7010 (E), *Ambassador:* FAMA MOUSAA TOURÉ.

Haiti: 55 ave. Albert Sarraut, B.P. 1552 (E); *Ambassador:* DELINOIS MARTIN CÉLESTIN.

India: 15 allées Canard, B.P. 398 (E); *Ambassador:* M. MALIK.

Israel: 57 ave. Albert Sarraut, 3e. étage, B.P. 2907 (E); *Ambassador:* EITAN RUPPIN.

Italy: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 348 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLO CIMINO.

Japan: Imm. B.I.A.O., Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 3140 (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO HIROSE.

Korea, Republic: Paris 16e., France (E).

Lebanon: 18 blvd. de la République, B.P. 234 (E).

Liberia: 21 ave. Faidherbe, B.P. 2110 (E).

Mali: 48 ave. Maginot, B.P. 478 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBACAR DIALLO.

Mauritania: 37 blvd. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1119; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDULLAHI OULD EL HASSEN.

Mexico: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Morocco: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 490 (E); *Ambassador:* FADEL BENNANI.

Netherlands: 5 ave. Carde (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID KETEL.

Nigeria: 9 ave. Roume, B.P. 3129 (E.); *Ambassador:* SANI KONTAGORA.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Pakistan: 22 rue Carnot, rez de chaussée/1er étage (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD SHAHRYAR KHAN.

Poland: Point-E, Canal IV, Route de Ouakam (E).

Saudi Arabia: rues Béranger Féraud et Masclary (E); *Ambassador:* FARID YOUSSEF BASRAWI.

Spain: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 2091 (E); *Ambassador:* Comte DE SANTOVENIA.

Sweden: Rabat, Morocco (E).

Switzerland: 1 rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 1772 (E); *Ambassador:* PASCAL FROCHAUX.

Trinidad and Tobago: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Tunisia: rue El-Hadj Seydou Nourou Tall, B.P. 3127 (E); *Ambassador:* RIDHA KLIBI.

Turkey: Imm. B.I.A.O., Appt. Fls. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 6060, Etoile (E); *Ambassador:* ORHAN CONKER.

United Arab Republic: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 474 (E); *Ambassador:* NEGUIB KADRI.

United Kingdom: 20 rue du Dr. Guillet, B.P. 6025 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN G. TAHOURDIN.

U.S.A.: Imm. B.A.O., place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 49 (E).

U.S.S.R.: ave. Jean-Jaurès, B.P. 3180 (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRI NIKIFOROV.

Vatican: rue I, Cité Fann (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Delegate for West Africa:* Mgr. GIOVANNI MARIANI.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 72 blvd. de la République (E); *Ambassador:* N'GUYEN QUI THOAI.

Yugoslavia: Rocade Fann-Bel-Air, route de Ouakam (E); *Ambassador:* IZTOK ZAGAR.

Senegal also has diplomatic relations with Greece, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Monaco, Norway, Panama, Romania, Sierra Leone, Uruguay, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and Zambia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: AMADOU CISSÉDIA.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1968

All 80 seats were won by the Union Progressiste Sénégalaise.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union Progressiste Sénégalaise (U.P.S.): national section of the Parti Fédéraliste Africaine (P.F.A.); government party; Sec.-Gen. LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR. In 1966, by agreement, the former opposition party **Parti du Regroupement Africain** was incorporated into the U.P.S.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: f. 1960; Pres. KÉBA M'BAYE; Sectional Pres. FRANÇOIS PUIG, ROUGEVIN-BAVILLE, MÉNOUMBÉ SAR; Attorney-General OUSMANE GOUNDIAM.

High Court of Justice: f. 1962; composed of members of the National Assembly; Past Pres. OUSEMANE GOUNDIAN.

High Council of the Magistrature: f. 1960; constitutional court; Pres. LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR (*President of the Republic*); Vice-Pres. ALIOUNE M'BENGUE.

Cour d'Appel: Dakar; Pres. SOULEYE DIAGNE.

There are 4 Courts of Assizes, and Courts of First Instance at Dakar, Saint-Louis, Kaolack, Ziguinchor, Thiès, Tambacounda and Diourbel. Justices of the Peace sit in the main centres.

RELIGION

MUSLIM

About 76 per cent of the population are Muslims. The three principal brotherhoods are the *Tijaniyya*, the *Qadiriyya* and the *Mouride*.

Grand Imam: Al Haj AMADOU LAMINE DIÈNE.

NATIVE BELIEFS

About 14 per cent of the population follow traditional beliefs, mainly animist.

CHRISTIANITY

About ten per cent of the population are Christian, mainly Roman Catholics.

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Dakar: Mgr. HYACINTHE THIANDOUM, B.P. 1908, Dakar.

Suffragan Bishops:
Kaolack: Mgr. THÉOPHILE ALBERT CADOUX.
St. Louis de Sénégal: Mgr. PROSPER DODDS.
Ziguinchor: Mgr. AUGUSTIN SAGNA.

Protestant Church: 65 rue Wagane Diouf, Dakar.

THE PRESS

It was announced in December 1969 that the first national Senegalese daily, sponsored by the ruling U.P.S. party, would begin publication in July 1970.

DAKAR

Dakar-Matin: 17 rue Huart, B.P. 176; f. 1933; daily; Editor MICHEL DE BRETEUIL; circ. 20,000.

L'Information Africaine: 38 ave. W.-Ponty, B.P. 338; f. 1950; daily; Editors E. LALANNE, J. PEILLON; circ. 15,000.

Journal Officiel de La République du Sénégal: Dakar, government paper.

Africa: 8 rue Jules-Ferry; f. 1957; economic review of West Africa.

Afrique Médicale: 8 rue Jules-Ferry; f. 1960; medical review; circulates throughout Francophone tropical Africa.

Afrique, Mon Pays: 24 ave. Gambetta.

Afrique Nouvelle: 9 rue Paul Holle, B.P. 283; f. 1947; weekly; Editor SIMON KIBA, circ. 20,000.

Awa: Imprimerie Diop, rue de Reims, angle rue Dial Diop.

Bafila: 26 ave. Gambetta, B.P. 1845.

Bingo: 17 rue Huart, B.P. 176; f. 1952; illustrated monthly; Editor JOACHIM PAULIN; circ. 22,000.

La Semaine à Dakar: weekly.

Médecine d'Afrique Noire: 38 avenue William-Ponty; f. 1952; bi-monthly; Editor EMILE LALANNE; circ. 10,000.

Le Moniteur Africain du Commerce et de l'Industrie: Société Africaine d'Edition, B.P. 1877; weekly; Dir. P. BIARNES.

L'Observateur Africain: 29 rue Paul Holle.

Penalty: 73 rue Thiers.

Revue Française d'Etudes Politiques Africaines: Société Africaine d'Edition, B.P. 1877; monthly; Dir. P. BIARNES.

Sénégal d'Aujourd'hui: 58 blvd. de la République, B.P. 546; monthly.

Terre Sénégalaise: B.P. 269; monthly; Dir. J. B. GRAULLE.

L'Unité Africaine: 72 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1077; weekly; organ of the U.P.S.; Editor OUSMANE N'GOM.

La Voix des Combattants: Ecole El Hadj-Malick Sy.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence de Presse Sénégalaise: imm. Maginot, Dakar; f. 1959; Dir. BARRA DIOFF.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence Franc-Presse: B.P. 363, Dakar; Chief B. LEBAS.

Novosti: B.P. 3180, Corner Jean-Jaures Ave. and Carnot St., Dakar.

DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Dakar.

PUBLISHERS

Clairafrique: B.P. 2005, rue Sandiniery 2, Dakar; politics, law, sociology.

Editions CERDA: Dakar; politics, etc.

Grande Imprimerie Africaine: 9 rue Thiers, B.P. 51, Dakar; f. 1917; law, administration; Dir. HENRY O'QUINN.

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (I.F.A.N.): B.P. 206, Dakar; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.

Maison du Livre, La: B.P. 2060, Dakar; fiction and belles-lettres.

Société Africaine d'Editions et de Publication: rue de Reims, Dakar.

Société d'Edition et de Presse Africaine: 17 rue Huart, Dakar.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion du Sénégal: B.P. 1765, Dakar; broadcasts in French and four vernacular languages; international service in Arabic, English and Portuguese; Dir.-Gen. ALIOUNE FALL.

In 1969 there were 266,000 receiving sets.

Télévision du Sénégal: B.P. 2375, Dakar; f. 1964; Government-sponsored educational service; pilot project with one 50-kW. transmitter.

In 1969 there were about 1,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; m.=million; all amounts in francs C.F.A., unless otherwise stated.)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Dakar, avenue W.-Ponty, B.P. 3159; cap. 2,854m.; Chair. COURMO BARCOURGNE; Manager L. EUDE.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal: B.P. 392, 2 Ave. Roume, Dakar; f. 1962; cap 500m.; Pres. DJIME GUIBRIL N'DIAYE; Gen. Man. HENRY DUBOIS.

Banque Sénégalaise de Développement (B.S.D.): Dakar, 2 bis rue Béranger Féraud; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m.; Dir. LOUIS KANDÉ.

Crédit Populaire Sénégalais: Dakar, 35 rue Carnot; cap. 360m.

Union Sénégalaise de Banques pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (U.S.B.): blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 56, Dakar; f. 1961; cap. 690m.; Dir.-Gen. AMADOU SOLD.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; Dakar, place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 129.

Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal: Dakar, B.P. 323, 19 Avenue Roume; f. 1962; cap. 500m.; Admin. Délégué ROGER DUCHEMIN.

INSURANCE

Comité des Sociétés d'Assurances du Sénégal: 43 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 1766.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Dakar: Dakar, B.P. 118; f. 1869; 53 mems.; Pres. H. CH. GALLENCA.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Fleuve: rue Bisson, Saint-Louis-du Sénégal, B.P. 19; Pres. M. El Hady MOMAR SOURANG.

Chambre de Commerce de Kaolack: Kaolack, B.P. 203; Pres. P. FOURNIER.

Chambre de Commerce de la Casamance: B.P. 26, Ziguinchor, Pres. YOUSSOUPH SEYDI.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région de Thiès: ave. Foch, Thiès, B.P. 20; f. 1883; 17 mems.; Pres. El Hadji DIAGNE.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Dakar

Délégation de la Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux: 43 ave. Maginot, B.P. 1858; Pres. M. BARRAQUÉ.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Ouest Africain: 14 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 806.

Syndicat des Agents Maritimes de la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique: 8-10 Allées Canard, B.P. 167 and 138.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Bâtiment et de Travaux Publics de l'Ouest Africain: 12 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; 52 mems.; Pres. PIERRE MEYNENG.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Transports et Transitaires de l'Afrique Occidentale: 47 ave. Albert Sarraut, B.P. 233; Pres. G. LEMASSON.

Syndicat des Entreprises de Manutention des Ports d'Afrique Occidentale (S.E.M.P.A.O.): 8 Allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Syndicat des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux du Sénégal: 11 allées Canard, B.P. 131.

Syndicat Patronal des Industries de Dakar et du Sénégal: 12 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593, 101 mems., Pres. MARC DELHAYE.

Union Fédérale des Syndicats Industriels et Commerciaux et Artisanaux: 9 rue des Dardanelles.

Union Intersyndicale d'Entreprises et d'Industries de l'Ouest Africain: 12 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 593.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Croyants: B.P. 1474, Dakar; 3,000 mems.; Pres. DAVID SOUMAH; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES MENDY.

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Sénégal (U.G.T.S.): B.P. 840, Dakar; affiliated to Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire; 100,000 mems.; merged with Confédération Sénégalaise du Travail 1966; leaders ALIOUNE CISSÉ, OUSMANE DIALLO.

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Sénégalais (C.N.T.S.): f. 1969, Pres. DOUDOU N'GOM.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Régie des Chemins de Fer du Sénégal: Thiès; total length of line 1,234 km. One line runs from Dakar north to St. Louis (262 km.) with a branch to Linguera (129 km.); the main line runs to Bamako and the Niger (643 km. in Senegal); Dir. FALY BA.

ROADS

In 1967 there were 3,761 km. of classified all-weather roads, 1,923 bitumenised.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Sénégal: B.P. 295, Dakar.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Dakar

Société des Messageries du Sénégal: 35 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 209; river traffic on the Senegal from Saint-Louis to Kayes (Mali); also coastal services.

Paquet et Cie. Général Transatlantique: c/o Union Sénégalaise d'Industries Maritimes, 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

SHIPPING

Dakar

Chargeurs Réunis: 8-10 Allées Canard, B.P. 167 and 138; agents for Messageries Maritimes, Cie. Fabre SGTM, Nigerian National Lines, Delta Line, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Navigation, Elder Dempster Lines.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: 8-10 allées Canard.

Companhia Colonial de Navigação and **Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro:** c/o A. Alcantara et Fils, 1 rue Parent.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: c/o Ets. Buhan et Teisseire, place Kermel.

Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: 8 and 10 allées Canard.

Delmas-Vieljeux: 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Elder Dempster Lines: c/o Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, 8-10 Allées Canard, B.P. 138.

Holland West Africa Line: c/o Anciens Ets. Peyrissac et Cie.; 9 rue Parchappe.

Cabotage Intercolonial: 55 rue de Grammont.

Farrell Lines, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Henry Abram Ltd., Van Nievelt, Goudriaan and Co.: c/o Umarco, 53 blvd. Pinet-Laprade; Man. GEORGE GUIMONT.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Sénégal: Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 3132, Dakar.

Senegal is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Air France, Alitalia, B.U.A., C.S.A., Ghana Airways, Lufthansa, Nigeria Airways, P.A.A., Royal Air Maroc, S.A.S., Swissair, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme du Sénégal: 28 ave. Roume, B.P. 1412, Dakar; Dir. N'DIAWAR SOW.

ARTS FESTIVAL

World Festival of Negro Art: ave. du Barachois, B.P. 3201, Dakar; f. 1965; bi-annual; Bureau Pres. ALIOUNE DIOP, Sec.-Gen. DJIBRIL DIONE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Ministère du Plan, du Développement et de la Coopération Technique: Dakar; the Government body responsible for nuclear affairs.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Dakar: Dakar; 2,655 students (1965).

SIERRA LEONE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa with Guinea to the north and east and Liberia to the south. The climate is hot and humid with an average temperature of 80°F (21°C); the rainy season lasts from May to October. English is the official language and Krio, Mende and Temne are widely spoken. The vast majority of the population follow animist beliefs and there are Muslim and Christian minorities. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of green, white and blue. The capital is Freetown.

Recent History

Formerly under British rule, Sierra Leone became independent in 1961. The new constitution gave women the franchise and abolished the division of the country into a Colony and a Protectorate. Elections were held in 1962 and won by the Sierra Leone People's Party led by Sir Milton Margai. In 1964 Sir Milton Margai died, and was succeeded as premier by his brother Mr. (now Sir) Albert Margai. Several members of this government have since been convicted on charges of corruption. Following disputed elections in March 1967, the army assumed control of the country and set up a National Reformation Council. The Governor-General was forced to leave the country. A second army revolt in April 1968 led to the restoration of civilian government and the return to power of the Prime Minister elected in 1967, Mr. Siaka Stevens. A state of emergency was declared on November 20th, 1968, after disorders in the Eastern and South-Eastern regions just before parliamentary by-elections were due to be held. The emergency was revoked on February 26th, 1969, and the elections held in March. A committee to advise on a new republican constitution met for the first time in June 1969. In December 1969 Mr. Siaka Stevens announced that the government was to take a 51 per cent control of the shares of the mining companies operating in Sierra Leone.

Government

Sierra Leone is a member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is Head of State. She is represented by the Governor-General. Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the House of Representatives consists of 66 members elected by direct universal suffrage, and twelve Paramount chiefs. The Country is divided into four regions: the Northern, Eastern and Southern Provinces, and the Western Area.

Defence

The Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces consist of an Infantry Battalion and Headquarters with a total strength of 1,350. There is also the nucleus of a future Navy. Police number about 2,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and mining, the chief products being palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, timber, diamonds, and iron ore. Diamonds are the nation's principal export, and diamond smuggling is a major problem. In December 1969 the government took a 51 per cent control in the four companies responsible for mining diamonds, iron ore, rutile and bauxite respectively. Industry is on a small scale, covering palm oil, furniture and weaving. A Ten-Year Plan was launched in 1962 to develop industry and plantation agriculture. Sierra Leone adheres to a free trade agreement with Guinea, Ivory Coast and Liberia, signed in 1965, but largely ineffective owing to differences between the Ivory Coast and Guinea, and also to currency problems.

Transport and Communications

There are 358 miles of railways and 3,500 miles of roads. Inland waterways total 493 miles, much of it navigable for only three months in the year. The chief ports are Freetown and Pepel. Internal air transport is well developed and international air services are provided by Sierra Leone Airways and fifteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

There is no state scheme for social security, but the Division of Social Welfare provides Community Developments Centres, Youth Clubs and Maternity Welfare Centres.

Education

Education is private but nearly all schools are Government-assisted. In 1967 there were 952 primary schools and 64 secondary schools with 135,615 and 21,318 pupils respectively. There is one university.

Tourism

The Tourist Board was set up in 1962 to develop Sierra Leone's tourist potential. The main attractions are the wide, sandy beaches, the mountains and jungle and wild life.

Visas are not required to visit Sierra Leone by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom and Commonwealth.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, cricket, athletics, lawn tennis and boxing. The National Sports Council supervises and encourages sport.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Whit Monday and Mouloud), August 4 (Bank Holiday), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha), April 9–12 (Easter), April 27 (Independence).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Leone, subdivided into 100 cents. Sierra Leone devalued its currency by 14.3 per cent in November 1967.

Coins: 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, 50 Leone (gold).
Notes: 1 Leone, 2 Leone, 5 Leone.

Exchange rate: 2 Leones = £1 sterling.
83 cents = U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)			POPULATION (1963 CENSUS)		
TOTAL	FREETOWN AND RURAL AREAS	PROVINCES	TOTAL	FREETOWN AND RURAL AREAS	PROVINCES
27,699	215	27,484	2,180,355	195,023	1,985,332

Main Tribes: Mende 672,931, Temne 550,000.

Chief Towns: Freetown (capital) 127,917, Bo 210,000, Kono 170,000.

EMPLOYMENT

(1963)

Agriculture	3,500
Commerce	4,400
Mining	8,100
Transport	7,100
Construction	11,000
Services	17,000

AGRICULTURE

(1961)

CROP	AREA (acres)	PRODUCTION (tons)
Rice—as paddy	625,000	251,000
Millet and Sorghum	37,000	24,000
Maize	40,000	8,600
Groundnuts—undecorticated	20,000	5,100
Coconuts	4,000	n.a.
Coffee	n.a.	5,024 (exported)
Cocoa	n.a.	2,792 (exported)
Manioc (cassava)	46,000	49,000
Sweet Potatoes	9,000	9,400
Piassava	n.a.	5,732 (exported)
Palm Kernels	n.a.	57,764 (exported)
Ginger	n.a.	592 (exported)

Rice (1966–67): 335,000 tons; (1967–68): 394,000 tons.

Livestock: Cattle 175,000, Sheep and Goats 55,000.

Forestry: Sawn Timber 206,000 cubic feet, Charcoal 107 tons.

Fisheries (1965): 6,000 tons.

MINING

	1966	1967	1968
Diamonds ('000 carats)	1,437	1,420	1,522
Bauxite ('000 tons)	271	337	414
Iron Ore ('000 tons)	2,267	2,104	2,516
Rutile ('000 tons)	n.a.	10	n.a.

Total purchases by the Government Diamond Office, now the only legal diamond exporter, amounted to Le. 19,082,945 in 1966, Le. 21,841,639 in 1967, Le. 25,434,982 in 1968 and a record Le. 33,724,961 in 1969.

FINANCE

1 Leone=100 cents.

100 Leones=£50 sterling 100 Leones=$120 U.S.

BUDGET (1969–70)

Revenue Le. 45.4m., Expenditure Le. 42.6m.

Development Expenditure (1969–70): Le. 11.8m.

TEN-YEAR PLAN 1962–71

(£'000)

Medical and Health	21,200
Roads and Bridges	17,100
Electricity	11,000
Education	10,400
Trade and Industry	9,100
Agriculture	7,600
Public Works	4,800
Housing and Country Planning	4,100
Information and Broadcasting	3,500
Water Supplies	1,900
Social Welfare	1,500
Civil Aviation	1,300
Police	1,000
Recurrent Costs	63,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	164,000

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(Le. million)

	1963	1964
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	199.6	221.5
of which:		
Agriculture	65.2	69.6
Mining	38.6	41.0
Manufacturing	12.6	14.4
Construction and public services	8.2	8.8
Transport and communications	14.5	17.4
Trade	29.1	34.8
Ownership of dwellings	11.7	14.1
Public administration and defence	11.7	12.2
Others	8.0	9.2
Income from abroad	−5.5	−5.5
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	194.1	215.0
Less depreciation allowances	−13.8	−16.2
NET NATIONAL INCOME	180.3	198.8

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Le. '000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	71,019	76,872	71,707	65,288	75,474
Exports	60,884	57,538	59,130	45,492	75,580

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Le. '000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food	13,762	12,458	13,175
Beverages and Tobacco	2,537	2,173	2,073
Crude Materials	955	967	1,053
Mineral Fuels	5,693	4,818	5,691
Oils and Fats	596	1,322	738
Chemicals	3,815	3,481	5,428
Manufactures	19,197	17,769	22,197
Machinery	16,639	14,803	16,469
Miscellaneous Goods	7,013	6,350	7,500
Other Items	1,500	1,127	1,150

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Kola Nuts	240	125	53
Coffee	3,946	284	554
Cocoa Beans	1,435	1,456	1,832
Ginger	171	171	335
Palm Kernels	5,102	1,099	8,598
Iron Ore	9,610	9,076	10,189
Bauxite	775	929	1,483
Piassava	168	395	927
Diamonds	26,135	29,558	45,647
Other Items	984	2,509	5,946

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	20,266	18,398	21,221
Other Commonwealth Countries	9,247	6,872	5,465
Japan	7,371	7,185	9,224
Netherlands	4,508	4,059	3,023
German Fed. Republic	4,410	3,333	4,001
U.S.A.	4,512	6,909	7,164
France	5,273	4,839	4,220
Italy	2,214	1,595	2,209
Other Countries	13,906	12,078	18,947
TOTAL	71,707	65,268	75,474

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	36,413	32,392	53,249
Other Commonwealth Countries	595	180	359
Netherlands	6,677	5,610	9,114
German Fed. Republic	3,624	2,376	6,308
Other Countries	6,149	5,044	6,550
TOTAL	53,458	45,602	75,580

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PAYING TRAFFIC (Tons)	TON MILEAGE GOODS TRAFFIC	NUMBER PASSENGER JOURNEYS	PASSENGER MILES
1961	120,307	15,514,340	1,763,505	58,545,289
1965	54,094	6,537,911	676,672	14,846,873

Roads (1965): Motor cars 11,104; Lorries and Buses 5,800.

Shipping (1963): Vessels 1,972; Goods Handled 443,700 metric tons; Petroleum Handled 227,800 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passenger-miles 17 million; Freight ton-miles 103,000.

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary Schools	952	135,615
Secondary Schools	64	21,318
Technical Colleges	6	1,732
Teacher Training Colleges	9	818
Higher Education	2	745

Sources: Ministry of Information, Freetown; Barclays Bank, D.C.O.

THE CONSTITUTION

Sierra Leone became an independent sovereign nation on April 27th, 1961, and is a member of the British Commonwealth.

The Constitution provides for a Cabinet, with the Prime Minister as its President. The Cabinet consists of not less than seven Ministers chosen from the elected members of the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and a total of 66 elected members, and 12 Paramount Chiefs who do not stand for office under party auspices. Constitutional provisions are designed to safeguard certain fundamental democratic liberties, concerning the House of Representatives, elections, appointments, the Supreme Court, the office of Paramount Chief, and the independence of the judiciary.

On January 6th, 1969, Dr. Siaka Stevens announced that Sierra Leone would become a republic before the end of the year. Under the present constitution a general election is required for approval of any fundamental constitutional change. However, since the constitution will be basically the same as the republican constitution approved by Parliament during Sir Albert Margai's term of office, the Government considers the March 1967 general election to have provided the necessary approval. The problem of certain clauses of the Margai constitution which have met with criticism, together with the general problems of introducing a republic, will be examined by a 30-member constitutional committee, whose establishment was announced in March 1969.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: BANJA TEJAN-SIE (Acting).

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Interior: Dr. SIAKA STEVENS.

Minister of Finance: Dr. M. S. FORNA.

Minister of External Affairs: C. P. FORAY.

Minister of Health: L. A. M. BREWAH.

Minister of Lands, Mines and Labour: C. A. CAMARA-TAYLOR.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: S. I. KOROMA.

Minister of Trade and Industry: D. F. SHEARS.

Minister of Works: M. O. BASH-TAQI.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: I. BASH-TAQI.

Minister of Development: K. DARAMY.

Minister of Transport and Communications: SEMBU FORNA.

Minister of Education: J. BARTHES-WILSON.

Minister of Social Welfare: S. W. GANDI-CAPIO.

Minister of Housing and Country Planning: S. B. KAWUSU-CONTEH.

Resident Minister, Northern Province: S. A. FOFANA.

Resident Minister, Southern Province: PRINCE A. WILLIAMS.

Resident Minister, Eastern Province: F. S. ANTHONY.

Minister of State and Leader of the House and Government Business: J. HADSON-TAYLOR.

Minister of State: P.C. BAI KOBLO PATHBANA.

Minister of State: P.C. JAIA KAI KAI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN FREETOWN

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

China Republic (Taiwan): New Motor Rd., Congo Bridge (E).

France: 2 Pademba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN FINES.

German Federal Republic: 18 Westmoreland Street (E).

Ghana: 21 Charlotte Street (HC).

Guinea: Liverpool St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAMOUROU TOURÉ.

Israel: Percival Street (E).

Italy: Woodland Ave., New Rd. (E).

Lebanon: 28 Walpole Street (E).

Liberia: Brookfields Road (E).

Nigeria: Cathedral House (Third Floor), Gloucester St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* OLUJIMI JOLAOSO.

U.S.S.R.: 1 King Harman Road, Brookfields (E).

United Arab Republic: 15 Westmoreland Street (E).

United Kingdom: Standard Bank of West Africa (Third Floor), Oxford St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. J. OLIVER.

U.S.A.: 14 Trelawney St. (E); *Ambassador:* R. G. MINER.

Sierra Leone also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: (vacant).

ELECTIONS, MARCH 1967

PARTY	SEATS
All-People's Congress	32
Sierra Leone People's Party	32
Independents	2

Present party position (*April* 1970): A.P.C. 47, S.L.P.P. 12, Independents 6 (one vacant seat).

POLITICAL PARTIES

All People's Congress (A.P.C.): won a large majority in the 1967 election, but prevented from taking power by the military coup; the United People's Party merged with this party in 1966; Leader SIAKA PROBYN STEVENS.

Sierra Leone People's Party (S.L.P.P.): Freetown; f. 1951; formed the government party (in alliance with United Progressive and People's National Parties) until 1967; Leader SALIA JUSU-SHERRIFF.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Common Law of England and the doctrines of equity and Statutory Law which were applicable in 1880 are in force in Sierra Leone; and certain English Statutes after 1780 have from time to time been brought into force by Ordinance.

The Court of Appeal: Consists of a President, Justice of Appeal and the Judges of the superior courts of the

Territories. Appeals lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

President: Sir SAMUEL BANKOLE JONES.

Justices of Appeal: G. DOVE EDWIN, J. B. MARCUS-JONES, Dr. HENRY WIJAKONE TAMBIAH.

The Supreme Court has the same jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom, except in certain minor cases arising exclusively between natives, where native law or custom is decisive. It is the Court of Appeal for all subordinate courts and appeal against its own decisions may be made to the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal.

Magistrates' Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases:

(*a*) in the Freetown District "on any cause or matter which may lawfully be brought before them", and

(*b*) in the Provinces, in any matter (except libel or slander) between or involving non-natives or between a native and the holder of a trading licence (whether a native or not).

In criminal cases the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to summary cases and to preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence triable by the Supreme Court shall be committed for trial.

Native Courts have jurisdiction, according to native law and custom, in all matters between natives which are not triable by any other court (see above).

In some cases, e.g. in trading cases which involve more than £50 or in land disputes involving two or more Chiefdoms, or cases which are of particular importance, the District Commissioner has the right to inquire and to decide whether the case shall go before the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: C. O. E. COLE (Acting).

Puisne Judges: R. B. MARKE, C.B.E., S. C. W. BETTS, C. A. HARDING, A. J. MASSALAY, P. R. DAVIES, S. J. FORSTER.

Attorney-General: ALBERT METZGER.

Master and Registrar, Supreme Court: O. M. GOLLEY (a.i.).

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Beliefs, rites and practices are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family.

ISLAM

Islam is widespread in parts of Sierra Leone.

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICANS

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, D.D., DIP.TH., Bishopscourt, P.O.B. 128, Freetown. (For details of other sees in the Province of West Africa *see* under Nigeria, Religion.)

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bishop of Freetown and Bo: Rt. Rev. THOMAS JOSEPH BROSNAHAN, P.O.B. 98, Freetown.

Bishop of Makeni: Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. AUGUSTO AZZOLINI, P.O.B. 1, Makeni.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Mail: 29-31 Rawdon St., P.O.B. 53, Freetown; published by Overseas African Newspapers Ltd.; Editor CLARENCE LABOR; circ. 14,500.

Unity: 15 Water St., Freetown; independent; Editor SAM J. E. METZGER.

PERIODICALS

African Crescent: P.O.B. 11, Bo; weekly; English; Editor G. A. NASEEM.

African Standard: 7 Trelawney St., Freetown; weekly.

African Vanguard: 5 Wellington St., Freetown; twice weekly; circ. 4,000.

Advance: 72 Dambara Rd., Bo; f. 1948; 3 times weekly; Editor S. E. LABOR JONES.

Akera Ka Kathemne: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1964; monthly; Themne; Editor Rev. R. A. JOHNSON.

Awoko Special: Gloucester St., Freetown.

Echo Special: 22 Ball St., Freetown.

Express: 17 Charlotte St., Freetown; supports Sierra Leone People's Party, Editor JULIUS COLE.

Freeman: P.O.B. 250, Freetown; English language monthly; published by the Catholic Mission; Editor Fr. B. McMAHON.

Gospel Bells: 5 Frederick St., P.O.B. 868, Freetown; weekly; English; religious.

Konomanda: Koidu; f. 1969; All-People's Congress-sponsored news-sheet.

Kono Spark, The: The Spark Publications, Sina Town Rd., P.O.B. 81, Koidu Town; f. 1967; African Nationalist with strong Pan-African leanings; twice weekly, Mon. and Thurs.; Editor KAI ABDUL FORDAY; circ. 1,500.

Madora: Walpole St., Freetown; weekly; English.

Never Tire: 17 Charlotte St., Freetown.

People: 12 Free St., Freetown; supports Sierra Leone People's Party.

Renascent African: 30 Lumley St., Freetown; weekly.

Seme Loko: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1938; monthly; Mende; Editor Rev. R. A. JOHNSON.

S.L. Commercial Outlook: 87 Wellington St., Freetown.

Sierra Leone Observer: 3 Hospital Road, Bo; weekly; circ. 4,000.

Sierra Leone Outlook: P.O.B. 1169, Freetown; six a year; English; Editor Rev. S. A. WARRATIE.

S.L. Sportsman: 25 Garrison St., Freetown.

Sierra Leone Trade Journal: Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Freetown; f. 1961; quarterly; circ. 5,000.

Sunday Mirror: Freetown.

West African Star: Freetown; religious and general; f. 1962; weekly; Ed. RIGSBY TOM DAVIES; circ. 3,000.

We Yone: Freetown; English; A.P.C. weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAU

Tass is the only foreign bureau in Freetown.

PUBLISHER

The Government Printer: Government Printing Dept., George St., Freetown.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Sierra Leone: New England, Freetown; f. 1934 and since 1958 has been operated by the Department of Broadcasting of the Sierra Leone Government under its own Director. There are two short-wave and one medium-wave transmitters, and receiving stations in Freetown. Broadcasts are made in English and four Sierra Leonean languages, Mende, Limba, Temne and Krio. There is also a weekly broadcast in French.

Dir.-Gen. (Radio and Television) JAMES MILLAR, Dir. of Radio GRAHAM THOMAS.

Estimated number of radio sets (1969) 130,000.

TELEVISION

Sierra Leone Television: Freetown; a commercial television station, government-owned. Started in April 1963. Management under contract to international consortium with Thomson Television (International) as chief participant; Gen. Man. ABDUL KHANU.

In 1968 there were 3,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 30, Freetown; f. 1964; central bank; Governor S. B. NICOL-COLE; Gen. Man. C. J. SMITH.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; Westmorland St., Freetown, P.O.B. 79; branches throughout the country; Sierra Leone Man. E. C. ANDREWS.

Intra Bank S.A.: Beirut; Private Mail Bag, 28 Walpole St., Freetown; f. 1963; branches at Bo, Koidu, Kenema; Man. NABIL BANIEH.

National Development Bank: Freetown; f. 1968; provides medium- and long-term finance and technical assistance to enterprises which are owned and managed predominantly by private interests and which appear on careful investigation to be economically viable and likely to make significant contributions to the economic development of Sierra Leone; major shareholders include the African Development Bank, Bank of Sierra Leone, other commercial banks, and insurance, trading and mining companies operating in Sierra Leone; auth. cap. Le. 1m., subordinated interest free loan of Le. 1m. from Government of Sierra Leone; Man. Dir. O. AKINRELE.

Standard Bank of West Africa: London: 15 Oxford St.; P.O.B. 69, Freetown, and branches throughout the country; cap. 4m.

INSURANCE

The principal British companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone: P.O. Box 502, Freetown; f. 1961; Pres. E. D. MORGAN.

GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Government Diamond Office: P.O. Box 421, Freetown; f. 1959; all diamonds are exported through this office; Chair. Executive Board G. S. PANDA, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Sierra Leone Investments Ltd.: B.P. House, P.O.B. 263, Freetown; f. 1961 to stimulate economic activity.

Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board: Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Freetown; f. 1949 to secure the most favourable arrangements for the marketing of Sierra Leone produce and to stimulate agricultural development; Chair. Paramount Chief KENEWA GAMANGA, M.B.E., J.P.; Man. Dir. DENIS NICHOLS.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Guma Valley Water Co.: f. 1961; responsible for all existing water supplies in Freetown and surrounding villages, including the newly completed Guma Dam and associated works.

National Construction Co. (S.L.) Ltd.: 24 Percival St., Freetown; undertakes work in all fields of civil engineering, public utilities and communications; assists in the training of Sierra Leone nationals.

Sierra Leone Electricity Corpn.: Freetown; supplies all electricity in Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone Rice Corpn.: Freetown; f. 1965 to assist farmers with rice cultivation; aims to supply all the country's rice requirements by 1970; Sec. E. J. SILLAH.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Sierra Leone Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 562, Freetown; Chair. A. D. WURIE, C.B.E.; Exec. Officer JACK YOUNGS, M.B.I.M.

Association of Builders and Building Contractors: 18 mems.

Sierra Leone Chamber of Mines: c/o P.O.B. 502, Freetown; comprises the four mining concerns.

TRADE UNIONS

Sierra Leone Labour Congress: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1966 by the merger of the Sierra Leone Federation of Labour and the Sierra Leone Council of Labour; approx. 18,000 mems. (20 per cent of all wage and salary earners) in 12 affiliated unions; Pres. G. A. CARAMBA-COKER; Vice-Pres. A. W. HASSAN; Sec.-Gen. E. T. KAMARA.

Principal affiliated unions:

Clerical, Mercantile and General Workers' Union: 19 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1945; 3,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. M. S. LAHAI.

Railway Workers' Union: The Technical Institute, 11 Dan St., Freetown; f. 1919; 1,780 mems.; Gen. Sec. T. S. MAMMAH.

Sierra Leone Artisans' and Allied Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 7,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. Aluseni B. CONTEH.

Sierra Leone Dockworkers' Union: 182 Fourah Bay Rd., Freetown; f. 1962; 2,650 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. I. SANDI.

Sierra Leone Maritime and Waterfront Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 5,600 mems.

Sierra Leone Motor Drivers' Union: 17 Charlotte St., Freetown; f. 1960; 1,900 mems.

Sierra Leone Transport and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 1,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. N. GEORGESTONE.

United Mineworkers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1944; 5,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. E. T. KAMARA.

Also affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress; General Union of Construction Workers, Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union, Sierra Leone Articled Seamen's Union, Sierra Leone Seamen's Union.

The following unions are not affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress: Sierra Leone Plantation Workers' Union, The Southern and Eastern Provincial General Workers' Union, Sierra Leone Teachers' Union (1,600 mems.).

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING BOARDS

Very rapid progress has been made in the field of Co-operation. By the end of 1966 there were 797 primary societies with a total membership of 41,629. In addition, by mid-1966, there were 524 thrift and credit societies, grouped into ten Thrift and Credit Unions to facilitate undertaking large-scale operations.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is attached to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, is based in Freetown, with eight area offices spread through the provinces.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Government Railway: Railway Headquarters, Cline Town, Freetown; f. 1899; a single line of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge runs from Water St. in Freetown 227½ miles east to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier; from Bauya junction, 64½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makeni (83 miles), but following the Government's decision to phase out the Railway operations on the branch line ceased in July 1969; Acting Gen. Man. A. E. GRIFFIN; Acting Traffic Man. R. W. R. NORMAN.

The privately-owned Marampa railway of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge extends for 52½ miles and is used to transport iron ore from the mines at Marampa to the port of Pepel.

ROADS

All Government and most other roads are motorable throughout the year although occasionally ferries may be closed for a few days by abnormal flooding. There are 1,985 miles of first-class roads maintained by the Public Works Dept., 2,175 miles of roads maintained by local authorities, and 180 miles owned and maintained by private companies. A new road between Taiama and Bo in the southern province will be built with the aid of a loan of up to £1.8 million from the British Government.

Director of Road Transport: E. B. M. SAVAGE.

Sierra Leone Road Transport Corporation: Blackhall Rd., P.O.B. 1008, Freetown; f. 1965; autonomous corporation to take over, operate and maintain the public transport services of the Government; Chair. CONI DOUGAN; Gen. Man. L. DALE; four appointed members and four officials.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Recognised launch routes, including the coastwise routes from Freetown northward to the Great and Little Scarcies rivers and southward to Bonthe, total almost 500 miles. Some of the upper reaches of the rivers are only navigable for three months of the year (January to March). Nevertheless a considerable volume of traffic uses the rivers.

SHIPPING

Sierra Leone Ports Authority: Freetown; operates the Port of Freetown, which has full facilities for ocean-going vessels; Acting Gen. Man. G. HOWLETT-MARTIN.

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Ltd.: P.O.B. 74, Freetown; shipping, clearing, forwarding and travel agency; agents for some 60 foreign shipping companies, of which about 20 call regularly at Freetown; Gen. Man. B. OGLEY.

Foreign shipping lines with offices in Freetown:

Chargeurs Line: rep. Transcap (Sierra Leone) Ltd., P.O.B. 704.

Delta Line: rep. Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO), P.O.B. 417.

Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie: rep. African and Overseas Agencies (S.L.) Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Gold Star Line: rep. Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO), P.O.B. 417.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd.: rep. Staveley and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 96.

Hanseatic Africa Line: rep. Transcap (Sierra Leone) Ltd., P.O.B. 704.

Hoegh Lines: rep. Scanship (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

Holland-West Africa Line: rep. Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V., P.O. Box 101.

Jugolinija: rep. Scanship (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd. P.O.B. 130.

Lloyd Triestino S.p.A.: rep. Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO), P.O.B. 417.

Royal Interocean Lines: rep. Holland-West Afrika Lijn, N.V., P.O.B. 101.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: rep. Scanship (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

United West Africa Service: rep. Scanship (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: R. R. WRIGHT, A.R.AE.S.

Sierra Leone Airways: Leone House, Westmoreland St., Freetown (Head Office); Freetown International Airport, Lungi; operates daily services from Hastings Aerodrome, Freetown, to principal points in the country, by H.S. 114 aircraft; handles all types of aircraft at international airport; weekly V.C. 10 service to London operated by B.U.A. on behalf of S.L.A.; Chair. T. C. LUKE; Gen. Man. Capt. E. H. CHAMBERS.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines provide services to Freetown: Air Afrique, B.U.A., C.S.A., Ghana Airways, K.L.M., Liberian Airways, Lufthansa, M.E.A., Nigeria Airways and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Government Tourist and Hotels Board: Freetown.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Sierra Leone, inaugurated in 1967, includes the following Colleges:

Fourah Bay College: Freetown; 120 teachers, 560 students.

Njala University College: Njala, via Mano; 70 teachers, 280 students.

SINGAPORE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Singapore is a small island situated approximately 77 miles north of the equator. With an area of 225 square miles, Singapore is one of the world's smallest nations. The island is flanked by Malaysia in the north, the Philippines in the north-east and Indonesia in the south. It is linked to the Malay Peninsula by a three-quarter-mile causeway which carries a 26-ft. wide road and a double-track railway. The climate is essentially equatorial with a uniformly high daily and annual temperature varying between 75°F and 80°F (24°C–27°C). Relative humidity is high, and the average annual rainfall is 96 in. There are no well-defined wet and dry seasons. The national language is Malay, and there are four official languages—Malay, Chinese (Mandarin), Tamil and English. The language of administration is English. There is complete religious freedom: the main religions practised are Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism and Taoism. The flag is red and white, halved horizontally with, at the top of the hoist, a crescent moon sided by five stars in a circle, all in white. The capital is the City of Singapore.

Recent History

After the Second World War, which had resulted in the Japanese occupation of Singapore from 1942 to 1945, Singapore was administered by the British Military Administration. When civil administration was restored in April 1946, Singapore became a separate crown colony. A new constitution in 1955 introduced some measure of self-government, and in 1959 the state achieved complete internal self-government. In a referendum in September 1962 the people of Singapore consented by a 73 per cent majority to union with the new Federation of Malaysia, which came into being on September 16th, 1963, with Singapore as a constituent state. On August 9th, 1965, by mutual agreement, the association was ended and Singapore was separated from Malaysia and became a fully independent and sovereign nation. On December 22nd, 1965, it became a Republic with a President at its head.

Government

Singapore is a Republic within the Commonwealth. The Head of State is the President, formerly the Yang di Pertuan Negara, who must be a citizen of Singapore. The legislature comprises a Parliament elected by universal adult suffrage and there is a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister.

Defence

The United Kingdom maintains army, naval and air force bases but her forces are to be withdrawn in 1971, and Singapore's defence programme has been intensified. National Service in Singapore is universally compulsory. Government forces consist of a developing naval force—with elements of fast patrol craft—four regular infantry battalions of the Singapore Infantry Regiment (a fifth and sixth are being raised), with part-time supporting Defence Force units of volunteers and an armoured unit which is being raised. A regular air force is being set up with squadrons of Cessnas, Provosts and Hunters as well as Alouette III helicopters.

Economic Affairs

Strategically situated both for trade and defence, Singapore is the entrepôt for Malaysia and other South-East Asian states. It handles most of West Malaysia's external trade and is the world centre of the rubber and tin markets. The main commodities in trade are rubber and petroleum products, whilst foodstuffs form a quarter of retained imports. While the entrepôt trade and related services still account for 16 per cent of national income and employ a quarter of the labour force, the processing and manufacturing industries are receiving increasing attention, and manufactured domestic exports are increasing. Many new industries have been established to produce for export markets and there are rapidly growing industrial estates, such as Jurong with its three oil refineries and many factories, and a number of smaller industrial complexes. Notable among the new industries is the Jurong Shipyard; the Sembawang Shipyard, the former British naval base, is also to be developed for commercial ship repair. There is also a high degree of technological orientation in the recent promotion of industries.

Less than a quarter of the land area is under cultivation, and the primary sector accounts for about 4 per cent of national income and employs about 8 per cent of the workforce. Fruit and vegetable market gardening and offshore fishing are the major activities in this sector.

The growth rate of gross domestic product averaged about 9 per cent between 1966 and 1969 and Singapore enjoys one of the highest per capita incomes in Asia. Unemployment is not at present serious but the British military withdrawal by 1971 will exacerbate the situation. Employment, both direct and indirect, in the military bases is estimated to be around 90,000 people, and military expenditure has accounted for between 15–20 per cent of national income in the post-war years.

Transport and Communications

Singapore is the fourth largest port in the world, in terms of tonnage entering and leaving, and is used by more than 200 major shipping lines as well as by local coastal services. The airport is also a great international junction. The Malayan Railways cross the causeway into Singapore.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department, aided by local voluntary bodies, provides a wide range of welfare services to individuals and families in need. These services include direct financial assistance, day care and foster home care for children and institutional care for the handicapped, destitute, sick and aged. There are no state social insurance systems but there is a Central Provident Fund into which contributions must be paid by employers and employees.

Education

Primary and secondary education is available in the four official languages of Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English. Government schools are either integrated schools with two or three language streams in one building under one administration or schools with only one language stream as is the case with government-aided and private schools. In July 1969 there were 270 government schools with 342,974 students, 241 government-aided schools with 168,460 students and 15 private schools with 3,028 students. Outside the school system there are 4 industrial training centres and 3 vocational institutes providing craft level industrial training and a technical institute providing advanced craft training. Technical training is provided at a technical college and a polytechnic while teacher training is given at a teachers' training college. University education is provided at two universities, one using mainly English and the other mainly Chinese. Adult education courses are conducted by a statutory board.

Tourism

Singapore's tourist trade depends mainly on visitors who come in by air and sea. The diverse population of the city offers opportunities to see a number of Asian cultures.

Visas to enter Singapore are not required by British Subjects, Commonwealth Citizens, British Protected Persons, holders of Thai diplomatic and service passports or Philippines diplomatic and special passports, nor by nationals of Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, San Marino and Switzerland; also citizens of the U.S.A., German Federal Republic, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden who are in transit or making only a temporary visit.

Sport

Facilities exist for all types of sport.

Public Holidays

1970: May 30 (Vesak Day), August 9 (National Day), November 9 (Deepavali), December 10 (Hari Raya Puasa), December 25–26 (Christmas Day, Boxing Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), Chinese New Year, Hari Raya Haji, April 9–12 (Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

In addition to Imperial weights and measures, the following are in use:

Weight: 16 Tahils=1 Kati=1⅓ lb.
100 Katis=1 Picul=133⅓ lb.
40 Piculs=1 Koyan=5,333⅓ lb.

Capacity: 1 Chupak=1 Quart.
1 Gantang=1 Gallon.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Singapore dollar (S$), divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents, $1.
Notes: $1, $5, $10, $50, $100, $1,000.

Exchange rate: 7.36S$=£1 sterling
3.06S$=U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

square miles

TOTAL	SINGAPORE ISLAND	OFFSHORE ISLANDS	SINGAPORE CITY
224.5	209.5	15.0	37.2

LAND USE

(1966—square miles)

BUILT-UP	AGRICULTURAL	CULTIVABLE WASTE	FOREST	MARSH AND TIDAL WASTE	INLAND WATER	OTHER
69.8	50.1	41.7	13.5	13.5	5.0	30.9

POPULATION

('000—end-1968 Estimates)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Chinese	750.9	739.7	1,490.6
Malays (i.e. Malaysians and Indonesians)	148.4	141.9	290.3
Indians and Pakistanis	100.2	61.2	161.4
Others	34.8	26.7	61.5
TOTALS	1,034.3	969.5	2,003.8

1957 Census ('000): 1,445.9, *of which:* Malays 197.0, Chinese 1,090.6, Indians and Pakistanis 124.1, Other Races 34.2.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	DEATHS
1964	58,217	10,434
1965	55,725	10,263
1966	54,680	10,444
1967	50,560	10,523
1968	47,168*	10,982

* From 1968 live births are compiled by date of registration (formerly by date of occurrence).

EMPLOYMENT

	1968 (March)	1969 (March)
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	1,621	2,091
Mining and Quarrying	1,355	1,337
Manufacturing	76,498	100,420
Construction	15,519	19,014
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	10,104	11,897
Commerce	43,612	87,494
Transport, Storage and Communications	28,573	40,167
Services	44,762	122,637
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	222,044	385,057

Note: Until 1969, data on Employment was collected under the Labour Ordinance, 1955, the Shop Assistants Employment Ordinance, 1957, and the Clerks Employment Ordinance, 1957, and cover only selected categories of workers, namely "workmen", "shop assistants", "clerks" and "industrial clerks". Self-employed workers, unpaid family workers and members of the armed forces were excluded.

From 1969 data on Employment has been collected under the Employment Act, 1968, which covers all categories of workers, including working proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family workers and employees. Domestic servants, hawkers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

AGRICULTURE

ACREAGE
(acres)

	1966	1967	1968
Rubber	12,192	11,422	11,000
Coconuts	6,700	6,700	6,700
Fruits	4,705	4,510	5,400
Mixed Vegetables	4,400	4,380	4,190
Root Crops	2,820	2,800	2,610
Tobacco	599	558	709

PRODUCTION

	Unit	1966	1967	1968
Rubber	tons	1,500	2,500	2,500
Coconuts	millions	11	11	11
Fruits	tons	3,760	3,700	3,868
Mixed Vegetables	,,	31,485	31,350	31,180
Root Crops	,,	8,910	8,850	8,820
Tobacco	,,	468	392	500

FISHERIES

FISH LANDED AND AUCTIONED
(Tons)

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
9,335	8,393	8,811	9,275	9,933	9,999

INDUSTRY

Commodity	Unit	1966	1967	1968
Ribbed Smoked Sheets	Tons	18,402	16,745	11,978
Remilled Crepe	,,	36,313	56,464	75,167
Paints	Imperial gals.	—	—	1,328,442
Broken Granite	Cubic yds.	1,211,298	1,342,362	1,545,801
Bricks	Thousand pieces	94,460	79,452	95,013
Cigarettes	Thousand lbs.	6,161.3	6,824.5	6,126.8
Cheroots	,, ,,	200.2	190.0	196.5
Soft Drinks	Million ozs.	1,926.0	1,892.3	2,216.3
Coconut Oil	Tons	29,101	29,080	32,946
Vegetable Cooking Oil	,,	24,488	30,349	30,277
Animal Fodder	,,	—	168,577	196,537
Electricity	Million kWh.	1,074.8	1,238.5	1,446.1
Gas	Million cu. ft.	1,405.3	1,495.4	1,623.8

FINANCE

1 Singapore dollar=100 cents.

7.36 S$=£1 sterling; 3.06 S$=U.S. $1.

100 S$=£13 12s. 2d. sterling=U.S. $32.66.

From 1970 the Singapore Fiscal Year runs from 1 April–31 March; formerly it ran 1 January–31 December.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(S$ million—estimates 1 Jan. 1969–31 March 1970*)

REVENUE	
Income Tax	172.0
Excise Duties	121.9
Customs Duties	160.4
Licences and Fees from Radio, Television and Telecommunications	56.5
Interest and Dividends	30.4
Other Heads	474.4
TOTAL	1,015.5

EXPENDITURE	
Education	198.7
Health	101.4
Public Works	35.7
Finance	121.7
Social Welfare	13.0
Other Heads	591.9
TOTAL	1,062.4

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(S$ million—estimates 1 Jan. 1969–31 March 1970*)

EXPENDITURE	
Transport and Communications	9.8
Defence	48.2
Education	30.8
Health	3.2
Finance	1.8
Information and Social Affairs	6.4
Reclamation and Urban Redevelopment	40.5
Public Works	37.5
Loans to:	
Development Bank of Singapore	30.0
Jurong Town Corporation	30.0
Public Utilities Board	20.0
Housing and Development Board	50.0
Other Heads	13.5
TOTAL	321.7

SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1966–70

(S$ million)

INVESTMENT	
Economic Development	1,154
of which:	
Land and Agricultural Development	149
Industry and Trade	305
Public Utilities	408
Transport and Communications	292
Social Development	504
Public Administration	72
TOTAL	1,730

* Covers fifteen-month period preparatory to introduction of the April–March Fiscal Year.

ESTIMATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE

(S$ million)

	1966	1967	1968 (prelim.)
Private Consumption Expenditure	2,639.1	2,882.9	3,045.5
Government Consumption Expenditure	347.4	386.3	430.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	473.3	518.3	606.0
Gross Domestic Expenditure, at Market Prices	3,459.8	3,787.5	4,081.5
Less Indirect Taxes	204.8	208.8	228.8
Gross Domestic Expenditure, at Factor Cost	3,255.0	3,578.7	3,852.7
Per Capita Gross Domestic Expenditure, at Factor Cost (S$)	1,701	1,830	1,938

CURRENCY RESERVES ESTIMATES
(S$ million)

	31 March 1969
Total External Reserves of Singapore Currency Board	555·5
Total External Reserves of Singapore Government and statutory authorities	1,648.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES
(S$ million)

	1966	1967	1968 (prelim.)
A. *Goods and Services (net)*	48	−188	−461
Merchandise Trade (f.o.b.)			
Exports	3,168	3,239	3,588
Imports	3,825	4,149	4,759
Trade Balance	−657	−910	−1,171
Services (net)	705	722	710
Freight and Insurance	−223	−248	−299
Transportation	274	348	406
Travel	72	108	129
Other Invisibles and Investment Income	582	514	474
B. *Transfer Payments (net)*	− 45	− 39	− 42
C. *Non-Monetary Capital (net)*	51	115	300
Private Long-Term (net)	94	104	123
Official Long-Term (net)	− 43	11	177
Sub-Total (A + B + C)	54	−112	−203
D. Net Errors and Omissions	133	471	847
E. Overall Payments Surplus or Deficit (−) (A through D)	187	359	644
F. *Monetary Movements (net)* (increase −)	−187	−359	−644
Net I.M.F. Accounts	− 23	—	—
Currency Board's Foreign Assets	− 53	− 29	− 6
Commercial Banks' Foreign Assets	− 34	− 55	115
Central Government Assets	− 77	−275	−753

EXTERNAL TRADE
(S$ million)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	3,807.2	4,065.7	4,406.4	5,083.8
Exports	3,004.1	3,373.6	3,490.5	3,890.7

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(including trade with West Malaysia)

	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Food and Live Animals	770.2	811.8	889.2	463.4	519.3	502.2
Beverages and Tobacco	65.1	73.8	95.5	43.5	39.4	48.2
Crude Materials, inedible, excluding Fuels	753.3	637.4	594.5	942.0	940.8	1,114.9
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	620.9	738.8	875.4	593.6	677.1	809.8
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	58.0	64.7	48.5	66.7	68.9	93.4
Chemicals	201.3	236.8	253.7	117.4	114.5	119.5
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material	652.8	797.2	1,059.0	370.1	359.9	389.9
Machinery and Transport Equipment	555.8	579.0	747.3	320.3	271.0	252.7
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	300.2	382.8	406.1	162.7	160.5	175.6
Commodities and Transactions n.e.s.	88.1	84.1	114.6	293.9	339.1	384.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
West Malaysia	943.5	839.6	810.1	907.6	824.8	756.0
Japan	463.7	548.1	692.3	123.3	156.1	274.4
United Kingdom	408.1	354.5	396.1	184.8	211.7	245.5
U.S.A.	210.7	247.6	347.8	161.5	244.0	329.5
China, People's Republic	271.7	385.8	460.0	137.2	95.8	81.2
Thailand	161.9	145.4	166.2	117.6	129.6	171.5
Australia	189.3	197.8	216.5	70.3	73.0	89.3
Hong Kong	112.9	125.6	144.5	120.4	116.9	141.7
German Federal Republic	111.4	128.2	129.7	48.8	53.5	81.9
East Malaysia	222.9	230.2	239.7	287.5	272.5	267.0

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Malayan Railway system also serves Singapore, and for the combined statistics for Singapore and Malaysia *see under* Malaysia.

ROADS—VEHICLES REGISTERED

	End 1967	End 1968
Private Cars	116,097	121,106
Motor Cycles and Scooters	80,940	90,283
Motor Buses	1,821	1,907
Goods Vehicles (incl. private)	24,981	27,435
Total Vehicles on Register	578,855	604,340

SHIPPING
(Vessels of over 75 net registered tons)

	Ships Entered	Ships Cleared	Cargo Discharged ('000 tons)	Cargo Loaded ('000 tons)
1966	12,230	12,188	16,543.5	10,094.5
1967	13,811	13,718	18,397.3	11,943.0
1968	15,614	15,524	21,678.2	13,959.3

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

	Passengers			Mail ('000 lb.)		Freight ('000 lb.)	
	Arrived	Departed	In Transit	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1966 . .	270,086	272,190	127,727	1,610	1,612	7,366	9,698
1967 . .	350,168	353,758	165,420	2,045	2,104	8,836	10,773
1968 . .	412,752	416,856	210,569	2,454	2,627	10,652	12,266

TOURISM

TOURIST EXPENDITURE

(S$ million)

1966	1967	1968
123	130	173

There are 46 gazetted tourist hotels, having some 2,500 rooms, of which only about 1,400 can be considered first-class. Another 4,600 rooms are presently under construction, and will be completed between 1969 and 1971.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Licences issued (1968): 80,402.
Radio and Television Licences issued (1968): 113,313.
Rediffusion Subscribers (at 31 Dec. 1968): 52,181.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Chinese . .	4	149,000	approx. circ.
English . .	3	134,000	,, ,,
Malay . .	1	4,000	,, ,,
Tamil . .	2	9,000	,, ,,
Malayalam .	1	2,000	,, ,,
Total . .	11	298,000	,, ,,

EDUCATION

(End—June 1968)

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions*	Students	Teachers
Primary	450	371,970	12,422
Secondary:			
Academic	112	127,866	5,316
Technical	9	11,274	601
Vocational . . .	12	9,856	669
Commercial . . .	1	1,297	50
Universities and Colleges .	5	13,576	984
Total . . .	589	535,839	20,042

* A full school conducting both primary and secondary classes is treated as one primary and one secondary school.

Source: Singapore High Commission, London.

THE CONSTITUTION

In June 1959 Singapore attained internal self-government and became responsible for the internal affairs of the State. Matters relating to foreign affairs and defence were the sole responsibility of the British. In September 1963 she attained full self-government but as a component State of the Federation of Malaysia. On August 9th, 1965, Singapore separated from Malaysia and attained Commonwealth membership on her own. She later proclaimed herself a Republic with the President as Head of State as from the date of separation from Malaysia.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of eleven Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature consists of a Parliament of fifty-eight members, presided over by a Speaker who may be elected from the Members of Parliament themselves or appointed by Parliament although he may not be a member of Parliament. Members of Parliament are elected by universa suffrage.

SINGAPORE CITIZENSHIP

Whilst she was still responsible only for her internal affairs, a Singapore citizenship had been created. This status of Singapore citizenship merged with Malaysian citizenship though retaining its distinct character upon Singapore attaining full independence within the Federation. Upon separation from Malaysia, Singapore nationality became distinct and separate from Malaysian citizenship. The principal qualifications for acquisition of citizenship have changed since its creation in 1957. The present principal qualifications for citizenship are:

1. Birth in Singapore, or
2. Descent from a father who was a Singapore citizen, or
3. By registration which would have required residence in Singapore for ten years during the twelve years preceding the application for registration as a citizen.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: YUSOF BIN ISHAK.

THE CABINET

(*May* 1970)

Prime Minister: LEE KUAN YEW.

Minister for Science and Technology: Dr. TOH CHIN CHYE.

Minister for Finance: Dr. GOH KENG SWEE.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Labour: S. RAJARATNAM.

Minister for Education: ONG PANG BOON.

Minister for Communications: YONG NYUK LIN.

Minister of the Interior and Defence: LIM KIM SAN.

Minister for Culture: JEK YEUN THONG.

Minister for Social Affairs: Enche OTHMAN bin WOK.

Minister for Law and National Development: E. W. BARKER.

Minister for Health: CHUA SIAN CHIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO SINGAPORE

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Australia: 201 Clemenceau Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. R. PARSONS.

Austria: 139–140B Market St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WERNER SAUTTER.

Belgium: 6E Asia Insurance Bldg., P.O.B. 2248 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ SELLIER.

Brazil: 204 Cantonment Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* LEONARDO EULALIO DO NASCIMENTO E SILVA.

Bulgaria: Room 3, 3rd Floor, Malayan Banking Chambers (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* STANCHO STANCHEV.

Burma: 15 St. Martin's Drive (E); *Ambassador:* PE KIN.

Cambodia: 2 Nassim Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* CHUOP HELL.

Canada: 11th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. G. HADWEN.

Denmark: Room 413, Shaw House, Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* LEIF DONDE.

France: 5 Gallop Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL FLORY.

German Federal Republic: 6th Floor, 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Baron OSWALD VON RICHTHOFEN.

Greece: 5th Floor, Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHN YANNAKAKIS.

India: 31 Grange Rd., P.O.B. 836 (HC); *High Commissioner:* PREM BHATIA.

Indonesia: 1st Floor, Wisma Indonesia, 435 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* SOENARSO.

Israel: 319A Bukit Timah Rd. "City Towers" (E); *Ambassador:* HAGAY DIKAN.

Italy: 1 Goodwood Hill (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANTE POLLICI.

Japan: 5th Floor, Shaw House, Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YASUHIDO NARA.

Malaysia: Malayan Banking Chambers, Fullerton Sq. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Tan Sri JAMAL BIN ABDUL LATIFF, P.S.M.

Netherlands: 10th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOFF CARL PEKELHARING.

New Zealand: 13 Nassim Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. H. WEIR.

Norway: Room C4, 2nd Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay (E); *Ambassador:* A. S. SLORDAHL.

Pakistan: 603 Shaw House, P.O.B. 949 (HC); *High Commissioner:* HASSAN IMAM.

Philippines: Room 401, 4th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CASIMIRO MARCOS VALDEZ.

Poland: 1st Floor, Bank of China Bldg.; *Ambassador:* RONAULD SPASOWSKI.

Romania: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

Spain: 49 Robinson Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* E. BELADIEZ.

Sweden: Room 43, Bank of China Bldg., Battery Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Count AXEL LEWENHAUPT.

Switzerland: Room 305, Shaw House, Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAKOB ETTER.

Thailand: 370 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* NIBHON WILAIRAT.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand.

U.S.S.R.: 81A/B Cairnhill Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ILYA IVANOVICH SAFRONOV.

United Arab Republic: 20 Balmoral Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDEL HADY HASSANIEN MAKHLOUF.

United Kingdom: Phoenix Park, Tanglin Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir ARTHUR JAMES DE LA MARE, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 30 Hill St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES TENNEY CROSS.

Yugoslavia: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

PARLIAMENT

The Speaker: P. COOMARASWAMY.

Deputy Speaker: YEOH GHIM SENG, B.B.M., J.P.

A General Election was held in 1968. The People's Action Party (P.A.P.) was returned unopposed in 51 out of the 58 constituencies and won the remaining 7 seats in the polls held on 13 April 1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Action Party: 143–145 Orchard Rd.; f. 1954; supported integration of Singapore with the Federation of Malaya; is uncompromisingly socialist; formed the first government of the independent State of Singapore; Chair. TOH CHIN CHYE.

Socialist Front (*Barisan Sosialis Malaya*): 436-C Victoria St., Singapore 7; f. 1961; left-wing; formerly members of People's Action Party; Chair. Dr. LEE SIEW CHOH; publs. *Barisan* (Chinese), *Plebeian* (English).

Singapore Malays' National Organization (S.M.N.O.): 218F Chang Rd.; reorganized 1967; formerly the United Malays National Organization in Singapore; seeks reunification with Malaysia and improvement of conditions for the Malays; Chair. Inche AHMAD HAJI TAFF.

Alliance Party Singapura: 8 Jalan Tekun; f. 1966.

Singapore Malays Union (*Persatuan Melayu Singapura*): 105F Tembeling Rd.; reorganized 1968; formerly Peninsula Malays Union.

Singapore Chinese Party: 42A Cross St.; reorganized 1967; formerly Malayan Chinese Association (Singapore Branch).

Singapore Indian Congress: 6 Race Course Lane; reorganized 1968; formerly Malaysian Indian Congress, Singapore.

Islamic Movement (*Angkatan Islam*): 8 Onan Rd.; formerly Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, Singapore.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The civil procedure of Singapore is governed by Rules of Court which were made under the Courts Ordinance. Though the Courts Ordinance is now repealed the Rules of Court were adopted by the Courts of Judicature Act and are still in force. Criminal procedure is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code. The Subordinate Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of the subordinate courts, whereas the constitution of the High Court of Singapore is now contained in the Courts of Judicature Act.

There are three Civil District Courts, four Criminal District Courts, nine Magistrate's Courts, three Traffic Magistrate's Courts, a Shariah Court, a Magistrate's (Maintenance) Court and a Juvenile Court. District Courts are presided over by District Judges, who are empowered to try civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed S$2,000, and criminal cases which are punishable by not more than seven years' imprisonment, or by fine only. A District Judge may impose a sentence of not more than three years' imprisonment, or of a fine not exceeding S$5,000, or of up to twelve strokes with the cane, or any lawful combination of these. Under certain circumstances he may impose the maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment. Magistrate's Courts are presided over by Magistrates, who are empowered to try criminal cases which are punishable by not more than three years' imprisonment, or by fine only. A Magistrate may impose a sentence of not more than one year's imprisonment, or of a fine not exceeding S$2,000, or of up to six strokes with the cane, or any lawful combination of these. Under certain circumstances, he may impose the maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment. The Shariah Court deals with actions in which all the parties are Muslims, and which involve disputes relating to Muslim marriages.

All other civil cases are heard in the High Court, which has unlimited jurisdiction and which is presided over by the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge sitting alone. Grave criminal offences are tried in the High Court, presided over by a Judge sitting alone. For the trial of capital offence s the Judge is assisted by a jury of seven. An appeal lies from the High Court to the Federal Court of Malaysia sitting in Singapore and thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

There are also two Industrial Arbitration Courts, intended to regulate labour relations.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice WEE CHONG JIN.

Federal Judge: Mr. Justice TAN AH TAH.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice F. A. CHUA, Mr. Justice A. V. WINSLOW, Mr. Justice T. KULASEKARAM, Mr. Justice CHOOR SINGH.

RELIGION

The Malays and Pakistanis are almost without exception Muslims, while the Europeans and Eurasians are almost all Christians. Among the Chinese, a small minority are Christians, and the majority are Buddhists, Taoists or Confucianists. Most of the Indian community are Hindus and the remainder are Christians, Muslims or Sikhs.

BUDDHISM

The Singapore Buddhist Sangha Organization: Headquarters: Pho Kark See, Bright Hill Drive, Thomson Rd., Singapore 20.

The Buddhist Union: 28 Jalan Senyum, Singapore 14.

The Buddhist Federation: Yan Kit Rd., Singapore.

World Fellowship of Buddhists: 387 Guilemard Rd., Singapore.

CHRISTIANITY

Anglican Church.

Diocese of Singapore: Bishop of Singapore and Malaya, The Rt. Rev. B. I. CHIU, LL.B., Bishopsbourne, 4 Bishopsgate, Singapore 10.

Dean of St. Andrew's Cathedral: The Very Rev. A. C. DUMPER, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore 6.

Archdeacon of Singapore: The Ven. LAU TEIK OON, Church of the Good Shepherd, 2 Dundee Rd., Singapore 3.

Secretary of Synod: T. S. R. EVANS, P.O.B. 55, South Porch, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore 6.

Roman Catholic Church—Archdiocese of Malacca, Singapore: His Grace the Archbishop Mgr. MICHEL OLÇOMENDY, Archbishop's House, 31 Victoria St., Singapore.

Methodist Church: Resident Bishop for Malaysia and Singapore: YAP KIM HAO, P.O.B. 483, Singapore; Treas. Rev. KWEE THIAM SIOE, 23B Coleman Rd., Singapore 6.

Brethren Assemblies: Bethesda Gospel Hall, 77 Bras Basah Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1864; Hon. Sec. LIM TIAN LEONG; Bethesda (Katong) Church, 17 Pennefather Rd., Singapore 15; Chair. of Elders and Deacons, Dr. B. CHEW.

Presbyterian Church: Minister Rev. E. M. WHITE, B.A., "B" Orchard Rd., Singapore; f. 1856; 327 mems., publ. *St. Andrew's Outlook* (twice yearly).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malay Mail: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Head Office, Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1896; Editor S. H. TAN; circ. 28,000.

Straits Times: Times House, River Valley Rd.; f. 1845; Proprs. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; Editor-in-Chief Tan Sri L. C. HOFFMAN, P.M.N.; circ. 217,000.

Eastern Sun: 23B Cantonment Rd.; Editor-in-Chief SAM KRISHNIAH; circ. 29,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Nanyang Siang Pau: 307 Alexandra Rd.; f. 1923; morning; Chair. LEE EU SENG; Editor SZE CHUSIAN; circ. 131,000 (weekdays).

Shin Min Ryh Baw: 7 Davidson Rd.; Chief Editor CHUNG WEN LENG; circ. 28,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Road; f. 1929; morning; Man. Dir. Dato AW KOW; Man. LIAO SUNG YANG; Editor WONG SZU; circ. 135,651 (average daily net sale April–June 1969).

Min Pao Daily: 19B Amoy St.; Man. Dir. LAI KOK WAH; circ. 8,500.

MALAY LANGUAGE
(Roman Script)

Berita Harian: Times House, River Valley Rd.; f. 1957; morning; Editor SAMAD ISMAIL; circ. 30,000.

MALAYALAM LANGUAGE

Malaysia Malayab: 12 Kinta Rd.; Chief Editor V. P. ABDULLAH; circ. 2,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Murasu: 139–141 Lavender St.; f. 1934; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circ. 16,388.

Tamil Malar: 430 Race Course Rd.; Editor T. SELVAGANAPATHY; circ. 5,870.

Tamil Nesan: 167 Clemenceau Ave.; Editor MURUGU SUBRAMANIAN.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Mail: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Props. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; f. 1959; Editor NG YOOK YOON; circ. 40,000.

Sunday Times: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Props. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; f. 1931; Editor DAVID TAMBYAH; circ. 257,000 (July 1968).

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Nanyang Siang Pau: 307 Alexandra Rd.; f. 1923; Editor SZE CHUSIAN; circ. 156,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Rd.; f. 1929; Dir. Dato AW KOW; Man. LIAO SUNG YANG; Editor WONG SZU; circ. 78,000.

Shin Min Ryh Baw: 7 Davidson Rd.; Chief Editor CHUNG WEN LENG; circ. 30,000.

Min Pao Daily: 19B Amoy St.; Man. Dir. LAI KOK WAH; circ. 9,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: Times House, Kim Seng Rd.; f. 1957; Editor SAMAD ISMAIL; circ. 4,070.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Murasu (Sunday Edition): 139-141 Lavender St.; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circulation 20,700.

Tamil Malar (Sunday Edition): 430 Race Course Rd.; Editor T. SELVAGANAPATHY; circ. 7,150.

PERIODICALS

About 300 periodicals are published in the various languages. The principal ones only are given here.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The Asia Magazine: International Bldg., Orchard Rd., 9; f. 1961; distributed by leading English language newspapers in Asia; Editor GEORGE V. LIU.

Eastern Trade Gazette: P.O.B. 21, Thomson Rd., Singapore 20; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. M. V. GILL.

Her World: "Times House", 390 Kim Seng Rd.; f. 1960; woman's monthly; Editor OSWALD HENRY.

Journal of the Singapore Paediatric Society, The: André Publications, 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10; twice-yearly, *April* and *October*.

Republic of Singapore Government Gazette: Government Printer, P.O.B. 485; weekly (Friday).

Singapore Medical Journal: André Publications, 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10; quarterly.

Singapore Trade and Industry: Straits Times Press, 422 Thomson Rd.; Editor S. T. KEONG.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Medan Sastera: 745–747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1964; quarterly; Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID; circ. 4,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Navjiivan National Punjabi News: 5 Albert House, Albert St., P.O.B. 2146; f. 1951; twice weekly, Wednesday and Saturday; Voice of the Sikhs in South-East Asia; Editor DEWAN SINGH 'RANDHAWA'.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 84B Robinson Rd.; Correspondent LEWIS M. SIMONS.

Central News Agency of China: 72B Robinson Rd., 2nd Floor; Correspondent YING YI CHUAN.

UPI: M.S.A. Bldg., First Floor, 77 Robinson Rd.; Man. B. C. ONG; Reg. Man. MAX VANZI.

Agence France-Presse: 63 Robinson Rd.; Correspondent M. K. MENON.

Reuters: 13 Peck Hay Rd.; S.E. Asian Man. CLARE MCDERMOTT.

Antara News Agency: 106A Grange Rd.; Correspondent M. ANWAR RAWY.

Kyodo News Service: c/o Reuters Ltd., 13 Peck Hay Rd.; Correspondent TATSURO MATSUMARA.

Tass News Agency: 17B Tomlinson Rd.; Correspondent VLADIMIR N. DUSHENKIN.

Czechoslovak News Agency ČETEKA: 1st Floor, M.S.A. Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd.; Correspondent Dr. MIROSLAV OPLT.

Jiji Press: 14K Asia Insurance Bldg.; Correspondent JEHEI TACHIBANA.

New Zealand Press Association: 48 Newton Rd.; Correspondent D. M. EXEL.

PUBLISHERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

André Publications: 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10; publishes various guides to Asian cities.

Asia Pacific Press Ltd.: 541 Orchard Rd., Liat Towers, Singapore 9; Chair. DONALD MOORE.

Federal Publications Sdn. Bhd.: Times House, River Valley Rd., Singapore 9; educational textbooks.

Jay-Birch & Co. Ltd.: 22B Penang Lane, P.O.B. 66; publishers to H.M. Forces.

Malaysia Publishing House (MPH) Ltd.: 71-77 Stamford Rd., Singapore 9; publishers, retailers and distributors of English, Malay and Indonesian books; stationers; printers; Man. Dir. MASAGUNG, Gen. Man. THIO KIM HOEI.

Marican & Sons (Malaysia) Ltd.: 171 Middle Rd.

Shaw Printing Works Ltd.: 120 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1.

Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.: Times House, River Valley Rd., Singapore 9.

Student Tribune, The: 184 Telk Ayer Street, Singapore 1.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Al-Ahmadiah Press: 101 Jalan Sultan; religious books and periodicals, Propr. A. ARIFF.

H.M. Ali Press: P.O.B. 1484, Singapore; books and magazines.

Malaysia Press Ltd. (formerly Royal Press): 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1962; printers and publishers of Malay school textbooks; Dir. and Man. ABU TALIB ALLY.

Pustaka Melayu: 745–747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1956; Malay educational books; Chief Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Commercial Press Ltd., The: incorporated in China; Singapore branch: 309 North Bridge Road; f. 1897; publishers, stationers and booksellers; school textbooks and magazines; Attorney and Manager DAVID C. N. HSU, F.B.A.A.

Sub-Branch: **The Shang-Wu Press, K.L.:** 41 Petaling St., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Man. SOON KAH KEE.

Hong Seng Press: 520 North Bridge Rd.; Manager P. Y. LOI.

Nanyang Book Co. Ltd.: 20 North Bridge Rd.; f. 1935; school textbooks; publications on South-East Asia; Journal of South Seas Society; Dir. TAN YEOK SEONG.

INDIAN LANGUAGE

India Publishing House: 458 Race Course Rd., Singapore 8.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Singapore: Ministry of Culture, P.O.B. 1902; f. 1959; broadcasts in English, Chinese (Mandarin and six dialects), Malay and Tamil, over four networks; each language channel broadcasts over one hundred hours weekly; Dir. LIM JOO HOCK.

Rediffusion (Singapore) Private Ltd.: P.O.B. 608; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; f. 1949; commercial wired broadcasting service, originating two programmes in numerous Chinese dialects and English; over 56,000 subscribers; Man. Dir. J. SNOWDEN.

British Forces Broadcasting Service: H.Q., FARELF, c/o G.P.O.; Station Controller P. BUCKLE, M.B.E.

In 1969 there were 118,000 radio and television licences and 94,500 radio only licences.

TELEVISION

Television Singapore: Ministry of Culture, P.O.B. 1902, Singapore; one station with two separate channels started operations in 1963; weekly average of 109 hours per channel; education service of 53 hours weekly; services in Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English; Dir. HSU TSE-KWANG.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; S$=Singapore dollars; brs.=branches.)

BANKING

The Singapore monetary system is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Finance and embraces such bodies as the Currency Board of Singapore (*see* below), Accountant-General's Banking Department, Commissioner for Banking, Commissioner for Finance Companies, Registrar of Loans, Registrar of Companies, Department of Overseas Investments and Exchange Control.

Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore: Empress Place, Singapore 6; replaced Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo in June 1967 as the currency issuing authority for Singapore; Chair. The Minister of Finance, Dr. GOH KENG SWEE.

Cheque clearance is handled by the Accountant-General and exchange control by the Controller of Foreign Exchange.

Asia Commercial Banking Corporation Ltd.: 106–110 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; brs. at 745 Havelock Rd., and 417 Jalan Besar.

Bank of Singapore Ltd.: 34 Market St.; f. 1955; auth. cap. S$10m.; cap. p.u. S$2.5m.; dep. S$6.3m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. RUNME SHAW, Man. Dir. TAN TOCK SAN, 1 br.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd.; f. 1950; cap. p.u. S$5m.; dep. S$368.9m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. AW CHENG CHYE; Gen. Man. LEE CHEE SHAN; 29 brs.

Development Bank of Singapore Ltd. (*see* below).

Far Eastern Bank: 137-139 Cecil St.; f. 1959; auth. cap. S$10m.; cap. p.u. S$5m.; dep. S$53.4m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. NG QUEE LAM; Man. Dir. NG ENG KIAT; 1 br.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd. (formerly known as *Sze Hai Tong Bank Ltd.*): 57 Chulia St., incorporated 1906; cap. p.u. S$10m.; dep. S$94.9m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN SIAK KEW.

Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd., The: ICB Bldg., 2 Shenton Way; f. 1954; cap. p.u. S$2m.; res. S$1.35m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. TAN KIM CHEONG.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd.: 63 Robinson Rd.; f. 1920; cap. p.u. S$5.1m.; dep. S$115.6m. (June 1969); Man. Dir' RICHARD K. M. EU; Gen. Man. West Malaysia W. F. CHEN.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: China Building, Chulia St.; f. 1932; auth. cap. S$100m., cap. p.u. S$40m.; dep. S$626m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN CHIN TUAN; 12 brs. in Singapore.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Meyer Chambers, Raffles Place; f. 1949; auth. cap. S$50m.; cap. p.u. S$10m.; dep. S$261.0m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Man. Dir. LIEN YING CHOW; brs. 32.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: United Overseas Bank Bldg., Chulia St.; f. 1935 as United Chinese Bank Ltd.; name changed 1965; cap. p.u. S$1.5m. during 1969, dep. S$224m. (Dec. 1968); Man. Dir. WEE CHO YAW; 14 brs. in Singapore.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Development Bank of Singapore Ltd., The: 2 Shenton Way, Singapore, 1; f. September 1968; functions: providing finance to manufacturing, service and other industries in the form of term loans, equity participation and guarantees; financing of factory building, machinery and equipment; leasing of industrial buildings; conducting certain commercial banking operations aimed at supplementing the services provided by existing commercial banks; cap. S$100m.; Pres. HON SUI SEN; publ. *Annual Report*.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (*General Bank of the Netherlands*): 2 Cecil St.; Man. W. A. J. VAN OENE.

Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd.: 52A Circular Rd.; Man. YEAP TEIK LEONG.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 55 New Bridge Rd.; Asst. Vice-Pres./Branch Man. ADISORN TANTIMEDH.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: 31 Raffles Place; Man. DE JONJ.

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 18 Chulia St.; Man. CHAN KWOK YEE.

Bank of China: Battery Rd.; Man. CHANG CHI HSIN.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 24-25 South Canal Rd.; Man. KAN YUET FAI.

Bank of India: 132-136 Robinson Rd.; Man. V. M. NADCARNI.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6-10 Phillip St.; Man. K. MATSUMOTO.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: 3 Malacca St.; Man. HANDRISOROSO.

Banque de l'Indochine: P.O.B. 246, Nanyang Bldg., 63 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1905; Man. B. MARTIN.

Chartered Bank, The: 22-30 Battery Rd.; Man. T. M. ATTWOOD; 19 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: 41 Robinson Rd.; 541 Orchard Rd.; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. HENDRIK J. KWANT.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: Medeiros Bldg., 18 Cecil St.; Man. R. PUDNER.

First National City Bank of New York: Denmark House, Raffles Quay, P.O.B. 444; Man. WONG NANG JANG.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 21 Collyer Quay; Man. for Singapore and West Malaysia S. F. T. B. LEVER; 7 brs.

Indian Bank Ltd.: 4 D'Almeida St.; Agent R. M. MUTHIAH.

Indian Overseas Bank: 1-3 Collyer Quay; Man. V. K. K. MENON.

Kwangtung Provincial Bank: 19-25 Cecil St.; Man. CHU KA KUI.

Kwong Lee Bank Bhd.: 72 South Bridge Rd., P.O.B. 344; Man. Dir. LAM TIN YUE.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Malayan Bank Chambers, Fullerton Square, 1; Man. LIM TECK CHONG.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Raffles Place; Man. M. P. LANGLEY.

Mitsui Bank: 6 Robinson Rd.; Man. T. ASANUMA.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: 2 D'Almeida St.; Man. R. A. NARAYANAN.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: 66-68 South Bridge Rd.; Man. KERMIN TSANG.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Malaysia-Singapore: The Chairman, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corpn. Ltd., Chulia St., Singapore 1; f. 1965; Sec. for Singapore TEO KAH LEONG; Sec. for Malaysia TEH THEAN CHOO.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore: 3A-E Clifford House, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 2306; f. 1964; 30 mems. Chair. *KOK AH TOO*; Man. YAU MENG FAI.

INSURANCE

Life Business Only:

Asia Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 76, Singapore 1; f. 1948; Man. Dir. NG AIK HUAN.

First Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 96-98 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1961; Man. Dir. TAY MENG HOCK.

Public Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1954; Gen. Man. PETER Y. KWOK.

General Business Only:

Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 76, Singapore 1; f. 1923; Man. Dir. NG AIK HUAN.

Industrial and Commercial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Industrial and Commercial Bank Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. 1958; Man. Dir. Y. K. HWANG.

Insurance Corporation of Singapore Ltd.: Ramayana Bldg., 45-47 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1969; Gen. Man. CHEW LOY KIAT.

Malayan Motor and General Underwriters (Pte) Ltd.: International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd., Singapore 9; f. 1954; Man. D. A. KEIGHLEY.

Nanyang Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25-26 Circular Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1956; Man. Ho CHOY KIAN.

Overseas Union Insurance Ltd.: 43-47 New Bridge Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1956; Gen. Man. MAURICE C. LEE.

People's Insurance Co. of Malaya Ltd.: 66-68 Cecil St., Singapore 1; f. 1957; Man. CHEW CHENG HOI.

Public Insurance Co. Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1950; Gen. Man. PETER Y. KWOK.

Life and General Business:

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Great Eastern Life Bldg., Cecil St., Singapore 1; f. 1908; Gen. Man. and Sec. N. N. HANDA.

Overseas Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 5 Malacca St., Singapore 1; f. 1920; Gen. Man. TAN HOAY GIE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Indian Chamber of Commerce: 55-A Robinson Rd., P.O.B. 1038; f. 1938; 415 mems.; Pres. D. D. SACHDEV; Sec. S. N. DORAI; Hon. Treas. D. G. SHAH.

Malay Chamber of Commerce, The: No. 101 Jalan Sultan' Singapore 7; Chair. Inche ZABHA, A.M.N., B.B.M.; Vice-Chair. Y. M. RAJA MOHD. YUSOF; Hon. Treas. Inche MUSA ABDUL RAHMAN; Hon. Sec. ALWEE ALKAFF.

Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 47 Hill Street Sec. C. M. WONG.

Singapore International Chamber of Commerce: Denmark House, Raffles Quay; f. 1837; Chair. R. G. BENNETT; Exec. Sec. T. EAMES HUGHES, C.B.E., B.A., HON. LL.D.; publs. *Economic Bulletins* (monthly), Annual and other Reports.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Development Board: Second Floor, Fullerton Building, P.O.B. 2692; f. 1961; State organization planning and implementing Government's industrialization programme; Chair. I. F. TANG; Dir. P. Y. HWANG.

Housing and Development Board: Princess House, 332 Alexandra Road, Singapore 3; f. 1960; Government Public Housing Authority; *functions of the former* Singapore Improvement Trust; Chair. PANG TEE POW.

Intraco Ltd.: 2nd Floor, Industrial Commercial Bank Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. Nov. 1968; a Government sponsored corporation to develop export markets for domestic manufactures and produce on a widely diversified world basis; Chair. and Man. Dir. SIM KEE BOON.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: Malayan Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1957; controls pineapple cultivation, canning, and marketing; Chair. HUSSEIN BIN MOHAMED INDRUS (acting).

Rubber Association of Singapore: Denmark House, Raffles Quay; incorporated Oct. 1967; to promote sales and exports of rubber from Singapore and to collect a levy on rubber exports for this purpose; to make rules and regulations governing the marketing of rubber.

Singapore Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 470, Singapore.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS

In November 1968 there were 55 employers' unions. The principal ones are:

The Singapore Employers' Federation: 23A Amber Mansions, Orchard Rd.; f. 1948; Pres. E. G. WALLER; Sec. J. J. RATTRAY.

Singapore Shipping Association: 76C Robinson Road; f. 1953; 21 mems.; Chair. TAN CHOO SENG, Sec. Y. C. CHANG.

Singapore Importers' and Exporters' Association: 76C Robinson Road; f. 1947; 150 mems.; Chair. TAY THIAN SOO; Sec. ALBERT TAN.

Singapore Maritime Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 247; f. 1955; Chair. Capt. M. S. WRIGHT.

Singapore Rubber Millers' Union.

TRADE UNIONS

Singapore National Trades Union Congress: Trade Union House, Shenton Way, Singapore; Pres. PETER VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. SEAH MUI KOK.

In November 1966 there were 108 registered unions with a total membership of 145,580. A large number of them are affiliated to the Singapore Trades Union Congress.

CO-OPERATIVES

Singapore has 106 co-operatives societies, made up of 42 Thrift and Loan Societies, 8 Employees' Credit Societies, 22 Thrift and Investment Societies, 13 Consumers' Societies, 6 Marketing Societies, 4 Rural Credit Societies, 2 Housing Societies, 2 Co-operative Banks, 1 Co-operative Union and 6 Miscellaneous Societies. These societies have a combined membership of 40,480 with S$19,420,903 as their working capital and S$ 910,156 as Reserve Fund.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Singapore owes much of its wealth to its situation as a natural centre for sea and air routes.

RAILWAYS

The Malayan Railway system, which is owned by the Government of the Federation of Malaysia, also serves Singapore. There are sixteen miles of metre-gauge track and four railway stations in Singapore. A 12-mile link between the Jurong industrial estate and the Malayan Railway was opened in 1965.

ROADS

(At 31 July 1969)

	MILES
Major Arterial Roads	142
Collector Roads	68
Local Improved Roads	573
Local Unimproved Roads	409
TOTAL	1,192

Major Arterial Roads: Rural Highways entering the City Area, principal road network for through traffic, and roads linking principal areas of traffic generation.

Collector Roads: Distributor and Collector roads serving traffic between major arterial roads and local streets, and also roads used mainly for traffic movements between adjacent residential, commercial and industrial areas.

Local Roads: Used primarily for access to residential, commercial and industrial areas.

All roads are maintained by the Department of Public Works, High Street, Singapore 6.

SHIPPING

Port of Singapore Authority: P.O.B. 300; Chair./Gen. Man. HOWE YOON CHONG; Dir. Operations LOH HENG KEE; Dir. Administration WEE KENG CHI; Sec. CHAN THYE KING.

NATIONAL LINE

Neptune Orient Lines Ltd.: ICB Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. 30 Dec. 1968; operate on the Far East Freight Conference route; to commence operations on Australian trade route in 1970; tanker operations to begin shortly (Nov. 1969); own 6 ships (Nov. 1969) with 3 more under acquisition; total tonnage (including 3 ships under acquisition) 96,500 d.w.t.; Chair. HON SUI SEN; Man. Dir. J. SAYEED.

Austasia Line Ltd.: 62 Robinson Rd.; passenger/cargo service to E. Australian ports via Port Moresby and to Fremantle; 3 vessels; Man. M. W. HORNBY.

Chip Hwa Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.: 45 Telok Ayer St.; tramp service; Man. Dir. LAU KIAT BIN.

Dominion Navigation Co. Ltd.: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., 5th Floor, Hong Kong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Far East Corporation Ltd.: 11-A Telok Ayer St.; Chair. CHAN HOON HO; cargo liners service China–Japan–Hong-Kong–Singapore–Malaysia; 6 steam and motor vessels.

Guan Guan Shipping Ltd.: 23 Telok Ayer St., Singapore 1; shipowners and agents.

Heap Eng Moh Steamship Company Pte. Ltd.: 1 Finlayson Green; cargo and passenger services to Sarawak and South Thailand; 3 motor vessels.

Hua Siang Steamship Co. Ltd.: 16 Winchester House (1st Floor), Collyer Quay; services to Borneo, Indonesia, Sarawak, Cambodia and Thailand; 4 motor vessels.

Kie Hock Shipping Co. Ltd.: 48 Cecil St.; cargo and passenger services throughout the South East, Far East, Middle East, East Africa; 39 vessels; Man. Dir. TAY HOCK GWAN.

Ngow Hock & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 596, Ocean Building; services to Thailand, Sabah, Brunei, Malaya and Sarawak; 20 vessels; Chair. R. E. L. WINGATE; Sec. W. E. N. SMAIL, A.A.C.C.A.

FOREIGN SERVICES

Aegis Shipping Co. Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

American Export Isbrandtsen Lines Inc.: 3-H Asia Insurance Building, Finlayson Green.

American Mail Line: Everett Steamship Corpn. S.A., 11 Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 2094.

American President Lines, Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Chambers, Raffles Place, 1.

Bank Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Barber Lines: Harrisons and Crosfield (S) Ltd., MacDonald House, Orchard Rd.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Blue Funnel Line: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Blue Sea Line: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Blue Star Line: 62 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Islay Kerr and Co. (Private) Ltd., 11-A Collyer Quay.

Burns Philp Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Chandris Lines: McAlister & Co. Ltd., 13 North Boat Quay; Dir. J. E. GABAIN, O.B.E.

China Merchants Steamship Navigation Line: Malay States Shipping Co. Ltd., 6 Cecil Street.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: Mansfield and Co. Ltd., Ocean Building, Collyer Quay.

China Pacific Navigation Steamship Co.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street; f. 1913.

China Union Line: Agents: Malay States Shipping Co. Ltd., 6 Cecil St.

C. Clausen Steamship Co.: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd.; 49 Robinson Rd. (North Europe Service); Messageries Maritimes, Finlayson House, Raffles Quay (France and S.W. Africa Service).

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Crusader Shipping Co.: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Cunard Line: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Djakarta Lloyd: c/o Messrs. Carrington Agencies (Private) Ltd., 7th Floor, Hong Kong Bank Chambers, 1.

Drew Chemical Corpn.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd. 1.

Ellerman Lines Ltd.: McAlister and Co. Ltd., 13 North Boat Quay; Dir. J. E. GABAIN, O.B.E.

Everett Orient Line: 11 Collyer Quay, P.O. Box 2094.

Federal Commerce and Navigation Co. Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Flotta Lauro Line: C. F. Sharp & Co. (Malaya) Pte. Ltd., 7th Floor, American International Assurance Bldg., Robinson Rd.

Glen Line Ltd.: Maritime Bldg., 1.

Gold Star Line: Maritime Agencies Ltd., 63 Robinson Rd., 1.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie/Norddeutscher Lloyd: Anglo-French Trading Co. Pte. Ltd., 132-6 Robinson Rd.

Hoegh Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Holland-America Line: Travel and Transportation (S) Pte. Ltd., A.B.N. Bldg., D'Almeida St.

Holland East Asia Line: K.P.M. Bldg., Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 72.

Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Iraqi Line: East Mount Agency (Private) Ltd., 14th Floor M.S.A. Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd.

Johnson Line: Everett Steamship Corp., 11 Collyer Quay, P.O. Box 2094.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay.

K.P.M. Lines: K.P.M. Bldg., 1 Finlayson Green.

Knutsen Line: Sandilands Buttery Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., P.O.B. 541.

Korea Shipping Corpn.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Kyosei Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Lloyd Triestino: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Lykes Orient Line: American President Lines Ltd., Mercantile Bank Building, Raffles Place.

Maersk Line: Anglo-American Corporation Ltd., Denmark House, Raffles Quay.

Messageries Maritimes: Finlayson House, Raffles Quay.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: c/o Malay States Shipping Co. Sdn. Bhd., 6 Cecil St., 1.

Mullion & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill St., 6.

Nedlloyd Lines: P.O.B. 1522, A.B.N. Bldg. (2nd Floor), Cecil St.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: A.B.N. Bldg., Cecil St.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K. Line): The Borneo-Straits Offshore Private Ltd., Crosby House, Robinson Rd.

Nissho Line: Pan Continent Corporation, 66B Robinson Rd.

Norse Oriental Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Norwegian Asia Line: 13th Floor, Asia Insurance Building, 1.

Pan Norse Steamship Co., S.A.: Hong Kong Bank Chambers, 1.

Peninsular & Oriental Lines Ltd.: Islay Kerr and Co. (Private) Ltd., 11A Collyer Quay.

Polish Ocean Lines: C. F. Sharp & Co. (Malaya) Pte. Ltd., 7th Floor, American International Bldg., Robinson Rd.

Red Star Line: Skoda (Malaya) Private Ltd., 5th Floor, Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, 1.

Rickmers Line: John Manners & Co. (Malaya) Ltd., Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd.

Royal Interocean Lines: K.P.M. Bldg., 1 Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 72.

Sankyo Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Shaw Savill Line: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Shipping Corporation of Government of India: R. Jumabhoy & Sons Ltd., 9-B D'Almeida St.

Showa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Sitmar Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

T. J. Stevenson & Co. Inc.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Tokyo Senpaku Kaisha Line: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z. Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

United States Lines: Anglo-French Trading Co. Pte. Ltd., 132-6 Robinson Rd.

Wallem and Co. (Singapore) Ltd.: G3, Hongkong Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 761.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen: Harrison and Crosfield (S) Ltd., MacDonald House, Orchard Rd. 9.

Williamson & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co. Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Yugoslav Lines: East Mount Agency (Private) Ltd., 14th Floor, M.S.A. Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd.

Zim Line: Maritime Agencies Ltd., 63 Robinson Rd.

CIVIL AVIATION

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines (M.S.A.): Head Office M.S.A. Bldg., Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; serves all major towns in West and East Malaysia, Brunei, Bangkok, Phnom-Penh, Djakarta, Bali, Medan, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Manila, Perth and Sydney; operates Fokker F.27 Friendships, Boeing 707, Boeing 737; Chair. KUOK HOCK-NIEN; Man. Dir. DAVID L. CRAIG.

Singapore is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Ceylon, Air India, Alitalia, Air New Zealand, Air Vietnam, B.O.A.C., China Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Czechoslovakian Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Pan Am World Airways, Philippines Air Lines, Qantas Airways Ltd., Royal Air Cambodge, Scandinavian Airlines System, Swissair, Thai International Airways, Union de Transport Aeriens.

TOURISM

Singapore Tourist Promotion Board: John Little's Building, Raffles Place; f. 1964; Chair. RUNME SHAW; Dir. LAM PENG LOON.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Singapore Government Tourist Information Office:

Australia:
1st Floor, Corporation House, 123-129 Clarence St., Sydney, 2000, N.S.W.
50 Franklin St., Melbourne.
6th Floor, City Mutual Bldg., Hobart Place, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

U.S.A.:
Suite 4120, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.
Suite 506, 510 West 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90014.
Suite 803, 8 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60603.
Suite 1114, 210 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. 94108.

Japan:
Showa Bldg., 1 Kanda Izumiecho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Singapore Tourist Association: Denmark House, Raffles Quay; f. 1960; Chief Exec. Officer PAUL G. PERALTA.

In 1968 298,535 passengers, by air and sea, visited Singapore.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Singapore Arts Council: c/o National Theatre, Clemenceau Ave., Singapore 9; aims to promote, encourage and advance cultural activities and integration among the Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English cultural streams in Singapore; to establish and administer a *Cultural Fund*; to raise funds for an *Academy of the Arts*, a *National Art Gallery* and such other institutions for the promotion of culture; aims to maintain and improve standards in all forms of art and to serve as co-ordinating body for all cultural societies and associations in the Republic. Members of the Council are representatives of cultural societies, associations and institutions. Pres. LEE KHOON CHOY; Hon. Sec. M. LOGANATHAN.

National Theatre Trust: Clemenceau Ave., Singapore, 9; a statutory body set up in 1960. Among its various responsibilities are the management of the National Theatre built to commemorate Singapore's attainment of self-government in 1959, and the encouragement and development of culture in the Republic; Chair. Dr. GOH POH SENG. The Trust established a **National Theatre Company** in 1968; its activities now comprise the following:

The Singapore National Orchestra.

The National Theatre Company Chinese Orchestra.

The National Theatre Company Choir.

The National Theatre Dance Company.

People's Association: Kallang, Singapore 12; a statutory corporation set up in 1960 for the organization of leisure and the promotion of youth activities and group participation in social, cultural, educational and athletic activities in order to develop the potentialities of youth.

Central Council of Malay Cultural Organizations, Singapore: f. 1969 to co-ordinate Malay educational, religious, cultural, welfare, social, economic and sports activities in Singapore, not only between member organizations, but also with other organizations having similar objectives.

POWER

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

City Hall, St. Andrew's Rd., Singapore 6.

A statutory corporation formed in May 1963 to provide the public with the essential utilities of electricity, water and gas.

The Board's Gross Fixed Assets at the end of 1968 stood at S$747 million. With developments in electricity and water projects in the future, the figure is expected to reach S$1,000 million by 1971.

The recurrent expenditure for 1968 was $114.4 million, while income and profit were $146.5 million and $28.9 million, respectively.

Chairman: Dr. ONG SWEE LAW.

Acting General Manager: Z. K. FIUCZEK.

Employees: over 7,000.

Publs. include *Annual Report*, pamphlets and brochures.

ELECTRICITY

The Electricity Department supplies electricity to homes, schools, industries and roads, both in the towns and in rural areas. The annual per capita consumption of electricity in Singapore is 720 kWh., one of the highest in South-East Asia.

WATER

Singapore's water sources are surface-impound and the water is collected from protected catchments. The "raw" water is chemically treated, filtered and sterilized with chlorine at the Board's treatment works.

GAS

Gas supplies are piped under regulated pressure into gas mains to serve various parts of the city. Where areas are not catered for by piped gas, liquid petroleum gas is available.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Singapore: Singapore 10; 320 teachers; 4,560 students.

Nanyang University: Singapore 22; 135 teachers, 2,050 students.

Singapore Polytechnic: Singapore 2; 240 teachers, 3,400 students.

SOMALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Somali Democratic Republic lies on the east coast of Africa with Ethiopia to the north-west, and Kenya to the west. There is a short frontier with French Somaliland by the Gulf of Aden. The climate is dry and hot with a mean temperature of 80°F (20°C) rising to 108°F (42°C) inland. The national language is Somali, but the official written languages are English and Italian. Arabic is spoken throughout the country. The population is mainly Muslim but there is a small Christian community, mostly Roman Catholic. The flag is a white five-pointed star on a blue background. The capital is Mogadishu.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Italian forces in 1941, the Somali territories now forming the Republic were placed under British military administration. The Somaliland Protectorate reverted to British Colonial Office rule in 1948 and the former Italian Somaliland was placed under United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority in 1950. The two territories united to form the independent Republic of Somalia in July 1960. The frontier dispute between Britain and Somalia over the Kenya Northern Frontier District resulted in the breaking off of diplomatic relations by Somalia in March 1963. A further dispute over frontiers with Ethiopia led to fighting in 1964. After an agreement had been reached between Somalia and Kenya in October 1967 to end the border fighting, Somalia resumed diplomatic relations with Kenya and the United Kingdom in January 1968. Relations with Ethiopia have also improved since 1967. On October 15th, 1969, the President of the Republic, Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke, was assassinated and the police and army seized power. The 1960 constitution was suspended and a new government was formed by a Revolutionary Council.

Government

Government is by the Supreme Revolutionary Council, all former army officers, headed by the President, and a Cabinet of 14 Secretaries of State. A new constitution is being drawn up.

Defence

There is a Regular Army of about 8,000, supplemented by 6,000 police. The Soviet Union is helping to enlarge and modernize the army and to form an Air Force and Navy.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly pastoral. Seventy-five per cent of the inhabitants are nomadic, dependent on their flocks of sheep, goats and camels. Settled agriculture, which is limited to the irrigable river valleys, is now being developed. There has been a gradual increase in the cultivable areas along the Shcebeli and Juba rivers, as well as in dry areas. There are two large state farms, financed by the U.S.S.R. Cash crops are grown where rainfall permits, and where irrigation is possible. The economy has been supported by aid from several countries. In 1968 American, German and Italian companies took out exploration concessions for uranium; oil is also being prospected for, and iron ore and bauxite are known to exist in commercial quantities.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and roads, though generally poor, provide the principal means of transport. There is an extensive road development programme designed to link north and south and all the main towns and villages. Nomads rely on pack transport. The ports of Mogadishu and Kismayu are connected by regular services with ports of Eastern Africa and Italy. There are airfields at Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Kismayu, Baidoa, Belet-Uen, Galcaio, Bosaso and Burao.

Social Welfare

There is no state system of social insurance but plans are under way for improving social welfare facilities. Medical treatment is free at Government hospitals and dispensaries.

Education

Elementary education and some intermediate education are free for all children able to secure places in Government schools. The illiteracy rate is high (90 per cent) partly because there is as yet no generally accepted orthography for the Somali language. Arabic and English, used in primary and secondary schools respectively, are replacing Italian as the language of instruction. Some 1,500 students are studying abroad and there is a university institute in Mogadishu, a teachers training college and several technical colleges.

Tourism

Tourism in Somalia is relatively undeveloped. There are many places of historical interest including: Merca, Old Amoud, Taleh, Zeila, Mait, and Endisha. There are also good beaches and in the south good shooting grounds.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Hockey is played in the north only, but basket ball, volley ball and boxing are growing in importance. Shooting and swimming also have their followers.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet),* June 26 (Independence Day), July 1 (Foundation of the Republic), October 24 (UN Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr).

1971: February 6 (Id ul Adha), March 7 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force in six provinces and the Imperial System in the two northern provinces.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Somali Shilling (formerly known as the Somalo) which is divided into 100 Centesimi.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 Centesimi; ½, 1 Somali Shilling

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Somali Shillings

Exchange rate: 17.1415 Somali Shillings = £1 sterling.
7.14 Somali Shillings = U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 246,135 square miles.

Population: Total (1966 est.): 2,580,000; Mogadishu (1966) 172,000; Merca (1965) 56,000; Hargeisa (1966) 60,000; Berbera (1966) 50,000; Giamma (1964) 22,000.

AGRICULTURE

	1963	1964	1965
	'000 Kilos	'000 Kilos	'000 Kilos
Durra	64,000	28,000	70,000
Maize	51,500	22,000	50,000
Beans	850	200	n.a.
Ground Nuts	1,260	450	800
Bananas	12,600	14,000	15,000
Sesame	960	730	3,000
Sugar Cane	90,595	149,708	338,683
Cotton	2,580	3,287	3,000
Tobacco	106	29	n.a.
Grapefruit	338	305	300
Manioc	228	680	n.a.

Livestock (1963 estimates): Cattle 3m., Sheep 24m., Goats 6m., Camels 16m.

Fishing: 12,000 tons (approx.).

Industry: Electricity (1965) 11,796,000 kWh., Sugar Refining 30,500 tons, Cement, Meat Products, Cotton Textiles, Leather, Handicrafts, Iron Manufactures, Milk Products and Fish Canning.

FINANCE

1 Somali Shilling = 100 Centesimi = 87.5 Italian Lire

17.14 Somali Shillings = £1 sterling; 7.14 Somali Shillings = U.S. $1.00.

100 Somali Shillings = £5 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. $14.00.

BUDGET

('000 Somali Shillings)

EXPENDITURE	1969	1970
Defence	64,320	80,153
Interior	52,866	54,435
Finance	18,016	18,450
Public Works	25,853	94,499
Health and Labour	23,803	27,939
Education	20,408	23,787
TOTAL (including others)	301,530	409,495

ECONOMIC PLAN

A three-year, 705 million shilling development plan was introduced in 1968, with the principal object of reaching the targets set for the 1963–68 Plan, which was only 30 per cent fulfilled. Over 70 per cent of expenditure will be devoted to infrastructure projects; over 600 million shillings is expected to be provided by foreign aid.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Somali Shillings)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Current Account:				
Trade Balance (c.i.f.)	—170	—103	—111	—115
Travel	— 13	— 9	— 14	— 14
Central Government (n.i.e.)	— 19	— 15	— 24	— 4
Other Services	— 12	— 19	— 21	— 27
Private Transfers	— 13	— 3	6	4
Central Government Transfers	124	74	85	135
CURRENT BALANCE	—103	— 75	— 79	— 21
Capital Account:				
Private	2	11	17	15
Central Government	71	63	52	27
CAPITAL BALANCE	73	74	69	42
Net Errors and Omissions	5	12	3	2
Net Surplus or Deficit	— 25	11	— 7	23

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 Somali Shillings)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	391,000	353,800	301,200	318,000	339,800
Exports	227,000	237,400	233,300	207,000	212,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 Somali Shillings)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
General manufactured goods	n.a.	77,902	103,293
Yarn, fabrics and clothing	33,710	34,453	43,413
Cereals and cereal products	39,922	35,264	34,962
Transport equipment	19,544	48,769	64,829
Non-electrical machinery	13,815	20,338	23,096
Mineral fuels	17,270	15,217	14,339
Sugar	9,302	810	7,953

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Bananas	97,999	68,370	59,684
Livestock	96,230	97,876	124,395
Hides and Skins	10,997	8,904	11,742
Wood and Charcoal	4,953	11,405	4,980
Fish Products	2,940	491	239
Meat and Meat products	1,243	2,393	2,976

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 Somali Shillings)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Italy	97.4	83.8	111.2
Arabian Peninsula	14.0	13.3	8.0
U.S.S.R.	10.5	22.6	20.7
U.S.A.	18.8	19.0	32.4
U.K.	26.0	18.4	24.0
Iran	13.8	2.2	1.8
India	n.a.	6.2	6.7
Japan	22.6	26.4	33.3
German Federal Rep.	14.0	16.3	20.3
Ethiopia	9.6	9.0	10.9
Kenya	7.7	0.2	8.4

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Italy	106.3	74.5	65.0
Arabian Peninsula	104.4	111.7	133.1
U.S.A.	6.1	1.7	0.8
U.A.R.	4.9	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	2.0	4.3	4.1
U.K.	1.7	0.2	0.2
Kenya	4.5	0.2	1.0

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1968 there were 13,223 licensed vehicles.

SHIPPING

(1969)

Number of Vessels	626
Goods Loaded (thousand metric tons)	312
Goods Unloaded („ „ „)	261

CIVIL AVIATION

(Mogadishu Airport)

Passengers arriving: (1965) 8,282.

Passengers departing: (1965) 9,210.

EDUCATION

(Student numbers 1967–68)

	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	PRIVATE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Elementary	23,121	8,277	31,398
Intermediate	10,066	2,029	12,095
Secondary	1,859	1,240	3,099
TOTAL	35,046	11,546	46,592

In 1968 there were 1,530 Somali students studying abroad.

Source: Statistical Department, Planning Directorate, Mogadishu.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution is being drawn up following the 1969 coup. In the meantime the Revolutionary Council is the supreme authority in the country.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council: Maj.-Gen. MUHAMMAD SIAD BARRE.

SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

(*February* 1970)

President: Maj.-Gen. MUHAMMAD SIAD BARRE.

Vice-President: Maj.-Gen. JAMA ALI KORSHEL.

Vice-President: Maj.-Gen. MUHAMMAD AINANSHE.

MEMBERS

Brig.-Gen. HUSSEIN KULMIE.
Lt.-Col. AHMED MOHAMOUD ADE.
Lt.-Col. SALAD GAVEIRE KEDIE.
Lt.-Col. ABDALLA MUHAMMAD FADIL.
Lt.-Col. ALI MATTAN HASCI.
Lt.-Col. MAHAMOUD MIREE MUSA.
Lt.-Col. MUHAMMAD SH. OSMAN.
Lt.-Col. MUHAMMAD ALI SAMATER.
Maj. ISMAIL ALI ABUCAR.
Maj. MUHAMMAD ALI SHIRREH.
Maj. AHMED SULEIMAN ABDULLE.
Maj. MOHAMOUD GHELLE YUSUF.
Maj. FARAH WAIS DULLEH.
Maj. MUSA RABILLE GOD.
Maj. AHMED MUHAMMAD FARAH.
Capt. AHMED HASSAN MUSA.
Capt. MUHAMMAD OMER GES.
Capt. OSMAN MUHAMMAD GHELLE.
Capt. MUHAMMAD YUSUF ELMI.
Capt. ABDI WARSAMA ISAAK.
Capt. ABDIRAZZAK MUHAMMAD ABUCAR.
Capt. ABDULKADIR HAJI MUHAMMAD.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

(*February* 1970)

Secretary of State for Education: HASSAN ALI MIRREH.

Secretary of State for Justice, Religion and Labour: OSMAN NUR ALI.

Secretary of State for Health: MUHAMMAD ADAN.

Secretary of State for Communications: MUHAMMAD ASHOR.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: ABDULLA AW FARAH.

Secretary of State for Minerals: MUHAMMAD BURRALEH.

Secretary of State for Information: MOHAMOUD JAMA AHMED.

Secretary of State for Planning: AHMED MUHAMMAD MOHAMOUD.

Secretary of State for Finance: MOHAMOUD ABDI ARRALEH.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: OMAR ARTEH GHALIB.

Secretary of State for Public Works: ABDULKADIR ADAN ABDULLE.

Secretary of State for Rural Development: MOHAMOUD MUHAMMAD OSMAN.

Secretary of State for the Interior: HUSSEIN KULMIE.

Secretary of State for Commerce: MOHAMOUD GELLEH ELMI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN MOGADISHU

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

China, People's Republic: Via Scire Uarsama (E); *Ambassador:* YANG CHO-CHENG.

Czechoslovakia: Via Londra (E); *Ambassador:* MILOS VOJTA.

Ethiopia: Via Benedetti (E); *Ambassador:* ATO ASEFTA TEMTIM.

France: Corso Primo Luglio (E); *Ambassador:* J. DESPARMET.

German Federal Republic: Via Muhammad Habi (E); *Ambassador:* WILFRED EICHBORN.

India: Via Balad (E); *Ambassador:* MUNI LAL.

Italy: Via Trevis (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Kenya: (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY N. MULLI.

Saudi Arabia: Vardiglei Burhindi (E); *Ambassador:* ALI AWAD.

Southern Yemen: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MUHAMMAD SALIM AS-SHAABI.

Sudan: Via Cavour (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED IBRAHIM SHADDAD.

Syria: Via Washington (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD A. MURAD.

U.S.S.R.: Corso Italia (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

U.A.R.: Via Agostino Franzoi (E); *Ambassador:* TALAAT EL SHAFIE.

United Kingdom: Via Londra (E); *Ambassador:* S. J. WHITWELL.

U.S.A.: Corso Primo Luglio (E); *Ambassador:* FREE LATIMER HADSEL.

Yemen: Corso Primo Luglio (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDULLA FAISAL.

Yugoslavia: Via Tunisia (E); *Ambassador:* ZIVKO JOSILO.

Somalia also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, D.P.R. of Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden and Turkey.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved when the Government was overthrown on October 21st, 1969.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned after October 21st, 1969.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative powers.

Laws and acts having the force of law must conform to the provisions of the Constitution and to the general principles of Islam.

Supreme Court: Mogadishu; as the highest judicial organ, has jurisdiction over the whole territory of the State in civil, penal, administrative and accounting matters.

Courts of Appeal: There are Courts of Appeal in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, with two Sections: General and Assize.

Regional Courts: There are eight Regional Courts, with two Sections: General and Assize.

District Courts: There are 48 District Courts, with two Sections: Civil and Criminal. The Civil Section has jurisdiction over all controversies where the cause of action has arisen under Sharia Law (Muslim Law) or Customary Law and any other Civil controversies where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 3,000 Shillings. The Criminal Section has jurisdiction with respect to offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine not exceeding 3,000 Shillings, or both.

Qadis: Civil matters such as marriage and divorce are handled by District Qadis under the Sharia (Islamic) law and other traditional laws.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Islam is the State religion. Most Somalis are Sunni Muslims.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Vicar Apostolic: FRANCESCO VENANZIO FILIPPINI, P.O. Box 273, Mogadishu.

About 3,000 Catholics, mostly of Italian origin.

PRESS

Corriere della Somalia: Palazzo del Governo, P.O.B. 315, Mogadishu; daily; Arabic and Italian; Government Information Department.

Bollettino Mensile della Camera di Commercio, Industria ed Agricultura della Somalia: P.O.B. 27, Mogadishu; f. 1944; monthly; Italian; published by Chamber of Commerce of Somalia; Dir. Dr. ATHOS BARTOLUCCI, circ. 2,000.

Il Faro: Mogadishu, monthly; Italian; Catholic; circ. 250.

Al Liwa (*The Flag*): P.O.B. 14, Hargeisa; weekly; published in Arabic by private concern; circ. 1,200.

People's Union: P.O.B. 98, Hargeisa; weekly; published in Arabic by private concern; aligned to the Somali Democratic Union; circ. 1,200.

Somali News: Mogadishu; weekly; English; government owned; circ. over 2,000; Editor YUSUF HASSAN ADAM.

La Tribuna: Mogadishu; monthly; Italian.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Ambasciata d'Italia, Mogadishu; Chief DOMINICO DEL GUIDICE.

Novosti: P.O.B. 963 Mogadishu; Chief V. BULIMOV.

Tass also has a bureau in Mogadishu.

RADIO

National Broadcasting Station: Radio Mogadiscio, Voice of the Somali Republic, Mogadishu; main government service; broadcasts in Somali, English, Italian, Arabic, Swahili, Amharic and Qoti.

Radio Somali: P.O.B. 14, Hargeisa; Northern Region Government station; broadcasts in Somali, and relays Somali and Amharic transmission from Radio Mogadiscio.

Number of radio receivers: 40,000 (1967), some of which are used for public address purposes in small towns and villages.

There is no television service.

FINANCE

BANKING

cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; funds in Somali Shillings)

CENTRAL BANK

Banca Nazionale Somala: Corso Somalia 55, P.O. Box 11, Mogadishu; f. 1960; Central Bank and currency issuing authority; brs. in Baidoa, Belet Uen, Berbera, Bosaso, Burao, Galcaio, Gardo, Hargeisa and Kismayu; cap. 1m., reserves 17m. (1968); Gov. Dr. ABDULLAHI AHMED ADDOU; Man. Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE MORASCA.

Credito Somalo (*Somali Credit Bank*): P.O. Box 330, Mogadishu; f. 1954; chartered public institution; foreign exchange and loans for commerce, industry, agriculture and development; cap. and reserves 8.7m.; dep. 42.6m.; Pres. DAHIR NUR HERSI; Man. Dir. Dr. OMAR AHMED OMAR.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco di Napoli: Naples; P.O. Box 26, Mogadishu; agency in Kisimayu.

Banco di Roma: Rome; Corso Somalia, Mogadishu; Strada Principale, Merca.

Banque de Port Said: Port Said; Mogadishu.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3; P.O.B. 350, Mogadishu; brs. in Hargeisa and Berbera; Chair. Lord ALDINGTON; Gen. Man. J. G. D. GORDON.

INSURANCE

Cassa per le Assicurazioni Sociali della Somalia: P.O.B. 123, Mogadishu; f. 1950; workmen's compensation; Pres. HAJI OSMAN MOHAMMED; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MOHAMMED AHMED MOHAMMED.

A number of Italian companies operate in Somalia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 27, Mogadishu. In January 1961, 320 European, 156 Somali, 23 Arab, 24 Indian and Pakistani and 3 North American enterprises were registered as members; Dir. Dr. ATHOS BARTOLUCCI.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederazione Generale dei Lavoratori della Somalia (C.G.L.S.): c/o Somali Democratic Union, Mogadishu; f. 1961; three affiliated unions; affiliated to W.F.T.U.; Pres. MOHAMMED FARAH ABDI; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAHI ADEN.

Confederazione Somala dei Lavoratori (C.S.L.) (*Somali Confederation of Workers*): P.O.B. 642, Mogadishu; f. 1949; membership 62,520 in 22 unions; affiliated to ICFTU and ATUC; the Somali Federation of Labour merged with C.S.L. in 1965, making this the national union; Pres. SAID YUSUF ALI "Bos"; Gen. Sec. OMAR NUR ABDI; publ. *Okdi Hagsatada* (The Voice of the Working Class) (monthly).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Somalia.

ROADS

17,750 km., about 600 km. asphalted, the rest mainly gravel. Many roads were destroyed in the heavy floods of 1961. An ambitious road building and maintenance project was launched in 1965. The International Development Association is helping to finance a 125-mile road project linking Afgoi (near Mogadishu) with Baidoa. There were 11,500 licensed vehicles in 1965.

SHIPPING

Merca, Berbera, Mogadishu and Kismayu are the chief ports. New deep-water extensions to Berbera harbour, constructed by the Soviet Union, were opened early in 1969, and the facilities at Kismayu are being extended with American assistance.

Brocklebank Line: monthly service Oct. to April from United Kingdom to Berbera; agents A. Besse and Co. (Somalia) Ltd., P.O.B. 121, Berbera.

Clan Line: regular calls at Berbera Oct. to April; agents A. Besse and Co. (Somalia) Ltd., P.O.B. 121, Berbera.

Lloyd Triestino: regular passenger and cargo service to Italy; agents Agenzia Marittima, P.O.B. 126, Mogadishu.

Other lines call irregularly at Somali ports.

Somali "Dhows" sail between East Africa, Aden and Arabia.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mogadishu has an international airport and there are many landing grounds suitable for DC 6B type of aircraft and small jets. A new international airport is under construction.

Somali Airlines: Piazza della Parlamento, P.O.B. 726, Mogadishu; partly Govt.-owned; operates internal passenger and cargo services and international services to Aden, Nairobi and Djibouti.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Somalia: Aeroflot, Alitalia, E.A.A., United Arab Airways.

UNIVERSITY

Instituto Universitaria della Somalia: Mogadishu; 23 teachers, 791 students.

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of South Africa occupies the southern extremity of the African continent. To the north-west lies the mandated territory of South West Africa (Namibia), with Botswana and Rhodesia to the north, Mozambique to the north-east, and Swaziland to the east. Within South Africa is the independent state of Lesotho. The climate is warm and sunny, with average temperatures about 63°F (17°C). The official languages are Afrikaans and English; the principal Bantu languages are Xhosa, Zula and Sotho. The population is mainly Christian. The Dutch Reformed Church embraces 55 per cent of the white population. About a fifth of the Bantu Christians belong to Bantu Separatist Churches and others are Methodists and Anglicans. Most Asians are Hindus. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and blue, charged in the centre of the white stripe with the Union Jack, the old Orange Free State flag, and the old Transvaal Vierkleur. The Transkei flag consists of three equal horizontal stripes of ochre, white and green. The administrative capital is Pretoria, the legislative capital is Cape Town and the judicial capital is Bloemfontein.

Recent History

Following the proclamation of a Republic in May 1961, South Africa withdrew from the British Commonwealth. The country follows a policy of "apartheid", the separate development of racial groups, and in 1959 the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill was passed under which Bantu territories are to be developed as self-governing states within the Republic. In January 1962 the Transkei was declared to be the first of the Bantu Homelands to qualify for self-government and late in 1963 the Transkei was given limited internal autonomy. In January 1965 the Bantu Labour Act came into force, furnishing District Labour Bureaux with extensive powers over Africans working in urban areas. On September 6th, 1966, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister and National Party leader, was assassinated in the House of Assembly. He was succeeded by B. J. Vorster. Late in 1967 Malawi decided to recognize South Africa, the first black African country to do so. In the April 1970 general elections the ruling National Party was returned to power but its majority was reduced for the first time since it gained office in 1948.

Government

The State President of the Republic is elected by the members of the Senate and House of Assembly. Executive power is carried out by an Executive Council (Cabinet) appointed by the State President. The Senate (54 members) includes representatives of each Province and one representative of the Cape Province Coloured people. Members of the Senate must be white. The House of Assembly (170 members) includes six members representing South West Africa. Members of the House of Assembly must be white. Only whites are allowed to vote. A Coloured Persons Representative Council was introduced in 1969.

The country is divided into four Provinces each having an Administrator appointed by the State President and a unicameral Provincial Council elected by whites. South West Africa is governed by an Administrator appointed by the State President aided by an Executive of four chosen from an elected Assembly of 18 members. In 1963 the first Transkei Parliament was constituted for the Xhosa people.

Defence

All male white citizens from seventeen to sixty-five are liable to military service. The South African Defence Force consists of Regular units of the Army, Navy and Air Force and units of the Citizen Force attached to each arm. The Citizen Force consists of volunteer, part-time officers and non-commissioned officers and ballotees. The regular army has about 5,700 men, compared with about 50,000 in the Citizen Force; the Navy has 3,000 men and the Air Force 4,700. The Citizen Force may be employed on combat duty or in aid of the civil power. A second territorial unit, the Commandos, are voluntary infantry for internal security duties. In the 1968/69 Budget about 16 per cent of expenditure was for defence.

Economic Affairs

South Africa has successfully diversified its economy and about one-third of the national income is now derived from manufacturing. The establishment of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) and the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) laid the foundations of the heavy engineering, chemical and petroleum industries. The textile and food processing industries are also growing. Mining still contributes largely to the economy and gold is the most profitable export, accounting for about a third of the total. However, total gold production declined slightly in 1967, and is expected to decline further unless a substantial rise in bullion prices is agreed upon. Uranium is mined with gold. Much of the mining labour force comes from the independent countries outside the Republic, and Lesotho. Industrial development is dependent on the white population for capital, management and higher technical skill, with the non-whites providing most of the unskilled labour force. The Bantu are now being encouraged to develop industry within the new Bantu Homelands. Much livestock is reared in South Africa and there are valuable fruit, wine and fishing industries. The export of wool, maize, sugar and karakul pelts is important.

Transport and Communications

Railways, ports, airways and harbours are administered by the state. Private omnibus services are regulated to dovetail with the railways. Roads are good and a national highway system is being built. There are many internal and international air services and much ocean shipping traffic, particularly since the closing of the Suez Canal.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services protect the old, the blind, the war disabled, the unemployed and those injured at work. Medical services are administered by the Provinces. These reach a high standard; the first successful heart transplantation operation was carried out in Cape Town early in 1968.

Education

For Whites, schooling is compulsory from seven to sixteen; for Coloureds it is compulsory from seven to sixteen in Natal and seven to fourteen in the Cape Province where possible; for Indians provision has been made for compulsory school attendance where possible since April 1966. Schooling is not compulsory for the Bantu although four out of five attend school for varying periods. Bantu education is in their own languages, e.g. Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, Sotho, Venda, Tsonga, and the curriculum is limited.

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry. South Africa's attractions are the climate, the scenery and wild life. The great game reserves, of which the Kruger National Park is the largest, attract thousands of visitors from Europe, America and Africa. There is big game hunting and fishing and native dances and ceremonies.

Visas are not required to visit South Africa by White nationals of Australia, Canada, Ireland, Malawi, Rhodesia, United Kingdom and Colonies and Zambia, or by nationals of Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Sport

Sport is very popular, but is strictly racially segregated. Rugby football is the national game but many games are played, such as soccer, tennis, cricket, bowls, golf and baseball.

Public Holidays

1970: May 7 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Republic Day), July 14 (Family Day), September 1 (Settlers' Day), October 10 (Kruger Day), December 16 (Day of the Covenant), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–12 (Easter), April 6 (Van Riebeeck Day).

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 yard=3 feet=36 inches=0.9144 metres
1 mile=1.609 kilometres

Area: 1 square mile=640 acres; 1 acre=0.404686 hectares

Weight: 1 ton=20 centals=2,000 pounds (lb.)=907.18474 kilogrammes

Capacity: 1 Imperial gallon=8 pints=4.5459 litres

In 1966 the Government decided in principle to accept the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Rand (R), which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents; R1.

Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1·714 Rand = £1 sterling
·72 Rand = U.S.$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	TOTAL (1960)	CAPE PROVINCE	NATAL	TRANSVAAL	ORANGE FREE STATE	1969 ESTIMATES
AREA (sq. miles) .	471,445	278,380	33,578	109,621	49,866	471,445
POPULATION ('000) .	15,994	5,360	2,977	6,271	1,386	19,618
Whites . . .	3,080	1,001	337	1,466	276	3,728
Bantu . . .	10,928	3,011	2,200	4,633	1,084	13,340
Asiatics . .	477	18	395	64	—	591
Coloureds . .	1,509	1,330	45	108	26	1,959

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1968)

Cape Town (capital) .	625,740	Bloemfontein . .	146,200
Pretoria (capital) .	492,577	Benoni . . .	135,818
Johannesburg . .	1,364,523	Springs . . .	143,177
Durban . . .	682,910	East London . .	136,757
Port Elizabeth .	381,227	Pietermaritzburg .	112,693
Germiston . .	197,020	Welkom . . .	73,362

Transkei (Bantu Homeland) in the south-east of the Republic: Area: 15,831 square miles; Population (1960): 1,411,567 (Bantu 1,386,376, White 14,092, Coloureds 11,099); Capital Umtata.

Bantu Tribal Populations (1967 est.): Xhosa 3,570,000, North Sotho 1,122,000, Zulu 3,340,000, West Sotho 1,335,000, Venda 280,000, Tsonga 586,000, South Sotho 1,500,000, Swazi 395,000, Ndebele 346,000, Others 268,000.

CENSUS RETURNS

YEAR	ALL RACES TOTAL	WHITES		
		Total	Male	Female
1936	9,619,000	2,009,000	1,021,000	988,000
1946	11,449,000	2,380,000	1,198,000	1,182,000
1951	12,716,000	2,647,000	1,325,000	1,322,000
1960	16,002,797	3,088,492	1,539,103	1,539,000
1965*	17,867,000	3,398,000	1,695,000	1,703,000
1966*	18,298,000	3,481,000	1,738,000	1,743,000
1967*	18,733,000	3,563,000	1,779,000	1,785,000
1968*	19,167,000	3,639,000	1,816,000	1,823,000

* Estimates.

YEAR	TOTAL NON-WHITES			BANTU		ASIATICS		COLOUREDS AND MALAYS	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1936	7,610,000	3,832,000	3,778,000	3,324,000	3,293,000	120,000	101,000	389,000	383,000
1946	9,068,000	4,623,000	4,445,000	4,007,000	3,844,000	149,000	137,000	467,000	464,000
1951	10,068,000	5,128,000	4,940,000	4,386,000	4,208,000	190,000	178,000	553,000	555,000
1960	12,914,305	6,504,390	6,409,915	5,488,000	5,392,000	241,637	235,488	747,000	754,000
1965*	14,470,000	7,284,000	7,186,000	6,147,000	6,040,000	269,000	264,000	868,000	882,000
1967*	15,170,000	7,634,000	7,536,000	6,430,000	6,319,000	283,000	278,000	921,000	939,000
1968*	15,520,000	7,813,000	7,715,000	6,578,000	6,464,000	289,000	285,000	946,000	966,000
1969*	15,890,000	7,993,000	7,897,000	6,720,000	6,612,000	297,000	294,000	968,000	991,000

* Estimates

BIRTHS

	Number			Rate (per 1,000)		
	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds
1963	75,569	15,417	75,171	23.3	30.3	45.6
1964	79,901	17,330	79,359	24.0	33.3	46.6
1965	81,488	17,140	77,416	24.0	32.2	44.2
1966	82,548	17,429	78,644	23.7	31.9	43.6
1967	81,635	16,833	80,410	22.9	30.0	43.3
1968	81,525	17,866	80,396	22.4	31.0	42.0

DEATHS

1964	29,966	3,861	25,169	9.0	7.4	14.8
1965	30,487	4,121	26,561	9.0	7.7	15.2
1966	29,962	3,999	26,948	8.6	7.3	14.9
1967	32,015	4,251	29,276	9.0	7.6	15.7
1968	32,664	4,331	28,450	9.0	7.5	14.9

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION
(Whites only)

Country of Birth or Destination	Immigrants			Emigrants		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	13,130	12,993	16,044	3,338	3,332	3,144
German Federal Republic	3,289	3,362	3,972	792	651	724
The Netherlands	1,286	1,695	1,514	419	375	497
Italy	2,245	1,508	1,570	155	243	295
Rhodesia	5,096	4,115	3,172	1,600	2,617	2,856
Zambia	5,132	3,585	2,998	993	505	259
Malawi	114	59	73	53	48	98
Tanzania	151	139	101	6	5	6
Kenya	594	540	585	20	25	5
Mozambique	1,739	679	690	68	39	59
North America	630	596	686	910	1,122	703
Australasia	1,676	939	953	579	709	865
Total (incl. others)	48,048	38,937	40,548	9,888	10,737	10,589

EMPLOYMENT

	Whites		Non-Whites		Total	
	1966–67	1967–68	1966–67	1967–68	1966–67	1967–68
Mining	65,000	63,000	562,000	554,000	627,000	617,000
Manufacturing	254,000	259,000	753,000	772,000	1,007,000	1,031,000
Construction	49,000	50,000	203,000	219,000	252,000	269,000
Transport	115,000	114,000	107,000	107,000	222,000	221,000
Communications	34,000	34,000	12,000	13,000	46,000	47,000
Public Authorities	256,000	263,000	389,000	398,000	645,000	661,000

About 1,700,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, of which 1,455,000 Bantu, 118,000 Whites.

AGRICULTURE

CROP	UNIT	1964	1965	1966	1966–67
Maize	200 lb.	54,069,000	56,210,000	55,733,000	109,000,000
Kaffircorn	,,	2,660,000	3,256,000	3,528,000	10,270,000
Rye	,,	12,700	171,000	120,000	85,000
Wheat	,,	9,820,000	7,900,000	7,384,000	5,614,000
Barley	150 lb.	547,000	480,000	446,000	450,000
Oats	,,	258,031	1,470,000	1,518,000	1,435,000
Groundnuts (shelled)	short tons	155,966	146,420	152,000	312,000
Sunflower Seed	,,	84,356	80,539	110,000	112,000
Sugar Cane	'000 lb.	10,956	11,752	9,266	15,547
Tobacco	mill. lb.	69	61	49	64·4
Cotton	100 lb.	50,000	83,482	64,076	65,000
Potatoes	150 lb.	6,014,000	5,892,000	4,464,000	7,331,000

FRUIT

DECIDUOUS FRUIT
(short tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Apples	115,434	115,937	137,887
Grapes	31,616	33,044	61,067
Peaches	1,209	1,265	1,780
Pears	44,740	31,153	77,928

CITRUS FRUIT
(Exports—half-cases)

	1966	1967*
Oranges	17,230,268	15,884,189
Grapefruit	3,014,093	3,789,309
Lemons	442,620	390,247
Naartjies	2,247	—

* Estimates

LIVESTOCK
(Numbers)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1965–66
Cattle	12,326,663	12,294,604	12,526,790	12,549,802	12,560,000	10,616,533
Woolled Sheep	33,693,472	31,449,636	37,904,812	39,328,482	38,872,000	30,250,605
Non-Woolled Sheep	4,158,163	3,666,560				8,030,680
Angora Goats	999,680	1,165,977				
Goats	3,953,210	3,891,073	5,320,407	5,461,174	5,520,000	4,984,882
Pigs	401,552*	1,381,000	646,660*	621,108*	1,170,000	1,990,779

* European owned.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(Rand '000)

	1964 (est.)	1965 (est.)	1966 (est.)
*Cattle for slaughter	95,324	121,792	124,220
Sheep for slaughter	54,138	54,575	57,891
*Pigs for slaughter	17,607	19,306	18,838
Fresh Milk	55,992	62,188	65,556
Poultry Products	34,556	35,332	46,853
Dairy Products	36,637	40,021	47,424

* Including the value of hides and skins.

FISHERIES

(EXPORTS)

	1965		1966	
	Quantity (100 lb.)	F.o.b. Price (Rand)	Quantity (100 lb.)	F.o.b. Price (Rand)
Fresh Fish:				
Tuna	248	2,703	2,049	14,298
Hake (in retail packings)	48,397	677,868	112,299	1,258,507
Hake (n.e.s.)	128,578	1,490,990	134,641	1,402,675
Fish, fresh, chilled, etc. (n.e.s.)	224,597	1,283,902	148,626	1,175,125
Snoek, salted, in brine, etc.	18,845	182,746	19,110	213,624
Hake, salted, in brine, etc.	30,164	532,665	55,673	998,733
Fish, salted, in brine (n.e.s.)	8,821	120,396	8,055	88,720
Rock Lobster	135,912	9,004,134	113,599	7,355,876
Crustaceans and Molluscs, (n.e.s.)	2,698	84,683	3,210	133,344
Fish, other (preserved):				
Sardines, Sild and Brislings	109	3,023	10	360
Salmon	115	5,791	68	3,919
Pilchards	544,376	5,595,868	633,665	6,518,034
Maasbanker	500	3,923	683	4,003
Other fish	475,364	4,786,624	473,842	4,671,404
Lobster	1,018	81,361	2,429	168,792
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	10,144	344,805	12,341	436,591
Fish Pastes	268	11,596	708	36,430

MINING

(Rand '000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gold	730,490	766,549	775,753	763,327	777,532
Uranium	58,068*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Silver	2,819	2,903	2,922	3,506	5,000
Iron Ore	15,613	17,661	19,262	23,110	24,898
Copper	25,946	40,480	92,161	97,723	99,427
Manganese Ore	14,294	17,823	24,174	23,868	23,559
Chrome Ore	5,436	6,976	7,717	7,682	8,913
Tin (metal concentrates)	3,597	4,305	4,286	3,921	4,078
Coal	72,205	81,366	79,697	85,908	97,283
Asbestos	24,665	25,209	28,712	26,469	31,714
Diamonds	44,203	49,601	62,097	57,440	71,599
Lime and Limestone	11,305	11,368	11,871	12,767	13,610

* Exports.

MINING—*continued*]

	UNITS	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gold	'ooo oz.	30,544	30,879	30,331	31,086
Uranium Oxide	'ooo lb.	5,894	6,600	6,658	7,746
Silver (sales)	'ooo oz.	3,132	3,134	3,064	3,198
Iron Pyrites	'ooo tons	472	532	610	648
Iron Ore	,, ,,	6,411	7,492	7,608	7,959
Copper	,, ,,	66.6	137.9	141.1	146.6
Manganese Ore	,, ,,	1,957	2,184	2,338	2,675
Chrome Ore	,, ,,	1,038	1,170	1,266	1,271
Tin	,, ,,	3.005	3.19	3.15	3.25
Coal	,, ,,	53,410	52,883	54,418	56,934
Asbestos	,, ,,	240.8	279.4	268.5	260.5
Diamonds	'ooo carats	5,026	6,036.7	6,804.2	7,433.3

INDUSTRY

GROSS SALES

(R. 'ooo)

	1966	1967	1968
Processed Foodstuffs	877,416	930,899	990,791
Beverages and Tobacco	327,944	348,252	373,381
Textiles	292,043	298,727	297,596
Clothing and Knitted Products	214,132	226,044	229,852
Footwear	77,661	84,770	87,272
Wood and Wood Products	84,480	88,792	96,961
Furniture	99,186	104,505	117,959
Paper and Paper Products	179,976	204,350	218,904
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	109,767	117,521	130,822
Leather and Leather Products	29,237	28,308	28,058
Rubber Products	91,350	102,015	107,362
Chemicals and Chemical Products	441,141	469,559	500,540
Non-metallic Mineral Products	219,451	227,595	240,992
Basic Iron and Steel Products	265,400	312,622	322,371
Basic Non-ferrous Metals	103,905	100,324	108,695
Metal Products	517,693	546,787	639,506
Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	269,832	292,701	308,539
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	308,388	337,510	377,708
Railroad Equipment	74,454	81,704	70,977
Motor Vehicles	267,843	275,792	289,025

FINANCE

1 Rand=100 cents
100 Rand=£58 6s. 8d.=U.S. $140.00

BUDGET (Estimates)
(Rand '000)

REVENUE	1968–69	1969–70
Customs	131,000	145,000
Excise	280,775	295,670
Income Tax	768,580	863,240
Non-resident Shareholder's Tax	27,500	37,000
Stamp Duties and Fees	27,400	37,600
Sales Duty	—	97,500
Tax on Purchase and Sale of Securities	4,500	22,000
Interest	73,900	85,875
State Diamond Diggings	3,488	3,439
TOTAL	1,558,800	1,661,800

EXPENDITURE	1968–69	1969–70
Bantu Administration and Development	48,390	57,065
Bantu Education	14,943	15,015
Indian Affairs	19,607	22,390
Public Debt	128,249	166,666
Coloured Affairs	55,106	63,450
Provincial Administration	234,198	306,021
Defence	254,131	271,600
Justice	15,587	18,077
Prisons	21,435	24,800
Police	72,130	85,590
Higher Education	39,130	50,918
Cultural Affairs	4,075	5,143
Health	32,180	35,535
Social Welfare and Pensions	124,462	130,493
Mines	30,500	34,550
Commerce	6,746	3,250
Industries	10,324	11,850
Transport	34,175	41,300
Information	4,159	5,000
Foreign Affairs	6,985	6,967
TOTAL	1,616,400	1,700,442

BANTU HOMELANDS FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1967–71)
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
(Rand '000)

Physical Development	162,539
Economic Development	39,474
Education	163,575
Grants to Bantu Local Authorities	6,630
Compensation and Transport	6,549
Land and Equipment Purchases	50,000
Roads	2,394
TOTAL (incl. others)	490,000

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Rand)

(South Africa, South West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	8,011	8,853	9,358
Income from abroad	−248	−264	−270
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	7,763	8,589	9,088
Less Depreciation allowances	797	877	947
NET NATIONAL INCOME	6,966	7,712	8,141
of which:*			
Wages and salaries	4,500	4,840	5,320
Income from property	1,800	2,080	1,880
Corporate saving	400	370	400
Direct taxes on corporations	460	550	590
Government income from property	210	315	310
Less Interest on public debt	−66	−86	−108
Taxes *less* subsidies	523	587	655
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	7,489	8,299	8,796
Depreciation allowances	797	877	947
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	8,286	9,176	9,743
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	−170	−1	−247
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	8,116	9,175	9,696
of which:*			
Private consumption expenditure	5,497	5,900	6,489
Government consumption expenditure	1,077	1,139	1,247
Gross domestic fixed investment	2,090	2,249	2,318
Changes in inventories	54	519	−20

*Breakdown figures may exceed totals due to balancing items, rounding up, etc.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(Republic of South Africa—million Rand—at factor cost)

	1965	1966	1967
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	7,514	8,180	9,032
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	747	834	1,045
Mining and quarrying	987	1,078	1,105
Manufacturing	1,644	1,737	1,887
Construction	288	313	349
Public services	183	199	226
Transport and Communications	710	759	863
Trade	1,018	1,098	1,198
Financial services	285	325	354
Ownership of dwellings	282	304	333
Other services	677	740	801
Government	693	793	871

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At year's end—million Rand)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
S.A. Reserve Bank—Gold Reserves	407	301	451	413	881
S.A. Reserve Bank—Foreign Exchanges	64	82	70	72	104
TOTAL GOLD RESERVES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGES	471	383	521	485	985
Coin and Banknotes in Circulation	302.6	324.9	355.8	382.3	404.2
Demand Deposits	1,011.6	1,146.0	1,251.4	1,334.2	1,656.8
Other Short- and Medium-Term Deposits	1,140.7	1,017.9	1,036.7	1,140.0	1,387.7
TOTAL MONEY AND NEAR-MONEY	2,454.9	2,487.9	2,643.4	2,856.5	3,448.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WHOLE WORLD

(million Rand)

(South Africa, South West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,199	1,678	−479	1,298	1,974	−676
Gold production	768	—	768	773	—	773
Freight and transportation	67	169	−102	113	180	− 67
Travel	39	53	− 14	48	62	− 14
Investment income	67	267	−200	85	304	−219
Other services	73	124	− 51	92	152	− 60
Total	2,213	2,291	− 78	2,409	2,672	−263
Transfer Payments	111	46	65	129	52	77
CURRENT BALANCE	2,324	2,337	− 13	2,538	2,724	−186
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Public Sector:						
Short-term loans	—	—	51	—	—	− 22
Long-term loans	—	—	− 62	—	—	− 44
Total	18	29	− 11	—	—	− 66
Private Sector:						
Short-term loans	69	18	51	29	15	14
Long-term loans	101	14	87	177	22	155
Total	170	32	138	206	37	169
CAPITAL BALANCE	188	61	127	141	38	103
Errors and Omissions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in Gold and Foreign Exchanges	—	—	136	—	—	− 25

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

(As at December 1966—million Rand)

	Direct				Indirect				Total
	Public		Private		Public		Private		
	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	
Overseas Investments in South Africa:									
United Kingdom	111	29	1,266	229	40	81	367	66	2,190
Other Sterling Area	3	21	93	13	15	11	66	28	249
U.S.A.	2	4	320	36	45	1	53	41	502
International Organizations	—	—	—	—	16	111	25	—	152
Other Dollar Area	—	1	59	16	—	1	9	1	87
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	1	12	2	8	—	19	—	42
West Germany	—	3	43	25	7	11	22	5	115
France	2	1	88	5	16	—	86	3	201
Switzerland	—	4	65	13	21	10	50	3	166
Other West European	6	11	38	15	7	4	12	8	99
All Other Areas	—	2	8	3	1	—	6	2	22
Total Foreign Liabilities	124	76	1,992	357	175	230	715	157	3,825
South African Investment Overseas:									
United Kingdom	2	—	109	15	1	71	65	49	312
Other Sterling Area	—	—	394	44	11	1	38	22	510
U.S.A.	—	—	5	1	—	37	3	13	59
International Organizations	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	165
Other Dollar Area	—	—	15	—	—	—	5	5	25
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	14	1	—	1	11	1	28
France	—	—	1	—	—	27	—	2	30
Switzerland	—	—	3	—	—	20	1	9	33
Other West European	1	—	23	—	5	8	2	8	47
All Other Areas	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	8	15
Gold Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	455	—	—	455
Total Foreign Assets	3	—	568	61	182	621*	127	117	1,678

* Including gold reserves.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rand '000)

Imports: (1965) 1,753,900; (1966) 1,645,600; (1967) 1,916,000; (1968) 1,913,900; (1969) 2,136,800.

Exports and Re-exports: (1965) 1,049,900; (1966) 1,202,500; (1967) 1,351,900; (1968) 1,500,100; (1969) 1,542,300.

COMMODITIES

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Food and Live Animals	89,200	70,600
Beverages and Tobacco	15,800	14,600
Crude Materials, Inedible	131,700	111,200
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	111,300	123,000
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	8,800	9,600
Chemicals	158,000	156,300
Manufactures	406,400	373,000
Machinery and Transport Equipment	804,400	826,300
Miscellaneous Manufactures	141,600	154,700
Other Items, n.e.s.	48,800	39,000
TOTAL	1,916,000	1,878,300

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Food and Live Animals	317,300	372,500
Beverages and Tobacco	11,700	12,600
Crude Materials, Inedible	335,200	309,900
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	61,700	60,600
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6,600	7,600
Chemicals	46,100	48,100
Manufactures	423,800	446,400
Machinery and Transport Equipment	75,300	52,600
Miscellaneous Manufactures	19,900	10,900
Other Items, n.e.s.	54,800	67,500
TOTAL	1,351,900	1,388,700

COUNTRIES

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968
Australia	18,805	22,095	31,200	30,000
Belgium	26,912	18,399	23,600	20,500
Canada	49,733	50,730	57,200	44,600
France	46,878	41,200	53,800	67,000
German Federal Republic	191,360	175,986	231,700	253,700
Italy	69,976	51,323	70,800	78,000
Japan	100,135	90,081	116,000	124,000
Netherlands	37,386	41,475	54,300	42,200
Sweden	28,805	25,695	34,000	30,500
Switzerland	29,716	35,331	31,100	37,200
United Kingdom	494,511	448,934	497,100	449,500
U.S.A.	330,903	291,299	322,600	332,900

(Rand '000)

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968
Australia	11,212	9,699	12,000	13,100
Belgium	46,580	54,806	58,900	52,000
Canada	15,997	19,993	21,500	24,300
France	37,209	39,115	30,800	37,500
German Federal Republic	55,677	68,911	80,900	101,300
Hong Kong	10,670	12,856	n.a.	15,436
Italy	37,613	43,622	49,400	43,000
Japan	76,078	82,802	174,900	204,500
Netherlands	21,022	20,809	22,500	31,500
Spain	9,726	11,673	n.a.	14,624
United Kingdom	357,795	403,555	410,300	476,000
U.S.A.	99,796	99,796	107,300	104,200

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1965	1966	1967	1968
Africa	165,968	181,390	185,749	192,070
Europe	45,273	56,480	65,862	79,135
Asia	1,470	2,049	2,221	2,096
America	11,372	13,735	16,170	18,537
Australasia	2,816	3,354	5,536	7,934
TOTAL	226,899	257,008	225,839	244,908

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1967	1968	1969
Freight traffic ('000 tons)	111,697	116,724	120,856
Passenger journeys ('000)	464,381	476,499	493,110

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED 1968

CARS	BUSES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
1,415,000	29,000	373,000	112,000

SHIPPING*

(Year ended 31st March)

CARGO HANDLED ('000 tons)

	LANDED	SHIPPED	TOTAL (including cargo transhipped)
1966	17,297	14,373	32,043
1967	9,775	17,135	27,228
1968	7,314	19,203	26,997

* Includes South West Africa.

VESSELS HANDLED

	NUMBER	REGISTERED TONNAGE ('000 tons) NET	REGISTERED TONNAGE ('000 tons) GROSS
1965	15,458	41,278	72,708
1966	16,150	40,670	72,066
1968	17,465	n.a.	84,080

CIVIL AVIATION

	Miles Flown	Passengers Carried	Passenger Miles ('000)	Air Freight (lb.)	Air Freight Ton-Miles	Air Mail (lb.)	Air Mail Ton-Miles
Internal Services							
1966	7,417,593	699,467	364,313	13,524,546	3,885,510	4,096,356	1,210,451
1967	7,694,152	789,172	412,387	15,555,590	4,407,770	4,451,112	1,319,377
1968	8,277,548	887,136	470,072	19,233,831	5,491,739	4,892,341	1,470,346
International Regional Services							
1966	675,626	64,211	31,860	2,444,586	762,993	461,380	116,576
1967	695,388	70,070	35,122	2,526,382	641,076	394,642	96,585
1968	583,795	53,540	24,230	1,190,090	285,586	273,006	63,302
International Overseas Services							
1966	7,783,637	79,651	509,000	6,952,416	20,677,395	1,126,638	3,689,604
1967	8,292,728	97,159	580,459	7,104,368	19,632,945	1,415,958	4,557,652
1968	8,669,373	113,705	647,616	6,544,078	20,060,384	1,498,898	4,697,346

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	Daily Newspapers	Circulation	Books—Titles	Telephones	Licensed Radios
1964 .	19	887,000	3,814	999,385	1,279,986
1965 .	19	908,000	n.a.	1,058,702	1,368,660
1967 .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,457,739

EDUCATION

(1967)

Categories	Number of Institutions		Number of Teachers		Number of Students	
	White	Non-White	White Institutions	Non-White Institutions	White	Non-White
Primary and Secondary . .	2,705	11,491	33,235	59,000	793,189	2,853,837
Teacher-Training	19	34	772	4,600*	9,985	8,173
Residential Universities and University Colleges . . .	10	5	8,013†	398	44,184†	4,218†
University of South Africa (correspondence)	1		327		12,934	2,911

* Estimate † 1966.

Sources: Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria; South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin;* South Africa House, London.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Union of South Africa, embracing the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony in a dominion under the British Crown, was established May 31st, 1910. Following the Statute of Westminster of 1931 the South African Parliament in 1934 passed the Status of the Union Act, which defined the Union as a 'sovereign independent state' with eventual right of secession from the Commonwealth. Since then the representation of non-Whites in Parliament has gradually been reduced with the implementation of the policy of 'separate development' (*see* Bantu Homelands below). In 1936 Cape Africans were removed from the common voters' roll. In 1948 the Indians' right to elect three White representatives under an Act of 1946 was abolished; and a year later the Whites in the mandated territory of South West Africa were given 6 seats in the South African Assembly and 4 in the Senate. In 1956, after the failure of the measure in 1950, a bill to remove the Cape Coloureds from the common voters' roll was passed by a joint sitting of the Assembly and a newly enlarged and reorganized Senate. Africans lost their limited representation in Parliament in 1959. On May 31st, 1961, the Republic of South Africa was established after a majority (849,176) of the 1,633,772 White voters registered their approval in a referendum held in October 1960, and at the same time South Africa left the Commonwealth. The only major change the Republican Constitution made was to substitute a State President for the Queen. English and Afrikaans retained their equal status as the official languages. In 1968 the elimination of the remaining non-White representatives from Parliament, the members elected for the Coloured people, was provided for in 1971.

Executive Power

Executive power is vested in a State President, acting on the advice of Ministers of State or the Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister and 17 other Ministers. The President is elected by an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Assembly, presided over by the Chief Justice or a Judge of Appeal. He holds office for a seven-year term and is not eligible for re-election unless "it is otherwise decided" by the electoral college. He is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Ministers are members of the Executive Council and they are appointed to administer such departments of State as are established by the State President-in-Council. Deputy Ministers, not exceeding eight in number, may be appointed by the State President to assist Ministers in the administration of departments of State. Deputy Ministers are not members of the Executive Council.

Parliament

The Parliament of the Republic consists of the State President, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The State President has power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone. There must be a session of Parliament at least every twelve months.

The Senate

Senators must be nationals of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as voters, and resident at least five years within the Republic.

The Senate, as constituted in December 1965, consists of 54 white members: 41 elected by the electoral colleges of the four provinces (14 for the Transvaal, 11 for the Cape Province, 8 each for the Orange Free State and Natal) and two similarly elected for South West Africa. Eleven members are nominated by the State President, two for each of the four provinces and South West Africa (of whom half are chosen for their thorough knowledge of the reasonable wants and wishes of the non-White people) and one special representative of the interests of the Cape Coloured people.

The House of Assembly

Members of the House of Assembly must be nationals of European descent, must be registered voters and resident for at least five years in the Republic. The House of Assembly continues for five years unless previously dissolved.

All White persons over the age of 18 are entitled to vote, except those who have been convicted of treason, murder, or any other offence punishable by a term of imprisonment without option of a fine.

The House consists of 170 White members; 160 directly elected by White citizens, aged 18 years or over, to represent the electoral divisions of the Republic, 6 similarly elected to represent the electoral divisions of South West Africa and 4 elected by qualified Coloured voters of the Cape Province.

Representation of Coloureds

By the Separate Representation of Voters Amendment Act 1956 the Coloured people of the Cape were placed on a separate Voters' List to elect four members to the House of Assembly and two members to the Cape Provincial Council. The Act also allows for the nomination of a Senator, on the ground of his thorough acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the Coloured people of the Cape Province.

The Act further established a Union Council for Coloured Affairs whose function is to advise the Government in regard to matters affecting the interests of the Coloured people of the Republic. This Council has become a self-governing body for the Coloured people with extensive legislative and administrative powers and consists of 40 members elected by Coloured voters and 20 nominated members. It is called the Coloured Persons' Representative Council.

Representation of Bantu

Five of eleven nominated Senators are selected for their thorough aquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the Bantu peoples.

The Native Affairs Act, 1920, made provisions for the establishment in Bantu areas of local and general councils with minor powers of local self-government somewhat on the lines of the Glen Grey District Council (established in 1894) and the district and general councils then functioning in the Transkeian Territories.

The Representation of Natives Act, 1936, transferred Cape Bantu from the same voters' lists as Whites to the Cape Native Voters' Roll and, as a *quid pro quo* for their rights to participate in ordinary elections, empowered them to elect three members of the House of Assembly and two members of the Cape Provincial Council. Special representation for the Bantu population of the Republic as a whole was provided for in that, through electoral colleges, Bantu could elect four Senators to represent their interests in Parliament, and could also elect some members of the Natives Representative Council, established by the Act.

(For development of the bantustans and present representation of Africans *see* section at end of chapter.)

Procedure

Money Bills must originate in the House of Assembly, which may not pass a Bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the State President during the session. The amendment of money Bills by the Senate is restricted and such Bills, when passed by the House of Assembly in any session, may become law even if the Senate in the same session fails to pass them or passes them with amendments to which the House of Assembly cannot agree. Other Bills, with the exception of those which alter or repeal the provisions of sections 108 and 118 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, may in the event of disagreement between the two Houses, become law after rejection by the Senate in two successive sessions. The provisions of sections 108 and 118 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, relating to the equality of the two official languages of the Republic and the amendment of that Act, may not be altered or repealed unless the Bill embodying the alteration or repeal is passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together, and at the third reading is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses.

The State President may assent to, or withhold assent from, a Bill. Two copies of every law, one in English and one in Afrikaans, are to be enrolled on record in the office of the Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. In case of conflict between the two copies, that signed by the State President shall prevail.

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister and a Deputy-Minister may sit and speak, but not vote, in the House of which he is not a member.

Provincial Government

Provision is made for the appointment of an administrator in each province, who holds office for a term of five years. In each province there is also a provincial council consisting of the same number of members as are elected in the province for the House of Assembly, but in no case is the membership to be less than 25. A member of a provincial council ceases to be a member on being elected to either House of the Central Parliament. The powers of the provinces, which relate chiefly to the administration of local affairs (mainly roads, hospitals and education) are subordinate to the powers of the Central Parliament and all provincial ordinances require the consent of the State President-in-Council.

An executive committee of four persons, not necessarily members of the council, together with the administrator as chairman, is elected by the provincial council at its first meeting after each general election. This committee carries on the administration of affairs on behalf of the provincial council. The administrator may, and when required to do so must, act on behalf of the State President-in-Council in regard to all matters in respect of which no powers are reserved or delegated to the provincial council.

THE GOVERNMENT

State President: Hon. J. J. FOUCHE.

CABINET

(*May* 1970)

Prime Minister: Hon. B. J. VORSTER.

Minister of Transport: Hon. B. J. SHOEMAN.

Minister of National Education: Hon. J. VAN DER SPUY.

Minister of Finance: Dr. the Hon. N. D. DIEDERICHS.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. D. C. H. UYS.

Minister of Defence: Hon. P. W. BOTHA.

Minister of Tourism, Sport and Recreation and Indian Affairs: Hon. F. W. WARING.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. the Hon. H. MULLER.

Minister of Planning and Coloured Affairs: Hon. J. J. LOOTS.

Minister of Labour and of the Interior: Hon. M. VILJOEN.

Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education: Hon. M. C. BOTHA.

Minister of Justice and of Prisons: Hon. P. C. PELSER.

Minister of Mines and of Health: Dr. the Hon. C. DE WET.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs: Hon. C. G. J. VAN RENSBURG.

Minister of Community Development and of Public Works: Hon. B. COETZEE.

Minister of Police and Economic Affairs: Hon. S. L. MULLER.

Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: Hon. S. P. BOTHA.

Minister of Information, Social Welfare and Pensions and of Immigration: Dr. the Hon. C. P. MULDER.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister of Transport: Hon. H. E. MARTINS.

Deputy Minister of Bantu Development: Hon. THEO GERDENER.

Deputy Minister of Finance and of Economic Affairs: Hon. A. H. DU PLESSIS.

Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration: Dr. the Hon. P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture: Hon. H. SCHOEMAN.

Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Pensions and Coloured Affairs: Dr. the Hon. S. W. VAN LER MERWE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN PRETORIA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 1059 Church St., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. E. J. LONCAN.

Australia: Standard Bank Buildings, Church Square (E); *Ambassador:* T. W. CUTTS.

Austria: 6th Floor, Centenary Building, Bureau Lane (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. P. ZEDTWITZ.

Belgium: 275 Pomona St., Muckleneuk (E); *Ambassador:* A. L. M. BOELAERTS.

Brazil: 213 Standard Bank Chambers, Church Square (L); *Minister:* J. D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAUNAY.

Canada: 66 Standard General Building, 238 Vermeulen St. (E), *Ambassador:* HARRY H. CARTER (also accred. as HC to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland).

Finland: 310 Sunnyside Galleries, cnr. Esselen and Troye Sts., Sunnyside (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. E. LYYTINEN.

France: 807 George Ave., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE DE LUZE.

German Federal Republic: 180 Blackwood St., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. G. A. SONNENHOL.

Greece: 975 Pretorius St. (E), *Ambassador:* M. C. ECONOMIDES.

Israel: 496 Lanham St., Bailey's Muckleneuk (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

Italy: 796 George Ave., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* MARQUIS DI FONTANA PRADOSA.

Malawi: 99 Burns St., Colbyn (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* P. RICHARDSON.

Netherlands: 1st Floor, Netherlands Bank Building, cnr. Church and Andries Sts., P.O.B. 117 (E); *Ambassador:* E. J. BARON LEWE VAN ADUARD.

Portugal: 261 Devenish St., Muckleneuk (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. E. DE MENESES ROSA.

Spain: 515 Van der Stel Building, 179 Pretorius St., P.O.B. 1633 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MORALES HERNÁNDEZ.

Sweden: 177 Pretorius St., P.O.B. 1664 (L); *Minister:* E. O. G. VIRGIN.

Switzerland: 818 George Ave., Arcadia, P.O.B. 2289 (E); *Ambassador:* R. HUNZIKER.

United Kingdom: Greystoke, Hill St. (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ARTHUR SNELLING.

U.S.A.: Van der Stel Building, 179 Pretorius St. (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM M. ROUNTREE.

South Africa also has relations with the Republic of China, Japan, Lebanon and Norway.

PARLIAMENT

(Cape Town)

THE SENATE

President: Senator the Hon. J. DE KLERK.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 1965

	NATIONAL PARTY	UNITED PARTY
Transvaal	11	3
Cape Province	6	5
Orange Free State	8	—
Natal	2	6
South-West Africa	2	—

There are 11 nominated members.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon. H. J. KLOPPER, M.P.

ELECTION APRIL 1970

	SEATS
National Party	117
United Party	47
Herstigte Nasionale Party	—
Progressive Party	1

Of the 2,028,487 white voters on the electoral roll in the 154 seats which were contested 1,508,284 went to the polls. Votes and percentages for each main party were: National Party 820,968 (54.43 per cent), United Party 561,647 (37.23 per cent), Progressive Party 51,760 (3.43 per cent), Herstigte Nasionale Party 53,763 (3.56 per cent).

COLOURED PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: TOM SWARTZ.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 1969

In the first elections to the Council a 48.75 per cent poll gave the following results:

	SEATS
Labour Party	26
Federal Coloured Peoples' Party	11
National Coloured Peoples' Party	1
Republican Coloured Party	1
Independent	1
Conservative Coloured Peoples' Party	—
TOTAL	40

Total membership of the Council is 60. The remaining 20 seats were filled by the Government in October with supporters of the Federal Party, which is pro-Government. The Federal Party therefore secured a majority in the Council over the Labour Party, which opposes apartheid, and Tom Swartz, leader of the Federal Party was appointed Chairman.

THE BANTU HOMELANDS

See separate section at end of chapter.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Party: P.O. Box 245, Pretoria; f. 1912; aims: (1) to safeguard the White nation in their South African homelands; (2) to lead the Bantu nations to effective self-government in their homelands; (3) to give all nations equal opportunity to develop the social and political organisations best suited to their own particular characteristics and aspirations; (4) to raise living standards in White and Bantu homelands alike. Leader: B. J. VORSTER.

United Party: National Mutual Building, Church Square, Cape Town; f. 1934; seeks a solution of racial problems through the creation of a Federation of Races governed by a Central Parliament in which all racial groups will be represented. The United Party believes in the necessity to maintain overall white political control. Leader Sir DE VILLIERS GRAAFF.

Herstigte Nasionale Party: Pretoria; f. Oct. 1969 by M.P.s expelled from National Party; the Republican Party with some 60,000 mems. later disbanded, having announced its support for the H.N.P.; believes in word of God as defined by Calvinism, that apartheid must be more strictly applied, that external relations must not affect South Africa's sovereignty and that immigration must be controlled to ensure the expansion of Christian national civilization; Leader Dr. ALBERT HERTZOG; Deputy Leader JAAP MARAIS.

Progressive Party: f. 1959 by breakaway from United Party; aim: a new Constitution based on the principles of maintenance of western civilization and protection of fundamental human rights, irrespective of race, colour, or creed; one representative in Parliament and two in the Cape Provincial Council, representing the Coloured voters. Leader Dr. JAN STEYTLER; Nat. Chair. H. G. LAWRENCE; Chair. Nat. Exec. C. W. EGLIN.

African National Congress of South Africa: f. 1912; aims to establish a non-racial society in co-operation with left-wing and liberal organizations of other races; banned April 1960 after Sharpeville shootings; Acting Pres. OLIVER TAMBO; Sec.-Gen. ALFRED NZO.

Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania: f. 1959; splinter group from the African National Congress; believes that a democratic society can only come through African and not multiracial organizations; banned April 1960 after Sharpeville shootings; Pres. ROBERT SOBUKWE.

Indian National Congress of South Africa: Indian organization working with African National Congress in exile; Leaders Dr. DAIDOO, Y. CACHALIA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The common law of the Republic of South Africa is the Roman-Dutch law, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the time of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The law of England is not recognized as authoritative, though the principles of English law have been introduced in relation to civil and criminal procedure, evidence and mercantile matters. In all other matters, however, Roman Dutch law prevails.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division; two Provincial and one Local Division in the Cape Province, one Provincial and one Local Division in each of the provinces of Transvaal and Natal and one Provincial Division in the Orange Free State and South West Africa. Except for the fact that the local divisions in the Transvaal and Natal have no jurisdiction to hear appeals, they exercise within limited areas the same jurisdiction as Provincial Divisions.

The provinces are further divided into districts and regions with Magistrates' Courts, whose criminal and civil jurisdiction is clearly defined. From these courts appeals may be taken to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division.

THE SUPREME COURT

APPELLATE DIVISION

Chief Justice: Hon. L. C. STEYN.

Judges of Appeal: Hon. N. OGILVIE-THOMPSON, Hon. F. L. H. RUMPFF, Hon. D. H. BOTHA, Hon. G. N. HOLMES, Hon. J. T. VAN WYK, Hon. A. F. WILLIAMSON, Hon. P. J. WESSELS, Hon. D. O. K. BEYERS, Hon. P. J. VAN BLERK, Hon. H. J. POTGIETER.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DIVISIONS

Judge President (*Cape of Good Hope*): Hon. A. B. BEYERS.
Judge President (*Transvaal*): Hon. Q. DE WET.
Judge President (*Natal*): Hon. A. MILNE.
Judge President (*Orange Free State*): Hon. A. J. SMIT.
Judge President (*Eastern Cape*): Hon. A. G. JENNETT.
Judge President (*South West Africa*): Hon. J. H. CONRADIE.
Judges (*Griqualand West*): Hon. G. F. DE VOS HUGO, Hon. H. R. JACOBS.

RELIGION

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH
(Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk)

The churches in the four provinces are governed by a synod in each province, united in 1962 under a General Synod which will meet every four years. There are 953 Dutch Reformed Churches in the Union with a membership of 1,250,000.

CAPE PROVINCE

Moderator: Dr. J. S. GERICKE, 10 Hofmeyr St., Stellenbosch.

Commissioner: Rev. J. H. ROOS, P.O.B. 144, Cape Town.

Information Service: Rev. W. A. LANDMAN, P.O.B. 930, Cape Town.

NATAL

Moderator: Rev. C. COLYN, Private Bag 9030, Pietermaritzburg.

Commissioner: Rev. A. J. VAN WYK, P.O.B. 649, Pietermaritzburg.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Moderator: Rev. P. S. Z. COETZEE, Andries Pretorius St., Bloemfontein.

Commissioner: S. J. NAUDÉ, P.O.B., 399, Bloemfontein.

TRANSVAAL

Moderator: South: Rev. D. P. M. BEUKES, P.O.B. 31162, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; North: Dr. F. E. O'B. GALLENHUYS, 325 Hay St., Brooklyn, Pretoria.

Commissioner: Dr. J. J. DE BEER, P.O.B. 433, Pretoria.

THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Church of the Province of South Africa is one of the many autonomous branches of the Anglican Communion constituted outside England. It is (like the Church of Ireland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A., and the Church of England in Australia) in full communion with the Church of England. Approx. 420,000 mems.

Church of the Province of South Africa: Church House, 1 Queen Victoria St., P.O.B. 1932, Cape Town; Sec. and Treas. G. D. ABERNETHY, B.COM., C.A. (S.A.).

Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Province: Most Rev. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, D.D., Bishopscourt, Claremont, Cape.

Bishops

Bloemfontein . Rt. Rev. FREDERICK A. A. MOORE, B.A., Bishop's Lodge, 16 York Rd., Bloemfontein.

Damaraland . Rt. Rev. COLIN O'BRIEN WINTER, M.A., Bishop's House, Windhoek.

George . . Rt. Rev. PATRICK H. F. BARRON, Bishop's Lea, George, C.P.

Grahamstown . Rt. Rev. BILL B. BURNETT, M.A., L.TH., Bishopsbourne, Grahamstown, C.P.

Johannesburg . Rt. Rev. LESLIE STRADLING, M.A., Bishop's House, Westcliff, Johannesburg.

Kimberley and Kuruman . Rt. Rev. PHILIP W. WHEELDON, O.B.E., M.A., Bishopsgarth, Kimberley.

Lebombo . . Rt. Rev. DANIEL CABRAL, Caixa Postal 120, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.

Lesotho . . Rt. Rev. JOHN A. ARROWSMITH MAUND, M.C., B.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 87, Maseru, Lesotho.

Natal . . Rt. Rev. THOMAS GEORGE VERNON INMAN, D.D., Bishop's House, Maritzburg.

Port Elizabeth . Rt. Rev. *PHILIP* W. R. *RUSSELL*, M.B.E., B.A., L.TH.

Pretoria . . Rt. Rev. E. G. KNAPP-FISHER, M.A., Bishop's House, Celliers Street, Pretoria.

St. Helena. . Rt. Rev. EDMUND M. H. CAPPER, O.B.E., L.T.H.

St. John's . . Rt. Rev. JAMES LEO SCHUSTER, M.A., Bishopsmead, Umtata.

Swaziland . Rt. Rev. A. G. W. HUNTER, B.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 118, Mbabane, Swaziland.

Zululand . . Rt. Rev. A. H. ZULU, P.O.B. 147, Eshowe, Zululand.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Delegate to Southern Africa, Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to Lesotho and Titular Archbishop of Nicopolis ad Nestum: The Most Rev. JOHN GORDON, D.C.L., Apostolic Delegation, 800 Pretorius St., Pretoria, Transvaal.

There are approx. 1,250,000 mems. of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa.

PROVINCE OF CAPE TOWN

Archbishop of Cape Town: H.E. Cardinal OWEN MCCANN, D.D., D.PH., B.COM.

Bishops

Aliwal: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOHN LUECK, S.C.J.

Oudtshoorn: Rt. Rev. Bishop MANFRED GOTTSCHALK, S.A.C.

Queenstown: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. B. ROSENTHAL, S.A.C.

Port Elizabeth: Rt. Rev. Bishop ERNEST GREEN, D.D.

Diocese of De Aar: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOSEPH DE PALMA, S.C.J.

PROVINCE OF DURBAN

Archbishop of Durban: Most Rev. Archbishop DENIS E. HURLEY, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Mariannhill: Rt. Rev. Bishop ALPHONSE STREIT, C.M.M.
Auxiliary: Rt. Rev. Bishop P. B. DLAMINI, F.F.J.

Eshowe: Rt. Rev. Bishop AURELIAN BILGERI, O.S.B., D.D.

Umtata: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOSEPH GRUETER, C.M.M.

Kokstad: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. E. MCBRIDE, O.F.M., D.PH., D.D.

Umzimkulu: Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. BUTELEZI, O.M.I., Apostolic Administrator.

Prefecture of Ingwavuma: Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. KINCH, O.S.M.

Prefecture of Volksrust: Rt. Rev. CHRISTOPHER ULYATT, O.F.M.

PROVINCE OF PRETORIA

Archbishop of Pretoria: Most Rev. Archbishop JOHN C. GARNER, D.D., D.PH.

Bishops

Johannesburg: Rt. Rev. Bishop H. BOYLE, D.D.

Lydenburg-Witbank: Rt. Rev. Bishop ANTHONY REITERER, M.F.S.C.

Manzini: Rt. Rev. Bishop R. J. CASALINI, O.S.M.

Pietersburg: *Abbot:* Rt. Rev. D. CLEMENS VAN HOECK.

Prefecture of Louis Trichardt: Rt. Rev. JOHN THOMAS DURKIN, M.S.C.

Prefecture of Western Transvaal: Rt. Rev. DANIEL ALPHONSE VERSTRAETE, O.M.I.

PROVINCE OF ORANGE FREE STATE

Archbishop of Bloemfontein: Most Rev. Archbishop JOSEPH P. FITZGERALD, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Kimberley: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. BOKENFOHR, O.M.I., D.D.

Keimoes: (vacant).

Kroonstadt: Rt. Rev. Bishop GERARD VAN VELSEN, O.P.

Bethlehem: Rt. Rev. Bishop PETER KELLETER, C.S.S.P.

VICARS APOSTOLIC

Keetmanshoop Vicariate: Rt. Rev. Bishop EDWARD SCHLOTTERBACK, O.S.F.S.

Windhoek Vicariate: Most Rev. Archbishop RUDOLF KOPPMAN, O.M.I., D.D.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Southern Africa (FELCSA), formed in 1966 and meeting every three years, is a general synod embracing 13 European and non-European Lutheran churches, including three in South West Africa and one in Rhodesia. Each church has its own leader, who is either a bishop or a president (präses). There are approximately 800,000 Lutherans in South and South West Africa.

Non-White Churches

Cape-Orange Region: Bishop G. ZITTLAU, 12 Haberfeld St., Klisserville, Kimberley.

Tswana Region: Bishop D. P. RAPOO, Box 536, Rustenburg, Transvaal.

South-Eastern Region: Bishop H. FOSSEUS, P.O. Mapumulo, Natal.

Transvaal Region: Bishop P. G. PAKENDORF, Box 15196, Lynn East, Pretoria.

White Churches

Eastern Province (Moravian Church): Superintendent and Bishop Rt. Rev. S. NIELSEN, Dr., Mvenyane, P.O. Cedarville, East Griqualand.

Western Cape Province (Moravian Church): Bishop Dr. B. KRÜGER, 32 Ranelagh Rd., Newlands, Cape Province; Chair. of Provincial Board Rev. A. W. HABELGAARN; publ. *Die Huisvriend* (bi-weekly); circ. 3,000.

Transvaal: Präses J. WERNECKE, P.O.B. 17098, Hillbrow, Johannesburg. (The German Lutheran Congregations in Rhodesia are incorporated in this church.)

Hermannsburg: Präses H. HAHNE, P.O.B., Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

Cape: Präses H. VON DELFT, 26 Hofmeyr St., Stellenbosch, Cape Province.

The German mission societies (the Berliner, Hermannsburger, Rheinische und Herrnhuter) are also important. The German Lutheran congregations in Southern Africa are united in various Evangelical-Lutheran churches which form together with other Lutheran congregations of European background the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa.

OTHER CHURCHES

Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa: P.O. Mpolweni, Natal; Gen.-Sec. Rev. A. V. NZIMANDE.

Baptist Union of South Africa: 210 Transafrica Building, Wolmarans St., Johannesburg; f. 1877; Pres. Rev. D. MACPHERSON; Baptist Union Sec. C. W. PARNELL, 46,154 mems.

Church of England in South Africa: P.O.B. 1530, Cape Town; began with the British occupation of the Cape at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and continued to exist after the secession of the Church of the Province of South Africa in 1870; 17 European Churches, 1 Coloured and 150 African; Bishops: Rt. Rev. S. C. BRADLEY, L.TH.; Rt. Rev. P. P. CHAMANE, Rt. Rev. W. D. DOUGLAS; Registrar H. HAMMOND, M.A.; publ. *Church News*.

Gereformeerde Kerk: approx. 150,000 mems.

Methodist Church of South Africa, The: Methodist Connexional Office, P.O.B. 2256, Durban, Natal; f. 1883; Pres. Rev. D. W. TIMM; Sec. Rev. STANLEY B. SUDBURY, D.D.; 352,879 mems.; publ. *The Methodist Churchman*.

Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk Van Afrika: P.O. Box 2368, Pretoria; governed according to Presbyterian Church regulation by a General Church Assembly; Administrator A. B. VAN N. HERBST, 210 Jacob Maré Street, Pretoria; total membership 190,342.

Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa: Head Office: Saambou Building, 112 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. and Clerk of the Assembly: vacant; 44,000 mems.; publ. *Presbyterian Leader*.

Reformed Church in South Africa (Die Gereformeerde Kerk): P.O.B. 20004, Northbridge, Potchefstroom; total membership 123,121, all races.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 31083, Braamfontein, Transvaal; f. 1859; Chair. Rev. ARTHUR W. STOPS; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH IVING; Regional Secs. Rev. J. K. MAIN (Botswana), Rev. B. SPONG (Central), Rev. J. T. PARSONS (Eastern Cape), Rev. W. G. M. ABBOTT (Natal), Rev. G. O. LLOYD (Rhodesia), Rev. B. H. M. BROWN (Western Cape); 116,000 mems.; publ. *The Congregationalist*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jews have been associated with South Africa since its earliest days. There was a party of Jews among the 1820 settlers. An organized Jewish community was founded at Cape Town in 1841 and there are now about 200 congregations in the country, most of them having their own synagogues. The official representative of the World Zionist Organization (and of its various funds and institutions in South Africa) is the South African Zionist Federation.

South African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1180, Johannesburg; f. 1912; is the representative institution of South African Jewry; is composed of all the important congregational and Jewish institutions in South Africa; there are about 116,000 Jews in South Africa; Pres. Dr. T. SCHNEIDER; Chair. MAURICE PORTER.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Argus, The: 122 St. George's St., P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; evening; English; Independent; circ. 103,168, Editor W. W. MACKENZIE.

Burger, Die: 30 Keerom St., P.O.B. 692, Cape Town; f. 1915; morning; Afrikaans; Editor P. J. CILLIE.

Cape Times: 77 Burg Street, Cape Town; f. 1876; morning; English; Independent; circulation 67,000; Editor VICTOR NORTON.

Daily Dispatch: 33 Caxton Street, P.O. Box 131, East London; f. 1872; morning; English; Independent; circ. 23,700; Editor D. J. WOODS.

Daily Representative: 64 Cathcart Road, Queenstown; f. 1859; evening; English; Managing Dir. F. L. GREEN; Editor F. L. GREEN.

Diamond Fields Advertiser: P.O.B. 610, Kimberley; f. 1877; morning; English; Editor M. B. LLOYD.

Eastern Province Herald: Newspaper House, 19 Baakens St., P.O.B. 1117, Port Elizabeth; f. 1845; morning; English; Independent; circ. 25,128; Editor ANDREW M. POLLOCK.

Evening Post: 19 Baakens St., P.O.B. 1156, Port Elizabeth; f. 1947; afternoon, Independent; English; circ. 24,000 daily edition, 51,000 weekend edition; Editor J. G. SUTHERLAND.

Grocott's Daily Mail: 40 High St., P.O.B. 179, Grahamstown; English; Independent; Editor P. D. H. CULL.

Oosterlig, Die: P.O.B. 525, Port Elizabeth; f. 1937; pro-Government; Editor D. J. VAN ZYL; readership approx. 50,000.

NATAL

Daily News, The: 85 Field St., Durban; f. 1878; evening; English; Editor J. M. W. O'MALLEY.

Natal Mercury: 12 Devonshire Place, P.O.B. 950, Durban; f. 1852; morning; English; circ. 64,883; Editor JOHN D. ROBINSON.

Natal Witness: 244 Longmarket St., P.O.B. 362, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1846; morning; English; Editor S. R. ELDRIDGE.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Friend, The and Goldfields Friend: 21 Charles St., P.O.B. 245, Bloemfontein; f. 1850; morning; English; Independent, Editor M. J. GREEN.

Volksblad, Die: P.O.B. 267, Bloemfontein; f. 1917; evening; Afrikaans; circ. daily edition 28,276, weekend edition 31,663; Editor H. H. DREYER.

TRANSVAAL

Pretoria News: 216 Vermeulen St., P.O.B. 439, Pretoria; f. 1898; evening; English; Independent; Editor R. A. GILL; Man. R. J. R. GITTINS.

Rand Daily Mail: P.O.B. 1138, 171 Main St., Johannesburg; f. 1902; morning; English; Independent; circ. 120,000; Editor RAYMOND LOUW.

Star, The: 47 Sauer St., P.O.B. 1014, Johannesburg; f. 1887; evening; English; Independent; Editor J. W. PATTEN.

Transvaler, Die: 102 Jorrissen St., P.O.B. 8124, Johannesburg; f. 1937; morning; Afrikaans; supports National Party; circ. 40,000; Editor C. F. NÖFFKE.

Vaderland, Die: 8 Empire Rd. Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1914; evening; Afrikaans; supports Govt.; circ. 56,474; Editor A. M. VAN SCHOOR.

World, The: P.O. Box 6663 Johannesburg; f. 1932 as a weekly; daily in 1962; English language newspaper catering exclusively for the African people; circ. approx. 100,000; Editorial Dir. C. E. STILL.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Argus Week-end Edition, The: P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; Saturday; English; circ. 149,868; Editor W. W. MACKENZIE.

Cape Herald, The: P.O.B. 10067, Cape Town; weekly; Editor R. J. R. DREYER; circ. 40,500.

Courier: Bank St., P.O.B. 64, Beaufort West; f. 1869; Friday; Editor MICHAEL BELLON.

Dagbreek en Landstem: P.O.B. 90, Cape Town; Afrikaans; Independent; Editor-in-Chief D. RICHARD; circ. 350,000.

District Mail, The: P.O.B. 58, Somerset West; f. 1928; Friday morning; local news; Editor NORMAN MCLEOD.

Eikestadnuus: P.O.B. 28, Stellenbosch; Friday; English and Afrikaans; Editor Mrs. SOPHIE HENDRIKS.

George and Knysna Herald: 119 York St., George; f. 1881; twice weekly; Editor and Man. Dir. A. A. COOPER.

Graaff-Reinet Advertiser: P.O.B. 31, Graaff-Reinet; f. 1864; rural; twice weekly; Independent; Editor A. R. KNOTT-CRAIG.

Huisgenoot: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town; f. 1916; weekly; Editor N. G. STEYTLER.

Imvo Zabantsundu (*Bantu Opinion*): P.O.B. 190, King Williams Town; f. 1884; Editor M. T. VUSO.

Jongspan, Die: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town; f. 1935; only Afrikaans juvenile weekly in South Africa; Editor C. MOSTERT.

Kerkbode, Die: P.O.B. 1444, Cape Town; f. 1849; official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa; Editor Dr. W. J. G. LUBBE.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: P.O.B. 64, Mafeking; f. 1899; English and Afrikaans; Fri., Editor J. PODBREY; circ. 1,600.

Mercury, The: P.O.B. 122, King William's Town; f. 1875; Thursday; general; English; Editor L. D. C. GARDNER.

Midland News and Karroo Farmer: P.O. Box 101, Cradock; f. 1891; English; weekly; Editor J. B. FINLAISON.

Oosterlig: 52 Cawood St., Port Elizabeth; f. 1937; daily (Mon.–Fri.); Afrikaans; Nationalist; Editor D. J. VAN ZYL.

Paarl Post: Upper New St., P.O.B. 248, Paarl; f. 1875; Tuesdays and Fridays; Afrikaans and English; Independent; Editor M. HENDLER.

South African Medical Journal: P.O.B. 643, Cape Town; weekly; organ of the Medical Association of South Africa; Editor P. J. VAN BILJON, M.D., CH.B., M.D.

Territorial News: Owen St., P.O.B. 26, Umtata; f. 1881; English; weekly; Editor J. D'OLIVEIRA.

Uitenhage Chronicle: P.O.B. 44, 122 Caledon St., Uitenhage; f. 1880; weekly; general; English and Afrikaans; Editor E. M. HARPER.

Uitenhage Times, The: P.O.B. 46, Uitenhage; f. 1864; bi-lingual; Prop. and Editor J. S. HULTZER.

Umthunywa: Owen Street, P.O. Box 129, Umtata; f. 1937; English and Xhosa; Editor J. D'OLIVEIRA.

Uniondale and Langkloof Medium: P.O.B. 31, Graaff Reinet; f. 1937; general news; Editor R. C. KNOTT-CRAIG.

NATAL

The Graphic: P.O.B. 2339, Durban; English; Editor M. S. ACHARY.

Ilanga: 128 Umgemi Rd., Durban; f. 1903; Zulu and English.

Indian Opinion: Private Bag, Durban; f. 1903; English and Gujerati; Editor Mrs. SUSHILA M. GANDHI.

Ladysmith Gazette: P.O.B. 500, Ladysmith; f. 1902; Friday; circ. 2,000; Editor and Advt. Man. R. M. ROBINSON.

Leader, The: P.O.B. 2471, Durban; f. 1940; Ind.; English; Editor S. S. R. BRAMDAW.

Newcastle Advertiser: P.O.B. 144, Newcastle; f. 1901; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor Mrs. K. F. KOBRIN.

Sunday Tribune: P.O.B. 1491, Durban; f. 1947; English; Independent; Editor J. E. C. SCOTT.

Umafrika: P.O. Mariannhill, Natal; Catholic Zulu weekly; f. 1911; circ. 11,000; Editor I. HEER, C.M.M.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Bethlehem Express: 10 Muller St., P.O.B. 555, Bethlehem; f. 1905; bilingual; farming and commercial; circ. 2,075; Editor T. C. ROFFE, M.C.

Farmers' Weekly: Friend Newspapers Ltd., 21 Charles St., P.O.B. 245, Bloemfontein; f. 1911; Wednesday; agriculture; Editor E. C. HAVINGA.

Femina and **Woman's Life:** P.O.B. 1084, Johannesburg; fortnightly; Editor H. E. J. PARKER.

Noordeltke Stem, Die/The Northern Times: Murray St., P.O.B. 309, Kroonstad; English and Afrikaans; Friday; Editor E. J. DE LANGE.

People's Weekly: P.O.B. 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1911; English; Independent; circ. 6,500.

Personality: 47 Sauer St., P.O.B. 1084, Johannesburg; f. 1957; Thursday; national fortnightly magazine, incorporating *The Outspan;* Editor R. A. SHORT.

TRANSVAAL

African Jewish Newspaper: 25 Davies Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1931; Friday; Yiddish; Editor LEVI SHALIT.

Boksburg Advertiser and Boksburg Volksblad: P.O. Box 136, Boksburg; English and Afrikaans; Friday; Editor S. GILL.

Brandwag, Die: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park; P.O.B. 845, Johannesburg; f. 1937; weekly; Afrikaans; circ. 113,500; Editor I. D. VAN DER WALT.

Dagbreek en Sondagnuus: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1947; Afrikaans Sunday newspaper; circulation 152,762; Managing Dir. M. V. JOOSTE.

Germiston Advocate and Germiston Koerant: P.O.B. 7, Germiston; English and Afrikaans; Editor S. GILL.

Middelburg Observer: P.O.B. 36, Middelburg; f. 1903; coal mining, farming and educational.

News/Check: P.O.B. 31352, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1962; general, Africa and South Africa; circ. 6,800; Editor O. C. H. KRAUSE.

Northern Review: P.O.B. 45, Pietersburg; English and Afrikaans; Friday.

Post: Drum House, 62 Eloff St. Extension, P.O.B. 3413, Johannesburg; Editor P. S. SMITH.

Potchefstroom Herald: 11 Olen Lane, Potchefstroom; f. 1881; English and Afrikaans; Editor F. H. KAMFFER.

Rustenburg Herald: P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg; f. 1924; English and Afrikaans; Prop. Rustenburg Herald (Pty.) Ltd.; Managing Editor H. M. WULFSE.

S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1891; technical journal; Gen. Manager P. H. CLARK; Editor G. M. THAIN.

The South African Financial Gazette: P.O.B. 8161, Johannesburg; f. 1964; weekly; English; Editor ROBERT HAYNES.

South African Jewish Times (incorp. the **Rhodesian Jewish Journal**): P.O.B. 2878, Johannesburg, English-Jewish weekly; circ. 13,000; Editor LEON FELDBERG.

Southern Africa Financial Mail: P.O.B. 9959, 171 Main St., Johannesburg; f. 1959; weekly; circ. 26,000; Editor GEORGE PALMER.

Stage and Cinema: P.O.B. 1574, Johannesburg; f. 1946; cinema, entertainment, fashion; fortnightly; Man. Editor R. L. FINLAYSON; circ. 40,000.

Sunday Express: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1067, Johannesburg; English; Independent; circ. 202,000; Editor M. A. JOHNSON.

Sunday Times: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1090, Johannesburg; f. 1906; English; Independent; circ. 430,000; Editor JOEL MERVIS.

Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark News: P.O.B. 122, Vereeniging; f. 1915; Thursday; circ. 8,000; Editor B. BYRNE-DALY.

Weekend World: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg; f. 1968; general weekly; Editor M. T. MOERANE; circ. 83,797.

West Rand Review-Koerant: P.O.B. 171, Krugersdorp; f. 1898; Editor P. V. J. WALT.

West Rand Times and Westrander: Grand Chambers, Ockerse Street, P.O. Box 93, Krugersdorp; f. 1934; bi-lingual; Editor S. GILL.

Westelike Stem, Die: 110 King Edward Street, Potchefstroom; f. 1915; Afrikaans newspaper; circulation 3,000.

Zionist Record: P.O. Box 150, Johannesburg; f. 1908; circ. 10,000; Editor HYMAN LEWIS.

MONTHLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Commercial Opinion (*Journal of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa*): P.O.B. 566, Cape Town; f. 1923; circ. 13,000; Editor W. B. WEST, B.COM.

Education: 11 Grove Bldg., Grove Ave., Claremont, Cape Town; f. 1890; organ of the South African Teachers' Association; circ. 2,750; Editors W. T. and I. FERGUSON.

Food Industries of South Africa: P.O.B. 4245, Cape Town; f. 1948; Editor D. TREBETT.

New African, The: P.O. Box 2068, Cape Town; politics and the arts.

Railway Engineering: P.O. Box 80, Cape Town; f. 1957; Editor DAVID TREBETT.

South African Banker, The: P.O.B. 2213, Cape Town; published by The Institute of Bankers in South Africa; f. 1904; circ. 14,300; Editor SYDNEY WELCH.

South African Insurance Magazine: P.O.B. 80, Cape Town; f. 1908; Editor HERBERT OPPEL.

Motorist, The: P.O.B. 7068, Johannesburg; f. 1902; official journal of the Automobile Association of S.A.; bi-monthly; Editor A. JUYN; circ. 450,000.

South African Outlook: Outlook Publications (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 955, Cape Town; f. 1870; ecumenical and racial affairs; Editor FRANCIS WILSON.

South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review: P.O.B. 80, Cape Town; f. 1946; Editor DAVID TREBETT.

Unie, Die: P.O. Box 196, Cape Town; f. 1905; educational; organ of the South African Teachers' Union; Editor Dr. THEO PAUW.

Wamba: 1 Leeuwen St., Cape Town; educational; publ. in seven Bantu languages; Editor C. P. SENYATSI.

Wynboer, Die: Kaapag Trust (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 115, Stellenbosch; f. 1931; devoted to the interest of viticulture and the wine and spirit industry of South Africa; Editor G. R. F. MEYER.

NATAL

Home Front: c/o Mercury Building, Devonshire Place, P.O. Box 950, Durban; f. 1928; ex-Service magazine; Editor C. W. SHACKLETON.

Natal Review: 413 Paynes Buildings, West Street, P.O. Box 2434, Durban; English; trade review.

Reality: Flat 2, Temple Chambers, Carlyle Arcade, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1969; general political; Liberal; every two months.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Merino: P.O. Box 402, Bloemfontein; f. 1941; circ. 23,000; Editor S. H. J. v. VUUREN.

Patriot: P.O. Box 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1916; official organ of the Sons of England Society of Southern Africa; circ. 2,000; Editor A. W. G. SCOTT.

TRANSVAAL

Childhood: P.O. Box 3757, Johannesburg; f. 1925; mother-craft and child welfare; journal of National Council for Child Welfare; Editor MRS. H. BERNSTEIN.

Ditaba: P.O. Box 164, Potgieterus; f. 1959; English and Sotho; Editor DANIEL TSEBE.

Drum: 15 Troye Street, Johannesburg; f. 1951; monthly; circulation 70,000 in Union, 190,000 abroad; Editor JACK BLADES.

Engineer and Foundryman: P.O.B. 6877, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Editor P. C. WALSH.

Financial Times and Industrial Press: P.O.B. 6620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor D. TOMMEY.

Forum, The: P.O.B. 7108, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor N. A. G. CALEY.

Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: P.O.B. 61019, Marshalltown, Transvaal; f. 1894; circ. 1,800; Hon. Editors P. W. J. VAN RENSBURG and A. E. GILFILLAM.

Mining and Industrial Review: P.O.B. 9259; Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor LEO LAVOO.

Ons Joug: P.O. Box 2406, Pretoria; f. 1951; religious; Editor G. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN; circ. 12,000.

Photography and Travel: P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor CECIL HOLMES.

Postal and Telegraph Herald: P.O. Box 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1904; English and Afrikaans; circ. 9,500; Editor L. J. VAN DER LINDE.

S.A. Electrical Review: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1918; trade and technical; Editor K. KRAFT; Gen. Manager P. H. CLARK.

South African Architectural Record: 75 Howard House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg; f. 1915; journal of the Institute of South African Architects; Editor W. DUNCAN HOWIE, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.

South African Builder: Federated Insurance House, cnr. Harrison St. and De Villiers St., P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg; f. 1923; official journal of Building Industries Federation (South Africa); circ. 3,530; Editor G. DE C. MALHERBE.

South African Engineer: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1918; trade and technical; Editor A. WATERS; Gen. Man. P. H. CLARK.

South African Garden and Home: P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor CHLOE ROLFES.

South African Mechanical Engineer, The: P.O. Box 2988, Johannesburg; f. 1892; journal of the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Hon. Tech. Editor L. R. ROBINSON; Prod. Editor J. R. DRAPER.

South African Mining Review: 709-711 Union House, Main St., Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor D. I. HADDON.

South African Nursing Journal: P.O.B. 1280, Pretoria; f. 1935; official organ of the South African Nursing Association; circ. 29,902; Editor BARBARA L. ALFORD.

South African Philatelist: P.O.B. 375, Johannesburg; Business Man. S. J. VERMAAK; Editor T. B. BERRY.

SASSAR (South African Railways Magazine): P.O.B. 1111, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Man. Editor P. LE F. STRYDOM.

Utlwang: P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg; Tswana (Bantu); Prop. Utlwang Tswana Publications (Pty.) Ltd.; Managing Editor H. M. WULFSE.

Wings over Africa: P.O.B. 118, Halfway House, Transvaal, f. 1941, the aviation news magazine of Africa, Editor and Man. Dir. J. K. CHILWELL.

Zonk: Zonk Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 9422, Johannesburg; monthly; English; circulation 70,000; Editor JOHN LEE.

QUARTERLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

South African Law Journal: P.O.B. 30, Cape Town; f. 1884; Editor ELLISON KAHN, B.COM., LL.M.

TRANSVAAL

Lantern: P.O. Box 1758, Pretoria; organ of the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology (formerly S.A. Assoc. for Advancement of Knowledge and Culture); Managing Editor V. C. WOOD.

South African Journal of Economics: P.O. Box 5316, Johannesburg; English and Afrikaans; Managing Editor Prof. C. S. RICHARDS.

South African Journal of Medical Sciences: Witwatersrand University Press, Jan Smuts Ave., Johannesburg; f. 1935; Editor Prof. H. B. STEIN.

South African Journal of Physiotherapy: P.O. Box 11151, Johannesburg; official journal of South African Society of Physiotherapy; Editor Miss E. M. BOTTING.

NEWS AGENCIES

South African Press Association: P.O. Box 7766, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street, Johannesburg; f. 1938; 76 mems.; Chair. H. C. KUIPER; Manager R. A. WILSON; Editor D. FRIEDMANN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 701-3 Union Centre, 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; Chief ROBERT N. LINDSAY.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: de Villiers and Banket Sts., Johannesburg.

Reuters: P.O.B. 2662, Mutual Building, Harrison St., Johannesburg; also has offices in Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

UPI: P.O.B. 2385, Standard Bank Chambers, 1st Floor, 33 Troye St., Johannesburg.

DPA also has an office in South Africa.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537; 914 9th Floor, B.P. Centre, 36 Kerk St., Johannesburg; f. 1882; 165 mems.; Pres. C. L. C. HEWITT; Sec. G. G. A. UYS.

PUBLISHERS

Afrikaanse Pers-Boekhandel: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; general and educational.

Argus Printing and Publishing Co.: 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg; f. 1889; newspapers and magazines; Chair. and Man. Dir. L. E. A. SLATER; Gen. Mans. J. D. ST. C. HENNESSY and C. L. C. HEWITT.

Balkema, A. A.: 65 Burg St., Cape Town; science, literature, history, architecture, fine arts.

Butterworth and Co. (South Africa) Ltd.: P.O.B. 792, Durban.

Cape and Transvaal Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 81, 77 Burg St., Cape Town; Chair. C. S. CORDER; Man. Dir. G. M. C. CRONWRIGHT.

Central News Agency Ltd.: P.O.B. 1033, Johannesburg.

Christian Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 132, Roodepoort, Transvaal; f. 1939; religious books and children's books in colour; Principal Officers TIMO CROUS, LEON WATSON, MAURICE SPIES, Mrs. M. M. CROUS.

Combined Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: 11th Floor, Hollard Place, 71 Fox St., P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg, reference books and magazines.

Da Gama Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: 311 Locarno House, Loveday St., Johannesburg; prestige, industrial and travel books and journals; Man. Dir. FRANK DE FREITAS.

Goeie Hoop-Uitgewers (Bpk.): P.O. Box 972, Johannesburg.

Government Printer: Bosman Street, Pretoria.

H. and R. Academica (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 558, Pretoria; English and Afrikaans textbooks; Dirs. P. J. MULLER, J. J. HUMAN, L. ROUSSEAU, D. J. OPPERMAN.

H.A.U.M.: 58 Long Street, P.O. Box 1371, Cape Town; general, educational and juvenile.

Heinemann and Cassell (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 275, Cape Town; f. 1950; fiction and general.

Human and Rousseau (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 4618, Cape Town; English and Afrikaans books; Dirs. J. J. HUMAN, L. ROUSSEAU, D. J. OPPERMAN.

Janda (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2177, Cape Town; limited editions, art and flowers; Dirs. DAVID SCHRIRE, L. H. ADAMS.

Juta and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30, Cape Town; f. 1853; Dirs. J. M. BORTON, T. G. DUNCAN, Q.C., J. D. DUNCAN, W. G. P. PARIS, G. F. LAURENCE, J. E. CALDER, B. W. PARIS, J. E. DUNCAN, legal, technical, educational, general.

J. P. Van Der Walt and Seun (Edms.) Bpk.: P.O.B. 123, Pretoria; f. 1947; general; Man. Dir. J. P. VAN DER WALT.

Longman Southern Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: Vrystaat St., Paarden Eiland, Cape Town; education and general.

Lovedale Press: Lovedale, C.P.

Maskew Miller Ltd.: 7-11 Burg St., P.O.B. 396, Cape Town; f. 1893; educational, scientific, general and fiction; Chair. B. W. MASKEW MILLER.

Nasionale Boekhandel: P.O.B. 119, Parow, Cape Province; fiction, general (English and Afrikaans).

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 1141, Cape Town.

Shuter and Shooter (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 109, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1921; educational in English and Zulu, general; Chair. F. B. OSCROFT.

Simondium Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3737, Cape Town; novels, educational.

C. Struik Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1144, Cape Town; history, languages, anthropology; Dirs. C. STRUIK, Mrs. J. W. STRUIK VAN HARTINGSVELDT.

Tafelberg Uitgewers: P.O.B. 879, Cape Town; children's books, fiction and non-fiction, historical books, etc.

Thomson Newspapers, South Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 80, Cape Town; trade and technical; Chair. CYRIL WATLING.

Timmins, Howard: P.O. Box 94, Cape Town; f. 1937.

University Publishers and Booksellers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 29, Stellenbosch, C.P.; text and children's books; Chair. S. W. J. LIEBENBERG.

Van Schaik, J. L., Ltd.: P.O.B. 724, Pretoria; fiction, general, educational; English, Afrikaans and vernacular.

White, A. C., Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Bloemfontein.

Witwatersrand University Press: Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg; f. 1938; academic.

World Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg; f. 1932; publishers of *The World*, *Weekend World*, *Ilanga*, newspapers serving the African market, Chair. L. E. A. SLATER; Man. Dir. J. D. ST. C. HENNESSY; Editorial Dirs. C. E. STILL, E. RETIEF.

PUBLICATIONS BOARD

South African Publications Control Board: Pretoria; f. 1963; controls all entertainments and reading matter except daily and weekly newspapers; Chair. J. J. KRUGER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

South African Broadcasting Corporation: P.O. Box 8606, Johannesburg; Chairman of Board of Govs. Dr. P. J. MEYER; Management Dir. J. N. SWANEPOEL; Programmes Dir. C. D. FUCHS.

Broadcasting in South Africa is carried on exclusively by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, a public utility organization established on 1 August 1936 in terms of the Broadcasting Act No. 22. In 1949 the Act was amended to empower the SABC to broadcast to South-West Africa and to foreign countries. The SABC derives its revenue from two sources: listeners' licences and the sale of time on its advertising services.

Licences (Nov. 1969): 1,750,329.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

English Service; Afrikaans Service; Springbok Radio (the three national services); Radio Highveld; Radio Port Natal; Radio Good Hope (the three regional advertising services.

Radio Bantu: broadcasts in Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Ndonga, Kuanyama, Nama/Damara and Herero.

Radio South Africa: all-night service from 12.00 midnight to 5.00 a.m.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Voice of South Africa: Bloemendal, near Johannesburg; short-wave station: broadcasting in English, Afrikaans, French, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Zulu, Tsonga, Swahili and Chichewa.

Orlando Rediffusion Service (Pty.) Ltd.: 110-112 Denhil, Corner Bertha and Jorissen Sts., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; f. 1952; wired broadcasting system distributing special Bantu programmes of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in the native township of Orlando; programmes 16 hours daily; Man. R. D. RAMSAY, 10,400 subscribers (1962).

TELEVISION

There is no television service in South Africa but a 12-man commission of enquiry was set up by the Government in December 1969 to study the question of introducing one.

FINANCE

BANKING

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; R.=Rand)

CENTRAL BANK

South African Reserve Bank: Church Square, Pretoria; f. 1920; cap. p.u. R.2m.; dep. R.677m. (1969); Gov. T. W. DE JONGH; Deputy Govs. Dr. D. G. FRANZSEN, H. O. DE VILLIERS; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin, Annual Economic Report.*

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Lisbon and South Africa Ltd.: 286 Bosman St., Pretoria, and four branches; f. 1965; cap. 80m. escudos.

Bantu Investment Corporation Bank: P.O. Box 16, Umtata; f. 1962; Branch Manager M. G. VENTER; operating in the Transkei territory; cap. R.2m.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; P.O. Box 1153, Johannesburg; Gen. Mans. R. WHYTE, F. P. KIGHTLEY (Staff), H. S. MORONY, W. P. BEATTY, D. J. BAND; publ. *Barclays Trade Review.*

The First National City Bank of New York (South Africa) Ltd.: 60 Market St., Johannesburg; a subsidiary of First National City Bank of New York (U.S.A.); six branches; Man. Dir. J. C. GOODRIDGE.

French Bank of Southern Africa Ltd.: 50 Marshall St., Johannesburg, and ten branches; f. 1949; subsidiary of Banque de l'Indochine, Paris; cap. p.u. R.2.1m.; dep. R.45.5m. (Sept. 1969); Man. Dir. R. M. B. AGIER; Gen. Man. F. M. MANGAN.

Netherlands Bank of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 1144, Johannesburg; f. 1888; in 1951 acquired business of the *Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid Afrika N.V.* and name changed as in heading; cap. R.10m.; dep. R.251m. (Sept. 1965); Gen. Mans. C. A. DE BRAAL, G. S. MULLER, J. E. TRIEGAARDT.

South African Bank of Athens Ltd., The: 103 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1947; cap. p.u. R.400,000; dep. R.3.9m. (1966); Man. Dir. E. BAIBOUTIS.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The: 88 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1962; cap. p.u. R.37,160,000 (1969); Man. Dir. W. T. PASSMORE; publ. *Standard Bank Review* (monthly), *Annual Economic Review.*

The Stellenbosch District Bank Ltd.: Bird St., Stellenbosch; f. 1882; cap. p.u. R.80,000; dep. R.10m. (1969;) Chair. P. K. MORKEL.

Volkskas Ltd.: 229 Van Der Walt St., Pretoria; f. 1935; cap. R.10m.; dep. R.452m. (March 1967); Chair. Prof. Dr. A. I. MALAN; Man. Dir. Dr. J. A. HURTER; 434 offices.

GENERAL BANKS

Nefic Ltd.: Cnr. Church and Andries Sts., Pretoria; a wholly owned subsidiary of the Netherlands Bank of S.A. Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.2.5m.; provides medium- and long-term finance; Chair. F. J. C. CRONJE.

Rand Bank Ltd.: 57 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2m;. specializes in shipping and confirming, and the financing of the movement of goods; Chair. J. D. J. DE NECKER; Man. Dir. PIET BOTHA.

Santam Bank Ltd.: Cnr. Burg and Castle Sts., Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.3.5m.; dep. R.91m. (1969).

FINANCE HOUSES

Central Finance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1956; merchant bankers; Chair. M. S. Louw; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. A. VENTER.

Credit Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Hollard Place, 71 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1946; a registered banking institution; 8 brs. throughout South Africa; provides medium-term instalment finance for the purchase or leasing of machinery, office equipment; commercial vehicles, automobiles, etc.; Letters of Credit established for direct imports by instalment buyers; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER.

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O. Box 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; a Statutory Body; Chair. Dr. H. J. VAN ECK; Managing Dir. G. S. J. KUSCHKE; Sec. J. I. ROUX.

Industrial Finance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O. Box 8575, Johannesburg; f. 1957; provides capital for development of industry in South Africa; mems. include principal mining groups, commercial banks and life assurance companies operating in the Republic, the South African Reserve Bank and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.; Chair. Dr. H. J. VAN ECK; Sec. K. L. KINGMA.

National Industrial Credit Corporation Ltd.: 12 New St. South, Johannesburg; finance and discounting business; cap. p.u. R2.2m.; Chair. C. F. TODD.

Sentrale Aksepbank Bpk. (Central Merchant Bank Ltd.): 18 Fox St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.10m.; dep. R.136m.; Chair. G. S. J. KUSCHKE; Man. Dir. H. P. DE VILLIERS.

South African Scottish Finance Corp. Ltd.: P.O.B. 7482, Johannesburg; subsidiary of Credit Corpn. of South Africa Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.1.7m.; dep. R.26.2m. (1966); 8 branches throughout South Africa; provides medium-term instalment finance for the purchase or leasing of machinery, office equipment, commercial vehicles, automobiles, etc.; Letters of Credit established for direct imports by instalment buyers; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER.

Trade & Industry Acceptance Corporation Ltd.: 13th Floor, Cape Towers, MacLaren St., P.O.B. 626, Johannesburg; finance for business to acquire machinery and equipment on deferred payment or lease.

Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.: 112 Adderley St., P.O.B. 353, Cape Town; f. 1954; banking investment and insurance services, including international finance and trade; cap. p.u. and reserves R.26.3m.; dep. R.393m. (1969); Man. Dir. J. S. MARAIS; Gen. Man. A. P. J. BURGER.

Union Acceptances Ltd.: Union Acceptances House, 66 Marshall St., P.O.B. 582, Johannesburg; brs. at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth; f. 1955; total group assets R.174m. (Sept. 1969); registered merchant bank providing banking facilities, investment advice, property development, economic research, and handling new issues, mergers, amalgamations and take-over bids; Chair. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, M.C.; Deputy Chair. H. A. WILLIAMS; Man. Dir. R. S. BERRY.

UDC Bank Ltd.: Unicorn House, cnr. Marshall & Sauer Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1937; money accepted on deposit; finance for hire-purchase or leasing of plant, machinery, private and commercial vehicles; Chair. C. W. DACE; Gen. Man. I. R. SUMMERS.

Western Bank Ltd.: Schlesinger Centre, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1968 through merger of Colonial Bank Ltd. and Western Credit Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.1.7m.; dep. R.51.1m. (June 1968); Gen. Mans. D. B. SANGER, J. E. S. HILL, R. A. HENMAN.

MERCHANT BANKS

Hill, Samuel (S.A.) Ltd.: 70 Fox St., Johannesburg; a subsidiary of Hill, Samuel & Co. Ltd., London; specialize in full range of merchant banking facilities; Chair. G. V. RICHDALE; Man. Dir. F. J. LEISHMAN.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

The Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: 60 Market St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2m.; Chair. G. C. FLETCHER, M.C.; Man. Dir. C. J. H. DUNN.

The National Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: Loveday St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.1.75m.; dep. R.111.6m. (1966); Chair. W. MILLER; Man. Dir. D. L. KEYS.

BANKING ORGANIZATION

Institute of Bankers in South Africa: P.O.B. 2213, Cape Town; f. 1904; 13,665 mems.; Sec. S. C. WELCH; publ. *The South African Banker.*

STOCK EXCHANGES

Johannesburg Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 1174, Johannesburg; f. 1887; market value of listed shares in 1,026 companies; R.22,81om. (Sept. 1968); Pres. A. MARTIN.

Cape Town Stock Exchange: Cape Town.

INSURANCE

A.A. Mutual Life Assurance Association Ltd.: Automutual House, 20 Wanderers St., P.O.B. 9595, Johannesburg; Chair. PHILIP SCEALES; Gen. Man. W. H. PLUMMER.

African General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Litorn House, 69 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 4562, Johannesburg; Chair. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER; Gen. Man. F. GOODFELLOW.

African Life Assurance Society Ltd.: African Life Centre, 117 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 1114, Johannesburg; f. 1904; Chair. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER; Gen. Man. and Actuary F. GOODFELLOW, F.I.A.; Joint Gen. Man. and Actuary A. N. J. STRETTON.

African Mutual Trust & Assurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Church Street, P.O. Box 27, Malmesbury; f. 1900; Chair. O. A. DE KOCK; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. A. STOFBERG.

Atlantic & Continental Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: A.C.A. Building, 102 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5813, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. R. HELLIG.

Aviation Insurance Co. of Africa Ltd.: 401 Prudential Assurance Building, 94 Main St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. D. TILLEY.

Bastion Insurance Co. Ltd.: Netherlands Insurance Centre, Smit, Eloff and Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. N. Ross.

Capital Assurance Co. Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. W. F. BUCHANAN.

Central Board for Co-operative Insurance Ltd.: 7th Floor, Siemens House, cnr. Biccard and Wolmarans Sts., P.O.B. 2006, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. P. A. C. CLOETE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 30 Simmonds St., P.O.B. 222, Johannesburg; Man. Dir. R. KERR.

Credit Guarantee Insurance Corpn. of Africa Ltd.: Avril Malan Building, 57/59 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 9244, Johannesburg; f. 1956; Gen. Man. M. DE KLERK.

Federal Insurance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. W. F. BUCHANAN.

Federated Employers' Insurance Co. Ltd.: Federated Insurance House, 1 de Villiers St., P.O.B. 666, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Chair. J. A. BARROW; Gen. Man. H. J. S. EVERETT.

General Accident Insurance Co. South Africa Ltd.: General Assurance Building, 86 St. George's St., P.O.B. 558, Cape Town, Gen. Man. D. A. BLACK.

Guardian Assurance Company South Africa Ltd.: Allied Building, Corner Bree and Rissik Sts., P.O.B. 8777, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. G. H. WATSON.

Hollandia Reinsurance Company of South Africa Ltd.: 717 Pearl Assurance House, Foreshore, P.O.B. 3238, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. R. J. RUMBELOW; Deputy Chair. E. J. SLAGER; Gen. Man. H. A. WOOTTON.

Homes Trust Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 38 Wale St., Cape Town; f. 1898; Chair. C. R. LOUW; Gen. Man. F. A. JACOBS.

Incorporated General Insurances Ltd.: Ground Floor, Escom Centre, 204 Smit St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. I. M. A. LEWIS.

Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd.: Longsbank, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., Johannesburg.

Life Homes Trust Insurance Co. Ltd.: 38 Wale St., Cape Town; f. 1898; Chair. C. R. LOUW; Man. Dir. H. DE GUISE LAURIE.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: and **London and Lancashire Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.:** Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. W. F. BUCHANAN.

Malmesbury Board of Executors and Trust and Fire Assurance Company: Hill St., Malmesbury.

Marine and Trade Insurance Company Ltd.: Harmain House, 26 Harrison St., P.O.B. 10509, Johannesburg; f. 1953; Chair. E. MELAMED; Gen. Man. O. C. BEARD.

Maritime and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10th Floor, Hunts Corner, Cnr. New Street South and Rissik St., Johannesburg; Man. A. NEEDHAM.

Metlife: Metropolitan Life Building, Central Square, Pinelands, Cape Province.

Monument Assurance Corporation Ltd.: Birchleigh Buildings, De Villiers St. Johannesburg.,

National Employers' General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Amcor House, Marshall St. (between Harrison and Simmonds Sts.), P.O.B. 5671, Johannesburg, and P.O.B. 61256, Marshalltown, Transvaal; Man. Dir. R. H. HYDE.

National Employers' Life Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Amcor House, Marshall St. (between Harrison and Simmonds Sts.), P.O.B. 61286, Marshalltown, Transvaal; Gen. Man. R. H. HYDE.

Netherlands Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Netherlands Insurance Centre, Smit, Eloff and Wolmarans St., Braamfontein; Gen. Man. A. J. HUNINK, Asst. Gen. Man. N. Ross.

Norwich Union Insurance Society of South Africa Ltd.: 4th Floor, Norwich Union House, 91 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. K. G. PALMER.

Old Mutual (South African Mutual Life Assurance Soc.): Mutualpark, Jan Smuts Drive, P.O.B. 66, Cape Town; f. 1845; Chair. Brig. G. C. G. WERDMULLER, C.B.E., E.D., J.P.; Man. Dir. J. G. VAN DER HORST; Gen. Man. J. C. PIJPER.

President Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, Rentmeester Building, 52 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. J. H. VAN WYK.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Protea Assurance Building, Greenmarket Sq., P.O.B. 646, Cape Town; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. JOHN FISHER, F.C.I.S., F.C.I.I.; Gen. Man. J. O. PRICE, A.C.I.I.

Provident Assurance Corporation of Africa Ltd.: Protection House, 52 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5416, Johannesburg; f. 1903; Chair. A. E. ETTLINGER; Man. A. M. CRAMER.

Provincial Insurance Co. of Southern Africa Ltd.: 1201 Parkade, Strand St., Cape Town, P.O.B. 1335; Gen. Man. J. H. HARRIES, F.C.C.I.

The Rand Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd.: Chamber of Mines Buildings, Man and Hollard Sts., P.O.B. 413, Johannesburg; f. 1894; Chair. R. S. COOKE; Man. H. P. B. PAYN.

Reinsurance Union of South Africa Ltd.: 1 De Villiers St., P.O.B. 6325, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. R. KERR; Gen. Man. T. N. PEACE; Sec. N. BISSET.

Rondalia Assurance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Rondalia Bldg., Visagie St., P.O.B. 2290, Pretoria; f. 1943.

Royal Exchange Assurance of South Africa Ltd.: Allied Building, Corner Rissik and Bree Sts., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. G. H. WATSON.

Royal Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. W. F. BUCHANAN.

Santam Insurance Co. Ltd.: Burg St., P.O.B. 653, Cape Town; f. 1918; Chair and Man. Dir. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN.

Sentinel Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Santam Bldg., Cnr. Rissik and Plein Sts., P.O.B. 1135, Johannesburg; f. 1954; Chair. G. F. M. COMBRINK; Gen. Man. P. G. CARSTENS.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: 183 Sir Lowry Rd., P.O.B. 115, Cape Town; Gen. Man. S. WINBERG.

South African Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.: Eagle Star House, 70 Fox St., P.O.B. 489, Johannesburg; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN; Chief Gen. Man. F. N. HASLETT, F.C.I.I.

South African Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mutual Building, Harrison Street, P.O. Box 516, Johannesburg; f. 1921; Chair. W. J. LAMB; Gen. Man. G. SCHUTTE.

South African Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: Reinsurance House, 52 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 4908, Johannesburg; f. 1949; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. PANIGEL; Gen. Man. G. M. ZAIA.

South African Trade Union Assurance Society Ltd.: Traduna House, 58 Frederick Street, P.O. Box 8791, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Chair. C. H. CROMPTON; Gen. Man. J. R. MOUNTJOY.

The Southern Life Association: Great Westerford, Rondebosch, Cape Town; f. 1891; Chair. C. S. CORDER; Man. Dir. A. J. BURFORD.

Southern Insurance Association Ltd.: 101 St. George's St., P.O.B. 2580, Cape Town; Gen. Man. S. H. BRADBURN.

Standard General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Standard General House, 12 Harrison St., P.O.B. 4352, Johannesburg; f. 1943; Chair. A. FINE; Man. Dir. C. G. CAVALIERI.

Stenhouse (Pty.) Ltd.: Realty House, Smith St., Durban; f. 1964.

Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Lewensassuransie-Maatskappy (*South African National Life Assurance Co.*): P.O. Box 1, Sanlamhof, C.P.; f. 1918; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. D. WASSENAAR; Senior Gen. Man. P. J. F. SCHOLTZ.

Suid-Afrikaanse Phoenix Assuransie Maatskappy Beperk: Phoenix House, 42 Burg St., P.O.B. 1827, Cape Town, Gen. Man. P. W. HOLT.

Swiss South African Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 10th Floor, Swiss House, 86 Main St., P.O.B. 7049, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. H. BYLAND; Gen. Man. W. STRICKER.

U.B.S. Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, United Buildings, cnr. Fox and Eloff Sts;. Chair. P. W. SCEALES; Gen. Man. J. L. S. HEFER.

Union and National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 107 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5277, Johannesburg; Chair. R. M. FORMBY; Gen. Man. and Sec. K. NILSSON.

Union and South-West Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: United Buildings, Kaiser St., Windhoek, S.W.A.; P.O.B. 908, Cape Town; Gen. Man. A. J. ASSITER.

Westchester Insurance Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: Suite D, 8th Floor, 41 Hans Strijdon Ave., Cape Town.

Western Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. W. F. BUCHANAN.

Woltemade Insurers Ltd.: Saambou Buildings, cnr. Burg and Castle Sts., Cape Town; Gen. Man. G. J. VAN ZYL.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 4th Floor, Maritime House, Loveday St., P.O.B. 2755, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. H. HULL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce: P.O.B. 566, Cape Town and P.O.B. 694, Johannesburg; f. 1892; 135 principal chambers of commerce and local chambers are members; Pres. J. GARLICK, Exec. Dir. H. S. MABIN; publ. *Commercial Opinion*.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 87, Bloemfontein; 565 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 204, Cape Town; 957 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1506, Durban; 1,746 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 93, East London; 333 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 687, Johannesburg; 1,985 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 574, Pietermaritzburg; 396 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 48, Port Elizabeth; 420 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 72, Pretoria; 309 mems.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 201, Springs; 233 mems.

Zululand Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 99, Empangeni; 231 mems.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

South African Federated Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 3531, 8th Floor, Allied Building, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1917; Pres. S. R. BACK; Dir. Dr. D. C. KROGH; Alt. Dir. J. M. BURGER; Deputy Dir. P. F. THERON; publ. *F.C.I. Viewpoint*; mems. affiliated to the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Border Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 27, East London; f. 1919, Sec. C. G. POTGIETER; 50 mems.

Cape Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 1536, 5th Floor, Broadway Foreshore Centre, Heerengracht, Cape Town; f. 1904; Dir. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B., 725 mems.

Chamber of Mines of South Africa: 5 Hollard St., P.O.B. 809, Johannesburg; f. 1889; Pres. R. S. COOKE; 108 mems.

Federation of Master Printers of South Africa: P.O.B. 1200, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. C. R. THOMPSON; 800 mems.

Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa: P.O.B. 2228, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; Dir. A. G. EVERINGHAM; 46 mems.

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; expenditure to date R.521.5m.; Dir. Dr. G. S. J. KUSCHKE; Sec. J. I. ROUX.

Leather Industry Suppliers' Association: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1949; 24 mems.; Chair. H. GERSTEL.

Midland Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 2221, S.A. Wool Commission Bldg., Grahamstown Rd., Port Elizabeth; f. 1924; Dir. I. L. KRIGE; 300 mems.

Natal Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 1300, Durban; f. 1904; Sec. P. H. THOMAS, B.A.; 755 mems.

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1935; Dir. F. N. LOCK.

National Association of Woolwashers and Carbonizers of South Africa: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1952.

National Chamber of Milling, Inc.: Head Office: 801 Siemens House, Biccard St., Braamfontein (P.O.B. 8609), Johannesburg; f. 1936; Man. and Sec. J. A. DREYER; the Chamber comprises all principal commercial wheat millers in South Africa, with wheat-milling plants in all the parts of the Republic, and is representative of practically the whole of commercial wheat milling in South Africa.

National Clothing Federation of South Africa: P.O.B. 8107, Johannesburg; f. 1945; handles all matters of economic importance to the industry; Dir. F. H. WHITAKER.

National Textile Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1300, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. P. H. THOMAS, B.A.; 18 mems.

Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 933, Pretoria; f. 1929; Dir. J. G. TOERIEN; 200 mems. (secondary industries).

Orange Free State Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 1140, Bloemfontein; Hon. Dir. W. J. CONRADIE.

Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 365. Pietermaritzburg; f. 1910; Secs. Messrs. Deloitte and Co.; 59 mems.

South African Brewers' Institute: 2 Jan Smuts Ave., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Dir. J. A. H. v. NIEKERK.

South African Brick Association: Paillard House, Cnr. Smit and De Beer Sts., Johannesburg; Dir. P. J. REYNOLDS.

South African Cement Producers' Association: P.O. Box 2832, Johannesburg; Dir. V. L. HOURELD.

South African Dried Fruit Co-op. Ltd.: P.O.B. 508, Wellington; Sec. I. J. MOOLMAN; 18 mems.

South African Fish Canners' Association (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 2066, Pearl Assurance House, Foreshore, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. A. F. LEES; Manager P. J. O'SULLIVAN; 17 mems.

South African Foreign Trade Organization—SAFTO: Netherlands Bank Bldg., 80 Fox St., P.O.B. 9039, Johannesburg; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. J. WILLIAMS; 400 mems.

South African Institute of the Boot and Shoe Industry, Inc.: P.O.B. 2240, Port Elizabeth; f. 1939; Sec. R. VAN DER MERWE; 310 mems.; publs. on Technology of shoe manufacture (educational).

South African Lumber Millers' Association: P.O. Box 3531, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Dir. D. H. ELOFF; 87 mems.

South African Oil Expressers' Association: P.O.B. 17222, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 11 mems.

South African Soap Detergent and Candle Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 17222, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 18 mems.

South African Sugar Association: P.O.B. 507, Durban; Sec. P. SALE.

South African Tanners' Association: P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; (regd. 1946); Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries; 14 mems.

South African Tyre Manufacturers' Conference: P.O.B. 7490, Johannesburg; Sec. W. S. KIRK.

South African Wool Board: P.O.B. 1378, Pretoria; f. 1946; Chair. GIDEON J. JOUBERT; Gen. Man. S. P. VAN WYK; the Board consists of nine wool growers, one representative each of the trade and the textile industry and one Government representative; it has also co-opted a scientific and animal husbandry adviser.

South African Wool Combers Trade Association: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.

South African Wool Commission: f. 1960, to stabilize wool prices.

South African Wool Textile Organisation: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.

Transvaal Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. J. R. SHARP; 830 mems.

BANTU STATE BOARD

Bantu Investment Corporation of S.A. Ltd.: P.O. Box 213, Pretoria; f. 1959 to develop the Bantu areas; Chair. Dr. S. P. DU TOIT VILJOEN; Gen. Man. Dr. J. ADENDORFF.

TRANSKEI DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Transkei Industrial Development Corporation: Government-controlled; f. 1965 to establish, finance and develop industries exclusively within the Transkei.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Balanced Feed Manufacturers: Siems House, Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Sec. J. W. H. FICK.

Associated Commercial Employers: P.O.B. 6074, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 11 mem. associations.

Association of Electric Cable Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; 6 mems.

Association of Manufacturers of Gates, Fences, Wire Products and Light Metal Sections: P.O.B. 1536, Cape Town; Sec. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.

Bespoke Tailoring, Dressmaking and Fur Garment Employers' Association: P.O.B. 9478, Johannesburg; f. 1933; Sec. B. KIEL; 398 mems.

Boatbuilders' and Shipwrights' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1536, Cape Town; Sec. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.

Building Industries Federation (South Africa): P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg; f. 1904; Dir. G. DE C. MALHERBE, B.ECON.; 2,933 mems.; publs. *South African Builder* (monthly), *Building and Allied Trades Official Handbook* (annually).

Bus Owners' Association: 7 Stratford Rd., Durban; f. 1931; Sec. R. MAHABEER; 170 mems.

Business Equipment Association of South Africa: Allied Building, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Chair. C. W. HILL; 59 mems.

Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers' Association: 73 Carlisle St., Durban; f. 1942.

Dairy Products Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 265, Pretoria; f. 1945; Sec. P. H. LISHMAN; 59 mems.

Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; 135 mems.

Employers' Association of the Cinematograph and Theatre Industry of South Africa: 501-503 H.M. Buildings, Joubert St., Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. A. PERL.

Engineers' and Founders' Association (Transvaal, Orange Free State and Northern Cape): P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1945; 317 mems.

Grain Milling Federation: P.O.B. 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. A. DREYER.

Iron and Steel Producers' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; 9 mems.

Light Engineering Industries Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; 184 mems.

Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa: 510 Diamond Exchange Building, cnr. De Villiers and Quartz Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1928; 44 mems.

Motor Industries Federation: P.O.B. 3478, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. R. G. DU PLESSIE; 4,710 mems.; publ. *The Automobile in South Africa.*

Motor Transport Owners' Association of South Africa: 501–502 Sanlam Buildings, 29 Loveday Street, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. J. J. WEDDERBURN.

National Association of Biscuit Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 3137, Cape Town; f. 1927; Sec. P. H. COATES; 5 mems.

National Association of Grain Milling Employers: P.O. Box 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. A. DREYER; 96 mems.

National Federation of Hotel Associations (Non-Liquor) of South Africa: Protea Assurance Building, 102 St. George's St., Cape Town; f. 1941; Sec. A. SEBBA.

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537, Johannesburg; f. 1882; Pres. H. L. DU TOIT; Sec. G. G. A. UYS; 168 mems.

Non-ferrous Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; 20 mems.

Plastics Manufacturers' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1948; 52 mems.

Precision Manufacturing Engineers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 76 mems.

Radio, Refrigeration and Electrical Appliance Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; 89 mems.

Sheet Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1948; 99 mems.

Society of Automotive Importers, Assemblers and Distributors of South Africa: 134 London House, 21 Loveday St., Johannesburg; f. 1949; Pres. J. COBB; 80 mems.

South African Agricultural and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1944; 27 mems.

South African Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; 13 mems.

South African Brewing Industry Employers' Association: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1927; Sec. J. R. SHARP; 2 mems.

South African Electroplating Industries' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 14 mems.

South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: P.O. Box 8818, Johannesburg; f. 1940; Dir. J. LOURENS, M.I.M.I.; 89 mems.

South African Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Association (Pty.) Ltd.: 810-812 Tulbagh Centre, Hans Strijdom Ave., Cape Town; f. 1953; Sec. G. S. GLENDINING; 26 mems.

South African Insurance Employers' Association: P.O. Box 829, Cape Town.

South African Master Dental Technicians Association: P.O. Box 9478; Johannesburg; f. 1946; Sec. W. A. DAVIDSON (Pty.), Ltd.

South African Ophthalmic Optical Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 5175, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. M SAROVITCH; 30 mems.

South African Radio Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; 14 mems.

South African Reinforced Concrete Engineers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1944; 28 mems.

South African Tube Makers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 10 mems.

South African Wire and Wire-rope Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; 5 mems.

Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1947; 1,850 mems.

Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association: 1100 Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. G. TAYLOR.

Tobacco Employers' Organisation: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. Mrs. M. ROBERTSON; 3 mems.

Transvaal Coal Owners' Association: P.O.B. 1197, Johannesburg; f. 1907; Man. Dir. A. D. TEW.

TRADE UNIONS

The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956 provides for the registration of Trade Unions and Employers' Organizations, for the establishment of Industrial Councils on which employers and employees have equal representation and for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration. The Act provides for the setting up of racially separate Trade Unions. In cases where separate Unions cannot be formed the mixed Unions must divide into separate branches for each race, while the Union Executive must be composed of white members only. The same act also prohibits the affiliation of Trade Unions with political parties. The Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, 1953, prohibits strikes by African workers and gives the Native Labour Officer ultimate authority in settling disputes involving such workers. African trade unions are not officially recognized by the Government. The only trade union federation with a high proportion of African mem-

bers, the South African Congress of Trade Unions, is almost defunct after government action under the Suppression of Communism Act. The Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), which lost 14 member trade unions during 1968 after it reaffirmed its policy on African workers, decided in February 1969 to debar Africans from membership.

South African Confederation of Labour—SACL: P.O.B. 62, Pretoria; f. 1957 (reconstituted 1968); allows affiliation by Federations as well as individual white unions; largest co-ordinating body for the labour movement, representing approx. 200,000 workers, Pres. L. J. v. d. BERG, Hon. Sec. J. T. SMIT.

COMMITTEES

Confederation of Metal and Building Unions: P.O.B. 1163, Johannesburg; 69,214 mems. in 8 organizations; Chair. H. B. BARNARD; Gen. Sec. E. H. MCCANN.

Electricity Supply Commission Unions' Joint Committee: 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1959; 47,785 mems. in 7 organizations; Chair. ROBERT COWLEY; Gen. Sec. R. F. BUDD.

Federation of Mining Unions (FMU): 716 New Plaza Centre, Jeppe St., Johannesburg; f. 1937; 35,869 mems. in 6 organizations; Chair. R. F. BUDD; Sec. T. P. MURRAY.

Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of S.A.: P.O.B. 6849, Johannesburg; f. 1959; 100,000 mems. in six associations; Pres. CASPER H. SMITH.

Garment Workers' Unions' Consultative Committee: P.O.B. 7288, Johannesburg; f. 1960; 42,321 mems. in four unions; Chair. ANNA SCHEEPERS; Gen. Sec. JOHANNA CORNELIUS.

National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry: 412 B.P. Centre, Kerk St., Johannesburg; Parties to the Council: 36 employer organizations and 10 trade union organizations; Gen. Sec. W. R. GLASTONBURY.

National Liason Committee of Engineering Trade Unions: Plein St., Johannesburg; 70,000 mems.; 7 organizations; Chair. E. H. MCCANN; Gen. Sec. W. BORNMAN.

Pulp and Paper Industries' Joint Committee: 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1958; 37,567 mems. in four unions; Chair. ROBERT COWLEY; Gen. Sec. R. F. BUDD.

South African Council of Transport Workers—SACTW: 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; 6,000 mems. in 8 affiliates; Sec. A. H. HAMMON.

S.A. Federation of Leather Trade Unions: 22 Trades Hall, Kerk St., Johannesburg; 18,000 mems. in 8 unions; Pres. L. ALLEN; Sec.-Treas. L. C. M. SCHEEPERS.

FEDERATIONS

Coordinating Council of South African Trade Unions—CCSATU (*Die Koordinerende Raad van Suid Afrikaanse Vakverenigings*): 625 Chequer House, Queen St., P.O.B. 978, Pretoria; f. 1948; 72,000 in 16 unions; Chair. L. J. VAN DEN BERG; Sec. J. A. VAN WYK; publ. *S.A. Worker.*

Federal Consultative Council of South African Railways and Harbours Staff Associations—FCC: 40 Ameshoff St., Braamfontein; 82,987 mems. from 7 unions; Chair. P. C. DU PLESSIS; Sec. J. R. BENADE.

South African Federation of Trade Unions—SAFTU: P.O.B. 2040, Johannesburg; f. 1951; 55,493 mems. in 10 affiliates; Hon. Sec. S. I. BASSON.

Trade Union Council of South Africa—TUCSA: P.O. Box 5592, Johannesburg; f. 1954; 175,712 mems. from 66 unions; Pres. L. C. SCHEEPERS; Gen. Sec. J. ARTHUR GROBBELAAR; publ. *Tucsa Newletter* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa: 8 de Villiers Street, P.O. Box 1168, Johannesburg; f. 1890; Sec. E. H. MCCANN; 25,000 mems.; publ. *A.E.U. Journal* (monthly).

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers: P.O. Box 1095, Johannesburg; f. 1881; Sec. H. B. BULL; 3,000 mems.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of South Africa (Executive Council): 24 Trades Hall, Kerk St., P.O.B. 5378, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. F. G. STANIER; 10,000 mems.

Artisan Staff Association: "Lowliebenhof", 193 Smit Street, Johannesburg; f. 1924; represents artisans and trade hands of the South African Railways, Airways and Harbours; Pres. J. H. LIEBENBERG; Sec. C. P. GROBLER; 20,000 mems.

Bank Employees' Union: P.O.B. 1647, Pretoria; 3,600 mems.; Sec. J. P. STEYN.

European Building Workers' Union: P.O.B. 23401, Pretoria; 5,499 mems.; Sec. G. H. BEETGE.

European Liquor and Catering Trades Employees' Union: 508 Scott's Bldgs., Plein Street, Cape Town; f. 1960; Chair. J. J. FOURIE; Gen. Sec. Mrs. N. G. FORSYTH; 875 mems.

Federation of Furniture and Allied Trade Unions: P.O.B. 2040, Johannesburg; f. 1959; Sec. J. F. KLOPPER; 7,000 mems.

Food and Canning Workers' Union: 101/104 City Centre, 18 Corporation Street, Cape Town, P.O. Box 2678; f. 1941; 8,837 mems.; Gen. Sec. Mrs. LIZ ABRAHAMS.

Garment Workers' Union of S.A.: Garment Centre, 75 End Street, P.O. Box 6779, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Pres. ANNA SCHEEPERS; Sec. JOHANNA CORNELIUS; 15,000 mems.

Garment Workers' Union of Western Province: P.O.B. 3259, Cape Town; 18,000 mems.; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS A. PETERSEN.

Hotel, Bar and Catering Trade Employees' Association: 309 Exchange Bldg., St. George's St., Cape Town; Sec. M. BARNETT; 1,000 mems.

Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union: 103 Union Centre Buildings, 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. D. J. SCHUTTE; 1,500 mems.

Ironmoulders' Society of South Africa: P.O.B. 3322, Johannesburg; f. 1896; Gen. Sec. C. H. CROMPTON; 2,062 mems.

Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Aid Society: 105 Simmonds Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1905; Pres B. BLACKIE; Sec. D. J. VICTOR; 10,000 mems.

Mine Surface Officials' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 6849, Johannesburg; f. 1919; Sec. R. H. BOTHA; 8,500 mems., publ. *M.S.O.A. Journal.*

Mineworkers' Union: P.O.B. 2525, Johannesburg; f. 1903; Sec. G. P. MURRAY; 17,000 mems.; publ. *The Mineworker* (fortnightly).

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union: 11 Crawford House, 115 Berea Rd., Durban; f. 1960; 5,000 mems.; Pres. J. J. DAMONSE; Gen. Sec. J. L. RAMPONO; publ. *Newsletters.*

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa: Washington House, 68 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1939; Gen. Sec. P. J. PIENAAR; 17,740 mems.

Motor Transport Workers' Union: 315 Dalbree House, 300 Bree St., Johannesburg; f. 1934; Gen. Sec. G. H. VAN DER WALT; 1,100 mems.

Natal Liquor and Catering Trade Employees' Union: P.O.B. 290, Durban; 1,500 mems.; Sec. LOUIS NELSON.

National Union of African Leatherworkers: P.O.B. 3039, Port Elizabeth; 1,500 mems.

National Union of Clothing Workers: P.O.B. 7288, Johannesburg; 4,000 mems.; Sec. Mrs. L. MVUBELO.

National Union of Distributive Workers: Boston House, Cape Town; f. 1936; Gen. Sec. J. R. ALTMAN; Pres. M. KAGAN; 14,500 mems.; publ. *New Day* (monthly).

National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa: 350 Victoria Rd., Salt River, C.P.; Acting Pres. L. P. EASTON, Sec. E. A. DEANE; 6,200 mems.

National Union of Leatherworkers: P.O.B. 3039, Port Elizabeth; Sec. F. J. J. JORDAN; 12,482 mems.

National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers and Packers of South Africa: P.O.B. 4141, Cape Town; 1,200 mems.; Sec. A. SOLOMON.

Operative Bakers', Confectioners' and Conductors' Union: P.O.B. 3259, Cape Town; Sec. F. W. MCLEOD.

Postal and Telegraph Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1902; Gen. Sec. L. J. VAN DER LINDE; 9,500 mems.

Running and Operating Staff Union: 40 Ameshof St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; 12,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. and Editor J. R. BENADÉ.

South African Association of Municipal Employees: P.O.B. 62, Pretoria; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. J. T. SMIT; 28,420 mems.

South African Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Ship Builders' and Welders' Society: 7th Floor, New Plaza, cnr. Rissik and Jeppe Sts., P.O.B. 9645, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. T. P. MURRAY; 8,670 mems.; publ. *The Crucible* (monthly).

South African Electrical Workers' Association: African Life Centre, Eloff St., P.O.B. 9262, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Gen. Sec. R. COWLEY; 15,000 mems.

South African Engine Drivers', Firemen's and Operators Association: 36 Trades Hall, Kerk St., Johannesburg; f. 1894; Sec. KENNETH WILLEM DU PREEZ; 4,538 mems.

South African Footplate Staff Association: 105, Simmonds St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. S. STEYN; 9,700 mems.

South African Hairdressers' Employees' Industrial Union: 42 Harvard Buildings, 49 Joubert St., Johannesburg; f. 1943; Sec. J. DANIEL; 4,000 mems.

South African Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union: 430 Church St. West, P.O.B. 757, Pretoria; f. 1936; Sec. L. J. VAN DEN BERG; 34,000 mems.

South African Postal Association: P.O.B. 2004, Johannesburg; f. 1092; Gen. Sec. T. P. VAN NIEKERK; 4,100 mems.; publ. *Postal Journal.*

South African Railways and Harbours Employees' Union: Atkinson Building, Strand St., Cape Town; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. J. H. COETZEE; 8,200 mems.; publ. *S.A.R. & H. Employees' Review* (monthly).

South African Railways and Harbours Salaried Staff Association: P.O.B. 6753, Johannesburg; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. F. A. SMIT; 24,000 mems.

South African Railways Police Staff Association: P.O.B. 31308, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; 2,321 mems.; Sec. B. J. S. REINECKE.

South African Reduction Workers' Association: P.O.B. 7060, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. H. MALLET-VEALE; 3,300 mems.

South African Society of Bank Officials: P.O.B. 31537, Braamfontein; f. 1916; Sec. T. M. M. ALEXANDER; 15,650 mems.

South African Teachers' Association: Cape Town; 2,000 mems.

South African Theatre and Cinema Employees' Union: P.O.B. 8752, Johannesburg; Sec. A. E. NICHOLSON; 1,731 mems.

South African Typographical Union: S.A.T.U. House, 166 Visagie Street, P.O. Box 1993, Pretoria; f. 1898; Sec. T. C. RUTHERFORD; 21,000 mems.

Teachers' Educational and Professional Association: Cape Town; 2,000 mems.; Sec. A. I. JACOBS.

Textile Workers' Industrial Union (S.A.): P.O.B. 4141, Cape Town; f. 1934; 4,080 mems.; Gen. Sec. N. J. DANIELS.

Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union: Oxford St., Oudtshoorn; Sec. J. J. BOTES.

Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1562, Cape Town; f. 1916; Sec. D. C. BENADÉ; 1,600 mems.

Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union: 22 Trades Hall, Kerk Street, Johannesburg; Sec. L. C. SCHEEPERS; 3,000 mems.

Underground Officials' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 5965, Johannesburg; f. 1918; 8,000 mems; Sec. P. J. MALAN.

Western Province Building Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2013, Cape Town; 3,000 mems.; Sec. J. DOHERTY.

Witwatersrand Tea Room, Restaurant and Catering Trade Employees' Union: P.O.B. 6041, Johannesburg; Sec. Mrs. M. YOUNG; 1,000 mems.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Railways and Harbours Board: Union Buildings, Pretoria; Minister Hon. B. J. SCHOEMAN, M.P.; Deputy Minister the Hon. H. E. MARTINS, M.P.; Railway Commissioners Dr. J. H. BOTHA, P. J. C. DU PLESSIS, C. V. DE VILLIERS; Gen. Man. J. A. KRUGER; Deputy Gen. Mans. R. H. TARPEY, J. G. H. LOUBSER, Dr. J. G. COETSEE.

With a few minor exceptions the South African Railways and Harbours Administration owns and operates all the railways in the Republic and in South West Africa. The Administration also operates an extensive network of road transport services, which serves primarily to develop rural areas, but also acts as feeder to the railways. The fleet consists of some 43 vessels, mainly tugs and dredgers, which does not include minor harbour craft. The Administration spent approximately R.181 million on railway improvements during the year ending March 31st, 1969. This is part of the modernization programme which started just after the war.

TRACK MILEAGE:

Owned and operated by South African Railways:

1. In Republic, 12,272 miles.
2. In South West Africa, 1,454 miles.

Privately-owned lines operated by South African Railways, 30 miles.

The electrified mileage totals 2,512.

ROADS

NATIONAL TRANSPORT COMMISSION

Responsible for location, specifications, and funds for national and special roads; the four provincial administrations construct national and special roads within their boundaries and administer other roads.

There are approximately 7,500 miles of national and special roads, and 192,500 miles of provincial roads. Of these, 19,000 miles are bitumen-covered, 105,000 are gravel, and 76,000 are earth roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

The Automobile Association of South Africa: A.A. House, 42 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1930; Pres. J. P. HAMBER; Chair. E. P. NUPEN, Dir.-Gen. E. P. TURK; publ. *The Motorist* (every 2 months), circ. 450,000.

SHIPPING

South African Shipping Board: Secretariat: Dept. of Commerce, Private Bag 84, Pretoria; f. 1929; an advisory body to the Ministry of Economic Affairs upon any matter connected with sea transport to, from or between any of the Republic ports, particularly with regard to freight rates.

The principal harbours of the Republic are at Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban; South-West Africa, Walvis Bay.

The principal shipping services are as follows:

Blue Star Line (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 4446, Cape Town; f. 1952; cargo and limited passenger services to Australia and New Zealand; Man. G. G. H. JEFFERYS.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1006, Durban; regular cargo and passenger services to East Africa, India and the Persian Gulf.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O.B. 38, Cape, Town; cargo and passenger services to Eastern Canada and to West, South and East Africa.

Clan Line Steamers Ltd.: P.O. Box 1551, Durban; services to the U.K., West Coast ports, Mauritius and Australia.

Companhia Colonial de Navegaçao: General Agents: Freight Services Ltd., P.O.B. 49, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to Portugal and East Africa.

Compass Line (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 4446, Cape Town; f. 1969; monthly sailings between South Africa and Australia, in both directions, with limited passenger accommodation; Dir. G. G. H. JEFFERYS.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie: P.O.B. 3857, Durban; regular passenger and freight services between North Continental and Republic ports, and to East Africa.

Durban Lines (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 1, Durban; freight services to Lourenço Marques, Beira, Portuguese East African Outports, Madagascar.

Ellerman and Bucknall (Proprietary) Ltd.: P.O.B. 812, Cape Town; passenger and freight services to and from U.K., Belgium, Holland and Germany, and coastal services in Southern Africa.

Farrell Lines: Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; passenger and freight services to East Africa and to U.S. Atlantic ports.

Hain Nourse Management Ltd.: Agents: Freight Services Ltd., P.O.B. 49, Cape Town.

Hall Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 812, Cape Town: services to and from U.K. and South and East Africa.

Harrison Line (Thos. & Jas. Harrison Ltd.): Gen. Agents John T. Rennie & Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; cargo services to and from U.K., Europe, South and East Africa.

Holland Afrika Lijn (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 2124, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, East Africa, Egypt, Italy and Spain.

Houston Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 1551, Durban; cargo services to U.K., Europe, and U.S. Atlantic ports.

Indian African Line: (the Bank Line Ltd.); Gen. Agents John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; cargo service between South and East Africa, India and Pakistan.

India Chilean Line: (the Bank Line Ltd.); monthly cargo service from India, Pakistan and Ceylon to South Africa and the West Coast of South America, Punta Arenas northwards to Guayaquil; Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban.

Interocean Lines (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1548, Durban; representing Royal Interocean Lines; fortnightly cargo service linking South Africa with Far East and South America; monthly cargo services, limited passenger accommodation, between South Africa and Far East, East Africa, West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Persian Gulf.

Lloyd Triestino Line: P.O.B. 718, Cape Town; regular frequent services for passengers and cargo from Italy to East Africa, Pakistan and India via South Africa. Also serves Australia.

Lykes Bros., S.S. Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 1337, Durban, freight and limited passenger services to U.S. Gulf ports and East Africa.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 974, Durban; cargo services to and from Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, Mauritius, East, South, West Africa and South America.

Nedlloyd Lines: P.O.B. 38, Cape Town; freight and limited passenger services to East Africa and to U.S. Atlantic and Pacific ports.

Oriental African Line: (the Bank Line Ltd.); Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; monthly cargo service between Far East and South Africa.

Robin Line (Division of Moore McCormack Lines, Inc.): P.O. Box 31, Cape Town; cargo services to U.S; Atlantic ports.

Shaw Savill Line: P.O.B. 4847, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to U.K., Australia and New Zealand.

South African Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 2334, Cape Town; cargo and limited passenger services to South and South-East African Ports and Continental Ports, also U.K.

South African Marine Corporation Ltd.: P.O. Box 2171, Cape Town; incorporating Springbok Shipping Co. Ltd.; services to U.S.A. Atlantic and Gulf ports, U.K., Europe, Japan and South Africa; Man. Dir. M. DE W. MARSH.

Thesen's Steamship Company Ltd.: P.O. Box 1345, Cape Town; coastal services between Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, Cape Town, Port Nolloth, Luderitz and Walvis Bay.

Transatlantic S.S. Co. Ltd. of Gothenburg: P.O. Box 640, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to Scandinavian and Baltic countries, and to Australia.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 7, Cape Town; services to U.K., Europe and South and East African ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

All civil aviation in South Africa is controlled by the Minister of Transport under the Aviation Act of 1962. The National Transport Commission is responsible for licensing and control of air services. Executive and administrative work of the National Transport Commission is carried out by the Department of Transport.

Director of Civil Aviation: Private Bag 193, Pretoria; Dir. L. C. DU TOIT.

S.A.A. (South African Airways): South African Airway. Centre, Johannesburg; f. 1934; Chief. Exec. A. M. CONRADIE; Dep. Chief Exec. J. ADAM. There are daily passenger services linking all the principal towns of South Africa—Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, East London Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Upington, Keetmanshoop and Windhoek; daily services to Salisbury and Bulawayo in Rhodesia; six services per week between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques in partnership with DETA, and three per week to Gaberones and four per week to Francistown in partnership with Lesotho Airways, two per week to Blantyre in partnership with Air Malawi and three per week to Manzini in partnership with Swazi Air. South African Airways operates regular services to London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome, Athens, Madrid, Lisbon, Las Palmas, Luanda, Perth and Sydney. A one-weekly service to New York via Rio de Janeiro commenced in February, 1969; operates six Boeing 707, seven Boeing 727, seven Vickers Viscount 813, five DC-3; unduplicated route mileage 51,124.

COMAIR (Commercial Air Services (Pty.) Ltd.): 91 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 2245, Johannesburg, flies daily DC-3 schedules from Rand Airport to Welkom, Hendrik Verwoed Dam, Phalaborwa and Skukuza, and operates safaris in Kruger Park in conjunction with latter two services.

Namakwaland Lugdiens (Edms) Bpk.: P.O.B. 28, Springbok C.P., and 1917 Sanlam Centre, Cape Town; internal services.

Trek Airways (Pty.) Ltd.: 87 Rissik St., P.O.B. 2758, Johannesburg; non-scheduled flights to Europe.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also operate services to South Africa, Johannesburg being the principal centre: Aer Lingus, Alitalia, Air Malawi, Air Rhodesia, Austrian Airlines, B.O.A.C., Botswana National Airways, B.U.A., El Al, J.A.L., K.L.M., Lufthansa, Olympic Airways, P.A.A., Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Swazi-Air, Swissair, T.A.P., T.W.A. andU.T.A.

TOURISM

South African Tourist Corporation: 8th Floor, President Centre, 265/9 Pretorius St., Private Bag 164, Pretoria; 11 branches in 10 countries; Dir. P. J. H. BASSON.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Board: Private Bag 256, Pretoria; f. 1948; 12 mems.; Chair. Dr. A. J. A. ROUX; Deputy Chair. Dr. T. E. W. SCHUMANN; Dir. Gen. Dr. W. L. GRANT; publ. *Annual Report, Nuclear Active* (half-yearly), *Isotope* (quarterly).

The National Nuclear Research Centre: Pelindaba, Private Bag 256, Pretoria; f. 1961; 3MeV Van de Graaf accelerator; O.R.R. type research reactor (Safari I), critical 1965; critical facility (Pelinduna-zero) critical 1967; Dir.-Gen. Dr. W. L. GRANT.

National Institute for Metallurgy: Johannesburg; f. 1966; includes a pilot plant for the production of nuclear-grade uranium metal and compounds. The Institute is concerned with all aspects of mineral processing, both fundamental and applied. It is the home of the Extraction Metallurgy Division of the Atomic Energy Board and is thus responsible for all work on the processing of raw materials for nuclear power; Dir. Dr. R. E. ROBINSON; publ. *Minerals, Science and Engineering.*

South Africa is a founder member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In 1957 a bilateral agreement was concluded with the United States of America for co-operation in the peaceful application of atomic energy. Plans have recently been announced for the construction of the country's first nuclear power station in the Western Cape.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Cape Town: P.O.B. 594, Cape Town; 500 teachers, 7,659 students.

University of Natal: P.O.B. 375, Pietermaritzburg; 566 teachers, 5,355 students.

University of the Orange Free State: P.O.B. 339, Bloemfontein; 300 teachers, 3,343 students.

University of Port Elizabeth: P.O.B. 1600, Port Elizabeth; bi-lingual English and Afrikaans; 185 teachers, 970 students.

Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education: Transvaal; 323 teachers, 3,328 students.

University of Pretoria: Brooklyn, Pretoria; 693 teachers, 11,800 students.

Rand Afrikaans University: P.O.B. 524, Johannesburg; 127 teachers, 1,004 students.

Rhodes University: Grahamstown; 162 teachers, 1,820 students.

University of South Africa: P.O.B. 392, Pretoria; 390 teachers, 20,175 (external) students.

University of Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch; 580 teachers, 7,400 students.

University of the Witwatersrand: Johannesburg; 8,610 students.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

University College of Fort Hare: Fort Hare, Cape Province (for Xhosa students only); 80 teachers, 436 students.

University College of Zululand: Kwa-Dlangezwa, Natal (for Zulu students only); 75 teachers, 368 students.

University College of the North: P.O. Sovenga, Pietersburg (for Tsonga, Sotho and Venda students); 92 teachers, 672 students.

University College Western Cape: Belleville (for Coloured, Griqua and Malay students); 87 teachers, 805 students.

University College Durban: Durban (for Indian students only); 138 teachers, 1,431 students.

THE BANTU HOMELANDS

AREA	POPULATION
57,933 sq. miles	3,633,259

The Bantu Authorities Act, 1951, disestablished the Natives' Representative Council, which had refused to meet since 1949, and created in the Bantu homelands tribal, regional and territorial authorties which have administrative, executive and judicial functions and which form the basis for political development to full autonomy. The council system in the Transkeian Territories was, on request of the people themselves, in 1956 also converted into the authority system provided for by the Bantu Authorities Act.

The Commission on the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas, which was set up in 1950 under the chairmanship of Prof. F. Tomlinson to prepare a long-term plan for "separate development", issued its report in 1955, recommending the expenditure of £104 million over ten years to develop the Native Reserves and to achieve parity between Whites and Africans in White areas by the end of the century. The Government allocated £3.5 million for the year 1956–57 and continued with the application of 'apartheid' ('separation') and legislation for the Bantu homelands.

The Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959, which repealed the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, thus abolishing the limited representation of Africans in Parliament and the Cape Provincial Council, accepts the natural division of the African population into eight national units in the Republic and its vicinity. These units, beginning with a system of tribal, regional and territorial authorities may eventually become self-governing in their respective areas, although this does not necessarily mean that there will be eight territorial authorities or regional parliaments. The Act also provides for appointment of Commissioners-General to represent the Government at each of these national units and to aid the Bantu rulers in achieving this end. The Transkei Territorial Authority was set up in 1960 and those for people of the Ciskei and the Tswanas (Western Transvaal and Northern Cape) were established in 1961. In January 1962 it was announced that the Xhosa nation of the Transkei would be the first of the Bantu peoples to qualify for self-government—the next step to independence. The new Transkei Constitution was agreed to in March 1962. (*See below*, The Transkei).

In January 1967 it was announced that the North Sotho people, living in the northern Transvaal, would have five departments of government to control the affairs of their Homeland. Matters passing from the control of the Republic Government were education, finance, justice, public works, agriculture, forestry and community development. Later it was announced that detailed attention was also being given to the transfer of management and administrative powers to the Tswana people, the Xhosa of the Ciskei, the South Sotho, the Venda and the Tsonga.

The removal of all representatives of non-Whites from Parliament and the establishment of separate non-White authorities has been accompanied by legislation (mostly passed since the advent of the National Party to power in 1948) designed to enforce separation between the different racial groups.

By the Natives Land Act, 1913, and the Natives (Urban Areas Consolidation) Act, 1945 (and amendments),

Africans may not acquire urban land, being limited to land in the reserved areas, which constitute about 14 per cent of the total land area of the Republic. The Population Registration Act of 1950 requires every person over 16 to carry an identity card signifying the holder's racial group, which is determined by local race-classification boards, chaired by magistrates. Personal relationships between people of different racial groups are regulated as criminal offences under the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949, and the Immorality Act, 1957, while total residential separation of Whites, Asians, Coloureds and Africans in urban areas is enforced by the Group Areas Act, 1950 (amended and consolidated 1957), and the Natives (Urban Areas Consolidation) Act, 1945, which also limit Asians to trading in Asian areas only. In addition these acts lay down that no African may stay in an urban area for more than 72 hours without the permission of the local Native Labour Officer. Entry into an urban area by an African is, in any case, regulated by the pass system, whose basis is the Natives (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, and which requires an African to hold a permit to enter an urban area (where he must have secured employment) and a permit to leave his previous area. The Native Labour Officer is also, under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, 1953, supreme in handling industrial disputes involving African workers. The same Act prohibits strikes by Africans; while the Native Building Workers Act, 1951, and the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, established the principle of job-reservation (already effective in the mining industry) by which skilled work is mainly reserved for Whites.

Separate public amenities, which need not be of equal quality, are provided for under the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, 1953, and the prevention of joint worshipping by Whites and Africans is a provision of the Native Laws Amendment Act. Education of the African, and the training of his teacher, is completely state-controlled under the Bantu Education Act, 1953, which makes provision for instruction in the vernacular and a limited curriculum at secondary level. The Extension of University Education Act, 1959, ended multi-racial university education and provided for separate tribal universities with governors and academic staff appointed by the Minister of Bantu Education.

A number of Acts, notably the Bantu Administration Act, 1927, as amended, and the Native (Urban Areas Consolidation) Act, 1945, as amended, render Africans liable to executive and administrative decisions without provision for recourse to the law courts for possible redress. In addition African political and trade union organizations have been severely affected by the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, as amended, the General Law Amendment Act, 1963, and the Criminal Procedure Act, 1965, as amended, which give the President and Minister of Justice wide discretionary powers that cannot be challenged in a court of law.

ORGANIZATION

Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and Bantu Education: M. C. BOTHA.

Director of Bantu Development: L. A. PEPLER, B.SC.AG.

Commissioners-General:

Xhosa, Transkei: HANS ABRAHAM.

Tswana, Western Transvaal and Northwestern Cape: Dr. I. S. KLOPPER.

Venda and Tsonga, Northern Transvaal: M. D. C. DE WET NEL.

North Sotho: Dr. W. W. M. EISELEN.

South Sotho: S. R. PAPENFUS.

Zulu and Swazi: J. J. BOSHOFF.

THE TRANSKEI

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
15,831	1,411,567†

† Including 14,000 whites (Capital Umtata).

Flag: The flag of the Transkei consists of equal horizontal stripes, green, white and ochre.

BUDGET, 1969–70
(R. '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Domestic	8,600	Agriculture	5,600
Republican Government	15,000	Education	6,600
		Works	4,800
		Interior	5,100
TOTAL	23,600	TOTAL (inc. **others**)	00

Budget (1967–68): Revenue R. 14,787,000; Expenditure R. 18,937,000.
(1968–69): Revenue R. 20,496,000; Expenditure R. 19,977,000.

GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.

Minister of the Interior: Chief JEREMIAH MOSHESH.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: COLUMBUS MAD IKIZELA.

Minister of Education: B. B. MDLEDLE.

Minister of Justice: GEORGE MATANZIMA.

Minister of Roads and Works: Z. M. MABANDLA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Second Election, October, 1968)

Elected Members: 45 (Transkei National Independence Party 28, Democratic Party 14, Independents 3).

Non-Elected Members: Four Paramount Chiefs, 60 office-holding Chiefs in nine Regions (56 of the 64 Chiefs support the ruling party).

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Transkei was promulgated in the South African Parliament in May 1963, and came into force in December of the same year. The main provisions are:

Legislative Assembly: Consists of the four Paramount chiefs of the Transkei, the 60 chiefs holding office in the nine regional authority areas, and 45 members who are elected by all Transkeian subjects whether resident in the territory or in South Africa or South West Africa. The Chief Minister and the five Ministers are elected by secret ballot by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly has the power to make laws in connection with the various government functions it controls. The laws then go to the Commissioner-General for submission, through the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development, to the State President. The State President may either give his assent or refer the bill back to the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly meets at least once every year, and subject to the provisions of the act granting the Transkei self-government, "there will be freedom of speech and debate in the assembly". Subject to standing rules and orders, debates are to be conducted in public.

Powers: The Transkei Government has control over its own affairs apart from foreign affairs, defence, internal security, part of the administration of justice and economic development. There are ministries of finance, justice, the interior, education, agriculture and forestry, roads and works.

Under the section listing the "classes of matters" over which the Transkei Government has no power are: "The control, organization, administration, powers of entry into and presence in the Transkei of any police force of the Republic charged with the maintenance of public peace and order and the preservation of internal security and the safety of the Transkei and the Republic".

Personnel: Some white employees of the Republican Government have been placed at the disposal of the Transkeian Government but they will remain on the establishment of the Republican Government. They will be progressively replaced by suitable Bantu employees of the Transkei Government (of a Civil Service of 2,820 posts, 2,740 were filled by Bantu in 1966).

Zoning of Areas: The Constitution provides for the zoning of towns and villages in the Transkei under the jurisdiction of municipalities, village management boards, or local boards, for occupation and ownership by the Bantu. This provision was put into effect in 23 Transkei towns and villages, or in certain parts of them, in January 1966.

Justice: An elaborate system of courts provides for the administration of justice in the Transkei. It includes courts under the jurisdiction of the Republican Government. The jurisdiction of any court transferred to the Transkei does not include jurisdiction over anybody who is not a Transkei citizen.

The State President may constitute a high court of the Transkei similar in function, constitution and jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of South Africa. Appeals go from the High Court of the Transkei to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. The Transkei High Court is to take over the functions of the Bantu appeal and divorce courts. It is also involved in matters of Bantu law and custom.

Finance: The Transkei Government is financed by various forms of revenue including taxation of all Xhosa, both inside the Transkei and outside. In addition to this, the Republican Government grants the Transkei enough money (about R13 million a year) to cover the administration of all departments handed over to the Transkei.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Transkei National Independence Party: f. 1964; accepts policy of apartheid; aims at Transkeian independence and called for complete independence in its 1968 election manifesto, won 7 of 45 elected seats in Assembly in 1963 elections and 28 in 1968; Leader Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.

Democratic Party: f. 1964; rejects apartheid in favour of the Transkei's status as a province within South Africa, with equal rights for both races in the Republic; won 38 of 45 elected seats in Assembly in 1963 and 14 in 1968; Leader KNOWLEDGE GUZANA.

Transkei People's Freedom Party: Umtata; f. 1966; aims at immediate independence from the Republic; Leader S. M. SINABA.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA
(NAMIBIA)

South West Africa is a mandated territory administered by South Africa. In 1966 the UN General Assembly terminated the League of Nations mandate and set up a committee to recommend means by which the territory should be administered. The South African Government, which does not recognise this committee, has established a Bantustan, similar to the Transkei, for the Ovambo people of South West Africa, and intends to establish similar authorities for the other main tribal groups. The South West Africa Affairs Amendment Bill, due to be enacted in the current South African Parliamentary session, virtually incorporates the Territory as a fifth province of South Africa. The UN on June 12th, 1968, renamed the Territory "Namibia". The South African Government has refused to allow the UN Committee on Namibia to enter the Territory.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1960 census and 1966 estimates)

Area (sq. miles)	African Reserves (sq. miles)	Total Population	Whites	Bantu	Coloureds	Windhoek (capital)
317,725	81,500	526,004	73,464	428,575	23,963	35,916 (whites 19,200)
317,827	84,774	(610,000)	(96,000)	(485,000)	(29,100)	(47,201) (whites 20,894)

The principal port, Walvis Bay, is an enclave of South Africa. The summer capital is Swakopmund.

PRINCIPAL TRIBAL DIVISIONS

(1966 estimates)

Ovambo	270,900
Damara	50,200
Herero	40,000
Nama	39,400
Okavango	31,500
East Caprivians	17,900
Coloureds	15,400
Bushmen	13,300
Rehobothers	13,700

The Ovambo, who have some agriculture, form the chief source of labour in the Territory. The Bushmen are still primitive hunters while the other tribes are mainly semi-nomadic cattle raisers and stock hands.

AGRICULTURE

Livestock: (1966) Cattle 2,261,000, Sheep 4,067,542, Goats 1,513,059; (1967) Cattle 2,196,792, Sheep 3,802,415, Goats 1,423,249.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966
Beef and Veal	54	73
Mutton and Lamb	2	3·4
Karakul Pelts ('000)	2,241	2,977

DAIRY PRODUCE

('000 lb.)

	1965	1966
Butter	3,847	4,175
Cheese	172	260
Casein	336	496
Town Milk ('000 gals.)	1,520	1,660

1967: Butter 4,526; Cheese 260.

KARAKUL PELTS
(Exports)

	Number	Rands Million
1965	2,240,801	14.0
1966	2,977,093	19.0
1967	2,896,498	14.5

FISHERIES

	1966	1967	1968
Canned Pilchards (short tons)	n.a.	81,000	60,000
Fish Meal (short tons)	179,138	189,386	262,208
Fish Oil (centals)	34,197	37,684	67,324
Rock Lobster (short tons)	n.a.	1,771	3,027

1968: Total value of catch R.40,402,000, Total catch 1,070,000 tons.

MINING

	1964		1965		1966	
	Short tons	Rand	Short tons	Rand	Short tons	Rand
Copper Ore	350	42,581	748	117,558	n.a.	n.a.
Blister Copper	31,496	13,952,911	33,235	15,033,896	13,714	19,241,500
Iron Ore	9,451	33,443	36,194	115,820	41,789	133,726
Lead Concentrates	171,372	9,441,329	204,612	11,604,566	n.a.	n.a.
Lime/Aragonite	4,097	49,083	3,935	45,751	n.a.	n.a.
Salt	111,372	464,595	83,706	338,899	20,176	400,478
Tin Concentrates	1,069	633,877	1,090	1,103,900	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc Ore and Concentrates	19,064	453,515	16,877	480,355	n.a.	n.a.
Germanium	16,475†	575,818	10,121†	300,011	8,226†	210,656
Diamonds	1,527,211*	60,255,922	1,589,617*	70,261,503	1,696,143*	85,014,474

† lb. * Carats

Finance: *Currency:* South African currency is used throughout the territory. *Budget* (1966–67): Revenue R. 115,370,000, Expenditure R.113,047,000.

Five-Year Plan (1965–70): State Settlement R.20m., Water R.22.3m., Works R.9.6m., Communications R.35.2m.

External Trade: Total Mineral exports: (1963) R.65m., (1964) R.93m., (1965) R.115m., (1966) R.128m. Two thirds of the total is accounted for by diamonds, some of which are mined off-shore.

Exports to U.K.: (1966) £24,103,000; (1967) £21,343,000; Imports from U.K.: (1966) £1,485,000; (1967) £2,135,000.

Transport: *Roads* (1966): Registered vehicles 41,526; *Shipping* (*Walvis Bay*) (1965): Passengers 1,062, Freight 1,231,767 tons; (1966) Freight 1,187,824 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1966): To Republic of S. Africa 21,842 passengers, from Republic of S. Africa 21,769 passengers; 2,662 arrivals on international flights, 8,402 departures.

EDUCATION

Schools—1966

	Primary and Secondary
European	69
Coloured	57
African	417

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of South West Africa is vested by Mandate of the League of Nations, dated December 17th, 1920, in the Government of South Africa. The Territory was granted a constitution in 1925. The government consists of an Administrator appointed by the State President of the Republic, a Legislative Assembly of eighteen elected members and an Executive of four members chosen by the Assembly from its own ranks. The Parliament of the Republic is the supreme legislative authority and the Republic government is the chief executive authority. The South West Africa Legislative Assembly has wide powers except in matters of defence, railways and harbours, civil aviation, native affairs and certain legal affairs.

In 1949 the South African Parliament passed the South West African Affairs Amendment Act by which South West Africa was authorized to elect six members to the South African House of Assembly, and two members to the South African Senate. Two further senators are appointed by the State President. Non-Whites are not part of the Electorate for the South West Africa Legislative Assembly.

In October 1966 South Africa's security and apartheid laws were applied to the Territory, retrospective to 1950.

The tribal areas, including Ovamboland, occupy about a quarter of the total land area in the north of the Territory. The other three-quarters of the land, including that containing most of the mineral resources, is occupied by the White population, with the exception of some small African reserves. Land in the northern tribal areas can be allocated by the Government for European settlement, provided land of equivalent value is reserved for Africans in compensation, but non-Whites cannot purchase land in White locations. Permission to enter such locations is given only to non-Whites contracted as labourers for a set period. Permits are also required by non-Whites to travel from one non-White area to another and to reside anywhere in the Territory, including the tribal areas. Any breach of these regulations is treated as a criminal offence. In the tribal areas the Commissioners, responsible to the Administrator, have ultimate authority over the non-White population and over their chiefs and headmen, who are paid allowances by the Government.

The United Nations have made annual recommendations that, as a former League of Nations Mandate, South West Africa should be placed under United Nations Trusteeship.

In 1950 the International Court of Justice advised that South Africa was not under a legal obligation to place South West Africa under the trusteeship system of the United Nations Organization. However, the court proceeded to hold unanimously that the mandate survived the dissolution of the League of Nations. It held further that the United Nations had, on the dissolution of the League of Nations, became vested with supervisory powers in respect of the mandate.

This opinion was followed by two further advisory opinions in 1955 and 1956, both of them concerned with the interpretation of the 1950 opinion.

In 1960 the governments of Ethiopia and Liberia, acting in the capacity of states which were members of the former League of Nations, brought before the International Court of Justice various allegations of contraventions of the League of Nations mandate for South West Africa by the Republic of South Africa. Final judgement was given on 18th July, 1966, when the International Court rejected the application of the plaintiff states on the grounds that they could not be considered to have established any legal rights or interests in the subject matter of their claims on South West Africa.

In summer (December–January) the Administration moves from Windhoek to Swakopmund.

HOMELANDS

The Odendaal Commission in 1964 recommended setting up ten Homelands for the major non-White peoples:

Homeland	*Population**
Ovamboland	239,363
Okavangoland	27,871
Kaokoveld	9,234
East Caprivi	15,840
Damaraland	44,353
Namaland	34,806
Hereroland	35,354
Rehoboth Gebiet	11,257
Bushmanland	11,762
Tswanaland	9,992

* For 1966 estimates *see* Statistical Survey.

The Ovambo Legislative Council of up to 42 members (nominated by the territory's seven tribal authorities) was formally opened in October 1968. There is also a seven-man Executive Council. The Bantustan's powers are similar to those of the Transkei, though there is no provision for elections.

(*January* 1970)

Administrator: J. G. H. VAN DER WATH.

Executive Committee: A. H. DU PLESSIS, S. VON BACH, Dr. J. W. BRANDT, D. F. MUDGE.

Legislative Assembly: E. A. NEL (Chairman).

ELECTION, APRIL 1970

The National Party won all 18 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

EUROPEAN

National Party: P.O.B. 354, Windhoek; organized on a federal basis with the National Party in the Republic of South Africa; Leader A. H. DU PLESSIS, M.P.; Sec. A. J. LOUW, won all six seats in the South African Parliament and all 18 in the Legislative Assembly of S.W. Africa in the elections of March 30th, 1966.

United National South West Party: f. 1927; official Opposition Party; independent and not connected in any way to the political parties in the South African Republic; Leader Adv. J. P. DE M. NIEHAUS; Chair. G. M. T. KIRSTEN; Sec. C. J. VAN DEN BERG.

COLOURED

South West Africa Coloured Peoples' Organisation: f. 1959; 4,000 mems. (estimate).

AFRICAN

South West Africa People's Organisation: f. 1958; P.O. Box 1071, Windhoek; formerly Ovambo People's Organisation; aims at removal of racial discrimination and placing the Territory under the UN Trusteeship Council as first step towards independence; Pres. SAM NUJOMA (*based in Dar es Salaam*); 150,000 mems.

South West Africa National Union: supported by Pan-African Congress; the acting president, GERSON VEII, was imprisoned in 1967; Vice-Pres. WILLIE UATJO KAKUETO.

Caprivi African National Union: based in Caprivi strip; has support of some Caprivian chiefs (5 were arrested October 1968).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Territory is divided into 18 magisterial districts and three detached assistant magistracies. Ovamboland, the Kaokoveld and the Okavango Native Territory are separate magisterial districts under the control of the Minister of Bantu Affairs. Some magistrates are also Bantu affairs commissioners and as such hold courts in cases solely affecting Bantu. From the Magistrates Courts appeal lies to the Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division) which has jurisdiction over the whole of South West Africa.

The Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division):

Judge-President: Hon. F. H. BADENHORST.

Puisne Judge: Hon. G. VAN R. MULLER.

Master: H. R. LLOYD.

Registrar: M. VAN DER WESTHUYZEN.

Attorney-General: B. C. VAN DER MERWE, S.C.

RELIGION

The European population is Christian but the majority of the natives follow their traditional beliefs. The principal missionary societies are Lutheran (290,000 adherents), Roman Catholic (46,000 adherents) and Anglican (5,000 adherents).

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

NON-WHITE CHURCHES

Ovambokavango Church: Bishop L. AUALA, Oniipa, P.O. Ondangwa.

Rhenish Mission Church: P.O.B. 5069, Windhoek; f. 1842; Pres. Präses H.-K. DIEHL; publ. *Immanuel* (monthly).

WHITE CHURCH

German Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa: President: Rev. Landespropst O. MILK, P.O.B. 233, Windhoek.

ANGLICAN

Province of South Africa, Diocese of Damaraland: Rt. Rev. COLIN O'BRIEN WINTER, M.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 57, Windhoek.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Keetmanshoop Vicariate: Rt. Rev. EDWARD SCHLOTTERBACK, O.S.F.S., P.O.B. 88, Keetmanshoop.

Windhoek Vicariate: Most Rev. Bishop RUDOLF KOPPMANN, O.M.I., D.D., Titular Bishop of Dalisanda, P.O.B. 2328, Windhoek.

THE PRESS

Allgemeine Zeitung: P.O.B. 2127, Windhoek; f. 1915; daily; German; Editor K. DAHLMANN; circ. 4,700.

Immanuel: Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa (Rhenish Mission Church), P.O.B. 5069, Windhoek; monthly; circ. 3,500.

Namib Times: P.O.B. 706, Walvis Bay; bi-weekly (Tues. and Fri.) ;English, Afrikaans, German; Editor P. VINCENT.

Official Gazette of South West Africa: Secretary for South West Africa, P.O.B. 292, Windhoek; fortnightly; Government publication.

Die Suidwes Afrikaner: P.O.B. 337, Windhoek; Tues. and Fri.; Editor J. A. ENGELBRECHT.

Die Suidwester: P.O.B. 766, Windhoek; f. 1945; Mon., Wed. and Fri.; Afrikaans; Editor F. L. VAN ZIJL.

Windhoek Advertiser: P.O.B. 2127, Windhoek; f. 1919; English; daily; Editor CLIVE COWLEY; circ. 2,700.

PUBLISHERS

Deutscher Verlag (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek; f. 1939; periodical publishers.

John Meinert (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek; f. 1924; periodical publishers; Dir. J. C. MEINERT.

RADIO

Radio R.S.A.: P.O.B. 4559, Johannesburg; f. 1966; external short wave service of South African Broadcasting Corporation, broadcasting in English, Afrikaans, French, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Swahili, Chichewa and Tsonga to Africa, Europe, North America and Australasia. Transmitted from international short wave station at Bloemendal, nr. Johannesburg.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Chief Office in South West Africa; P.O.B. 195, Windhoek; Regional Gen. Man. I. A. C. VAN NIEKERK; 18 brs.

Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa: Private Bag 13208, Branch Office, Windhoek; f. 1922; Man. J. VISSER.

Netherlands Bank of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 370, Windhoek.

Prifiinger and Roll (Pty.) Ltd. P.O.B. 7, Windhoek; f. 1933.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.: Chief Office in South West Africa: Windhoek.

Volkskas Ltd.: Chief Office in South West Africa: P.O.B. 2121, Windhoek.

INSURANCE

African Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Windhoek; Man. B. T. HATTINGH.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.: Continental Buildings, Kaiser Str., Windhoek; Man. H. A. EICHBAUM.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Windhoek, Man. I. N. MARTIN.

Prudential Assurance Co.: P.O.B. 365, Windhoek.

South Africa Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 151, Windhoek, Man. H. K. BORCHARDT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BOARDS

Various Advisory Boards have been established by the Administration to advise the Administration on the development of industries, and to promote them. The most important are the Karakul Industry Advisory Board, the Diamond Board and the Fisheries Development Board.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

SWANLA—South West Africa Native Labour Association: Grootfontein; recruiting organization to obtain native labour for industry, mines, fisheries and farms; Gen. Man. N. C. ESPLIN; Sec. H. G. POOLMAN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Railways: railways in South West Africa are administered by South African Railways. The main lines are from De Aar in the Republic of South Africa to Luderitz on the coast, Windhoek—Walvis Bay and Tsumeb. Total rail tracks are 1,454 miles.

ROADS

There are about 34,000 miles of roads, of which some 21,000 are maintained by the South West Africa Administration. More than 69 Railway Motor Services operate over 5,366 miles of road.

SHIPPING

Walvis Bay and Luderitz are the only ports. Walvis Bay harbour has been extended.

CIVIL AVIATION

South African Airways: S.A.A. provide a service three times a week between Cape Town and Windhoek and a daily service between Windhoek and Johannesburg.

Suidwes Lugdiens (Edms) Bpk.: Box 731, Windhoek.

Angola Airlines—D.T.A. (*Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aéreos*): H.O.: C.P. 79, Luanda, Angola; office in Windhoek.

Lufthansa also serves Windhoek.

SOUTHERN YEMEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Southern Yemen comprises the strategic port of Aden and a large area of mainly desert territory (including the Hadhramaut) in South-Western Arabia. Her neighbours are Yemen to the north-west, Saudi Arabia to the north, and Oman to the east. The islands of Perim and Kamaran at the southern end of the Red Sea have opted to join the Republic. The climate is hot and dry. Arabic is spoken and most of the population are Muslims. At present the N.L.F. flag is being used but a new national standard will be designed. The capital, formerly known as Al Ittihad, has been renamed As Shaab (the People's City).

Recent History

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen is formed from the former states of Aden, a British colony since 1839, and the 27 Protectorate States, which entered into treaty relations with Britain between 1882 and 1914. The majority of these states were formerly members of the Federation of South Arabia, formed in 1959 among some of the Western Protectorate States, and subsequently joined by Aden and by many other of the Protectorate States. However, in 1967 nationalist groups took power in many of the states, and the authority of the Federal Government broke down in September. In negotiations at Geneva Britain reached agreement with the National Liberation Front, which had been pressing for immediate independence, and British forces were withdrawn in November 1967. The country achieved independence on November 26th, 1967, and Qahtan Muhammad as-Shaabi was named President; plans for unification with the Yemen Republic have not been put into effect. Since then sporadic fighting with both Yemeni Royalist forces and rival nationalist groups has continued in the hinterland; late in 1969 there was also a clash with Saudi Arabian armed forces. In June 1969 President as-Shaabi was replaced by a five-man Revolutionary Council headed by Salem Rubayyi.

Government

Until a new constitution is drawn up the President rules by decree through a Council of Ministers. Legislative functions are carried out by the General Assembly of the National Liberation Front. The country is divided into six Governates.

Defence

The Republic has inherited the 9,000-strong South Arabian Army and is engaged in training a small Air Force. The U.S.S.R. is reported to be supplying military aid.

Economic Affairs

Before independence the economy of the area had depended to a considerable extent on revenues from Aden, an important free port which also benefited from the British forces expenditure. The political troubles brought about a decline in tourism, and the closure of the Suez Canal greatly reduced shipping traffic generally. The major oil refinery in Aden also suffered initially, but has since recovered owing to demand from Egypt following the destruction of the Suez refinery. The economy has otherwise declined since independence; British aid ceased in summer 1968, but aid from several Communist and Arab countries continues on a limited scale. All important foreign business enterprises except the B.P. refinery were nationalized in November 1969. The hinterland depends on subsistence agriculture and fishing; the rich fishing grounds are so far largely unexploited. Some cotton is grown which constitutes the country's major export.

Transport and Communications

When the Suez Canal is open Aden is the principal port of call for traffic between Europe and the Persian Gulf, India and the Far East. There are also good international air services. Few roads exist inland, and transport is mainly by camel and donkey.

Social Welfare

There is one general hospital, fourteen rural hospitals and a number of clinics, medical units and dispensaries with a total of around 1,300 beds. Health services are also provided by the B.P. refinery and mission stations. No comprehensive system of social insurance yet exists.

Education

Educational facilities include nearly 400 primary schools, 83 secondary and intermediate schools, 6 teacher training colleges and a technical institute.

Tourism

Aden, a free port before independence, then attracted many visitors from shipping calling at the port, but there are no tourist facilities in the hinterland.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), September 30 (Ascension of the Prophet), October 14 (National Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: February 6 (Id ul Adha), March 7 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System is generally used in Aden, while the rest of the country still employs a variety of local measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the South Arabian Dinar, which is divided into 1,000 fils. The currency was devalued by 14.3 per cent in November 1967.

Coins: 1, 5, 25 and 50 fils.

Notes: 250 fils, 500 fils, 1 Dinar and 5 Dinars.

Exchange rate: 1 South Arabian Dinar = £1 sterling.
.416 South Arabian Dinar = U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

Square miles

MAINLAND AND SOCOTRA	KAMARAN ISLAND	PERIM ISLAND	KURIA MURIA ISLANDS
178,932	22	5	28

POPULATION

The total population is estimated at 1,500,000, of whom 100,000 live in Aden.

	LIVE BIRTHS	STILL BIRTHS	DEATHS
1963 .	8,470	134	2,060
1964 .	7,842	129	2,074
1965 .	9,081	126	1,971
1966 .	9,256	142	2,149
1967 .	3,207	117	598

EMPLOYMENT
Aden
1967

TOTAL	PORT HANDLING	BUILDING	OIL REFINING	INDUSTRY	RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE	GOVERNMENT SERVICE	DOMESTIC SERVANTS	MISCELLANEOUS
42,417	5,172	473	2,943	8,425	3,730	12,632	8,000	1,042

In the rest of the country 90 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

(Protectorate states)
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1965–66		1966–67	
	ACRES	TONS	ACRES	TONS
Sorghum . . .	90,000	25,000	93,600	30,000
Millets . . .				
Wheat . . .	11,000	9,000	12,000	10,500
Barley . . .	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,500
Sesame . . .	4,000	900	4,300	1,000
Fruit and Vegetables .	2,000	30,325		21,850
Cotton Lint . .	40,000	6,116	36,670	7,850
Cotton Seed . .				

LIVESTOCK
(1967)

Cattle	41,000
Sheep	2,082,000
Goats	450,000
Camels	80,000

FISHING

FEDERATION
(1965)

Fresh fish, including Sardine and Shark	(tons)	16,540

INDUSTRY

ADEN STATE
(1965)

Salt	(tons)	71,340
Aluminium ware	(,,)	300
Cigarettes and pipe tobacco	(,,)	3.8
Refined petroleum	(,,)	6,665,845
Tiles	(number)	3,569,050
Cement blocks	(,,)	250,000
Tyres retreaded	(,,)	n.a.
Cotton goods dyed and printed	(bales)	n.a.
Aerated waters	(bottles)	50,341,295

FINANCE

EXCHANGE RATES

1 South Arabian Dinar = 1,000 fils
840 fils = U.S. $1.00.
1 South Arabian Dinar = £1 sterling = U.S. $ 2.4

BUDGET

(£)

	REVENUE	BRITISH AID	EXPENDITURE
1966–67	10,086,572	15,175,338	25,852,398
1967–68	8,918,176	22,872,176	33,034,847

British aid ceased in May 1968, and has been partly replaced by aid from several other countries, notably Federal Germany (also ceased in July 1969), Yugoslavia, Iraq and the U.S.S.R.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£ million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	106.0	107.0	101.9	72.2
Exports	74.2	66.7	67.9	50.5

COMMODITIES

1967

(£)

	Imports (c.i.f)		Exports (f.o.b.)	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Sheep and goats	1,139,411	932,836	60	100
Fish, salted, dried or smoked	92,225	52,852	454,833	331,853
Rice	1,491,375	1,657,284	616,952	576,719
Wheat flour	1,705,233	1,410,923	349,394	236,186
Sugar, refined	1,132,626	842,855	237,809	136,269
Coffee, not roasted	843,013	402,728	935,595	571,385
Tea	939,258	1,116,548	160,569	189,826
Tobacco, manufactured	1,385,465	883,941	314,509	189,446
Hides and skins, raw	822,955	517,727	1,549,976	910,035
Cotton seed	12,030	6,100	169,022	25,355
Oil seed	736,501	584,136	15,849	7,501
Cotton, raw	—	—	1,093,451	1,183,435
Salt	—	—	129,990	111,310
Natural gums and resins	140,650	131,857	213,055	156,639
Textiles, yarn and thread	215,851	166,467	386,096	22,936
Cotton piece goods	2,375,193	2,594,916	910,955	628,428
Rayon goods	4,768,059	3,723,174	147,851	47,698
Cement	401,447	221,503	33,393	16,330
Iron and steel	593,829	417,312	31,818	27,732
Constructional machinery	1,553,780	729,027	261,260	126,216
Passenger cars	1,653,202	477,408	490,447	614,804
Watches	795,024	415,981	1,593	30
Petroleum products	39,519,094	27,099,053	30,890,497	31,396,782
Ships' bunker fuel oil	n.a.	—	22,354,519	8,514,583

COUNTRIES

(£)

Imports	1966	1967
Kuwait	11,637,219	11,452,928
United Kingdom	11,700,743	6,777,274
Iran	12,815,545	8,763,796
Japan	11,825,465	9,493,282
Qatar	2,074,670	427,738
India	3,906,090	2,714,978
Iraq	2,971,985	1,551,846
German Federal Republic	3,215,000	1,812,780
Australia	3,858,774	2,692,688
Netherlands	2,666,430	2,218,319
Italy	2,166,376	1,153,799

Exports	1966	1967
United Kingdom	15,158,857	7,851,777
Yemen	3,991,525	2,555,892
Somalia	1,126,445	839,979
French Somaliland (Djibouti)	2,121,404	1,082,797
Australia	3,091,203	2,903,693
India	151,543	591,122
South Africa	4,083,277	3,574,867
Italy	1,341,527	904,832
Sudan	28,196	23,895

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
1962 . .	12,000*	—
1964 . .	11,030	2,269
1965 . .	11,452	2,246

* (All classes)

SHIPPING*
Vessels Entered

	Number	Registered Tonnage
1963 . .	7,767	31,313,403
1964 . .	n.a.	31,875,497
1965 . .	5,727	28,441,709

* Since the closing of the Suez Canal in June 1967 the average monthly number of ships calling at Aden has fallen from 560 to 115.

CIVIL AVIATION
(1968)

Aircraft Movements	Passengers			Freight (kilos)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Transit	Inward	Outward
5,860	53,300	53,161	8,167	998,538	852,898

EDUCATION

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
(1967–68)

Primary Schools	387
Intermediate Schools	67
Secondary Schools	16
Teachers' Colleges for Males . . .	4
Teachers' Colleges for Females . . .	2
Technical Institute	1

Source: Ministry of National Guidance and Information, Aden.

THE CONSTITUTION

Until a new constitution is drawn up existing ordinances and regulations remain in force, with Presidential authority replacing the powers of the British and Federal Governments. The National Liberation Front general command, which has 41 members, forms the interim legislative authority. The country has been divided into six administrative Governates. The two-year term of office granted to the National Liberation Front expired on November 30th, 1969, and was formally renewed for another year. In the meantime a provisional constitution is to be introduced, and "Revolutionary Popular Councils" are to be set up throughout the country. They will eventually send members to a central council.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President and Supreme Commander Armed Forces: SALEM RUBAYYI.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: SALEM RUBAYYI.

Members: MUHAMMAD ALI HAITHEM, MUHAMMAD SALEH AULAQI, ALI AHMED NASSER, ABDUL FATTAH ISMAIL.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: MUHAMMAD ALI HAITHEM.

Minister of External Affairs: ALI SALEM AL BEIDH.

Minister of Defence: MUHAMMAD SALEH AULAQI.

Minister of the Interior: MUHAMMAD SALEH YAFAI.

Minister of Finance: MAHMOUD ABDULLA OSHEISH.

Minister of Culture and National Guidance: ABDUL BABI QUASSEM.

Minister of Economy, Planning and Commerce: ALI MUBARAK MUHAWRAK

Minister of Communications and Public Works: HAIDER ABUBAKER ALATTAS.

Minister of Local Government: ALI NASSER HASSANI.

Minister of Justice: ADEL MAHFOODH KHALIFA.

Minister of Health: Dr. ABDUL AZIZ DALI.

Minister of Agriculture and Reforms: MUHAMMAD SALEM AKOUSH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN ADEN

France: Barrack Hill, Tawahi; *Ambassador:* G. DENIZEAU.

German Democratic Republic: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* KARL WILDAU.

India: Premjee Mansion, Steamer Point; *Ambassador:* J. L. MALHOTRA.

Korea (Democratic People's Republic): (Address not available); *Ambassador:* HONG MAN PYO.

Somalia: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* Dr. MUHAMMAD AHMED DARMAN.

U.S.S.R.: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR STARTSEV.

United Arab Republic: Rock Hotel; *Ambassador:* SAMIR ABBASSI.

United Kingdom: Ras Bradly, Tawahi; *Ambassador:* J. F. S. PHILLIPS.

Southern Yemen also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Denmark, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

POLITICAL PARTIES

ADEN

National Liberation Front: Aden; f. 1963; socialist and Arab nationalist; Leader ABDUL FATTAH ISMAIL.

Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY): Taiz, Yemen; left-wing; Leaders ABDULLAH AL ASNAG, ABDUL QAWI MAKKAWI (*banned in Southern Yemen*).

South Arabian League (SAL): Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (*banned in Southern Yemen*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts. In the former Protectorate States Muslim law and local common law (Urfi) are also applied.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Muslim but there are small Christian and Hindu communities.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

al Akhbar: News House, P.O.B. 435, Aden; f. 1953; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD ALI LUQMAN, B.A., M.L.C.

al-Ayyam: P.O.B. 648; Front Bay, Crater, Aden; f. 1958; Arabic; Editor M. A. BASHARAHEEL; circ. 8,000.

Fatat ul Jezirah: Esplanade Rd., Crater, Aden; f. 1940; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD ALI LUQMAN; circ. approx. 10,000.

WEEKLIES

Aden Chronicle: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden; English; Editor FAROUK LUQMAN.

al Majallah: P.O.B. 1187, Aden; organ of the South Arabian Broadcasting Service; Arabic; Editor AHMED SHARIF RIFA'I; circ. approx. 1,000.

al Taleeah: P.O.B. 115, Mukalla; Arabic.

al Thawra: Aden; N.L.F. weekly; resumed publication June 1968.

B.P. Aden Magazine: B.P. Refinery, Little Aden; English (publ. in Arabic as **Magallat Adan**); Editor The Public Relations Officer, B.P. Refinery.

Recorder, The: P.O. Box 648; Front Bay, Crater, Aden; f. 1955; English; political and social affairs; Editor M. A. BASHARAHEEL; circ. 6,000.

MONTHLIES

Angham: P.O.B. 555, Aden; f. 1956; Arabic; Editor ALI AMAN.

Gambia: Seedaseer Lines, Khormaksar; f. 1963; monthly newspaper for the Armed Forces of South Arabia; Arabic and English; Editor ABU KHAMSA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

The South Yemeni Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 1264, Aden; transmits 76 hours a week in Arabic; Broadcasting Officer H. M. SAFI; there are about 100,000 receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

South Yemeni Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 1264, Aden; programmes for three hours daily were introduced in 1964 on a commercial basis and extended to 4½ hours in both English and Arabic, plus 2½ hours weekly of programmes for schools. There are about 20,000 receivers.

FINANCE

Southern Yemen Currency Authority: Aden; state authority responsible for the management of the currency.

BANKS

All foreign banking interests in Southern Yemen were nationalized in November 1969.

Bank of South Arabia Ltd.: Crater; f. 1966; Chair. A. K. M. SULTAN; Man. F. W. Ronald; Cap. SY£1.6m.

National Bank of Southern Yemen: Aden; f. 1970 by amalgamating and nationalizing the local branches of the seven foreign banks in Aden.

INSURANCE

All foreign insurance interests were nationalized in November 1969.

Arabian Trading Co. (Aden) Ltd.: P.O.B. 426, Aden; Dir. TAHER A. A. NABEE.

Shihab Insurance and Trading Agencies (Aden) Ltd.: P.O.B. 359, Aden.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Aden Chamber of Commerce: Front Bay, Crater; f. 1886; 250 mems.; Chair. SAID OMAR ABDUL AZIZ SHIHAB; Sec. M. BAIDANI; publ. *Chamber Handbook* (annual).

Aden Exchange Banks Association: c/o National and Grindlays Bank, Crater.

Aden Merchants' Association: M. A. Luqman Rd., 1-11 Crater; f. 1932; 209 mems.; Pres. PHEROZESHAW P. PATEL; Secs. SORABJEE P. PATEL, M.B.E., ALI A. SAFFI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Aden Hotel Proprietors' Association: c/o Crescent Hotel, Steamer Point, Aden.

Aden Port Employers' Federation: P.O. Box 1171, Steamer Point, Aden.

Civil Contractors' Association: P.O. Box 307, Aden.

TRADE UNIONS

General Confederation of Workers of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen: P.O.B. 1162, Maala, Aden; f. 1956; affiliated to W.F.T.U. and I.C.A.T.U.; 35,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. FADHLE ALI ABDULLA; publ. *Sout Al Omal* weekly, circ. approx. 4,500.

There are fifteen Registered Trade Unions, including the following:

General and Port Workers' Union.

Forces and Associated Organizations Local Employees' Union.

Government and Local Government Employees' Union.

General Union of Petroleum Workers.

Miscellaneous Industries Employees' Union.

Aden Port Trust Employees' Union.

Civil Aviation Employees' Union.

Banks Local Staff Union.

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING

There are 65 co-operative societies, mostly for agricultural products; the movement was founded in 1965 and is now the responsibility of the Ministry for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

Aden Bus Co. Ltd.: Adbusco Bldg., Ma'alla, P.O.B. 905, Aden; f. 1960; operates services within the Crater, Ma'alla, Steamer Point, Sheikh Othman and Al-Mansoura areas.

Aden has 140 miles of roads, of which 127 have bituminous surfacings. There are approximately 2,680 miles of rough tracks passable for motor traffic in the hinterland, but most of the transport is by camel and donkey.

SHIPPING

The local interests of five foreign shipping companies were nationalized in November 1969.

Aden Port Authority: Aden; f. 1889; state administrative body; Aden remains a free port (except for tariffs on petrol, alcohol and tobacco) though trade has greatly declined since 1967. Aden Main Harbour has twenty first-class berths. Three of them are Dolphin berths accommodating vessels drawing up to 37 feet, and the remaining seventeen are buoy berths for vessels drawing up to 34 feet. There are two second-class berths for vessels drawing up to 28 feet, and four third-class berths for vessels whose draught does not exceed 16 feet. In addition to the above, there is ample room to accommodate vessels of light draught at anchor in the 18-foot dredged area. There is also 600 feet of cargo wharf accommodating vessels of 300 feet length and 18 feet draught. Aden Oil Harbour accommodates four tankers of 42,000 tons and up to 39 feet draught.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aden Airways ceased operations in June 1967. The People's Republic now has a national airline operated by **Brothers Air Service Company (BASCO)**; there are domestic and international flights.

Other companies operating services include the following: Air Djibouti, Air India, E.A.A.C., Ethiopian Airways, Kuwait Airways, M.E.A., Somali Airlines, Sudan Airways, U.A.A., Yemen Airlines.

Aden Civil Airport is at Khormaksar, 7 miles from the Port. It was established in 1952, and is operated by the Civil Aviation Department.

SPANISH AFRICA

SPANISH SAHARA CEUTA AND MELILLA

Director-General for Promotion of the Sahara: D. EDUARDO JUNCO MENDOZA.

Equatorial Guinea achieved independence from Spain in October 1968; Spain ceded Ifni to Morocco in June 1969.

SPANISH SAHARA*

A desert territory south of Morocco.

STATISTICS

Area: 266,000 square km. (approx.) (Río de Oro 184,000 sq. km.; Sekia el Hamra 82,000 sq. km.).

Population (1960): 18,489, Europeans 5,304 (1970 estimate: non-Europeans 30,000, Europeans 25,000 including 15,000 Spanish soldiers). Al-Aiún 4,704 (capital), Villa Cisneros 1,998; about 50,000 nomads enter Spanish Sahara during the rainy season.

Agriculture (1968): 650 palm trees.

Livestock (1968): 56,234 camels, 140,995 goats, 18,426 sheep.

Fishing (1966): Value of catch 30,984,000 pesetas; Weight (1968): 3,871 tons.

Industry (1968): Production of electric energy: 5,118,000 kWh.

Budget (1969): Expenditure 250 million pesetas. The territory receives substantial aid from Spain.

Development: The territory's extensive phosphate deposits are being developed by Spain. 540 million pesetas a year are to be spent on building schools and digging wells and on other development projects.

External Trade (1968): Imports ('000 pesetas): 210,350 (Foodstuffs 28,680, Manufactures 181,670); Exports are negligible.

Transport: *Roads* (1968): 2,875 vehicles; *Shipping* (1968): Passengers disembarked 9,980, freight entered 92,715 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1968): Passengers entered 42,825, Passengers leaving 43,994; Freight (metric tons), unloaded 1,802, loaded 334.

Tourism (1968): 16,047 tourists.

Education (1968): 73 Primary Schools, 103 teachers, 2,446 pupils, 776 students in secondary education.

THE GOVERNMENT

Spanish Sahara was recognized as a Province in 1958. It is divided into two regions: Sekia el Hamra (82,000 sq. km.) and Río de Oro (184,000 sq. km.). A **General Assembly** (Pres. SEILA ULD ABEIDA) and a **Cabildo** (*local council*) are the main representative bodies of the province. The province is represented in the Spanish Cortes by 3 *procuradores*.

Governor-General: Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA PÉREZ DE LEMA.

Religion: Muslim; Europeans are nearly all Catholics.

Mining: Phosphate deposits at Bu Craa estimated at 1,700 million tons will be exploited by Empresa Nacional Minera del Sahara SA (ENMINSA), a state-controlled company.

Radio: *Radio Sahara*, Apt. 7, Al-Aiún; government station; Dir. J. SAHONERO DIAZ.
Radio Villa Cisneros, Apt. 60, Villa Cisneros; government station; Dir. E. PONCE RAMOS.

Transport: Airfields at Villa Cisneros (the chief seaport) and Al-Aiún, with passenger services to Madrid and Las Palmas. A 3,500 metre loading pier is under construction at Al Aiún, to handle up to 2,000 tons an hour of phosphates from 1970 onwards. A 60-mile conveyor will bring the phosphate ores from the mines at Bu Craa.

*Revised by René Pélissier.

CEUTA

Ceuta is a North African port opposite Gibraltar. It has been held by Spain since 1580.

Area: 19 square km.

Population (1965): 76,098.

External Trade: Ceuta is a duty-free port. Trade is chiefly with Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Melilla.

Transport: Much of the traffic between Spain and Morocco passes through Ceuta; there are ferry services to Algeciras, Spain.

Education (1967–68): 102 schools, 7,761 pupils.

Government: A Mayor administers the town and he is also a member (under the title Procurador) of the Spanish Parliament in Madrid.

Procurador: SERAFINO BECERRA.

Religion: Most Africans are Muslims; Europeans are nearly all Catholics; there are a few Jews.

Radio Ceuta: Government owned: Spanish and Arabic broadcasts.

MELILLA

Melilla is a Mediterranean port about 200 miles east of Ceuta and has been held by Spain since 1497. It now forms part of the province of Malaga.

Area: 12.3 square km.

Population (1965): 80,758 (70,000 Spanish, 7,600 Africans, 1,900 Jews); 1969 estimate: 100,000.

External Trade: Melilla is a duty-free port. Most imports are from Spain but over 90 per cent of exports go to non-Spanish territories. Chief exports: fish and iron ore from Moroccan mines.

Transport: There is a daily ferry service to Malaga on the Spanish mainland.

Education: There are over 7,500 pupils in nearly 100 state and private primary schools.

Government: A Mayor administers the town.

OTHER POSSESSIONS

Penón de Velez de la Gomera and Villa Sanjurjo on the Mediterranean coast between Ceuta and Melilla—and the Chafarinas Islands lying east of Melilla near the Algerian border. Penón de Velez de la Gomera and Villa Sanjurjo are small towns. The Chafarinas Islands have no permanent inhabitants.

THE SUDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan is the largest country in Africa. Its border with the United Arab Republic to the north is the second cataract of the Nile; Khartoum is at the junction of the Blue Nile and White Nile. To the east is Ethiopia and the Red Sea, to the west the Central African Republic and Chad, and to the south Kenya, Uganda and the Congo Democratic Republic. The climate shows a marked transition from the desert of the north to the rainy equatorial south. Temperatures vary with height and latitude. The overall average is about 70°F (21°C). Arabic is the main language but English is widely understood. Most Sudanese are Muslims with animists as the next largest group. There is a Christian community of about 270,000. The flag consists of three horizontal bands of blue, yellow and green. The capital is Khartoum.

Recent History

The Sudan became an independent republic with a parliamentary system in 1956. Following a *coup d'état* in 1958 the Army took control of the state, suspending Parliament and abolishing political parties. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces was set up and ruled until October 1964, when it was overthrown in a civilian revolution. The governments which followed failed to improve the economic situation or to deal with the problem of the southern provinces, and in May 1969 the Mahgoub government was overthrown by a group of officers and civilians led by Col. (later Maj.-Gen.) al Nemery. All existing political institutions and organizations were abolished and the "Democratic Republic of the Sudan" was proclaimed with supreme authority in the hands of the National Revolutionary Council. A more militant policy towards Israel was adopted and, in line with this, co-ordination committees with the U.A.R. and Libya were established in December 1969. The new government also issued a programme for settling the problem of the three racially and culturally different southern provinces, where rebellion had broken out in 1955 and regular engagements between rebel and government troops had been taking place since 1963; but reaction from the main rebel group, the Anyanya, was unfavourable and fighting continues.

Government

Government is in the hands of the National Revolutionary Council and a Council of Ministers appointed by it.

Defence

The armed forces comprise the Army, Air Force and Navy and total about 20,000. Sudan has a defence agreement with the Arab League Unified Military Command. In 1966 Yugoslavia agreed to supply men and materials to assist in building a Sudanese navy.

Economic Affairs

Long-staple cotton, grown under irrigation, is overwhelmingly Sudan's most valuable export. The principal food crop is millet, but coffee, tobacco, rice and sugar are also grown. Nomadic tribes breed cattle, sheep, goats and camels. The vast forest areas provide timber and 80 per cent of the world's supply of gum arabic (an important export). Industry is confined mainly to the manufacture of food and vegetable oils. The 1961/62–1970/71 plan has as its main objects an increase in agricultural output, the establishment of industries for import substitution, improvements in education and social services and a higher rate of increase in national income than population growth. Two dams are under construction on the Atbara river and the Blue Nile.

Transport and Communications

There are 2,750 miles of railways owned by the state. Generally roads are only cleared tracks impassable immediately after rain. Hard-surfaced roads are no longer confined to urban areas. Highways from the capital to the provinces are under construction and plans have been drawn up for a network of highways in the Western Sudan. Sudan Railways operate passenger and freight steamer services on navigable reaches of the Nile. These are linked to the railway services of the United Arab Republic, Uganda and Kenya. Sudan Airways, the Government airline, maintains internal and external services.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health organizes the public health services. There are 81 hospitals, 60 health centres, 1,244 dispensaries and over 500 doctors.

Education

The Government provides elementary education from the ages of seven to eleven, intermediate from ages eleven to fifteen and secondary from fifteen upwards. In 1967 there were 3,359 schools and about 600,000 pupils. Pupils from secondary schools are accepted at the University of Khartoum, subject to their reaching the necessary standards. Cairo University also has a Khartoum Branch and there is an Islamic University at Omdurman.

Tourism

The rain forests in the south teem with wild game and attract hunters and observers from all over the world. In the north are the sites of several temples and pyramids of ancient Sudanese civilizations.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Sudanese athletes have competed at the Olympic and the Pan Arab and African Games.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), May 25 (Anniversary of the May Revolution), October 21 (Anniversary of the Revolution), November 29 (Ramadan Bairam), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (Independence), February 6 (Kurban Bairam), February 27 (Muslim New Year), April 27 (Sham el Nassim).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is gradually replacing traditional weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Sudanese Pound = 100 Piastres = 1,000 Milliemes.

Coins: 2, 5, 10 Piastres; 1, 2, 5, 10 Milliemes.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 Sudanese Pounds; 25, 50 Piastres.

Exchange rate: 0.835 Sudanese Pounds = £1 sterling
0.35 Sudanese Pounds = $1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FOREST	TOTAL POPULATION (1969)
2,505,813 sq. kilometres	71,000 sq. kilometres	240,000 sq. kilometres	914,999 sq. kilometres	14,796,801

PROVINCES
(1969)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
Bahr el Ghazal	201,041	1,438,000	Khartoum	20,971	905,000
Blue Nile	142,105	3,166,000	Kordofan	380,534	2,338,000
Darfur	509,058	1,706,000	Northern	477,060	1,068,000
Equatoria	198,114	1,311,000	Upper Nile	236,201	1,290,000
Kassala	340,655	1,573,000			

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

TOWN	POPULATION 1968
Khartoum (capital)	194,000
Omdurman	206,000
El Obeid	67,964
Wadi Medani	69,158
Port Sudan	85,758
Khartoum North	86,920
Atbara	52,418

Because of the flooding of the Wadi Halfa and adjacent areas by the Aswan High Dam, over 50,000 inhabitants have been resettled in Khashm el Girba, on the Atbara River.

TRIBAL DIVISIONS
(1956 Census)

	'000	%
Arab	3,989	39
Southerners (Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic)	3,056	30
Western People	1,315	13
Nuba	573	6
Beja	646	6
Nubiyin	330	3
Miscellaneous	94	1

The remaining 2 per cent was made up of 260,000 foreigners.

Employment: 87 per cent of the labour force is engaged in agricultural or pastoral activities.

AGRICULTURE

COTTON CROP

(1 feddan=1.038 acres=4,201 square metres)

	Area (feddans)			Production (Bales)		
	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Long Staple	741,256	n.a.	755,351	707,816	774,464	874,296
Medium Staple	348,861	n.a.	380,607	98,527	75,960	143,616
TOTAL	1,090,117	1,055,958	1,135,958	806,343	850,424	1,017,912

Total Production of Cotton (1967–68): 526,865 metric tons.

OTHER CROPS

	Area (feddans)			Production (tons)		
	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Durra	3,316,000	3,097,000	3,200,000	1,274,000	914,000	880,000
Groundnuts	784,000	1,215,000	956,000	277,000	320,000	325,000
Sesame	1,270,000	1,203,000	940,000	201,000	204,000	135,000

Livestock (1964—'000): Cattle 9,000, Sheep 8,660, Goats 6,000, Camels 2,000, Horses 100, Donkeys 500, Poultry 10,000.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

(1968—tons)

Dates	50,000
Bananas	20,000
Mangoes	15,000
Lemons	9,500
Guavas	4,000
Oranges	3,000
Grapefruit	1,500
Onions	32,000

FINANCE

1 Sudanese pound (£S) = 100 piastres = 1,000 milliemes.
£S ·835 = £1 sterling; £S ·350 = U.S. $1.
£S100 = £118 15s. sterling = U.S. $287.

Budget estimates (1967–68): revenue £S90.8 million; expenditure £S88.9 million.
(1968–69): revenue £S113.5 million; expenditure £S100.0 million.

THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(£S million—1961–62 to 1970–71).

	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	TOTAL
Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry .	30	90	120
Industry, Mining, Public Utilities .	65	42	107
Transport and Distribution. . .	32	63	95
Social Services, Administration . .	60	90	150
Replacement Capital	41	52	93
TOTAL	228	337	565

Expenditure (1962–63): £S 24.0 million.
(1963–64): £S 54.3 million.
(1964–65): £S 32.9 million.
(1966–67): £S 36.5 million.
(1967–68): £S 46.1 million.

Currency in Circulation (Jan. 1969): £S51.2 million.

FOREIGN LOANS, CREDITS AND GRANTS
(1960–68)

SOURCE	PURPOSE	TOTAL AVAILABLE (£Sm.)	OUTSTANDING DEBT JUNE 1967 (£Sm.)
LOANS:			
World Bank	Railways	13.6	10.1
World Bank	Irrigation	5.3	3.8
World Bank	Railways	10.8	3.2
World Bank	Hydro-Power	8.7	—
World Bank/Federal Germany	River Dam	17.7	13.6
Bulgaria	Industries	3.5	—
Czechoslovakia	General	3.5	0.3
Czechoslovakia	Industries	10.5	—
Federal Germany	Sugar Refinery	2.9	2.3
Italy	General	4.3	—
Kuwait	Railways	7.0	6.6
Kuwait	General	4.9	4.9
Kuwait	Sugar Refinery	1.7	1.2
Kuwait	Irrigation	5.0	—
Netherlands	General	1.0	0.6
Saudi Arabia	General	3.5	3.5
Saudi Arabia	General	7.0	—
Sweden	Rural Water	2.4	0.5
U.S.	Industries	0.7	0.1
U.S.	Sewerage	1.7	—
U.S.	Rural Water	0.4	—
U.S.	Schools	1.0	—
CREDITS:			
IMF	—	19.3	15.8
Britain	Imports	4.9	4.2
U.S.S.R.	Imports	7.7	3.9
Yugoslavia	Imports	7.7	1.4
GRANTS:			
U.A.R.	Irrigation	15.0	—
U.S.	Various	15.9	—
		187.6	76.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES
(£S million)

	1967–68	1968–69
Receipts:		
Cotton exports	39.9	50
Other exports	38.8	41
Invisible	15.0	14
Foreign loans	14.8	15
Other short-term capital	2.9	3
	111.4	123
Payments:		
Government imports	18.9	20
Private sector imports	70.1	73
Invisible	23.7	27
Repayments of capital	3.6	6
	116.3	126
Deficit	4.9	3

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£S million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	95.5	72.3	77.4	81.1	89.7
Exports	68.6	68.0	70.7	74.6	81.2

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£S '000)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968	EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Sugar	2,839	1,628	4,165	Animals	1,792	2,083	2,131
Tea	4,072	3,087	4,013	Cotton, Ginned	34,998	40,930	48,562
Coffee	1,926	1,815	2,091	Cotton, Seed	1,318	1,042	893
Wheat Flour	2,830	3,508	2,138	Cotton Seed Oil	998	691	881
Textiles	14,042	11,500	19,817	Dura	1,872	16	1,071
Clothing	1,879	1,633	1,561	Groundnuts	7,255	6,509	4,598
Footwear	543	396	637	Gum Arabic	7,184	8,338	7,849
Sacks and Jute	2,789	1,586	1,712	Oilseed Cake	4,433	4,030	4,425
Cement	425	122	54	Sesame	5,680	6,531	6,217
Fertilizers	2,160	2,089	944	Hides and Skins	1,604	1,447	1,509
Machinery, Apparatus, Vehicles	16,877	16,846	17,618				
Tyres	1,134	1,271	1,318				
Petroleum Products	1,287	2,976	4,766				
Pharmaceuticals	1,906	1,416	2,060				
Iron and Steel	3,036	2,846	3,490				

COTTON EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(bales)*

	1965	1966	1967
German Federal Republic	72,732	84,935	129,042
India	60,741	126,400	115,706
Italy	50,925	96,904	102,247
Japan	32,444	55,510	88,956
United Kingdom	60,068	54,659	83,193
People's Republic of China	76,177	72,936	45,203
United States	n.a.	1,073	43,775
U.S.S.R.	62,082	36,571	42,430
Romania	n.a.	5,350	32,789
France	20,042	43,633	31,116
Netherlands	n.a.	20,273	30,616
Hungary	n.a.	13,371	22,248
Poland	21,757	18,546	18,183
TOTAL (all countries)	546,749	700,942	861,007

*1 bale=478 lbs.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£S '000)

	Imports				Exports			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
Belgium	1,570	2,177	1,643	1,830	1,970	1,496	1,600	2,206
China, People's Republic	2,283	4,427	6,375	5,993	5,365	3,942	2,656	4,838
France	1,512	1,448	1,711	3,325	2,937	3,482	4,013	2,061
German Federal Republic	3,835	5,204	4,313	4,647	7,121	6,555	8,810	12,256
India	6,490	7,824	8,219	9,342	4,210	7,610	6,817	7,946
Italy	2,497	2,868	3,347	4,990	6,997	9,320	8,790	9,713
Japan	6,819	6,194	4,665	8,113	2,708	4,381	5,718	6,652
Netherlands	2,219	2,664	2,552	2,346	4,447	4,925	4,571	4,276
Poland	1,313	1,029	960	1,498	1,590	1,460	936	1,786
U.S.S.R.	2,583	3,699	1,101	6,223	4,378	2,742	3,223	4,818
United Arab Republic	2,815	2,951	3,324	3,516	2,129	2,465	2,940	2,402
United Kingdom	16,918	16,118	16,349	15,831	6,198	4,474	5,826	4,800
U.S.A.	4,728	5,880	9,352	1,945	2,040	2,256	4,559	2,760
Yugoslavia	1,136	1,046	410	639	1,350	209	68	831
Others	15,501	13,928	16,861	19,471	13,699	14,465	13,532	13,489
TOTAL	72,289	77,457	81,182	89,709	67,139	69,782	74,059	80,834

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(1968–69)

Number of Passengers ('000)	3,548
Freight ('000 tons)	2,669

INLAND WATERWAYS
(1961–62)

Number of Passengers	275,000
Freight (tons)	167,000

ROADS, 1968

Passenger Vehicles	27,787
Goods Vehicles	20,335
Motor Cycles	1,759

SHIPPING
(1965)

Number of Ships calling at Port Sudan	1,087
Freight entered (tons)	1,260,000
Freight cleared (tons)	820,000

CIVIL AVIATION
(Sudan Airways)

	1965	1966	1967
Passengers carried	99,000	90,409	102,155
Freight (kgs.)	1,399,000	1,451,000	1,204,000

Source: Department of Statistics, H.Q. Council of Ministers, Khartoum; *Financial Times*, London.

THE CONSTITUTION

In December 1955 a Transitional Constitution was adopted, under which the highest authority was vested in a Supreme Commission of five members, who were responsible for appointing the Prime Minister and his Cabinet from amongst the members of Parliament.

This Transitional Constitution was suspended following the military *coup d'état* of 1958, but the provisional Government which took office after the overthrow of the military regime in October 1964, announced its intention of governing under the terms of the 1955 Constitution.

The Constituent Assembly, whose term had been extended in 1968, was abolished by the new regime in May 1969.

THE GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

(*April* 1970)

President: Maj.-Gen. JAAFAR AL NEMERY.

Members: Majs. FARUK HAMAD, KHALED HASSAN, MAMOUN AWAD, ABUL KASSEM HASHEM, MUHAMMAD AHMED, ABUL KASSEM IBRAHIM, ABU BAKR AL NUR, HASHEM AL WATA, Mr. ABU BAKR AWADALLA (Deputy President).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: Maj.-Gen. JAAFAR AL NEMERY.

Minister of Defence: Brigadier KHALID H. ABBAS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice: ABU BAKR AWADALLA.

Minister of the Interior: Major FAROUK OSMAN HAMADALLA.

Minister of Finance: MANSOUR MAHGOUB.

Minister of Economics and Foreign Trade: AHMED SULIMAN.

Minister of Planning: ABDEL KARIM MIRGHANI.

Minister of Education: MOHI EL DIN SABIR

Minister of Supply and Internal Trade: ABEL ALIER.

Minister of Local Government: ABU EL GASSIM M. IBRAHIM.

Minister of Health: MAURICE SIDRA.

Minister of Agriculture and Forests: MOHD ABDALLA NUR.

Minister of Guidance: OMAR HAG MUSA.

Minister of Communications: SAYED HASSEIB.

Minister of Housing: MUBARAK SINADA.

Minister of Works: SAID AHMED EL JAQ.

Minister of Irrigation: MURTADA IBRAHIM.

Minister of Industry: MUSA EL MUBARAK.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: FAROUK ABU EISA.

Minister of State for Southern Affairs: JOSEPH GARANG.

Minister of Labour: TAHA BAASHAR.

Minister of Supply and Internal Trade: ABEL ALIER.

Minister of Cooperation and Rural Development: OSMAN ABU EL GASSIM.

Minister of Youth and Social Affairs: MANSOUR KHALID.

Minister of Production and Agrarian Reform: ALI EL TOM.

Minister of State: MOHD ABDEL HALIM.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN KHARTOUM

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Austria: Slavos Bldg. (E).

Belgium: 3GE Contomichalos St., P.O.B. 969; *Ambassador:* ROBERT SIX.

Bulgaria: House 7, St. 4Y, P.O.B. 1690; *Ambassador:* STOYAN ZAIMOV.

Chad: House 9, Block 9A, New Extension, P.O.B. 1514; *Ambassador:* MAHAMAT KRIGA.

China: 69 31st St., P.O.B. 1425; *Ambassador:* YU PEI-WEN.

Central African Republic: Block 12DE, 17th St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* JEAN PIERRE KOMBET.

Congo: 29th St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* ODILON MWENDA.

Czechoslovakia: Plot 18, Block 4ZE, P.O.B. 1947; *Ambassador:* JAN STARESECK.

Ethiopia: New Extension; *Ambassador:* FITAWRARI ABEBE BITEW.

France: Plot 2, Block 6HE; *Ambassador:* MARC POFILET.

Ghana: Plot 21, Block 4, St. 15, P.O.B. 1418 (L).

Greece: Block 74, 31st Ave., P.O.B. 1182; *Ambassador:* PAVLOS PANDERMALIS.

Hungary: Block 12A, Plot 6, 3rd St., P.O.B. 1033; *Ambassador:* KAROLY SZARKA.

India: Kronlfli Bldg., Gamhouria St., P.O.B. 707; *Ambassador:* P. L. BHANDARI.

Iraq: Aboul Ela New Bldg., P.O.B. 1138 (E).

Italy: 51 Gamhouria St.; *Ambassador:* MARIO UNGARO.

Japan: Gellatly House, P.O.B. 1649, *Ambassador:* MASA-YUKI HARIGAI.

Jordan: 7th St., New Extension, *Ambassador:* JAWDAT AL-MEHEISEN.

Kuwait: 21B, 9th St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* YOUSIF ABDEL-LATIF EL-ABDEL-RAZAK.

Lebanon: House 60, 49th St., P.O.B. 1407; *Ambassador:* ADEL ISMAIL.

Libya: 7th St., New Extension, P.O.B. 2091 (L).

Netherlands: Sharia El-Mahdi, cnr. Sharia El-Gama'a, P.O.B. 391; *Ambassador:* P. W. H. SCHAEPMAN.

Niger: No. 1, New Extension (L).

Nigeria: House 1, Block 5, East, P.O.B. 1538 (E).

Pakistan: House 58, Plot 27, Block 2FE, P.O.B. 1178; *Ambassador:* SAAD RASHIDUL KHAIRI.

Poland: 73 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 902 (L).

Romania: Plot 67, 47th St., P.O.B. 1652; *Ambassador:* TITUS SINU.

Saudi Arabia: Block 10-1, New Extension, P.O.B. 852; *Ambassador:* SHEIKH ABDALLA EL MALHOUG.

Somalia: No. 18, Block 11, New Extension; *Ambassador:* ABDALLA ADEN AHMED.

Sweden: Sharia El-Mek Nimr, Barlaman Ave., P.O.B. 2206; *Ambassador:* TORD B. HAGEN.

Switzerland: Aboul Ela New Bldg., P.O.B. 1717; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ PARODI.

Syria: 3rd St., New Extension, *Ambassador:* HAFEZ EL-JAMALI.

Turkey: 71 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 771; *Ambassador:* CEMIL MIROGLU.

United Arab Republic: El Mogran Residential Area; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KAMAL EL DIN KHALIL.

United Kingdom: Aboul Ela New Bldg., P.O.B. 801; *Ambassador:* ROBERT FOWLER.

U.S.S.R.: St. 5, P.O.B. 1161; *Ambassador:* ANATOLY NIKOLAEVIC NIKOLAEV.

Yemen: St. 35 (L).

Yugoslavia: 79A, 31st St.; *Ambassador:* GOJKO ZARKOVIC.

Sudan also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Dahomey, Finland, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Norway, Spain, Tanzania and Uganda.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was dissolved in May 1969

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political organizations were banned by the new government in June 1969.

Azania Liberation Front: Kampala, Uganda; Anyanya, the Front's military arm, provide main rebel resistance in the southern Sudan.

Nile Provisional Government: Kampala, Uganda; Leader G. M. MAYENI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is the function of the Judiciary, as a separate and independent department of state. The general administrative supervision and control of the Judiciary is vested in the Chief Justice.

Civil Justice: is administered by the Courts constituted under the Civil Justice Ordinance, namely the High Court of Justice—consisting of the Court of Appeal and Judges of the High Court, sitting as Courts of original jurisdiction —and Provincial Courts—consisting of the Courts of Province and District Judges.

Criminal Justice: is administered by the Courts constituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, namely Major Courts, Minor Courts and Magistrates' Courts. Serious crimes are tried by Major Courts which are composed of a President and two members and have power to pass the death sentence. Major Courts are as a rule presided over by a Judge of the High Court appointed to a Provincial Circuit, or a Province Judge. There is a right of appeal to the Chief Justice against any decision or order of a Major Court and all findings and sentences of a Major Court are subject to confirmation by him.

Lesser crimes are tried by Minor Courts consisting of three Magistrates and presided over by a Second Class Magistrate and by Magistrates' Courts consisting of a single Magistrate, or a bench of lay Magistrates.

Local Courts: try a substantial portion of the Criminal and Civil cases in the Sudan and work in parallel to some extent with the State Courts.

Chief Justice: UTHMAN AS SAYID.

MUHAMMADAN LAW COURTS

Justice in personal matters for the Muslim population is administered by the Muhammadan Law Courts, which form the Sharia Division of the Judiciary. These Courts consist of the Court of Appeal, HighCour ts and Qadis' Courts, and President of the Sharia Division is the Grand Qadi. The religious Law of Islam is administered by these Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, family relationships and charitable trusts.

Grand Qadi: Sheikh YAHYA ABDEL GASIM.

RELIGION

The majority of Sudanese are vigorous followers of Islam—it will be remembered that the Mahdi of 1896 was a religious leader—but some communities in the south remain untouched by Islam and practise animism or fertility worship. The cultural contrast between the Muhammadan north and centre, and the non-Muslim south, with differences in race, language, religion and outlook, gives rise to one principal political problem of the Sudan. According to a 1955 survey the religious adherence of the population was as follows:

Muslim . . .	6,474,453
Animist . . .	2,428,703
Catholic . . .	162,745
Protestant . .	94,981
Orthodox . .	12,525
Jewish . . .	380

The population has since grown by some 50 per cent, so these figures should probably be increased proportionately.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

(Mainly divided into the following sects:)

Qadria: Heads of important local sub-sections include:
Sheikh AHMED EL GAALI
Sheikh IBRAHIM EL KABASHI.
YOUSIF EL SHEIKH OMER EL OBEID.
KHALIFA BARAKAT EL SHEIKH.
Sheikh HAMAD EL NIL ABD EL BAGI.
Sheikh ABD EL BAGI EL MUKASHFI.

Shadhlia: Heads of local sub-sections include:
Sheikh EL MAGDOUB EL BESHIR.
Sheikh GAMAR EL DAWLA EL MAGDOUB.

Idrisia: Heads of local sub-sections include:
Sheikh EL HASSAN EL IDRISI.

Khatmiya: MUHAMMAD OSMAN EL MIRGHANI.

Sammania: Sheikh FATEH GHARIBALLA.

Ismaila: Sayed JAYAL ASFIA EL SAYED EL MEKKI.

Ansari: Sayed EL-HADI AHMED EL MAHDI.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Coptic Orthodox Church: Bishop of Nubia, Atbara and Omdurman: Rt. Rev. BAKHOMIOS.
Bishop of Khartoum, S. Sudan and Uganda: Rt. Rev. ANBA YOUANNIS.

Greek Orthodox Church: Metropolitan of Nubia: Archbishop SINESSIOS.

Greek Evangelical Church: (Vacant).

Evangelical Church: Rev. RADI ELIAS.

Episcopal Church in the Sudan: Clergy House, P.O.B. 135, Khartoum; Bishop in the Sudan: The Rt. Rev. OLIVER C. ALLISON, Asst. Bishops: The Rt. Rev. YEREMAYA DOTIRO; The Rt. Rev. ELINANA NGALAMU.

Catholic Church:

Roman Rite:

Vicariate Apostolic of Khartoum: P.O.B. 49, Khartoum; Rt. Rev. Bishop AUGUSTINE BARONI.
Vicariate Apostolic of Wau: P.O.B. 29, Wau; Rt. Rev. Bishop IRENEUS DUD.
Vicariate Apostolic of Juba: P.O.B. 32, Juba; Rt. Rev. Mgr. SILVESTRO LAHARANIA, Apostolic Administrator.
Vicariate Apostolic of El Obeid: P.O.B. 386, El Obeid, Rt. Rev. Mgr. FRANCO CAZZANIGA, Apostolic Administrator.
Prefecture Apostolic of Malakal: P.O.B. 27, Malakal; Rt. Rev. Mgr. PIUS YUKWAN.

Maronite Church: P.O.B. 244, Khartoum; Rev. Fr. YOUSEPH NEAMA.

Greek Catholic Church: P.O.B. 766, Khartoum; Archimandrite: BASILIOS HAGGAR.

Jewish Community: Chief Rabbi: (Vacant).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

al-Ayam: Khartoum; Arabic; Man. Dir. BESHIR MUHAMMAD SAID; Editor MAHGOUB MUHAMMAD SALIH; circ. 50,000.

Morning News: P.O.B. 363, Khartoum; f. 1954; English; Editor MAHGOUB MUHAMMAD SALIH; circ. 4,500.

al-Rai al-Amm: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; f. 1945; independent; Arabic; circ. 14,000; Owner and Editor ISMAIL ATABANI.

al-Sahafa: P.O.B. 1228, Khartoum; f. 1961; Arabic; Owner and Editor ABDUL RAHMAN MUKHTAR; circ. 30,000.

al-Sudan al-Gedid: P.O.B. 358, Khartoum; f. 1947; Arabic; Editor FADL BESHIR; circ. 7,000.

PERIODICALS

Advance: Khartoum; English; weekly.

al-Akhbar (*The News*): P.O.B. 768, Khartoum; f. 1955; weekly; Arabic; Editor RAHMI MUHAMMAD SULIMAN.

Council, The: Khartoum; monthly; Arabic; circ. 3,000.

Ennas: P.O. Box 711, Khartoum; f. 1954; weekly; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD MEKKI MUHAMMAD.

al-Fair al-Jadid: Khartoum; Arabic; monthly.

Future: Publications Officer, Ministry of Education, Juba; f. 1951; quarterly; educational, cultural.

al-Gezira: P.O.B. 176, Wad Medani; f. 1950; weekly; Arabic; published by the Sudan Gezira Board; Editor ZAKARYA GAD KARIM.

Huna Omdurman: P.O.B. 522, Khartoum; f. 1942; magazine of the Sudan Broadcasting Service; Arabic; circ. 5,000; Editor MUBARAK IBRAHIM.

al-Ishshad: Khartoum; Arabic; monthly.

Journal of Commerce and Industry: Ministry of Commerce, Khartoum; English; monthly.

Khartoum: Ministry of Information, Khartoum; Arabic; monthly.

Kordofan: P.O. Box 49, El Obeid, Kordofan; f. 1945; bi-weekly; Arabic; circ. 12,000; Editor EL FATEH EL NUR.

Kubar: Publications Bureau, Ministry of Education, P.O.B; 258, Khartoum; f. 1969; monthly; adult literacy magazine; Chief Editor HASSAN MUHAMMAD RAHAMA; circ. 6,000.

Light: P.O. Box 40, Malakal; f. 1954; monthly; religious; published by the American Mission; Editor Dr. J. LOWRIE ANDERSON; circ. 1,900.

al-Majlis: Ministry of Local Government; Khartoum; Arabic; monthly; local government affairs.

Messenger: P.O. Box 30, Wau; f. 1932; fortnightly; religious; published by Verona Fathers' Mission; Editor ANTHONY AGRATI; circ. 1,700.

al-Mithrag: Khartoum; Arabic; twice weekly.

al-Mualim (*The Teacher*): Publications Officer, Ministry of Education, Juba; f. 1957; Arabic; educational and cultural; monthly.

al-Nil al-Azraq: Blue Nile Province; Arabic; weekly.

Radio and T.V. Magazine: Ministry of Information and Labour, Khartoum; Arabic; weekly.

al-Salam: P.O.B. 994, Khartoum; f. 1957; monthly; Arabic; cultural, general; Editor HANNA ADAM; circ. 4,000.

Sambala: Juba; f. 1953; Arabic; Editor Publications Officer, Ministry of Education.

Sibyan: Publications Bureau, Ministry of Education, P.O.B. 258, Khartoum; f. 1969; youth and adult literacy magazine; Arabic; weekly; Controller ABUL GASSIM MUHAMMAD BADRY; Editor HASSAN MUHAMMAD RAHAMA; circ. 25,000.

Sudan: P.O. Box 291, Khartoum; f. 1960; English; published by the Central Information Office.

Sudan Economist: Khartoum; English; monthly; economic and commercial.

Sudan News: P.O. Box 131; Khartoum; f. 1943; weekly; Greek; Proprietor and Editor S. M. CALIDAKIS.

al-Telegraph: P.O.B. 348, Khartoum; f. 1948; weekly; Arabic; Proprietor and Editor SALIH URABI.

al-Tilmeez (*The Pupil*): Publications Officer, Ministry of Education, Juba; f. 1957; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

African News Service: P.O. Box 1228, Khartoum; f. 1958; two daily bulletins in Arabic and one in English; Editor ABDUL RAHMAN MUKHTAR.

Khartoum News Service: Khartoum; Editor SAAD AL-SHEIKH.

Regional News Services (M.E.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 972, Khartoum; f. 1953; distributes Reuters World News in Arabic and English and represents Reuters in the Sudan; Editor MUHAMMAD MIRGHANI.

Sudan News Agency: P.O.B. 624, Khartoum; f. 1956; publishes *General Service News*, daily and weekly summaries in English and Arabic; *The Sudan Economist*, monthly economic review; Editor ABDUL KARIM OSMAN EL MAHDI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Middle East News Agency: Dalala Bldg., P.O.B. 740, Khartoum.

Tass also has a bureau in Khartoum.

PUBLISHERS

African Printing House: Press House, P.O.B. 1228, Khartoum; f. 1960; publishers of *al-Sahafa*; also African News Service; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAHMAN MUKHTAR.

Ahmed Abdel Rahman El Tikeina: P.O. Box 299, Port Sudan.

Al Avam Press Co. Ltd.: Aboul Ela Building, United Nations Square, P.O. Box 363, Khartoum; f. 1953; Man. Dir. BESHIR MUHAMMAD SAID; newspapers, pamphlets and books.

Al Salam Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 197, Khartoum.

Central Office of Information: Khartoum; government publishing office; publications include the *Sudan Almanac*.

Claudios S. Fellas: P.O. Box 641, Khartoum.

Fuad Rashed: Wadi Halfa.

McCorquodale and Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: P.O. Box 38, Khartoum.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (ME) Ltd.: P.O. Box 221, Khartoum.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sudan Broadcasting Service: P.O. Box 572, Omdurman; a government-controlled radio station which broadcasts daily in Arabic and English; Acting Dir. M. EL OBEID.

In 1968 there were 180,000 radio receivers.

Sudan Television Service (STS): P.O.B. 1094, Omdurman; f. 1962; thirty-five hours of programmes per week; Dir.-Gen. ALI M. SHUMMO.

In 1970 there were 50,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Sudan: P.O. Box 313, Khartoum; f. 1960; acts as banker and financial adviser to the Government and has sole right of issue of Sudanese banknotes; cap. p.u. £S 1.5m.; Governor ABDEL RAHIM MIRGHANI; Deputy Gov. (vacant); Gen. Man. EL FAKI MUSTAFA; 10 brs; publ. *Economic and Financial Bulletin* (quarterly), *Foreign Trade Statistical Digest* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

El Nilein Bank: P.O.B. 466, Khartoum; f. 1965 as a partnership between the Bank of Sudan and the Crédit Lyonais; 4 branches Chair. Dr. BASHIR EL BAKRI.

Sudan Commercial Bank: P.O. Box 1116, Khartoum; f. 1960; cap. p.u. £S 1.1m.; dep. £S 7.0m.; Chair. ABDEL HAFIZ ABDEL MONEIM; Gen. Manager IBRAHIM AHMED; 7 branches.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Sudan: P.O. Box 1363, Khartoum; f. 1957; cap. £S 7m.; provides agricultural credit; Chair. HAMMAD TEWFIK HAMMAD; Managing Dir. SALIH MUHAMMAD SALIH.

Industrial Bank of Sudan: P.O.B. 1722, Khartoum; f. 1962; cap. £S 2m.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank: Amman, Jordan; Khartoum; Manager in Khartoum Taj. EL SIR ABDULLA; 3 branches.

Banque Misr, S.A.E.: Cairo, U.A.R.; P.O.B. 922, Khartoum; 8 branches.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London, England; P.O.B. 1008, Khartoum; Local Dirs. in Khartoum C. A. G. ALDCROFT, K. H. DICKENSON; 24 offices.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (S.C.): Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; P.O. Box 1186, Khartoum; Manager in Khartoum SEBHAT L. TESFAYE.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London, England; 11 offices in Sudan, including 3 in Khartoum.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

There are over forty foreign insurance companies operating in the Sudan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Sudan Gezira Board: H.Q. Barakat; Sales Office, P.O.B. 884, Khartoum; Chair. and Man. Dir. HASSAN MUTWAKIL; Gen. Man. NUR MOHD. NUR EL HUDA; Deputy Gen. Man. MAHMOUD MOHD. ALI; Financial Controller ABDALLA IMAM; Agricultural Man. ALI ABDALLA AGARIB; Sales Man. BESHIR MEDANI; Sec. EL TAYIB GHALIB.

The Sudan Gezira Board is responsible for Sudan's main cotton producing area. Starting in 1911 as a company enterprise, it was nationalized in 1950 and has since then been run by a Board of Directors, consisting of 8 to 11 members. In 1969 the Revolutionary Government formed a temporary Board of Directors consisting of six officials and a tenant farmers' representative pending an extensive reorganization of the Board.

The Gezira Scheme represents a partnership between the Government, the tenants and the Board. The Government, which provides the land and is responsible for irrigation, receives 36 per cent of the net proceeds; the tenants (who numbered over 86,000 in 1970 and who do the actual cultivation) receive 50 per cent. The Board receives 10 per cent and the balance is shared between the Local Government Councils in the Scheme area and the Social Development Fund set up to provide social services for the inhabitants.

The total possible cultivable area of the Gezira Scheme is over 5 million acres and the total area under systematic irrigation is now almost 2 million acres. In addition to cotton, groundnuts, sorghum, wheat and millet are grown for the benefit of tenant farmers.

Publications: *Annual Report, Annual Statement of Accounts, El Gezira News Paper* (weekly), *Weekly Bulletin.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sudan Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 81, Khartoum; f. 1908; Pres. ABDEL SALAM ABOUL ELA; Hon. Treas. TH. APOSTOLOU; Hon. Sec. SAYED SALEH OSMAN SALEH.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Federation of Sudanese Workers' Unions (F.S.W.U.): P.O.B. 2258, Khartoum; f. 1963; includes 135 affiliates totalling 450,000 mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Trade Union Federations and the All-African Trade Union Federation; Pres. AWADALLA IBRAHIM; Sec.-Gen. SHAFIEH AHMED EL SHEIKH; publs. *Al Talia* (Arabic, weekly), *Bulletin* (English and Arabic, monthly).

Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of the Private Sector: Khartoum; f. 1965; Pres. SALIH ABDEL RAHMAN.

Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of the Public Sector: Khartoum; f. 1965.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

In 1958 all Trade Unions were dissolved, but legislation in 1961 permitted registration of Trade Unions satisfying certain conditions. The larger ones are:

Central Electricity and Water Administration Trade Union: P.O.B. 1380, Khartoum; 3,000 mems.; Pres. ALI SAID; Sec.-Gen. MAHJUB SID AHMAD.

Department of Agriculture Trade Union: Khartoum Worker's Club, Khartoum; 1,170 mems.; Pres. ABDALKARIM SADALLAH; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAM IBRAHIM.

Egyptian Irrigation Department Trade Union: Khartoum; 1,210 mems.; Pres. FADL ABD-AL-WAHAB; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD AL SAIYID MUHAMMAD.

Forestry Department Trade Union: c/o Forests Department, Al Suke; f. 1961; 2,510 mems.; Pres. IMAN UMAR; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMED IBRAHIM AHMED.

Gezira Board Non-Agricultural Workers' Union: c/o Gezira Board, Wad Medani; f. 1961; 6,600 mems.; Pres. SULAYMAN ABD-AL-FARAJ; Sec.-Gen. MIRGHANI ABD-AL-RAHIM.

Khartoum Municipality Trade Union: c/o Khartoum Municipal Council, P.O. Box 750, Khartoum; 891 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH AHMAD; Sec.-Gen. UTHMAN MUHAMMAD AL SHAIKH.

Khartoum University Trade Union: Khartoum University, P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; f. 1947; 1,400 mems; Pres. MAHJUB AHMAD AL-ZUBAYR.

Mechanical Transport Department Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum, P.O.B. 617; 2,593 mems.; Pres. MADARRI MUHAMMAD AYD; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM BABALLAH.

Ministry of Education Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum; 679 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD HAMDAN; Sec.-Gen. UTHMAN AL-SIDDIQ.

Ministry of Health Trade Union: c/o Khartoum Hospital, Khartoum; 3,592 mems.; Pres. ABDAL RAZIQ UBAYD; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM UMAR ALHAJ.

Ministry of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power Trade Union: Medani Workers' Club, Wad Medani; 15,815 mems.; Pres. YAHYA HASAN AL-RAU.

Ministry of Works Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum; 607 mems.; Pres. AWADALLAH IBRAHIM; Sec.-Gen. HASSAN ABDEL GADIR.

Posts and Telegraphs Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club; 700 mems.; Pres. ABD-AL-MONEIM AHMAD; Sec.-Gen. FADL AHMAD FADL.

Sudan Textile Industry Employees Trade Union: Khartoum North; f. 1968; 3,750 mems.; Sec. MUKHTAR ABDALLA.

Sudan Railway Workers' Union (S.R.W.U.): Sudan Railway Workers' Union Club, Atbara; f. 1961; 28,000 mems.; Pres. MUSA AHMED MUTTAI; Sec. MUHAMMAD OSMAN ALI EL MUDIR.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are some 600 Co-operative Societies in the Sudan, of which 570 are formally registered. Of these 206 are Consumers' Societies, 152 are Agricultural Co-operative Societies, 41 General Purpose, 107 Marketing and Credit, 15 Flour Mill and 49 other types.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sudan Railways: Atbara; Gen. Man. ISMAIL HUSSEIN.

The total length of railway in operation is about 4,756 route-kilometres. The main line runs from Wadi Halfa, on the Egyptian border to El Obeid, via Khartoum. Lines from Atbara and Sennar connect with Port Sudan on the coast. Since independence two new lines have been built, one from Sennar to Roseires on the Blue Nile (225 km.), opened in 1954 and one from Aradeiba to Nyala, in the south-western province of Darfur (689 km.), opened in 1959. A railway branching from this line, at Babanousa, to Wau in Bahr el Ghazal province (445 km.), has now been completed.

The construction of the Egyptian High Dam has flooded the Wadi Halfa. The U.A.R. proposes to operate river services in the Wadi Halfa/Aswan reach by deep-draught vessels suitable to sail in the big lake so created.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: P.O. Box 300, Khartoum; Director of Works IBRAHIM MOHD IBRAHIM.

Roads in the Northern Sudan, other than town roads, are only cleared tracks and often impassable immediately after rain. Motor traffic on roads in the Upper Nile Province is limited to the drier months of January–May. There are several good gravelled roads in the Equatoria and Bahr-el-Ghazal Provinces which are passable all the year round, but in these districts some of the minor roads become impassable after rain.

The through route from Juba to Khartoum is open from mid-November to mid-April.

Over 30,000 miles of tracks are classed as "motorable".

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Communications: Khartoum.

The total length of navigable waterways served by passenger and freight services is 4,068 km. From the Egyptian border to Wadi Halfa and Khartoum navigation is limited by cataracts to short stretches but the White Nile from Khartoum to Juba is navigable at almost all seasons. The Blue Nile is not navigable.

The Sudan Railways operate 3,700 km. of steamer services on the navigable reaches of the Nile, touching Juba, Gambeila, Wau, Shellal (in Egyptian territory), and Dongola. These services connect with the Egyptian main railway services and the Nile river services of Kenya and Uganda.

SHIPPING

Sudan Railways: Atbara; responsible for operating Port Sudan.

Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, 490 miles from Khartoum, is the only seaport. There are eleven fully equipped berths, with a total length of 5,718 feet, and two secondary berths, There are also two berths with a total length of 1,200 feet.

Sudan Shipping Line: P.O.B. 426, Port Sudan; f. 1960; four vessels operating between the Red Sea, North Europe and the United Kingdom; Gen. Man. YOUSIF BAKHEIT ARABI.

CIVIL AVIATION

Sudan Airways: Gamaa Avenue, P.O. Box 253; Khartoum; f. 1946; this airline is owned by the Sudan Government; regular services throughout the Sudan and external services to Aden, Chad, Ethiopia, U.A.R., German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Uganda and the U.K.; Charter and Survey based at Khartoum; fleet of 2 Comet 4C, 4 Fokker Friendship F-27A, 5 DC-3; Gen. Man. YOUSSEF BAKHEIT ARABI.

The Sudan is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., E.A.A.C., Ethiopian Air Lines, Ghana Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., Olympic Airways, P.A.A., S.A.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, T.W.A., U.A.A.

TOURISM

Tourist and Hotels Department: Ministry of Communications and Tourism, P.O.B. 2424, Khartoum; f. 1959; Gen. Man. AHMED ABU BAKR.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Khartoum: P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; 202 teachers, 2,086 students.

Cairo University—Khartoum Branch: Khartoum; 1,138 students.

Islamic University of Omdurman: 75 teachers; 415 students.

SWAZILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Swaziland is bounded on the north, west and south by the Republic of South Africa's Transvaal province and by the Natal province and Mozambique on the east. It has four geographic regions—the Highveld (average height 4,000 ft.), Middleveld (2,000 ft.) and Lowveld (700 ft.), which extend longitudinally north and south throughout the country in roughly parallel belts between five and 30 miles broad, and the Lubombo (1,800 ft.), an impressive escarpment which is only 12 miles across at its widest part. Rainfall ranges from 40 to 90 inches a year on the Highveld to between 20 and 25 inches in the sub-humid Lowveld. English and siSwati are the official languages. Some 60 per cent of the population are Christian. The national flag has crimson, yellow and blue bands with a traditional Swazi shield in the centre. Mbabane is the administrative capital and Lobamba, for long the traditional capital of the Swazi people, is to become the country's legislative capital.

Recent History

Swaziland's first constitution, drafted by Britain, was published in May, 1963, and the general election to choose members for the first Legislative Council was held in June the following year. It resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Imbokodvo National Movement, which supports the traditional Swazi way of life allied to progressive evolution. From the very first meeting of the council, the Imbokodvo pressed for a revised constitution and this eventually resulted in the country being given internal self-government on April 25th, 1967. Simultaneously Britain changed the country's status to that of a protected state, with the King of the Swazis (*Ngwenyama*) recognised as King of Swaziland and Head of State. At General Elections in April 1967 the Imbokodvo National Movement won all seats in the new National Assembly. Britain's protection continued until Swaziland became independent on September 6th, 1968. Swaziland is a member of the Commonwealth, the UN and the Organization of African Unity.

Government

The executive authority is vested in the King and is exercised through a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and up to eight other Ministers. Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has 30 members—24 elected from 8 three-member constituencies, and 6 appointed by the King—and the Attorney-General, who has no vote. The Senate has 12 members, 6 elected by the House of Assembly and 6 appointed by the King.

Economy

Sugar is the principal item in the economy and the 1968 crop was in the region of 150,000 short tons. The marketing arrangements with South Africa was terminated on December 31st, 1964, and Swaziland became a member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement with an Overall Quota of 123,200 short tons and, within that, a Negotiated Price Quota of 95,200 tons. Cattle form the main wealth of the Swazi people, while wood pulp, citrus, cotton, rice and maize are important agricultural products. There are considerable mineral reserves, especially asbestos, iron ore and coal. Iron ore is the country's main export and in 1968 sales of this commodity (all to Japan) were worth R.11,828,400. Manufacturing industries are concerned mainly with processing agricultural, livestock and forestry products. In 1964 the territory's first industrial estate was opened at Matsapa and several secondary industries have become established there.

Sugar and woodpulp and other forest products account for about 40 per cent of all exports and asbestos and iron ore for a little more than that. British private investment and grants-in-aid from the British Government help to balance the annual budget.

Transport and Communications

The 136-mile Swaziland railway runs from the iron ore mine at Ngwenya, near Mbabane, on the western border through the middle of Swaziland to the Mozambique border near Goba, where it connects with the Mozambique line to the port of Lourenço Marques. There are two spur lines to the Matsapa Industrial Estate, near Manzini. Swaziland has 835 miles of main roads, of which 100 miles are tarred and the balance gravel surfaced, and 715 miles of gravel or earth surfaced secondary roads. The main airport is at Matsapa, near Manzini, and there are scheduled flights three times a week to Johannesburg and Durban and twice a week to Lourenço Marques.

Education

There are 358 primary schools with a total enrolment of more than 63,000. The Government runs 38 of them and 270 are run by missions—154 with the aid of Government grants. There are two national schools fully maintained by the Swazi National Administration with Government assistance and 39 schools run by communities. In 1968 there were more than 6,000 pupils in secondary classes. There are 7 government secondary schools, in addition to the two national schools, and 22 grant-aided schools. Two institutions, both in Manzini, train primary school teachers. Post-secondary education is provided by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which is in Lesotho. Vocational and other training is provided by the Swaziland Industrial Training Institute, the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre and the Government's Staff Training Institute. There is also a police college.

Public Holidays

1970: May 15 (Ascension Day), April 25 (National Flag Day), May 25 (Whit Monday), June 8 (Commonwealth Day), August 24 (Umhlanga (Reed Dance) Day), Septem-

ber 7 (Somhlolo (Independence) Day), October 5 (Arbor Day), Incwala Day (date to be decided), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1, April 9–10 (Easter), April 25 (National Flag Day).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is in use at present, but Swaziland plans to convert to the metric system at the same time as South Africa.

Currency

South African currency is used in Swaziland. One rand (R) is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 cents: R.1.

Notes: R.1, R.5, R.10.

1.714 Rand=£1 sterling.

0.72 Rand=U.S. $1.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 6,704 square miles; of which more than 56 per cent is reserved for occupation by the Swazi.

POPULATION
(1966 Census)

	Men	Women	Total
Africans	172,291	190,076	362,367
Europeans	4,370	3,617	7,987
Other Non-Africans	2,134	2,083	4,217
Absentees*	13,512	7,055	20,567
TOTAL	192,307	198,831	395,138

* Mainly Africans working in South Africa.

Employment: about 60,000 people are in paid employment. This figure, which includes self-employed, is just over 30 per cent of the working-age population—people between 15 and 64—which at the 1966 census was 183,000.

AGRICULTURE

(1968)

	Unit	Production	Exports	
		Quantity	Quantity	Value (R.)
Sugar (milled)	Short tons	169,300	149,500	7,779,900
Forest Products:				8,475,000
Wood Pulp	,,	n.a.	n.a.	5,495,700
Timber for Pulp	,,	n.a.	4,580	32,600
Timber for Sawing†	cu. ft.	n.a.	32,900	95,200
Sawn Timber†	,,	n.a.	1,389,500	1,029,600
Mine Props†	short tons	n.a.	13,380	87,400
Blockboard†	sq. ft.	n.a.	669,560	139,700
Animal and Animal Products:				485,400
Live Animals	head	—	4,300	281,500
Butter	lb.	352,800	221,400	82,300
Hides and Skins	pieces	—	321,300	121,600
Citrus Fruit	short tons	48,000	43,000	1,776,300
Cotton Products:				1,216,800
Raw Seed Cotton	,,	12,805	5,100	695,900
Cotton Lint	,,	1,100	1,100	453,100
Cotton Seed	,,	1,700	1,700	67,800
Rice (paddy equivalent)	,,	7,011	6,400	724,200
Canned Fruit	std. cases	218,200	274.4	673,000
Molasses	short tons	45,700	50,400	472,300
Tobacco	lb.	147,856	165,800	35,500
TOTAL (incl. others)*				24,424,310

* Other commodities include: Avocados, Bananas, Green Beans, Vegetables, Pineapples, Fruit and Potatoes.

† Period: July–June 1966–67.

LIVESTOCK

(1968 census)

Cattle	514,964
Goats	226,602
Sheep	40,592
Horses	2,207
Mules	438
Donkeys	14,095
Poultry	349,582
Pigs	11,456

MINERAL PRODUCTION

	1967		1968	
	Short tons	Rand	Short tons	Rand
Iron ore	1,921,904	11,320,782	2,260,200	11,828,400
Chrysotile Asbestos	40,154	5,858,028	42,900	6,045,700
Coal	85,938	184,223	106,700	249,000
Quarry Stone	31,053	75,071	—	116,400
Kaolin	2,050	18,695	2,400	23,400
Barytes	623	6,028	1,000	11,500
Pyrophyllite	660	3,300	600	3,100
Metallic Tin	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		17,466,127		18,277,500

FINANCE

1 Rand=100 cents.

1.714 Rand=£1 sterling; 0.72 Rand=U.S. $1.

100 Rand=£58 6s. 8d. sterling=U.S. $140.

BUDGET

(Rand)

REVENUE	1967–68	1968–69 (est.)
Customs and Excise	2,243,448	2,582,000
Income Tax	3,943,000	4,250,000
Taxes and Duties	335,693	439,100
Licences	340,072	282,500
Earnings of Departments	1,149,847	1,308,695
Reimbursements and Loan Repayments	74,336	220,868
Land and Minerals	267,389	266,924
Judicial Fines	38,933	30,000
Miscellaneous	172,933	128,000
	8,565,651	9,794,487
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	240,266	280,000
U.K. Grant-in-Aid	1,760,400	4,478,490
TOTAL	10,566,349	15,252,977

EXPENDITURE	1967–68	1968–69 (est.)
Public Debt	863,843	858,591
Statutory Expenditure	344,407	409,155
Her Majesty's Commissioner	46,371	27,474
Parliament	63,335	70,462
Prime Minister	81,803	1,128,267
Police	710,230	
Deputy Prime Minister	400,086	686,898
Finance, Commerce and Industry	2,171,818	3,398,846
Local Administration	493,573	604,909
Education	1,154,431	2,086,086
Health	574,285	899,809
Works, Power and Communications	2,750,807	1,730,746
Agriculture	572,080	1,199,895
Judiciary	59,886	63,575
Law Office	45,726	33,837
Public Service Commission	14,012	12,657
Audit	36,673	33,031
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	211,247	280,000
Other Provisions	—	520,000
Appropriation for Capital Budget	—	1,219,739
TOTAL	10,594,622	15,263,977

Note: In 1967–68 a total of R.3,314,600 was spent from Commonwealth Development and Welfare Fund grants. In 1968–69, expenditure formerly financed by C.D. & W. schemes has been built into the recurrent budget and other development expenditure is included in the capital budget of R.1,219,739.

BRITISH AID

(£'000)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67*
Grants-in-Aid	1,628	1,510	1,200
Development Aid	911	1,435	1,603
OSAS	39	78	64
Other Technical Assistance	58	74	113
TOTAL	2,636	3,097	2,980

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rand)

	1966	1967
Imports	25,550,000	33,189,000
Exports	40,920,000	41,624,600

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(1967—Rand)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Foodstuffs	3,909,000	Live Animals	595,800
Beverages and Tobacco	1,601,000	Meat and Meat Products	1,871,600
Crude Materials	148,000	Rice	652,600
Fuels	3,833,000	Citrus Fruits	1,398,900
Chemicals	3,941,000	Canned Fruits	673,600
Manufactured Goods	5,437,000	Sugar	9,547,100
Building and Construction Materials	1,411,000	Asbestos	5,858,000
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,305,000	Iron Ore	11,320,800
Other Manufactured Goods	4,893,000	Woodpulp	6,880,200
Live Animals not for food	661,000	Seed Cotton (Raw)	934,400
		Cotton Lint	763,400
TOTAL	33,189,000	TOTAL (incl. others)	41,624,600

Principal Countries: The United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa are Swaziland's principal trade partners, taking R.13,826,500 and R.6,332,100 of Swazi exports in 1967, respectively. Japan took the whole of iron ore exports, valued at R.11,828,400 in 1968.

EDUCATION

(1969)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	358	63,000*
Secondary	40	6,300
Teacher Training Colleges	2	181
Technical and Vocational Training	3	158
Universities	—	100

* Estimate.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1967 constitution, which gave the country internal self-government, was designed to take Swaziland into independence with only a few alterations, and these were agreed to by both the British and Swaziland Governments at the Independence Conference held in London in February 1968.

The constitution seeks to maintain a non-racial state in which everyone will be treated equally without discrimination, regardless of race, colour or creed, and securing to everyone freedom and justice and inviolability of their property.

The King of Swaziland, called the *Ngwenyama* (the Lion) in siSwati, is Head of State. If the King is absent from Swaziland or incapacitated, the Queen Mother—*Ndlovukazi* (She-Elephant)—acts in his place. Succession is governed by Swazi law and custom. The executive authority is vested in the King and exercised through a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of him, the Deputy Prime Minister and up to eight other ministers.

Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has the exclusive power to initiate legislation on taxation and financial matters. Parliament has no power to legislate in respect of Swazi law and custom, unless authorized by the Swazi National Council. The Senate has power to initiate legislation on matters other than taxation and finance and Swazi law and custom.

The Swazi National Council, which consists of the King, the Queen Mother and all adult male Swazi, advises the King on all matters regulated by Swazi law and custom and connected with Swazi traditions and culture.

THE GOVERNMENT

King of Swaziland: H.M.SOBHUZA, II K.B.E.

CABINET

(*May* 1970)

Prime Minister: Prince MAKHOSINI.
Deputy Prime Minister: MFUNDZA SUKATI, B.E.M.
Minister of Finance: LEO LOVELL.
Minister of Local Administration: Prince MFANASIBILI.
Minister of Works, Power and Communications: POLYCARP DLAMINI, O.B.E.
Minister of Education: Rev. Dr. A. B. GAMEDZE.
Minister of Health: Dr. ALLEN NXUMALO.
Minister of Agriculture: A. K. HLOPE.
Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines: SIMON NXUMALO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Z. A. KUMALO.
Minister for the Civil Service: E. DLADLA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa.

United Kingdom: *High Commissioner:* P. GAUTREY, C.V.O.

France and the U.S.A. recognize Swaziland, and several other countries are in the course of establishing diplomatic relations.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Consists of 12 members, 6 appointed by the King and 6 elected by the members of the House of Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Consists of 24 elected members, 6 members appointed by the King, and the Attorney-General, who has no vote.

ELECTIONS (April 1967)

	No. of Votes	No. of Seats
Imbokodvo National Movement	191,160	24
Ngwane National Liberatory Congress	48,744	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Imbokodvo National Movement: P.B. Mbabane; f. 1964; Leader Prince MAKHOSINI.

Ngwane National Liberatory Congress: P.O.B. 326, Mbabane; f. 1962; opposed to white settlers and to the "African Feudalist alliance" which it sees as represented by the Imbokodvo Party, Pres. Dr. A. P. ZWANE.

Swaziland Progressive Party: P.O. Box 6, Mbabane; f. 1929 as Swazi Progressive Association; Pres. J. J. NQUKU.

Swaziland United Front: P.O.B. 14, Kwaluseni; f. 1962; offshoot of Mr. Nquku's party; Leader O. M. MABUZA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice. There is a High Court (which is a Superior Court of Record) with subordinate Courts in all the administrative districts, and there is a Court of Appeal.

There are 17 Swazi Courts, including two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Court of Appeal, which have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases. They have no jurisdiction over Europeans.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice ALEXANDER MILNE.

RELIGION

About 40 per cent of the adult Swazi hold traditional beliefs. Nearly all the rest of the adult population is Christian.

ANGLICAN

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bishop of Swaziland: Rt. Rev. A. G. W. HUNTER, P.O.B. 118, Mbabane.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Manzini and Swaziland: Rt. Rev. G. M. CASALINI, P.O.B. 19, Manzini.

PRESS AND RADIO

Times of Swaziland: P.O.B. 28, Mbabane; f. 1897; English; weekly; Editor J. SPICER; circ. 5,400.

Umbiki: Mbabane House, Allister Miller St., P.O.B. 464, Mbabane; f. 1968; siSwati; fortnightly; Swaziland Government Information Services.

Swaziland Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 338, Mbabane; f. 1967; broadcasts on the medium-wave in English and siSwati 6.30–8 a.m., 11 a.m.–1.45 p.m. and 5.30–9.15 p.m. Dir. D. T. NKOSI. Radio listeners also tune in to stations in South Africa and Mozambique.

Number of radio sets (1969): 12,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: London; 6 brs., 10 agencies; Man. A. G. TUCKER.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. in Mbabane and Manzini; sub-branch Big Bend; 11 agencies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Swaziland Citrus Board: P.O.B. 343, Mbabane; f. 1956 for development of citrus industry.

Swaziland Co-operative Rice Co. Ltd.: handles rice grown in Mbabane and Manzini areas.

Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Co.: P.O. Box 2, Goedgegun; handles all tobacco crops.

There are 18 registered trade unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Construction of a railway line from the iron ore deposits at Bomvu Ridge, near Mbabane, to the border to link with the Portuguese East Africa railway system was completed in 1964, and a spur line to serve Matsapa Industrial Area near Manzini in 1965. The main traffic is iron ore, which is being exported to Japan through Lourenço Marques, and wood pulp and sugar.

Swaziland Railway Board: Mbabane; f. 1963; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer L. A. W. HAWKINS, C.B.E.

ROADS

Ministry of Works, Power and Communications: P.O.B. 20, Mbabane, Permanent Sec. S. Z. S. DLAMINI.

Most roads are of gravel surface and 100 miles of tarred trunk roads had been laid by the end of 1968, mostly on a new 112-mile trans-territorial highway. Good road connections exist with Lourenço Marques, Piet Retief, Carolina, Breyten and Ermelo. There are about 800 miles of main roads and 700 miles of branch roads.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport, Matsapa, has a 4,800-ft. runway and can take twin-engined and some four-engined aircraft. Scheduled flights are in operation between Johannesburg, Durban and Lourenço Marques. There are about 20 privately owned grass landing strips distributed throughout the country, used by light aircraft.

SYRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Middle Eastern state of the Syrian Arab Republic lies on the Mediterranean Sea with Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east and Jordan to the south. The Lebanon and Israel are to the south-west. Much of the country is mountainous and semi-desert. The coastal climate is hot in summer with mild winters. The inland plateau and plains are hot and dry but cold in winter. The national language is Arabic, with Kurdish a minority language. More than 80 per cent of the population are Muslims but there is an important Christian minority of various sects. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white, black, the central stripe being charged with three five-pointed green stars. The capital is Damascus.

Recent History

In February 1958 Syria united with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic but following an army *coup d'état* in September 1961 Syria seceded and formed the independent Syrian Arab Republic. After a short period of civil rule a further army *coup* took place in March 1962 followed by a third in March 1963. Further changes of government in 1963 brought the army leader General El-Hafez to the Presidency of the National Revolutionary Council, with a predominantly Baath party cabinet under his own premiership. Since that time the economy has been centralized. In February 1966, after a number of cabinet changes, the army, in a violent *coup d'état* instigated by Baathist extremists, deposed the government of President Hafez, replacing him by Dr. Noureddine al Atassi. The border tension between Syria and Israel became increasingly severe after March 1962 with a series of armed conflicts and was a major influence leading to the six-day war which broke out on June 5th, 1967. The Israelis advanced into Syria and occupied the town of Quneitra before a cease-fire was agreed to under UN supervision on June 11th. Israel still occupies the Golan heights, and guerrilla raids and limited air battles continue in the area. The Baath party continues in power despite much reported struggling amongst its various factions. Syrian Al Saiqa commandos have taken an active part in the Lebanese guerrilla movement.

Government

Syria has a Republican form of Government with an appointed President. A Council of Ministers conducts the day-to-day running of the country.

Defence

Syria has an army, navy and air force. The strength of the "popular army" is officially estimated at 100,000. National service is compulsory, and lasts for two years except for persons with special qualifications, who serve for one and a half years. Syria is a member of the Arab League Unified Military Command. The U.S.S.R. is the principal supplier of arms, and the Soviet fleet makes frequent use of the port at Latakia.

Economic Affairs

About 70 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture, which provides some 30 per cent of the national income. Wheat and cotton, quantities of which are exported, are the chief crops. Oil has been discovered in the north-east, and oil exports began in 1968.Textiles and food processing are the most important industries. Aleppo and Damascus are thriving commercial centres, and revenue from the transit trade to Iraq, Jordan and the Lebanon, and from the oil pipelines which pass through Syria help to cover the trade deficit. Rationing of supplies was introduced in 1963 to combat hoarding and monopolies. Many foreign companies and private businesses have been nationalized. The second five-year plan (1966–70) provided for the investment of £S4,995 million to finance the development of transport, communications, power and certain key industries. Of the total investment 67.46 per cent has come from local sources and 32.54 per cent from foreign governments, almost all Soviet and East European. The first stage of the Euphrates dam, also financed under the plan, is being paid for by the U.S.S.R., which is also providing over 300 technicians to direct construction.

Transport and Communications

Railways run from Damascus to Homs, Hama and Aleppo and to Beirut in the Lebanon and Amman in Jordan. There is a line from Homs to Tripoli in the Lebanon, and lines from Aleppo to Turkey and Iraq. There is a network of 6,000 km. of main roads and all the principal towns are connected by road. The chief ports are Banias, the oil terminal, and Latakia. The Iraq Petroleum Company's oil pipeline from Iraq crosses Syria to Banias. The Arabian American Oil Co. pipeline (TAPLINE) from Saudi Arabia crosses Syria to Sidon in the Lebanon. International services to Damascus and Aleppo are provided by Syrian Airways and major foreign companies.

Social Welfare

State hospitals provide free medical care for persons unable to afford private medical attention. Old age pensions, and other benefits, are provided by law.

Education

The government aims to provide sufficient schools to ensure universal primary education. In 1967 about 750,000 children received primary education and over 200,000 secondary education. There are universities at Damascus and Aleppo.

Tourism

Syria's tourist attractions include an attractive Mediterranean coastline, the mountains, the town bazaars and the antiquities of Damascus and Palmyra.

Visas are not required to visit Syria by nationals of the following countries: Arab League states, Bahrain, Chad, Cyprus, Mauritania, Muscat and Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Trucial States and U.S.S.R.

Sport

The principal sports are football, basketball, volleyball, tennis and swimming.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 22 (Unity Day), February 27 (Muslim New Year), March 8 (National Day), April 12 (Easter), April 17 (Evacuation Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Syrian pound (£S) of 100 piastres.

Coins: 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50 piastres; 1 gold Syrian pound

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 Syrian pounds

Exchange rate: £S10.25 = £1 sterling
£S4.3 = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Total Area	Arable Land	Pastures	Forest	Population (1967)
185,180 sq. km.	86,619 sq. km.	53,617 sq. km.	4,492 sq. km.	5,798,875

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1966	174,931	35,653	24,195
1967	183,900	33,714	25,486
1968	190,533	40,117	25,342

CHIEF TOWNS
(1967)*

Damascus (capital)	584,226	Latakia	87,394
Aleppo	527,968	Deir-ez-Zor	71,847
Homs	190,425	Hasakeh	19,523
Hama	148,176		

* Excluding immigrants and foreign citizens.

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1966		1967	
	Hectares	Metric tons	Hectares	Metric tons
Wheat	854,000	558,712	1,200,771	1,048,916
Barley	335,835	202,687	645,587	589,583
Maize	4,972	7,518	5,536	8,923
Millet	27,800	15,100	38,852	39,488
Peas, Lentils	59,651	23,100	77,812	84,159
Cotton (unginned)	255,100	375,300	239,000	329,000
Tobacco	15,623	9,747	11,000	6,000
Sesame	6,400	5,700	11,862	9,273
Grapes	70,000	202,000	68,598	213,526
Olives	118,000	117,000	141,718	113,083
Figs	23,000	54,000	22,445	52,385
Apricots	9,000	15,000	9,856	22,237
Apples	7,000	26,100	7,025	27,901
Sugar Beet	8,500	189,100	6,600	154,000
Pomegranates	2,600	11,900	2,871	13,213
Onions	12,900	32,300	4,600	44,000
Tomatoes	14,600	126,000	8,200	161,700
Potatoes	4,500	40,800	3,500	39,700

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1966	1967	1968
Cattle	401	338.7	358
Horses	67	62.8	63
Camels	7.4	10.3	6.4
Asses	199	239.8	235
Sheep	5,682	5,735	4,847
Goats	910	827	779
Hens and Chickens	4,599	3,734	4,246

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1966	1967	1968
Milk	'ooo tons	604	519	548
Cheese	tons	32,379	29,029	29,919
Butter	,,	1,801	1,968	1,941
Honey	,,	169	237	220
Ghee	,,	15,439	10,492	11,476
Eggs	'ooo	221,790	212,006	312,929

INDUSTRY
('000 tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Cotton Yarn	18.1	17.4	17.3
Silk and Cotton Textiles	36.0	37.8	38.7
Woollen Fabrics ('ooo metres)	1,220	1,625	2,644
Cement	682	638	917
Natural Asphalt	13.5	13	20.1
Glass	11.0	12.8	16.0
Soap	11.3	14	14.2
Sugar	91.5	71.3	83.1
Salt	11.8	20	29.7
Edible oils	29.4	15.3	22.9
Manufactured Tobacco	4.0	4.1	4.0
Electricity (million kWh)	657.7	676.1	772.1
Beer ('ooo litres)	2,262	2,103	2,608
Wine ('ooo litres)	138	191	183
Arak ('ooo litres)	562	527	400

OIL

FLOW OF OIL ACROSS SYRIA
('ooo tons)

YEAR	TOTAL	To BANIAS	To SIDON (Lebanon)	To TRIPOLI (Lebanon)
1964	60,855	25,517	20,854	14,534
1965	63,348	26,235	21,414	15,699
1966	62,875	25,460	22,340	15,075
1967	51,381	20,593	16,553	14,235
1968	73,389	29,533	23,543	20,313

Commercial oil production began in 1968 when about 1 million metric tons were produced. Estimated 1969 production: 3.5 million metric tons.

FINANCE

Syrian pound (£S)=100 piastres.
£S10.25=£1 sterling; £S4.3=U.S. $1.
£S100=£9 13s. 10d. sterling=U.S. $23.26.

ORDINARY BUDGET*
(£S million)

	1966	1967	1968
National Defence	372.3	421.6	647.6
Cultural and Social Affairs	200.1	216.5	242.3
Communications and Public Works	22.9	23.1	29.4
Economic Affairs and Planning	128.7	149.4	156.4
Administrative Affairs	59.0	54.0	67.0
TOTAL	783.0	864.6	1,142.7

* The Syrian budget is published at the end of the year in question.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(£S million—at 1963 prices)

	1965	1966*	1967*	1968*
NET NATIONAL INCOME	3,141	3,434	3,736	4,518
of which:				
Industry	365	447	443	520
Agriculture	875	847	1,039	1,050
Construction	91	116	132	136
Transport and Communications	322	336	339	451
Wholesale and retail trade	320	482	489	489
Banking and insurance	136	112	127	118
Property	346	354	360	367
Public administration	392	436	480	569
Services	282	287	315	343
Net Income from Abroad	12	17	12	10
Indirect taxation less subsidies	397	419	358	313
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	3,538	3,853	4,094	4,365
Depreciation allowances	172	183	201	220
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	3,710	4,036	4,295	4,585

* Preliminary estimates.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£S '000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	898,418	812,205	1,103,438	1,009,000	1,263,000
Exports	672,586	643,741	661,390	591,000	643,000

COMMODITIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Cotton textiles, other textile goods and silk	139.4	88.2	109.9
Mineral fuels and oils	175.9	94.5	131.7
Lime, cement and salt	5.2	4.2	4.7
Cereals	13.0	46.9	94.6
Vegetables and fruit	48.0	50.6	53.2
Oilseeds and medical plants	8.3	2.1	2.7
Machinery, apparatus and electrical materials	122.1	173.2	206.1
Precious metals and coins	1.8	1.4	36.7
Base metals and manufactures	134.5	194.5	172.7
Vehicles	17.3	30.4	32.3
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	60.9	46.8	49.4
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	31.5	34.7	29.1
Other products	265.5	242.0	269.5
EXPORTS			
Cotton (raw, yarn, textiles)	356.7	269.8	269.1
Other textile goods	57.2	9.7	11.3
Cereals	6.1	11.9	23.1
Vegetables and fruit	27.9	46.1	43.1
Precious metals	0.7	1.1	0.9
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	5.2	35.9	42.6
Live animals	83.8	71.8	106.8
Dairy products	5.7	6.2	5.6
Other	118.1	138.8	170.5

COUNTRIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Iraq	69.7	65.2	75.8
Lebanon	37.1	36.2	59.8
Italy	76.9	113.4	98.3
France	62.5	76.5	92.8
German Federal Republic	102.3	76.6	68.5
United Kingdom	67.5	64.1	47.7
U.S.A.	86.6	36.2	78.5
Japan	43.4	30.7	33.4
Cuba	12.4	15.3	12.1
Belgium	18.5	13.9	18.6
Netherlands	22.1	14.0	21.5
U.S.S.R.	81.6	105.5	108.4
EXPORTS			
United Kingdom	5.4	2.5	2.8
U.S.A.	12.6	5.7	3.7
Japan	29.6	42.4	43.9
U.S.S.R.	71.7	73.0	74.5
Kuwait	9.5	21.0	36.4
Czechoslovakia	4.7	7.3	3.8
German Federal Republic	29.7	17.8	21.4
France	30.6	43.3	33.7
Lebanon	117.8	120.5	142.7
Jordan	32.1	26.3	27.1
Italy	18.4	22.2	53.7
Saudi Arabia	23.7	25.0	14.2
China	83.0	29.7	29.2
Romania	33.7	24.2	14.1

TOURISM

	Jordanians and Lebanese	Total Visitors
1966 .	486,132	935,392
1967 .	576,794	864,600
1968 .	471,348	772,452

Tourist Accommodation: 16,818 tourist hotel beds.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1967	1968
Passenger-km. . .	78,129	84,953
Freight, '000 tons .	697,541	888,586

ROADS

	1967	1968
Private Cars . .	22,727	22,301
Buses . . .	1,406	1,557
Lorries, Trucks, etc. .	14,382	13,640
Motor-cycles . .	5,623	6,102
Taxis. . . .	5,837	6,165

SHIPPING

Port of Latakia

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of steam vessels entering harbour . .	1,387	1,490	1,341	1,527
Number of sailing vessels entering harbour . .	260	174	185	206
Cargo unloaded ('000 tons)	1,055	1,465	1,294	1,612
Cargo loaded ('000 tons)	597	377	331	374

CIVIL AVIATION

(Damascus Airport)

	1966		1967		1968	
	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
No. of Planes	6,457	6,457	3,957	3,955	3,819	3,817
No. of Passengers	119,392	122,751	76,719	85,770	113,981	121,084

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	21,228	767,895
Secondary . . .	8,509	214,536
Vocational . . .	641	5,764
Teacher Training . .	522	6,276
University . . .	n.a.	32,509

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Damascus.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional position remained confused after the dissolution of the union with Egypt in 1961 until the promulgation of a new provisional constitution in May 1969. This declared that "the Syrian Arab region will constitute a democratic, popular and socialist republic" in which the Baath will be the sole political party. A People's Assembly will be the supreme power in the state, and it will choose the Chief of State and ratify laws. The republic will have a planned socialist economy but private property rights will be respected. In practice much power lies in the hands of the Baath Party, especially its sixteen-member leadership committee and its nine-member Political Bureau.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. NOUREDDINE AL ATASSI.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: Dr. NOUREDDINE AL ATASSI.
Minister of Defence: Gen. HAFEZ ASSAD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: MUSTAFA AL SAYED.
Minister of the Interior: MUHAMMAD RABAH TAWIL.
Ministry of Industry: MARWANE HABACHE.
Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform: MUHAMMAD SAYED TALEB.
Minister of Information: HAMMOUD KABBANI.
Minister of Public Works and Water Resources: SAMI SOUFANE.
Minister of Higher Education: Dr. MUSTAFA HADDAD.
Minister of Rural Affairs: Gen. MAMDOUH JABER.
Minister of Power: Dr. AHMED AL HASSAN.
Minister of Religious Affairs: GHALEB ABDOUN.
Minister of Local Government: FAYEZ ISMAIL.
Minister of Culture and Tourism: SOUHEIL GHAZZI.
Minister of Supply: MUHAMMAD TALEB HILAL.
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: ABDULLAH AL FALEH.
Minister of Planning: Dr. NAGI DARAWSHEH.
Minister of Justice: IBRAHIM HAMZAOUI.
Minister of Communications: WASSEL FAYCAL.
Minister of the Economy and External Trade: ABDUL HADIM KHADDAM.
Minister of Finance: Dr. NOURALLAH AWAD NOURALLAH.
Minister of Education: MAHMOUD AYOUBI.
Minister of Public Health: Dr. DAOUD RADAOUI.
Minister of State: HISHAM HALLAGE.
Deputy Minister of Defence and Chief of Staff: Gen. MUSTAFA TLAS.
Second Deputy Minister of Defence: Gen. LOUIS DAKAR.
Third Deputy Minister of Defence: Gen. AWAD BAGH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(Damascus unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Rue Nouri Pacha, (E); *Ambassador:* ALI H. KAFI.
Argentina: Raouda, Rue Ziad ben Abi Soufian, Imm. Ab Kérim Abul, (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON CASANOVA.
Belgium: Rue Ata Ayoubi, Imm. Hachem, (E); *Ambassador:* XAVIER CLAEYS BOUUAERT.
Brazil: 76 Rue Ata Ayoubi, (E); *Ambassador:* ALTAMIR DE MOURA.
Bulgaria: 4 Rue Chahbandar, (E); *Ambassador:* VASSIL BALEVSKI.
Canada: Rue Clemenceau, Imm. Alpha, (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN HARDY.
Chile: Beirut, Lebanon, (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SFEIR SFEIR.
Chinese People's Republic: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN TAN.
Cuba: 81 Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALVAREZ VARELA.
Czechoslovakia: Place Aboul-Alaa, (E); *Ambassador:* BEDRICH PISTORA.
Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon, (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VALDEMAR BERTELSEN.
France: Rue Ata Ayoubi, (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI MAZOYER.
German Democratic Republic: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED MARTER.
Greece: 57 Rue Ata Ayoubi, (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER XYDIS.
Hungary: 13 Rue Ibrahim Hanano (Imm. Roujoulé), (E); *Ambassador:* ISTVAN MURAI.
India: 40/46 Avenue Al Malki, (E); *Ambassador:* VIRASAT ALI KIDWAI.

Indonesia: 19 Rue Al-Amir Ezzeddine, (E); *Ambassador:* HADJI MUHAMMAD SOEDJONO.

Iran: Avenue Al-Jala'a, Imm. Wazzan, (E); *Ambassador:* ARDACHIR NOURAZAR.

Iraq: Avenue Al Jala'a (Imm. Coudsi), (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Italy: 82 Avenue Al Mansour, (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO RICCARDI.

Japan: 62 Rue Rawdak, (E); *Ambassador:* TOSHIO YOSHIOKA.

Jordan: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* SOUBHI ABOU GHANIME.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 89 Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* PAK IN KEUN.

Kuwait: Rue Ibrahim Hanano, (E); *Ambassador:* MAJRAN AL-HAMAD.

Libya: Place Al Malki, 10 Avenue Mansour, (E); *Ambassador:* FARAJ BEN JULAYEL.

Mauritania: Address not available (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAHI OULD EREBIH.

Netherlands: Rue Ziad Ben Abi Soufian, (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ M. E. BRINK.

Pakistan: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* ALTAF AHMAD SHAIKH.

Poland: Rue Georges Haddad, Imm. Chahine (Av. Al Jala'a), (E); *Ambassador:* LONGIN ARABSKI.

Romania: 32 Rue Ibrahim Hanano, Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE POGACEANU.

Saudi Arabia: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN AL-HAMIDI.

Spain: 14 Rue Misr, (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ ROVIRA.

Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon, (E); *Ambassador:* CLAES WOLLIN.

Switzerland: 12 Rue Georges Haddad, (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DOMINICE.

Turkey: 58 Avenue Ziad Bin Abou Soufian, (E); *Ambassador:* BEDII KARABURCAK.

U.S.S.R.: Boustan El-Kouzbari, Rue d'Alep, (E); *Ambassador:* NOUREDDIN MOHIEDDINOV.

United Arab Republic: Rue Misr, Imm. Malki, (E); *Ambassador:* MAMDOUH GOBBA.

Vatican: Rue Nasr (*Apostolic Nunciature*); RAPHAEL FORNI.

Yugoslavia: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); MUSTAFA VILOVIC.

Syria also has diplomatic relations with: Austria, Cyprus, Colombia, Finland, Sudan, Venezuela, the Democratic Republic of (North) Viet-Nam and Yemen Republic.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Baath Party: Arab socialist party; in power since 1963; struggles for militant Arab unity; Founder MICHEL AFLAK; Sec.-Gen. of the National Command Dr. NOUREDDINE AL ATASSI.

Movement of Arab Nationalists: the chief pro-Nasser party (Forced underground, May 1963).

Communist Party of Syria: Damascus; Sec.-Gen. KHALID BAGDASH (officially banned in Syria).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Court of Cassation: Damascus; is the highest court of appeal.

Courts of Appeal: 9 Courts of Appeal try all criminal cases subject to appeal, as well as all other cases within their competence by virtue of the law in force; decisions are given by three judges, one of them being the President.

Summary Courts: 85 Summary Courts try civil, commercial and penal cases within their competence; a Summary Court is constituted by one judge known as a "Judge of the Peace".

First Instance Courts: 12 First Instance Courts, constituted by one judge, deal with all cases other than those within the competence of special tribunals.

Chief Justice of Syria: IBRAHIM AL FARAJI.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

Muslim Religious Courts: each court consists of one judge, the "Qadi Shari'i".

Druse Religious Courts: consists of two courts, the First Instance Court with one judge (the "Confessional Qadi"), and the Court of Appeal in which three judges sit.

Religious Courts for Non-Muslim Communities.

OTHER COURTS

Courts for Minors: their constitution, officers, sessions, jurisdiction and competence are determined by a special law.

Military Court: Damascus.

RELIGION

In religion the majority of Syrians follow a form of Sunni orthodoxy that is somewhat suspect to stricter Muslims by reason of the elaboration of ritual, and tolerance of art and ornament. There are also a considerable number of religious minorities: Muslim Shi'ites; the Ismaili of the Salamiya district, whose spiritual head is the Aga Khan; a large number of Druses, whose religion is secret, and is concerned with the transmigration of souls; the Nusairis or Alawites of the Jebel Ansariyeh, who combine features of Christianity and Islam with pre-Christian fertility rites; and the Yezidis of the Jebel Sinjar, who propitiate the power of evil.

MUSLIMS

Grand Mufti: AHMAD KUFTARO.

Most Syrians are Muslims. Nearly all are Sunnites with a small number of Ismailis and Shi'ites.

CHRISTIANS

Greek Orthodox Patriarch: GHOFRAIL FADDOUL.

Syrian Orthodox Patriarch: His Holiness IGNATIUS YACOB III.

Latins	5,000
Greek Orthodox	172,783
Armenian Orthodox	111,648
Syrian Orthodox	100,000
Greek Catholics	65,000
Armenian Catholics	19,889
Syrian Catholics	20,013
Maronites	17,010
Protestants	10,000
Nestorians	11,348

OTHERS

Alawites	409,514
Druses	117,804
Chaldeans	5,570
Yezidis	3,095

THE PRESS

Since the coming to power of the Baath Arab Socialist Party the structure of the press has been modified according to an extreme socialist pattern. Most publications are published by organizations such as political, religious, or professional associations, trade unions, etc. and several are published by government ministries. Anyone wishing to establish a new paper or periodical must apply for a licence.

The major dailies are *al-Baath* (the organ of the party) and *al-Thawrah* in Damascus, *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* in Aleppo, and *al-Fida* and *al-Ouruba* in Hama and in Homs respectively.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Aravelk: Aleppo; Armenian; morning; Editor Dr. A. ANGYKIAN; circ. 3,500.

al-Baath (*Renaissance*): rue el Barazil, Damascus; Arabic, morning; organ of the Baath Arab Socialist Party; circ. 20,000.

Barq al-Shimal: rue Aziziyah, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MAURICE DJANDJI; circ. 6,400.

al-Fida: rue Kuwatly, Hama; political; Arabic, morning; Publishing concession holder OSMAN ALOUINI; Dir. and Editor MUHAMMAD EL HAFEZ; circ. 2,000.

al-Jamahir al-Arabia: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Aleppo; political; Arabic; Chief Editor MORTADA BAKACH.

al-Ouruba: Kattan Bldg. rue Damas, Homs; political; Arabic; evening; Publishing concession holder ABDEL BASSET EL JANDALI; Dir. and Editor MUHAMMAD EL AZARI; circ. 2,000.

al-Shabab: rue al Tawil, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MUHAMMAD TALAS; circ. 9,000.

al-Thawrah: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Damascus; political; Arabic; morning; circ. 20,000.

WEEKLY AND FORTNIGHTLY

al-Ajoua: Compagnie de l'Aviation Arabe Syrienne, Damascus; aviation; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor AHMAD ALLOUCHE.

al-Esbou al-Riadi: ave. Firdoisse, Tibi Bldg., Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Publisher MOUNIR BAKIR; Dir. and Editor KAMEL EL BOUNNI.

Hadarat al-Islam: B.P. 808, Jadet Halbouni, Jadet El Raby, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Publisher MOUSTAPHA ESSIBAI; Dir. AHMAD FARHAT; Editor MUHAMMAD ADIB SALEH.

Homs: Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher and Dir. ADIB KABA; Editor PHILIPPE KABA.

Jich al-Shaab: P.O.B. 3320, blvd. Palestine, Damascus; f. 1946, took present title 1967; army magazine, Arabic; weekly; published by Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance.

Kifah al-Oummal al-Ishtiraki: Fédération Générale des Syndicats des Ouvriers, Damascus; labour; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Trade Unions; Editor SAID EL HAMAMI.

al-Majalla al-Batriarquia: B.P. 914, Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate, Damascus; f. 1962; religious; Arabic monthly; Dir. and Editor SAMIR ABDOH.

al-Maukef al-Riadi: El Ouehda Organization, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Published by El Ouehda Printing and Publishing Organization; circ. 5,000.

al-Nass: B.P. 926, Aleppo; f. 1953; Arabic; weekly; Publisher VICTOR KALOUS.

Nidal al-Fellahin: Fédération Générale des Laboureurs, Damascus; peasant workers; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Workers; Editor MANSOUR ABU EL HOSN.

Revue de la Presse Arabe: 67 Place Chahbandar, Damascus; twice weekly.

al-Riada: B.P. 292, near Electricity Institute, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Dir. NOUREDDINE RIAL; Publisher and Editor OURFANE UBARI.

al-Sakafe al-Isboui; B.P. 2570, Soukak El Sakr, Damascus; cultural; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MADHAT AKKACHE.

Saut al-Fellah (*Voice of the Peasant*): Ministry of Agriculture, Damascus; agriculture; Arabic; fortnightly.

al-Talia (*Vanguard*): B.P. 3031, the National Guard, Damascus; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor SOHDI KHALIL.

al-Tamaddon al-Islami: Darwichillé, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Published by Tamaddon al-Islami Association; Dir. MUHAMMAD EL KHATIB; Editor AHMAD MAZAR EL ADME.

al-Thawrah al-Ziraia: Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Damascus; f. 1965; agriculture; Arabic; fortnightly; circ. 7,000.

al-Yanbu al-Jadid: al-Awkaf Bldg., Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MAMDOU EL KOUSSEIR.

MONTHLY

al-Dad: rue El Tital, Wakf El Moiriné Bldg., Aleppo; literary; Arabic; Dir. RIAD HALLAK; Publisher and Editor ABDALLAH YARKI HALLAK.

al-Irshad al-Zirai: Ministry of Agriculture, Damascus; agriculture; every two months.

al-Kalima: Al-Kalima Association, Aleppo; religious; Arabic; Publisher and Editor FATHALLA SAKAL.

al-Kanoun: Ministry of Justice, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.

al-Maarifa: Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, Damascus; f. 1962; literary; Arabic; Editor ADIB EL LAJMI.

al-Majalla al-Askaria: P.O.B. 3320, blvd. Palestine, Damascus; f. 1950; official military magazine; Editor NAKHLI KALLAS.

al-Majalla al-Toubilla al-Arabilla: Al-Jalla's St., Damascus; Published by Arab Medical Commission; Dir. Dr. SHAMSEDDIN EL JUNDI; Editor Dr. ADNAN TAKRITI.

al-Majma al Ilmi al-Arabi: The Arab Academy, Bab el Barid, Damascus; f. 1921; Islamic culture and Arabic literature.

Monthly Survey of Arab Economics: B.P. 2306, Damascus and B.P. 6068, Beirut; f. 1958; English and French editions; published Centre d'Études et de Documentation Economiques, Financières et Sociales; Dir. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.

al-Moualiem al-Arabi (*The Arab Teacher*): Ministry of Education; Damascus; f. 1948; educational; Arabic.

al-Mouhandis al-Arabi: Federation of Engineers Trade Unions, Damascus; scientific; Arabic; Dir. KAZEM EL JAZZAR; Editor ELIAS SHAHIN.

al-Moujtama al-Arabi al-Ishtiraki: Ministry of Social Affairs, Damascus; social security; Arabic; Editor SAMI ATFE.

al-Oumran: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Damascus; fine arts; Arabic.

Rissalat al-Kimia: B.P. 669, El Abid Bldg., Damascus; scientific; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor HASSAN EL SAKA.

Saut al-Forat: Deir-Ezzor; literary; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor ABDEL KADER AYACH.

al-Shourta: Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.

Souriya al-Arabilla: Ministry of Information, Damascus; publicity; in four languages.

Syrie et le Monde Arabe: P.O.B. 3550, Place Shahbandar, Damascus.

al-Yazka: Sisi St., Al Yazka Association, Aleppo; f. 1935; Dir. and Editor PAUL GENADRI.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Arabe Syrienne d'Information: Damascus; f. 1966; supplies bulletins on Syrian news to foreign news agencies.

Agence Nouvelle de l'Orient Arabe: Damascus; Dir. FAWZI ALLAF.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: P.O.B. 827, rue Salhié, Immeuble Tibi-Selo; f. 1962; Chief KHALIL NABKI.

UPI: 3 Argentino St., Hafez Bldg.; Chief ADNAN INAYEH.

DPA, Reuter and Tass also have bureaux in Damascus.

PUBLISHERS

Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes: B.P. 451, 67 place Chahbander, Damascus; f. 1948; affiliated with the *Office arabe de presse et de documentation* (*see* below) in 1966, Dir.-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH, publs. include *Répertoire Permanent des Lois et Réglements Syriens, Tarif Permanent des Douanes de Syrie, Recueil des Accords Internationaux conclus par la Syrie* and monographs, legislative texts and other documents concerning Syria and the Arab world.

Damascus University Press: Damascus; art, geography, education, history, engineering, medicine, law, sociology, school books.

Office Arabe de Presse et de Documentation: P.O.B. 3550, Damascus; f. 1964; numerous publications on political and economic affairs; Dir.-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH.

al-Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization (*Institut al-Ouedha pour l'impression, édition et distribution*): Damascus and Aleppo; publishes *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* and *al-Thawrah* (dailies) and *al-Maukef al-Riadi* (weekly).

Other publishers include: *Dar El-Yakaza El-Arabia, Dar El-Hahda El-Arabia, Dar El-Filez, Dar El-Fatah, Dubed, El-Mouassassa El-Sakafieh.*

RADIO AND TELEVISION

General Directorate of Broadcasting and Television: Omayya Square, Damascus; f. 1945; Gen. Dir. ATTIYEH EL JOUDEH; Dirs. SAMI JANO, RASHID HALMOUCHI, GEORGE BOULAD; publ. *Here is Damascus* (fortnightly).

RADIO

Broadcasts in Arabic, French, English, Russian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Russian, Serbo-Croat and Hebrew; Dir. IBRAHIM SAKR.

There were 1,271,912 receivers in use in December 1969.

TELEVISION

Services started in 1960. Dir. GHODER AL SHA'AR.

There were 105,695 receivers in use in December 1969.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; amounts in £S)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Syria: Jala Square, Damascus; f. 1956; cap. 10m.; Chair. ADNAN FARRA; Sec.-Gen. CHAFI ALAMY.

OTHER BANKS

Agricultural Bank: Baghdad Street, Damascus; f. 1924; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HANNA KHOURY.

Commercial Bank of Syria: P.O.B. 933, Moawia St., Damascus; f. 1967 by a merger of the five commercial banks nationalized in 1963: Arab Orient Bank, Arab World Bank, Banque de l'Unité Arabe, Omayad Bank, Syria and Overseas Bank, cap. 52m.; dep. 372m. (1969); Chair. and Gen. Man. FAKHR ED-DIN KHALIL.

Industrial Bank: Damascus; f. 1959; government owned; provides finance for industry; cap. 12m., total investments (Dec. 1968) 107.5m.; brs. in Aleppo and Homs; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. KHALED SHAABAN.

Popular Credit Bank: Damascus; f. 1966.

Real Estate Bank: Damascus; f. 1966; cap. 25m.

INSURANCE

Syrian Insurance Organisation: Damascus; f. 1961; controls all insurance in Syria.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Damascus Chamber of Commerce: B.P. 1040, Mou'awiah St., Damascus; f. 1914; 2,700 mems.; Pres. ADEL KHOJA, Dir. MOUSTAPHA TABBA'A, publ. *Economic Bulletin* (semi-annual).

Aleppo Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Al-Moutanabi, Aleppo; f. 1885; Pres. EDMOND HOMSEY; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL JAMBART.

Hama Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sh. Bachoura, Hama; f. 1934; Pres. ABDUL-HAMID KAMBAZ.

Homs Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Aboul-Of, Homs; Pres. ABDUL HASIB RUSLAN.

Latakia Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Al-Hurriyah, Latakia; Pres. JULE NASRI.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

Aleppo Chamber of Industry: Sh. Wara el-Jameh, Aleppo; Pres. SAMI AL-DAHR.

Damascus Chamber of Industry: P.O.B. 1305, Harika-Mouawiya St., Damascus; Vice-Pres. SHAFIC SOUCCAR; Man. ABDUL HAMID MALAKANI; Sec. MAMDOUH F. TABBAA; publ. *Al Siniye* (Industry) (irregularly).

GOVERNMENT CONTROL BODY

General Petroleum Authority: P.O.B. 2849, Damascus; f. 1960; controls all oil exploration and transport activities; Dir. MUHAMMAD HAMDI RIFAI.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

FEDERATIONS

Fédération Générale à Damas: Damascus; f. 1951; Dir. TALAT TAGLUBI.

Fédération de Damas: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération des Patrons et Industriels à Lattaquié: Latakia; f. 1953.

TRADE UNIONS

Ittihad Naqabat al-'Ummal al-'Am fi Suriya (*General Federation of Labour Unions*): Qanawat Street, Damascus; f. 1948; Pres. FAWZI BALI; Sec. MAHMUD FAHURI.

FEDERATIONS

Fédération de la Mécanique: Aleppo; f. 1956.

Fédération de l'Electricité: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération de l'Imprimerie: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération des Administrations de L'Etat: Damascus; f. 1955.

Fédération des Chemins de Fer de L'Etat: Damascus; f. 1951.

Fédération des Tabacs: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération du Pétrole: Homs; f. 1956.

Fédération du Tissage à Bras: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération du Tissage Mécanique: Damascus; f. 1956.

Teachers' Federation: Damascus; Chair. AHMED AL KHATIB.

TRADE

Foire Internationale de Damas: 67 blvd. de Baghdad, Damascus; held annually from August 25th to September 20th.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Syrian Railways: Registered Office: B.P. 182, Aleppo; Pres. of the Board of Administration WASSEL FAYSSAL; Gen. Manager ABDULKERIM EL CHAMI.

The present railway system is composed of the following network:

Meydan Ekbez (Turkish frontier) - Aleppo; Çobanbey (Turkish frontier)-Aleppo; Qamishliya (Turkish frontier)-Jaroubieh (Iraq frontier); Aleppo-Homs; Homs-Koussaïr (Lebanese frontier); Homs-Akkari (Lebanese frontier); there were (1965) 543 km. of railway lines, 36 steam-engines, 11 diesel rail-cars, 10 diesel goods-engines, 38 passenger carriages, 22 luggage vans and 1,092 goods wagons. Lines from Latakia to Aleppo and Djezira and from Tartous to Akkari are under construction.

Syrian Railways:

Northern Lines: 248 km.

Southern Lines: 295 km.

Hejaz Railways (narrow gauge): 301 km. in Syria; the historic railway to Medina is the subject of a reconstruction project jointly with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, but little progress has been made since the June 1967 war.

ROADS

Syrian roads may be divided into three main categories; the arterial roads, the secondary roads and the minor roads or tracks.

Arterial roads run across the country linking the north to the south and the Mediterranean to the eastern frontier. The main arterial networks are as follows: Sidon (Lebanon)-Quneitra-Sweida-Salkhad-Jordan border: Beirut (Lebanon)-Damascus - Khan Abu Chamat - Iraq border - Baghdad; Tartous - Tell Kalakh - Homs - Palmyra; Banias - Hama - Salemie; Latakia-Aleppo-Rakka-Deirezzor-Abou Kemal-Iraq border; Tripoli (Lebanon)-Tartous-Banias-Latakia-Turkish border - Antakya; Amman (Jordan) - Dera'a - Damascus-Homs-Hama-Aleppo-Azaz (Turkish border); Haifa (Palestine)-Kuneitra-Damascus-Palmyra-Deirezzor-Hassetche-Kamechlie.

Asphalted roads: 6,000 kms.

Macadam roads: 1,300 kms.

Earth roads: 6,000 kms.

Touring Club de Syrie: rue Baron, Aleppo; the principal Syrian motoring organization.

PIPELINES

The three pipelines which cross Syrian territory are of great importance to the national economy, representing a considerable source of foreign exchange. One of the pipelines runs from the Iraq Petroleum Company's installations in Kirkuk to Tripoli in the Lebanon, cutting through approximately 300 miles of Syrian territory. Another line also crosses Syria *en route* to Sidon (Lebanon). The third line runs from Kirkuk through Homs to the port of Banias. The pipelines achieved a record throughput in 1968, each carrying over 20 million tons of oil; the combined total was over 73 million tons.

SHIPPING

The port of Latakia has developed and the construction of a deep water harbour, which began in 1953, was completed in 1959. It is served by six foreign shipping lines. A new port at Tartous is under construction and will be ready for shipping in 1970.

The Iraq Petroleum Company has built a harbour at Banias to handle the oil transported in underground pipelines from Kirkuk.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport for Damascus was opened in the summer of 1969.

Syrian Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 417, Red Crescent Bldg., Youssif Azmeh Square, Damascus; f. 1946, refounded 1961 after revocation of merger with Misrair forming U.A.A.; domestic services and routes to Cairo, Teheran, Kuwait, Baghdad, Sharjah, Dahran, Doha, Rome, London, Karachi, Delhi, Athens, Paris and Munich; Chair. LOUIS DAKKAR; Gen. Man. Brig.-Gen. ZOUHAIR AKIL.

FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING SERVICES THROUGH SYRIA

The following foreign airlines serve Syria: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, A.U.A., B.E.A., B.O.A.C., Československe Aerolinie, Cyprus Airways, Interflug, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Lebanese International Airways, Lufthansa, Magyar Legikozlekedesi Vallalat, M.E.A., Olympic Airways, Pan Am, Pakistan International Airlines, Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Union de Transports Aériens.

TOURISM

National Tourist Organization of the Syrian Arab Republic: 29th Ayyar St., Damascus; f. 1958; Gen. Dir. IHSAN HUSNI.

Youth Tourism and Travel Organization: Av. 29 Mai, B.P. 201, Damascus; f. 1966; Dir. MOHAMED D'ADOUCH; 3 brs.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Aleppo: Aleppo; 212 teachers; 4,337 students.

Damascus University: Damascus; 655 teachers, 27,932 students.

TANZANIA*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of Tanganyika and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika lies on the east coast of Africa with Uganda and Kenya to the north, Congo Democratic Republic to the west and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Parts of Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika are within Tanzanian Territory. Zanzibar and its sister island Pemba are situated in the Indian Ocean about 25 miles off the coast north of Dar es Salaam. The climate varies with altitude, ranging from tropical in Zanzibar and on the coast and plains to semi-temperate in the highlands. The official languages are Swahili and English and there are a number of tribal languages. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim communities. Many Africans follow traditional beliefs. The flag is a diagonal tricolour of green, black and blue, the stripes being separated by gold bands. The capital is Dar es Salaam.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trusteeship Territory under British administration, Tanganyika became independent in 1961. The first general election was held in 1958, and in 1960 Julius Nyerere became Chief Minister when his party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), won 70 of the 71 seats in the National Assembly. In 1962 Tanganyika became a Republic and Mr. Nyerere the first President. Zanzibar, a British Protectorate since 1890, became independent in 1963. Following an armed uprising by the African Afro-Shirazi Party in January 1964, the Zanzibar Government signed an Act of Union with Tanganyika in April 1964, thus creating the United Republic. At General Elections in October 1965 President Nyerere received a 96.5 per cent vote. Tanzania is a member of the East African Community (established December 1967 with Uganda and Kenya) and of the British Commonwealth. In June 1968 Britain ended all financial and technical aid to Tanzania after it had been announced that Tanzania would cease to pay pensions to British officials who worked for the pre-independence governments of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. However, in July 1968 diplomatic relations with Britain, broken off in December 1965 over the Rhodesian issue, were resumed.

Government

An Interim Constitution, making the mainland a one-party state, was introduced in 1965. Executive power is in the hands of a President, who is elected by universal suffrage. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of up to 204 members who translate into action the policy of TANU as decided by the National Executive of the Party. A Presidential election must be held whenever the Assembly is dissolved and new Assembly elections held. The country is divided into 20 Regions each with a Commissioner. Chiefs wishing to hold official posts must relinquish their tribal authority. There are no reserved seats for Europeans and Asians under the new Constitution.

Defence

The People's Defence Forces in Tanzania were formed in 1961 and consist of units of the former Tanganyika Rifles and the People's Liberation Army of Zanzibar. There is no conscription. Total armed forces were estimated at 1,800 in 1966. A Tanzanian Air Force is being established to replace the air wing of the army.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and most of the farming is at subsistence level. Only a small proportion of the country's extensive livestock is sold commercially. The chief cash crops are sisal, sugar, cotton and coffee. Cloves are grown on the islands, chiefly on Pemba. Diamonds are an important export and other minerals include gold, tin and salt. Textiles, food processing and other industries have been established. The Arusha Declaration of February 1967 on national self-help and the implementation of socialism is having a continuing impact on the economy. The Second Five-Year Plan (1969–74) provides for a total investment programme of 8,085 million sh. Over half of the Government's contribution of 3,055 million sh. has been allocated to the development of the communications infrastructure and agriculture. A new convention between Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and the EEC, signed in October 1969, provides for quotas for exports of coffee, cloves and pineapples to the EEC.

Transport and Communications

Railways and harbours are administered jointly with Uganda and Kenya and the services include lake shipping. There are 2,000 miles of railways and about 30,000 miles of roads. An intergovernmental authority, the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority, has been formed to deal with the proposed rail link between the two countries which a Chinese team hopes to complete in five years. Sweden, the World Bank and the International Development Association are financing the rebuilding of 310 miles of the Tanzam Highway, a 1,200-mile road running from central Zambia to Dar es Salaam. The three main sea ports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara and the chief port on Lake Victoria is Mwanza. Air services link the towns and international air transport is provided by East African Airways Corporation (operated jointly by Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) and foreign lines. There are also private and charter services and the larger farms and plantations have their own aircraft.

Social Welfare

The state-sponsored Rural Development Division exists to improve educational, labour and health conditions in small communities. The state operates hospitals and health centres and Christian Missions also provide medical care.

* See also East African Community in Vol. I.

Education

Most schools receive state aid, the remainder being organized by missions and other voluntary agencies. There are not yet enough schools to provide universal primary education. The University College of Dar es Salaam forms part of the University of East Africa.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the scenery and wild life. The famous Serengeti National Park contains a great variety of game, and hunters and safari-parties come from all over the world. Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) is the highest mountain in Africa.

Visas are not required to visit Tanzania by nationals of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth.

Sport

Organized sports include football, cricket, athletics and tennis. There is big game hunting, fishing and swimming.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (International Workers Day), May 18 (Maulidi), July 7 (Saba Saba Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 12 (Zanzibar Revolution Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha), April 9–12 (Easter), April 26 (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

Both the Metric and the Imperial systems are used. However, in March 1967 a programme was launched which aims at a complete change over to the Metric system within four years.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Tanzanian Shilling of 100 Cents, introduced on June 14th, 1966.

Coins: 5, 10, 50 Cents; 1 Tanzanian Shilling

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Tanzanian Shillings

Exchange rate: 17.1093 Tanzanian Shillings=£1 sterling
7.17 Tanzanian Shillings=U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
(square miles)

Mainland	341,150
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,021
Water	20,650
Lake Victoria	13,450
Lake Tanganyika	5,150
Lake Rukwa	1,100
TOTAL	362,821

POPULATION
(1965—estimate)

African	10,046,000
Asian	85,900
Arabs	25,600
European	17,300
Others	4,000
TOTAL	10,178,800

1967 Census: Total population 12,231,342 (Mainland 11,876,982; Zanzibar and Pemba 354,360).

Main Tribes: Sukuma (13 per cent of population), Nyamwezi, Makonde, Haya, Chagga, Gogo, Ha, Hehe, Nyakusa, Luguru, Bena, Turu, Sambaa, Zaramo.

REGIONS
(1967 Census)

REGION	POPULATION	CHIEF TOWN*	POPULATION
Coast	781,267	Dar es Salaam (capital)	272,515
Tanga	769,304	Tanga	55,000
Mwanza	1,057,695	Mwanza	28,000
Arusha	601,515	Arusha	19,000

REGION	POPULATION	REGION	POPULATION
Dodoma	708,422	Mtwara	1,032,896
Iringa	683,555	Ruvuma	392,812
Kigoma	470,773	Shinyanga	888,209
Kilimanjaro	650,533	Singida	454,749
Mara	535,882	Tabora	552,339
Mbeya	955,891	West Lake	658,079
Morogoro	683,061		

* 1966 estimates.

LAND USE

(sq. miles)

ARABLE	PLANTATIONS	PERMANENT PASTURE	UNCULTIVATED	FOREST	OTHER
39,900	4,100	35,000	68,200	141,500	61,000

EMPLOYMENT

	1965	1966	1967*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	139,162	126,223	123,999
Mining and Quarrying	7,192	6,191	6,493
Manufacturing	25,729	29,890	31,041
Construction	31,457	37,460	42,019
Electricity and Water	4,752	5,303	6,254
Commerce	17,843	20,935	21,183
Transport and Communications	26,426	27,560	29,552
Services	81,194	82,935	85,857
TOTAL	333,755	336,497	346,398

* Provisional.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CASH CROPS

	1965		1966		1967	
	Marketed Quantities ('000 tons)	Value (million sh.)	Marketed Quantities ('000 tons)	Value (million sh.)	Marketed Quantities ('000 tons)	Value (million sh.)
Sisal	214.2	279.9	221.5	254.2	216.6	216.3
Cotton	66.0	224.2	77.6	247.2	69.0	223.0
Coffee	37.6	209.7	48.7	261.6	47.7	246.6
Cashew Nuts	73.1	62.6	81.2	79.6	85.9	69.5
Sugar	66.3	61.0	69.9	64.3	70.6	65.0
Tea	5.6	36.9	6.7	43.8	7.0	46.0
Tobacco	5.1	27.8	5.2	18.9	7.7	28.4
Pyrethrum	3.6	20.0	4.4	23.9	6.6	34.0
Wheat	30.1	17.8	32.8	18.4	28.2	17.5
Groundnuts	9.3	10.1	8.3	7.7	10.1	9.0

Livestock (1964—'000): Cattle 8,782, Goats 4,494, Sheep 2,724, Pigs 21.
(1967 Census): Cattle 10,997,000.

FORESTRY

('000 cubic feet—1964)

TYPE	QUANTITY
Kejaat	1,006.9
Podocarpus	863.4
Iroko	193.5
Camphorwood	358.4
Mahogany	241.0
Muhuhu	462.7
Miombo	568.9
Cypress	267.1
Cedar	37.1
Other Timber	747.1
TOTAL	4,746.1

Total recorded production of logs: (1966) 5 million cu. ft.; (1967) 4.5 million cu. ft.

ZANZIBAR—CLOVE SHIPMENTS

(£'000)

	1964	1965	1966*
India	232	871	369
U.S.S.R.	136	277	136
Pakistan	282	237	63
Indonesia	598	203	2,426
United Kingdom	45	55	40
Sudan	46	50	50
Japan	58	44	45
Hong Kong	254	7	2
TOTAL (inc. others)	2,196	2,277	3,596

* Jan.–Nov.

MINING

(Exports and Local Sales)

	1965		1966		1967	
	Quantity	Value (million sh.)	Quantity	Value (million sh.)	Quantity	Value (million sh.)
Diamonds ('000 carats)	820	142.3	906	186.3	988	222.9
Gold ('000 troy oz.)	91	22.8	55	14.1	18	4.7
Salt (tons)	38	7.8	37	7.4	35	7.2
Tin Concentrates (tons)	541	7.3	504	8.8	487	6.2
Mica Sheet (tons)	102	2.1	87	1.8	90	1.7
Gem Stones* (kg.)	1,791	2.0	3,039	2.3	940	2.9
Other	—	1.6	—	1.9	—	2.6
TOTAL	—	185.9	—	222.6	—	248.2

* Includes rough rubies and sapphires.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Beer	'ooo gall.	2,673	4,139	5,102
Textiles	'ooo sq. yd.	12,126	17,121	17,338
Cigarettes	million	1,869	2,049	2,044
Paints	gall.	162,513	221,020	274,623
Plywood	'ooo sq. ft.	7,794	10,247	8,808
Sisal Twine	tons	5,778	10,138	14,887
Saw Milling	'ooo cu. ft.	5,029	5,026	4,585
Wheat Flour	tons	38,433	39,714	41,159
Pyrethrum Extract	,,	174	200	238
Electricity	million kWh.	213	252	282

FINANCE

T1 shilling =100 cents

T17.1 shillings=£1 sterling

T7.17 shillings=U.S. $1

T20 shillings = £1 3s. 4d. sterling = U.S. $2.80.

BUDGET

(million sh.)

REVENUE	1966–67	1967–68*	EXPENDITURE	1966–67	1967–68*
Import and Excise Duties	418.41	490.00	Social Services	213.70	236.05
Export Taxes	37.90	37.50	Economic Services	124.51	190.33
Income Taxes	232.84	235.00	Law and Order	92.78	95.01
Licences and Other Taxes	54.58	55.00	Revenue Collections, etc.	20.13	19.73
Government Property, Interest and Loans	74.56	65.10	Local Government	15.73	17.68
Distributable Pool and Transfer Tax	24.20	22.50	General Administration	175.94	132.70
Miscellaneous	25.33	42.90	Defence	53.50	49.77
			Debt Servicing	87.63	151.81
			Pensions and Gratuities	41.77	46.90
TOTAL	867.82	947.90	TOTAL	825.69	939.98

* Revised estimate.

1968-69 Budget: Revenue 1,055,284,000 sh.; Expenditure 1,051,414,500 sh.; Surplus 3,869,500 sh.

1969-70 Budget: Revenue 1,505,718,600 sh.; Expenditure 1,502,751,500 sh.; Surplus 2,967,100 sh.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1969–74)

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY SECTORS (million sh.)

Central Government	3,055
State Organization Co-operatives	2,300
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	5,355
East African Community	580
Private Sector	2,150
TOTAL	8,085

DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

	Sh.	Percentage Distribution
Communications and Works	922,359,270	30
Agriculture	631,000,000	21
Lands	309,485,000	10
Education	296,922,300	10
Rural Development	185,648,000	6
Defence	107,168,200	4
Health	97,734,590	3
Home	71,000,000	2
Commerce and Industry	32,147,240	4
Central Establishments	30,000,000	
National Service	25,000,000	
Information	16,750,000	
Devplan	12,240,000	
Foreign	10,924,000	
Judiciary	1,070,000	
Second Vice-President's Office	392,000	
President's Office	159,100	
SUB-TOTAL	2,750,000,000	
TanZam Railway (Local costs)	305,000,000	10
GRAND TOTAL	3,055,000,000	100

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE (PARASTATAL) INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

	Million Sh.	Percentage Distribution
Industry	783	35
Electricity Supply	457	20
Housing	362	16
Agriculture	307	13
Tourism	235	10
Others	156	6
TOTAL	2,300	100

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(1968)
(at current factor cost—million sh.)

Agriculture	3,110
Mining	125
Industry	384
Construction	278
Electricity Works, Water Works	62
Commerce and Trade	830
Transport	316
Housing, Office Buildings, etc.	347
Hotels, Hospitals and Other Services from Government and Private	718
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	6,170

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Current Account—million sh.)

	1966			1967*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,861.3	1,812.5	48.8	1,773.8	1,766.4	7.4
Freight and transport	117.3	65.4	51.9	184.7	86.3	98.4
Travel	70.5	29.1	41.4	75.4	43.9	31.5
Investment income	54.6	192.0	—137.4	39.6	156.8	—117.2
Government transactions n.e.s.	41.6	18.9	22.7	37.0	17.1	19.9
Other services	12.6	52.7	— 40.1	12.0	26.0	— 14.0
Total	2,157.9	2,170.6	— 12.7	2,122.5	2,096.5	26.0
Transfer Payments	125.8	135.3	— 9.5	146.3	117.0	29.3
CURRENT BALANCE	2,283.7	2,305.9	— 22.2	2,268.8	2,213.5	55.3

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million sh.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	1,691	1,625	1,532	1,418
Exports	1,878	1,760	1,627	1,688

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million sh.)

IMPORTS*	1965	1966	1967
Food and Live Animals	127	159	150
Beverages and Tobacco	37	29	31
Raw Materials	14	15	16
Petroleum Products	82	108	139
Animal and Vegetable Oils	11	14	12
Chemicals	114	132	109
Manufactures	468	566	519
Machinery and Transport Equipment	324	422	476
Miscellaneous	157	169	125

* Excludes Zanzibar.

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Sisal	286	235	201
Coffee	172	301	237
Cotton	244	350	251
Diamonds	142	186	223
Cashew Nuts	83	100	92
Meat and Products	38	57	48
Tea	29	45	43
Hides and Skins	30	43	29
Cloves	46	74	90
Oil Seeds	57	53	45

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million sh.)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom	337	412	382	382	486	473
India	72	70	43	107	129	108
Hong Kong	20	36	26	103	141	113
Japan	100	93	69	35	97	67
China, People's Republic	40	80	72	95	69	59
EEC Countries	257	292	344	241	224	250
CMEA Countries	26	39	45	22	36	56
North America	63	96	137	117	169	117

INTER-EAST AFRICAN TRADE

(million sh.)

	IMPORTS FROM KENYA AND UGANDA	EXPORTS TO KENYA AND UGANDA
1964	320	107
1965	337	121
1966	332	98
1967	280	83

TRANSPORT

EAST AFRICAN RAIL TRAFFIC

	Unit	1965	1966	1967*
Goods Traffic	million ton-miles	470	565	530
Passengers	'000	1,708	1,759	1,852
Rolling Stock:				
Locomotives	number	149	156	142
Carriages	,,	118	111	111
Wagons†	,,	4,036	3,462	3,225

Source: E.A. Railways and Harbours. * Provisional.

† This is the basic Tanzanian stock. In addition, other units are in constant circulation between the three East African countries and are consequently available for use in Tanzania.

ROAD TRAFFIC

LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES

	1965	1966	1967
Motor Cars	23,005	25,877	26,192
Light Commercial Vehicles	8,537	9,884	10,224
Private Motor Cycles	5,415	6,449	6,749
Lorries and Trucks	7,215	9,004	9,519
Government Vehicles	4,238	5,320	6,105
Tractors, Tankers, etc.	2,888	3,461	3,825
Others	3,124	3,450	3,795
TOTAL	54,422	63,445	66,409

SEA TRAFFIC*

	1965	1966	1967
Number of Ships	1,763	1,716	1,760
Net Registered Tonnage ('000 tons)	5,995	6,072	6,341
Number of Passengers†	37,571	39,256	40,406
Cargo Handled ('000 deadweight tons):			
Imports	672	1,019	1,295
Exports	571	715	1,003
Total‡	1,264	1,749	2,315

* Through Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara.

† Including embarked and disembarked.

‡ Including export/import transhipment.

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

	1965	1966	1967*
Ton-miles sold ('000)	33,897	39,319	42,500
Passengers carried ('000)	242,000	282,000	344,000
Passenger miles ('000)	224,066	272,163	343,380
Mail ton-miles ('000)	1,841	1,719	1,633
Cargo ton-miles ('000)	10,421	11,062	12,046
Passenger load factor (%)	50.5	53.9	49.5
Gross Revenue (million sh.)	177	208	261

* Provisional.

TOURISM

(Tanganyika)

	Total	Europeans		Asians and Arabs		Others	
		Persons in Transit	Visitors	Persons in Transit	Visitors	Persons in Transit	Visitors
1962. .	9,257	2,377	3,569	1,227	1,156	363	565
1963. .	9,878	1,783	4,477	1,108	1,300	388	822
1964. .	9,161	961	3,382	757	946	303	812

EDUCATION

TANGANYIKA

(1964)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary . .	3,639	12,044	633,678
Secondary . .	68	872	19,907
Vocational . .	3	152	2,955*
Teacher Training .	21	305	2,261
Higher Education .	1	n.a.	520

* Includes 1,599 part-time students

Zanzibar (1966): Primary pupils 35,000, Secondary pupils 1,700.

Source: Central Statistical Bureau, Dar es Salaam.

THE CONSTITUTION

Tanganyika became a Republic, within the Commonwealth, on 9th December, 1962, with an executive President, elected by universal suffrage, who is both the Head of State and Head of the Government. A presidential election will be held whenever Parliament is dissolved. Tanzania is governed as a democratic society in which the Government is responsible to a freely-elected Parliament, representative of the people, and in which the courts of law are independent and impartial.

The structure of the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Government are set out in the Interim Constitution of 1965, which made provisional constitutional arrangements for the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The legislative powers are exercised by a Parliament of the United Republic, which is vested by the Constitution with complete sovereign powers, and of which the present National Assembly is the legislative house. The Assembly also enacts all legislation concerning the mainland. Internal matters in Zanzibar are the exclusive jurisdiction of the Zanzibar executive and the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar.

The National Assembly comprises 107 Elected Members, 20 *ex-officio* Members (the Regional Commissioners) 15 National Members elected by statutory bodies, 10 Members appointed by the President, up to 32 Members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, and up to 20 other Zanzibar members appointed by the President in agreement with the President of Zanzibar. Provision is made for the total to reach 204 members.

The President has no power to legislate without recourse to Parliament. The assent of the President is required before any Bill passed by the National Assembly becomes law. Should the President withhold his assent and the Bill be re-passed by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority, the President is required by law to give his assent within 21 days unless, before that time, he has dissolved the National Assembly, in which case he must stand for re-election.

To assist him in carrying out his functions the President appoints two Vice-Presidents from the elected members of the National Assembly. The First Vice-President is also the President of Zanzibar. The Second Vice-President, who is chosen from the elected members of the National Assembly, is the leader of Government business in the Assembly. The Vice-Presidents and ministers comprise the Cabinet, which is presided over by the President.

The independence of the judges is secured by provisions

which prevent their removal, except on account of misbehaviour or incapacity, after investigation by a judicial tribunal. The Interim Constitution also makes provision for a Permanent Commission of Enquiry which has wide powers to investigate any abuses of authority.

Members of Parliament are elected for five years unless the President dissolves Parliament at an earlier date. Appointed members of Parliament hold their seats until dissolution unless their appointments are revoked by the President. The President must stand for re-election each time Parliament is dissolved. The Presidential candidate is chosen by an electoral convention of TANU and the Afro-Shirazi parties. Their choice is then presented to the people for confirmation by a yes-no vote. If the convention's first choice is rejected by a majority of the voters, another candidate must be chosen and submitted to the vote

Mainland Tanzania is divided into 107 constituencies, although for the 1970 elections another 13 are being created. In each of these areas TANU, the official party, puts forward two candidates chosen by the TANU membership. Then all adult citizens of the area, whether TANU members or not, vote to decide which of the candidates will represent them in Parliament. The constitution of TANU is incorporated as part of the Interim Constitution.

The National Executive of TANU is the supreme policy making body of the Party and the Government subject only to approval of a biannual National Conference, but it is the role of the National Assembly to translate party policy into legislation. The assembly deliberates independently and has on accasion amended or refused to approve government proposals.

The National Executive is a parallel body to the National Assembly and its members are democratically chosen by party members throughout the country. Both National Executive and National Assembly members are paid at the same rate from government funds.

The Afro-Shirazi party plays a similar role in Zanzibar and Pemba, giving effect to its policies through the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

The Constitution also makes provision for the attainment of citizenship in accordance with the principles already approved by the National Assembly.

The Constitution can be amended by an act of the Parliament of the United Republic, when the proposed amendment is supported by the votes of not less than two thirds of all the members of the Assembly.

ARUSHA DECLARATION

The Arusha Declaration of February 1967 (approved by the National Executive Committee of TANU at the end of January) laid down that every TANU and Government leader must be a peasant or a worker; that no such leader should hold shares or directorships in any company; that no leader should receive two or more salaries; and that no leader should own houses rented out to others. In addition, the Declaration urges the Government to take further steps in the implementation of the policy of socialism, especially in ensuring that the major means of production are under the control and ownership of the peasants and workers (through the Government and the co-operatives); to put emphasis on national self-reliance rather than depending on foreign loans and grants for development, and ot put great emphasis on raising the standards of living of the peasants.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Mwalimu JULIUS K. NYERERE.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

President, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Regional Administration and Rural Development: Mwalimu JULIUS K. NYERERE.

First Vice-President: Sheikh ABEID KARUME.

Second Vice-President: RASHIDI KAWAWA.

Minister of Commerce and Industries: A. M. BABU.

Minister of Communications, Labour and Transport: JOB M. LUSINDE.

Minister of Finance: A. H. JAMAL.

Minister of Home Affairs: S. A. MASWANYA.

Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development: J. W. KIHAMPA.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: L. NANGWANDA SIJAONA.

Minister of National Education: C. Y. MGONJA.

Minister of Information and Tourism: HASNU MAKAME.

Minister of Agriculture, Food and Co-operatives: D. N. M. BRYCESON.

Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning: PAUL BOMANI.

Ministers of State: I. M. BHOKE MUMANKA, S. MHANDO, F. V. MPONJI, A. JUMBE.

TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (TANU)

TANU on the mainland and the *Afro-Shirazi Party* in Zanzibar and Pemba determine the broad lines of Government policy.

President: Mwalimu JULIUS K. NYERERE.

National Executive: supreme policy-making body of the Government and subject only to approval of bi-annual National Conference; Party headed by President; chooses Party leadership, with the exception of the President, who is selected by an electoral convention.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO TANZANIA
(Dar es Salaam unless otherwise stated)
(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Algeria: P.O.B. 2963, 34 Upanga Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI BENGHEZAL.

Australia: P.O.B. 2996, 4th Floor, Barclays Bank Bldg., Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. W. BULLOCK.

Austria: P.O.B. 30560, Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., Nairobi (E).

Belgium: (address not available); Nairobi (E).

Bulgaria: P.O.B. 9260, Plot No. 232, Malik Rd., Upanga (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VELIKO ENTCHEV.

Burundi: P.O.B. 2752, 397 United Nations Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* PROTAIS MANGONA.

Canada: P.O.B. 1022, Gailey and Roberts Bldg. (1st Floor), Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. A. IRWIN.

China People's Republic: P.O.B. 1649, Plot No. 77, Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* CHUNG HSI-T'UNG.

Congo Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 975, Upanga Rd., Plot No. 291A (E); *Ambassador:* L. G. EKETEBI.

Cuba: P.O.B. 9282, Plot No. 313, Uganda (near Palm Beach Hotel) (E); *Ambassador:* A. M. ZORILLA.

Czechoslovakia: P.O.B. 3054, Jubilee Mansion, 69 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* R. REZEK.

Denmark: P.O.B. 412, Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., Nairobi (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NIELS JULIUS LASSEN.

Ethiopia: P.O.B. 5198, Nairobi (E).

Finland: P.O.B. 1017, Addis Ababa (E).

France: P.O.B. 2349, Standard Bank Bldg. (3rd Floor), City Drive/Azikiwe St. (E); *Ambassador:* A. NAUDY.

German Federal Republic: P.O.B. 2590, Standard Bank Bldg., Azikiwe St., City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* NORBERT HEBICH.

Guinea: P.O.B. 2969, Luthuli Rd., No. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* MBAYE CHEIK.

Hungary: P.O.B. 672, 20 Ocean Rd.; *Ambassador:* MIKLOS BARD.

India: P.O.B. 2684 (HC); *High Commissioner:* V. C. VIJAYARAGHAVAN.

Indonesia: P.O.B. 572, 299 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Israel: P.O.B. 2474, Standard Bank Bldg. (1st Floor), Azikiwe St., City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* SHIMON H. MORATT.

Italy: P.O.B. 2106, Nanji Stores Bldg., Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* VITTORIO ZADOTTI.

Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3668, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) (E).

Japan: P.O.B. 2577; *Ambassador:* KENZO YOSHIDA.

Korean Democratic People's Republic: P.O.B. 2690, Plot 297, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* SONG GI JAI.

Liberia: Nairobi (E); *Ambassador:* F. FRANCIS AKAI.

Mali: P.O.B. 1206, No. 9 Independence Ave. (E), *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARMANO SANGARE.

Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador:* BALJINGUIN LOTCHIN.

Morocco: P.O.B. 337, Addis Ababa (E).

Netherlands: P.O.B. 1174 (E); *Ambassador:* A. M. BRINK

Norway: P.O.B. 6363, Silopark House, Queensway, Nairobi.

Pakistan: (HC); *High Commissioner:* OSMAN CHANI.

Poland: P.O.B. 2188, 4 Upanga Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSEF ZYTEK.

Romania: P.O.B. 590, Plot 3, Bagamoyo Rd.; *Ambassador:* ION DRÎNCEANU.

Rwanda: P.O.B. 2468, Baumann House, Obote St., Kampala, Uganda (E), *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE M. KAGENZA.

Somalia: P.O.B. 2031, Karimjee Bldg., Plot No. 2 (First Floor), Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED DARMAN.

Spain: P.O.B. 842; *Chargé d'Affaires:* EMILIO CASSINELLO.

Sudan: P.O.B. 2266, "Albaraka", 64 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WILSON ARBABA.

Sweden: P.O.B. 9274, Dalgety Bldg., Second Floor, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* SUEN FREDERICK HEDIN.

Switzerland: P.O.B. 2454, Tancot House, City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN MOSSAZ.

Syrian Arab Republic: P.O.B. 2442, 28 Garden Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NAIM KADDAH.

Turkey: P.O.B. 1506, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 1905, Plot No. 73, Kenyatta Drive (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREI M. TIMOSCHENKO.

United Arab Republic: P.O.B. 1668, 21 Garden Ave. (near Pamba House) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED FOUD EL BIDEWY.

United Kingdom: *High Commissioner:* HORACE PHILLIPS.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 9123, Standard Bank Bldg. (4th Floor), City Drive/Azikiwe St. (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE G. ROTH.

Viet-Nam Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 2194, Plot 79, Upanga (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUU QUY TAN.

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 2838, Plot No. 276, East Upanga Area (E); *Ambassador:* ZIVOJIN LAKIC.

Zambia: P.O.B. 2525, Plot 291, Upanga (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. C. MUKANDO.

Tanzania also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Cyprus and Greece.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

(*January* 1970)

Arusha: A. W. MWAKAN'GATA, M.P.
Coast: M. M. SONGAMBELE, M.P.
Dodoma: K. Y. KOMBA, M.P.
Iringa: J. B. M. MWAKANGALE, M.P.
Kigoma: P. S. SIYOVELWA, M.P.
Kilimanjaro: L. A. SAZIA, M.P.
Mara: A. L. S. MHINA, M.P.
Mbeya: J. A. NAMATA, M.P.
Morogoro: E. B. M. BARONGO, M.P.
Mtwara: Dr. W. KLERRUU, M.P.
Mwanza: ALHAJ O. A. MUHAJI, M.P.
Ruvuma: H. M. MKWAIA, M.P.
Shinyanga: H. O. MONGI, M.P.
Singida: C. M. KAPILIMA, M.P.
Tanga: J. W. L. MAKINDA, M.P.
West Lake: S. S. SHEMSANGA, M.P.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Chief ADAM SAPI MKWAWA, O.B.E.

Elected Members: 107.

Nominated Members: 47.

Ex-Officio Members: 20.

National Members: 15.

ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 1965

PARTY	SEATS
Tanganyika African National Union* (TANU)	107†

In 1965 41 members from Zanzibar were appointed by the President. Zanzibar also has its own regional assembly.

* Two candidates may contest each seat.

† There are to be 120 elected seats in the Assembly after the 1970 elections.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Tanganyika African National Union (TANU): P.O.B. 9151, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; aims to develop a socialist democratic state by self-help at all levels; over 1,500,000 mems.; since Arusha Declaration of February 1967 leaders must be workers or peasants and members must bu fully dedicated to the objects and beliefs of the Party; Pres. JULIUS K. NYERERE.

There are also organizations for the Party Elders, for the women (UWT), for youth (TYL) and for parents (TAPA); and the co-operatives and the trade union are also affiliated.

Afro-Shirazi Party: P.O.B. 389, Zanzibar; f. 1957; mainly African party, dominant in the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; est. mems. 100,000; Pres. Hon. ABEID A. KARUME.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under a Bill introduced into the Assembly in December 1969 chiefs are no longer permitted to exercise any power under traditional or customary law.

From the beginning of 1970 People's Courts have been established in Zanzibar. Magistrates are elected by the people and have two assistants each.

Permanent Commission of Enquiry: P.O.B. 2643, Dar es Salaam; Chair. Chief E. A. M. MANG'ENYA; Sec. H. K. KATUA.

The High Court: Has final jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases, subject only to the right of appeal to the East African Court of Appeal. Its headquarters are at Dar es Salaam but it holds regular sessions in all Regions. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice P. T. GEORGES.

Judges: Mr. Justice M. C. E. P. BIRON, Mr. Justice M. P. K. KIMICHA, Mr. Justice A. E. OTTO, Mr. Justice E. A. L. BANNERMAN, Mr. Justice H. G. PLATT, Mr. Justice A. MUSTAFA, Mr. Justice L. B. DUFF, Mr. Justice O. T. HAMLYN.

Registrar: L. M. MAKAME.

Senior Deputy Registrar: D. R. MAPIGANO.

District Courts: These are situated in each district and are presided over by either a Resident Magistrate or District Magistrate. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the High Court.

Primary Courts: These are established in every district and are presided over by Primary Court Magistrates. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the District Courts and then to the High Court.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Archbishop:

Province of East Africa: Most Rev. L. J. BEECHER, C.M.G., D.D., M.A., B.SC., A.R.C.S. (and Bishop of Nairobi); 26 State House Ave., P.O.B. 502, Nairobi, Kenya. (*When the Most Rev. Beecher retires in August 1970, the province of East Africa will be divided into two separate provinces, Kenya and Tanzania.*)

Bishops:

Central Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. Y. MALINDA, P.O.B. 263, Arusha, Tanzania.

Dar es Salaam: Rt. Rev. JOHN SEPEKU, P.O.B. 25016, Ilala,, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Masasi: Rt. Rev. G. HILARY CHISONGA, C.P.E.A., P.O. Masai, Mtwara Region, Tanzania.

Morogoro: Rt. Rev. GRESFORD CHITEMO, P.O.B. 320, Morogoro, Tanzania.

South-West Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. JOHN RICHARD WORTHINGTON POOLE-HUGHES, P.O. Box 32, Njombe Tanzania.

Victoria Nyanza: Rt. Rev. MAXWELL L. WIGGINS, B.A., L.TH., P.O.B. 278, Mwanza, Tanzania.

Western Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. MUSA KAHURANANGA, P.O.B. 13, Kasulu, Tanzania.

Zanzibar and Tanga: Rt. Rev. YOHANA JUMAA, M.A. Box 35, Korogwe, Tanzania.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Catholic Church was established in Tanganyika in 1868.

Archbishop:

Dar es Salaam: Cardinal LAUREAN RUGAMBWA, P.O.B. 167, Dar es Salaam.

Bishops:

Arusha: Rt. Rev. DENNIS DURNING, P. O. Box 3044, Arusha.

Dodoma: Rt. Rev. ANTHONY PESCE, P.O. Box 922, Dodoma.

Iringa: Rt. Rev. MARIO MGULUNDE, Tosamaganga, P.O.B. 133, Iringa.

Mahenge: Rt. Rev. ELIAS MCHONDE, Kwiro, P.O. Mahenge.

Mbulu: Rt. Rev. PATRICK WINTERS, Ndareda, P.O. Box 3124, Arusha.

Morogoro: Rt. Rev. ADRIAN MKOBA, P.O.B. 640, Morogoro.

Moshi: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH SIPENDI, P.O.B. 3011, Moshi.

Nachingwea: Rt. Rev. A. RALPH COTEY, P.O. Box 36, Nachingwea.

Ndanda: Rt. Rev. VICTOR HAELG.

Peramiho: Rt. Rev. JAMES KOMBA.

Tanga: Rt. Rev. MAURUS KOMBA, *P.O.B. 84, Tanga.*

Archbishop:

Tabora: Most Rev. MARC MIHAYO, Archbishop's House, Tabora.

Bishops:

Bukoba: Rt. Rev. GERVASIUS NKALANGA, Bishop's House, P.O. Bukoba.

Karema: Rt. Rev. CHARLES MSAKILA, P.O. Box 34, Sumbawanga.

Kigoma: Rt. Rev. ALPHONSI NSABI, Bishop's House, Kigoma.

Mbeya: Rt. Rev. JAMES SANGU, P.O.B. 179, Mbeya.

Musoma: Rt. Rev. JOHN JAMES RUDIN, P.O. Box 93, Musoma.

Mwanza: Rt. Rev. RENATUS BUTIBABAGE, P.O.B. 139, Mwanza.

Shinyanga: Rt. Rev. EDWARD ALOYSIUS MCGURKIN, P.O. Box 47, Shinyanga.

Sumbawanga: Rt. Rev. CHARLES MSAKILA, P.O. Box 34, Sumbawanga.

Rulenge: Rt. Rev. CHRISTOPHER MWOLEKA.

There are some 2,228,600 Roman Catholics in Tanzania.

LUTHERAN

Bishop of the North Western Diocese, Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania: JOSIAH M. KIBIRA, P.O.B. 98, Bukoba; 75,000 mems.

Lutheran Church of Northern Tanzania: P.O.B. 195, Moshi; 300,000 mems.; President STEFANO MOSHI.

GREEK ORTHODOX

Archbishop of East Africa: NICADEMUS OF IRINOUPOULIS, Dar es Salaam. (Province covers Kenya, Uganda, the Seychelles and the Comores, as well as Tanzania.)

There are also Muslim and animist communities. Islam is the dominant religion in Zanzibar.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Nation: Dar es Salaam; f. 1960; English; local edition of Kenya newspaper; Editor JOHN BIERMAN.

Nationalist: P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; English; newspaper of TANU; Editor B. MKAPA.

Ngurumo: P.O.B. 937, Dar es Salaam; Swahili; Editor R. B. THAKER.

The Standard—Tanzania: P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1929; Man. Editor FRENE GINWALA; circ. 19,500.

Uhuru: P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; official organ of TANU; Swahili; Editor B. MKAPA; circ. 15,000.

SUNDAY PAPERS

Sunday Nation: P.O.B. 2151, Dar es Salaam; local edition of Kenya newspaper; Editorial Rep. SULTAN JESSA.

Sunday News: P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; Editor FRENE GINWALA, circ. 22,000.

WEEKLIES, MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES

Ecclesia: P.O.B. 167, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; monthly; religious; Editor Fr. NOVATUS KAVELAARS; 5,900 copies.

Gazette of the United Republic: P.O.B. 2483, Dar es Salaam; weekly; official Government publication.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 261, Zanzibar; f. 1964; official announcements; weekly.

Ija Wobonere (*Come and See*): P.O.B. 98, Bukoba; f. 1954; monthly; religious, Editor P. B. TIBAIJUKA, 2,000 copies.

Journal of Modern African Studies: Dar es Salaam; quarterly; Editors Dr. DAVID and Mrs. H. KIMBLE.

Kiongozi (*The Leader*): P.O.B. 355 and 226, Tabora; f. 1950; Swahili, fortnightly; Editor C. H. B. HAKILI; circ. 25,000.

Mwenge (*Firebrand*): P.O.B. 1, Peramiho; f. 1937; monthly, Editor JOHN MAHUNDI; circ. 12,800.

Mwongozi: P.O.B. 568; f. 1942; in English, Arabic and Swahili; weekly; 2,000 copies.

National Weekly: Dar es Salaam; weekly; English; circ. 5,000.

Nchi Yetu: P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; Swahili weekly.

News Review: P.O.B. 9142, Dar es Salaam; weekly.

Nyota Afrika: P.O.B. 9010, Dar es Salaam; f. 1963; Swahili; monthly; circ. 50,000.

Spotlight: Dar es Salaam; organ of the African National Congress (South Africa).

Taifa Tanzania: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi, Kenya; weekly; Man. Editor BOAZ OMORI (*banned November* 1968).

Tanganyika Post: P.O.B. 520, Arusha; English; fortnightly.

Tanzania Trade and Industry: P.O.B. 234, Dar es Salaam; English; quarterly.

Ukulima wa Kisasa: P.O.B. 2308, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; Swahili; monthly; agricultural; Editor P. M. WILSON; circ. 35,000.

Ushirika: Co-operative Union of Tanzania, P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; weekly.

Young Africa: P.O.B. 908, Dar es Salaam; f. 1952; weekly; Editor E. E. KAHAN.

There are in all about 22 monthly local newspapers published in vernacular (mostly Swahili) edited by Africans.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Novosti: P.O.B. 2271, Dar es Salaam; Chief E. RIABTSEV; publishes Swahili weekly; *Urusi Leo.*

Četeka, Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass (Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar) also have bureaux in Tanzania.

RADIO

Radio Tanzania: P.O.B. 9191, Dar es Salaam; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. M. KIAMA.

Broadcasts in Swahili on nine wavelengths and in English and other languages on four wavelengths.

Radio Tanzania Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1178, Zanzibar; f. 1964; Broadcasting Officer OMAR M. OMAR.

Broadcasts in Swahili on two wavelengths.

There were 135,000 licences in 1969.

FINANCE

BANKING

On February 6th, 1967, all banks in Tanzania were nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK ORGANIZATIONS

Bank of Tanzania: P.O.B. 2939, Independence Ave., Dar es Salaam; f. 1966 when assumed functions of East African Currency Board; sole issuing bank; government-owned; Gov. E. I. M. MTEI, Gen. Man. B. ANDERSEN, cap. 20m. sh.

East African Currency Board: P.O.B. 3684, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1919 and in process of liquidation, its functions having been assumed by the central banks of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; Chair. D. A. OMARI, M.B.E.; Sec. H. R. HIRST, C.B.E.

OTHER STATE BANKS

The National Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 1255, Dar es Salaam; f. February 1967 to take over branches in Tanzania of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., Standard Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Bank of India Ltd., Bank of Baroda Ltd., Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd., National Bank of Pakistan and Tanzania Bank of Commerce, 38 branches throughout Tanzania, cap. 25m. sh.; dep. 1,147.9m. sh.; Chair. AMON JAMES NSEKELA; Gen. Man. JACQUES F. E. GERBIER.

People's Bank of Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1173, Forodhani, Zanzibar; f. 1966, state-controlled private concern; Chair. and Man. ERNEST C. WAKATI.

Tanzania Post Office Savings Bank: Dar es Salaam; provides banking facilities for small depositors.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

The National Co-operative and Development Bank: P.O.B. 9244, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; holding concern for the following two banks:

The National Co-operative Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 9244, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962 as Co-operative Bank of Tanganyika; brs. at Bukoba, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshi, Mtwara and Mwanza; Chair. J. A. MHAVILLE, M.P., Acting Gen. Man. R. WOOD.

The National Development Credit Agency: P.O.B. 268, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; Chair. J. A. MHAVILLE, M.P., Man. V. S. MAKAME.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Corporation: Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; nationalized 1967; handles all types of insurance business.

Some forty foreign insurance companies are represented in Tanzania.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Arusha Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 141, Arusha, f. 1948, Pres. H. BUCHER.

Bukoba Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 196, Bukoba.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce: Box 41, Dar es Salaam; f. 1919; 180 mems.; Pres. J. T. LUPEMBE, M.P.

Dar es Salaam Merchants' Chamber: Box 12, Dar es Salaam.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: Box 543, Tanga.

Iringa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: Box 262, Iringa.

Mbeya Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 176, Mbeya.

Morogoro Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 98, Morogoro; 35 mems.; Pres. L. HOLGATE.

Moshi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Box 280, Moshi; 58 mems.

Mtwara District Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 113, Mtwara.

Mwanza Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Box 296, Mwanza.

Southern Province Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 15, Lindi.

Tanga Chamber of Commerce: Box 331, Tanga; Secs. A. L. LE MAITRE, O.B.E., L. E. LE MAITRE.

MARKETING AND PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONS AND BOARDS

The Copra Board: f. 1950; administers the proceeds of a cess on exported copra products for the benefit of the copra industry.

Lint and Seed Marketing Board: Dar es Salaam; Gen. Man. J. F. ROBINSON.

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 277, Tanga.

Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board: P.O.B. 41, Dar es Salaam.

Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association: P.O.B. 2177, Dar es Salaam; Chair C. A. GARDNER; Sec. A. J. FOSTER.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation: P.O.B. 9113, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; statutory body to take over the work of the Overseas Food Corporation and undertake commercial, development and settlement projects; Chair. H. M. LUGUSHA; Chief Executive Officer A. T. P. SEABROOK.

Commonwealth Development Corporation: London and Dar es Salaam; to finance agricultural and industrial development projects.

National Development Corporation of Tanzania: P.O.B. 2669, Dar es Salaam; f. 1965; government-owned; initial cap. T£1,000,000; Chair. Hon. A. M. BABU, M.P.; Gen. Man. C. G. KAHAMA.

Tanganyika Development Finance Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 2478, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; issued share cap. £2,000,000 taken up equally by the National Development Corporation of Tanzania, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and agencies of the Federal German and Netherlands Governments; to assist economic development; Man. C. J. STEPHENSON.

Economic Development Commission: Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; Government-owned; to plan the development of the country's economy.

Mbeya Exploration Co.: financed jointly by the Colonial Development Corpn., and Messrs. Billiton to develop pyrochlore reserves in the Southern Highlands Province.

Tangold Mining Co.: P.O. Musoma; f. 1953; financed by Commonwealth Development Corpn. and New Consolidated Gold Fields Co.; gold mining in Musoma district; Gen. Manager C. J. MCFARLANE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Federation of Tanganyika Employers: P.O.B. 2971. Dar es Salaam; f. 1960; Exec. Dir. P. WEBSTER.

TRADE UNIONS

Minimum wages are controlled by law and there is also compulsory arbitration under the Trades Disputes (Settlement) Act. This Act makes strikes and lockouts illegal unless the statutory conciliation procedure has been followed. In 1964 the existing 13 trade unions were dissolved by legislation and the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA) was substituted. Wage increases are to be linked with productivity. In early 1969 NUTA had some 269,500 members.

NUTA agreements with some companies provide for a closed shop and membership is compulsory after a probation period. In other companies NUTA membership is voluntary.

National Union of Tanganyika Workers: Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; sole Trade Union organization, no international affiliation; Chair. N. KAZIMOTO; Gen. Sec. ALFRED TANDAU; Deputy Gen. Sec. C. TUNGARAZA.

INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS

East African Community Workers' Section: P.O.B. 2128, Dar es Salaam; Asst. Gen. Sec. K. Y. VUMU.

Transport, Mines and Domestic Section: P.O.B. 15380, Dar es Salaam, Asst. Gen. Sec. A. R. BUKUKU.

Central and Local Government Workers' Section: P.O.B. 5376, Dar es Salaam; Asst. Gen. Sec. E. J. MASHASI.

Agricultural Workers' Section: P.O.B. 2087, Tanga; Asst. Gen. Sec. H. K. M. NAFTAL.

Dockworkers' and Seafarers' Section: P.O.B. 353, Tanga; Asst. Gen. Sec. T. C. MABONESHO.

Teachers' Section: Asst. Gen. Sec. M. P. BESHA.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

African Medical Workers' Union: P.O. Box 719, Dar es Salaam; Pres. JOHN S. KIANOO; Gen. Sec. IDI S. MSANGI; 1,540 mems.

Tanganyika Railway Asian Union: P.O.B. 20525, Dar es Salaam, Pres. FAKIR CHAND, Hon. Gen. Sec. N. K. KARMALI, 997 mems.

Workers' Department of the Afro-Shirazi Party: P.O.B. 389, Vikokotoni, Zanzibar; f. 1965; Pres. MOHAMED MFAUME OMAR; Sec. KHAMIS ABDULLA AMEIR.

CO-OPERATIVES

The co-operative movement plays a central role in the Tanzanian economy handling almost all of the country's exports (except sisal) and a substantial portion of the domestic economy. By far the largest portion of its activities are involved with the marketing of agricultural produce but the co-operative movement has made some preliminary incursions into the transport, wholesale, and retail field and has been granted exclusive import licences in some commodities.

The movement is composed of some 1,670 primary marketing societies under the aegis of about 40 co-operative unions. The Co-operative Union of Tanganyika is the national organization (affiliated with the ruling TANU party) to which all unions belong.

Co-operative Development Office: Zanzibar; f. 1952; encourages and develops co-operative societies.

Co-operative Union of Tanganyika Ltd.: P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; a Co-operative Bank was formed in 1962; Sec.-Gen. JOHN A. MHAVILLE, M.P.; 700,000 mems.

PRINCIPAL SOCIETIES

Bukoba Native Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 5, Bukoba; 74 affiliated societies; 57,931 mems.

Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd.: f. 1932; 42 affiliated societies; 40,208 mems.

Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Ltd.: 16 mems. representing 153 societies; 162,413 mems.

Zanzibar State Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 26, Zanzibar; state enterprise since 1964, sole exporter of cloves, markets clove oil, chillies, cocoa, lime juice, lime oil and clove pomanders, sole shipping agent for the port of Zanzibar; Gen. Man. ALI BIN AMEIR.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

East African Railways and Harbours: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi, Kenya; self-financing organization. Control is exercised by the East African Community. The Executive is vested in the Gen. Man. Dr. E. N. GAKUO.

Tanzanian Lines	Miles
Tanga–Moshi	219
Moshi–Arusha	53
Dar es Salaam—Kigoma	779
Mnyusi-Ruvu	117
Kilosa-Kidatu	68
Tabora–Mwanza	236
Kaliuwa–Mpanda	131

Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority: c/o Ministry of Communications, P.O.B. 9144, Dar es Salaam; head office to be established in Dar es Salaam; a Chinese team is surveying and designing the project, which it hopes to complete in 5 years.

ROADS

A network of passenger and goods road services (2,611 miles) is operated in the Southern Highlands, providing a link with Zambia, and there is a through service to Nairobi in Kenya.

MILEAGE (1968)

Bitumen	1,052
Engineered Gravel	671
Earth	8,654
TOTAL	10,377

Zanzibar has 387 miles of road, of which 276 miles are bitumen surfaced, and Pemba has 227 miles, 81 of which are bitumen surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Lake marine services operate on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Steamers connect with Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Burundi and Zambia.

SHIPPING

Harbours: Dar es Salaam (three deep-water berths), Mtwara (two deep-water berths), Tanga (lighterage), Lindi (lighterage). Tanzania Government steamers run between Zanzibar and Pemba.

British India Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; regular fortnightly service to Mediterranean, North Continental and U.K. ports; regular services to India.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O. Box 1906, Dar es Salaam; direct service to and from Canada and Great Lakes ports via South African ports.

Clan Line: Dar es Salaam; mainly cargo services to the United Kingdom.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: Dar es Salaam; cargo and passenger services to European continental ports.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): Dar es Salaam; services to Europe.

Farrell Lines: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; monthly services to North Atlantic and U.S.A. East Coast ports.

Harrison Line: Dar es Salaam; services to Europe.

Holland Afrika Lijn: P.O. Box 1906, Dar es Salaam; round-Africa services to and from European continental ports.

Indian African Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; mainly cargo services to India, Ceylon and Burma.

Lloyd Triestino Line: Cargo and passenger service between Italy and East Africa; Agent Mitchell Cotts & Co. (E.A.) Ltd.

Lykes Lines: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; services to U.S.A. Gulf ports via South African ports.

Moore-McCormack Line: Robin Line Service, Dar es Salaam; services to and from U.S.A., Atlantic, St. Lawrence and Great Lakes ports; Agent Mitchell Cotts Group.

Nedlloyd Line: P.O.B. 1906, Dar es Salaam; serves U.S. Pacific ports and Vancouver.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line: Regular monthly service between Far East, Japan and East Africa; Agent Mitchell Cotts Group.

Oriental Africa Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; cargo services to South Africa, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha: Dar es Salaam; services to Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, South Africa and South America.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar mainly cargo services to Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

Swedish East Africa Line: Dar es Salaam; regular services to Scandinavian, Baltic and North French ports.

Union-Castle Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; sailings once a month to and from the United Kingdom and South Africa.

CIVIL AVIATION

East African Airways Corporation: Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O.B. 543, Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 773, Zanzibar.

Tim Air Charters (Tanganyika) Ltd.: Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania is also served by the following airlines: Air Congo, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Air Malawi, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines, K.L.M., Lufthansa, P.A.A., Sabena, T.W.A.

TOURISM

East Africa Tourist Travel Association: Headquarters P.O.B. 2013, Nairobi, Kenya.

Tanzania Tourist Corporation: Headquarters P.O.B. 2485, Dar es Salaam.

UNIVERSITY

University College: Dar es Salaam; 123 teachers, 1,194 students; part of University of East Africa; to become separate national university in July 1970.

THAILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Thailand is situated in South-East Asia and extends far south down the narrow Kra peninsula to Malaya. It is bordered to the west and north by Burma, to the north-east by Laos and to the south-east by Cambodia. The climate is tropical and humid with an average temperature of 85°F (29°C). The language is Thai. Hinayana Buddhism is the predominant religion and there are a number of Muslim Malays in the south. There is a Christian minority, mainly in Bangkok and the north. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of red, white, blue, white and red, the central blue stripe being twice the width of the others. The capital is Bangkok.

Recent History

Formerly known as Siam, Thailand took its present name in 1948. Marshal Pibulsonggram assumed power after a coup in 1947 but was himself overthrown in 1957. A further coup a year later established a military junta under Marshal Sarit Thanarat; martial law was declared and all political parties dissolved. Following the death of Field-Marshal Sarit in 1963 General Thanom Kittikachorn became Prime Minister. After ten years of military rule, a constitution was introduced in June 1968. Seven political parties secured seats in the parliamentary elections of February 1969, the majority being won by the party formed by the military government.

Communist insurgency, which had previously been confined to the north and north-east areas of the country, is also occurring in some central and southern provinces. The Thai and Malaysian authorities are co-operating against insurgency in the extreme south.

In 1961 Thailand joined with Malaya and the Philippines to form the Association of South East Asia (ASA) and, in August 1967, these three countries joined with Indonesia and Singapore to form the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Thailand is also a member of the United Nations, the Colombo Plan, the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC).

Government

Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. The King is Head of State and appoints the executive authority, the Council of Ministers, who must not be members of parliament. The bicameral parliament comprises a Senate of 164 members, appointed by the King, and a House of Representatives of 219 members, elected for four years by direct adult suffrage. In certain circumstances both houses may sit together, e.g. to re-examine legislative bills not approved by the King. An independent judiciary is guaranteed under the Constitution. The country is divided into 71 Changwat (provinces), each under a Governor.

Defence

The Armed Forces total 131,500; Army 85,000, Navy 23,000, Air Force 20,000, Reserves 3,500. Military service lasts two years between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. About 40,000 American troops, civilians and dependants are stationed in the country. A number of Thai troops are serving in South Viet-Nam.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture contributes 30 per cent of gross domestic product. About one-fifth of the total area of the country is under cultivation and some four-fifths of the working population are engaged in agriculture. Thailand is the largest rice exporter in the world (over 1.5 million tons annually); rubber, kenaf and tapioca products are also valuable export items; and maize production and export have risen steeply in recent years, in response to government encouragement. Forestry and fisheries are important elements in the economy. Of a variety of minerals extracted, tin is the most important; others are lignite, wolfram, lead, antimony, manganese, gypsum, iron ore, fluorite and marl, and there are hopes that oil explorations will prove successful. Thailand is self-sufficient in cement, refined sugar and refined petroleum, and light manufacturing industries are of some significance in the economic structure. Many industries have been established to manufacture products using domestic raw materials, e.g. gunny bags made from local kenaf, tyres, sheet glass.

The economy is organized along free-enterprise lines, with the private sector contributing about 85 per cent of gross national product. A real growth rate of about 7 per cent a year has been maintained. The Second Development Plan (1967–71) envisages an annual growth rate of 8.5 per cent. Of Baht 55,875 million to be spent on development projects under the Plan, 41,440 million is to be raised from domestic sources and 14,435 million from foreign grants and loans. Priority is given to irrigation and power improvements.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,765 km. of state railways which are being extended and modernized with the help of a World Bank loan of U.S.$22 million. There were approximately 6,500 miles of roads in 1966 and a seven-year improvement and construction plan, covering 6,000 km. of highways, was announced in 1965. The port of Bangkok is an important ocean junction in South-East Asia and also serves Laos. Baht 656 million has been allocated in the National Economic Development Plan to improve the port. Air transport is provided by Thai Airways, Thai Air International and numerous foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Government employees enjoy pension rights and sickness benefits. It is proposed to introduce a wider scheme under the Development Plans.

Education

Education between the ages of seven and fifteen is compulsory, wherever possible. In 1967, there were approximately 30,000 schools, 5.5 million students and 180,000 teachers. There are seven universities.

Tourism

Thailand is noted for its temples, palaces, and pagodas. The Royal Palaces in Bangkok have world fame. The traditional dancing is very attractive.

Visas are not required to visit Thailand by nationals of the U.S.A.

Sport

Football, golf, badminton, Thai boxing (in which the feet are also used) and kite-flying are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1970: July 28 (Asalaha Bucha), July 29 (Buddhist Lent), August 12 (The Queen's Birthday), October 23 (Chulalongkorn Day), December 5 (The King's Birthday—National Day), December 10 (Constitution Day), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 6 (Chakri Day), April 13 (Songkran Day), May 5 (Coronation Day), Makha Bucha, State Ploughing Ceremony, Wisakha Bucha.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force, but a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the baht of 100 satang.
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 satang.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 baht.

Exchange rate: 49.5 baht = £1 sterling
20.745 baht = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population	
	1960 Census	1968 (est.*)
514,000	26,257,916	33,693,000

* Since 1960 estimates of population have assumed a constant growth rate (geometric) of 3.1 per cent per year (*Cp.* 3.0 per cent formerly).

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1961—'000 hectares)

Government Forest and Grazing	Cultivated	Other Forest	Swamp
26,470	10,295	14,427	207

RICE (PADDY) PRODUCTION

Area ('000 hectares)				Production ('000 long tons)			
1964	1965	1966 (est.)	1967 (est.)	1965	1966	1967	1968 (est.)
5,971	5,959	6,949	5,601	9,054	11,980	11,300	12,400

OTHER CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	Cotton	Sugar Cane	Coconuts	Peanuts	Soya Beans	Mung Beans	Sesame	Maize	Tobacco	Rubber
1964 .	49	5,074	1,155	120	32	110	13	935	63	211
1965 .	60	4,463	1,170	129	18	126	18	1,021	68	217
1966 .	89	3,829	n.a.	220	38	132	20	1,122	81	212
1967 .	80	4,500	1,200	130	20	128	19	n.a.	68	219

LIVESTOCK

	1967	1968 (est.)
Buffaloes . . .	7,300,000	7,500,000
Cattle . . .	6,000,000	6,200,000
Chickens . . .	35,000,000	37,000,000
Pigs	4,100,000	4,200,000

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	Freshwater	Sea	Total
1966 .	85.1	635.2	720.3
1967 .	85.3	762.2	847.4
1968 (est.).	90.0	800.0	890.0

FORESTRY

(cubic metres)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Teak	143,977	143,199	223,393	134,416	182,076
Other timbers . .	1,539,095	1,673,309	1,848,713	1,934,566	2,147,989

MINING AND INDUSTRY

(metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Tin Metal	21,617	21,635	26,419	31,300	31,195	32,745
Wolfram Ore	380	391	450	520	839	965
Lead Ore	5,030	8,125	12,403	14,991	8,180	6,477
Antimony Ore	1,226	2,819	2,503	2,373	2,280	801
Iron Ore	15,741	190,955	750,474	691,609	549,180	499,506
Cement	993,390	1,059,136	1,249,473	1,483,512	1,736,941	2,169,483
Electricity Generated ('000 kWh)	637,213	827,378	1,342,103	1,801,877	1,908,219	n.a.
Sugar	125,062	167,973	320,000	269,000	232,000	n.a.
Salt (from sea-water)	265,679	189,852	187,702	192,898	139,928	n.a.

FINANCE

1 baht=100 satang.

49.5 baht=£1 sterling; 20.745 baht=U.S. $1.

100 baht=£2 os. 5d. sterling=U.S. $4.81.

BUDGET, (1968 Fiscal Year)

(million baht)

REVENUE	
Taxes and Duties	14,862.9
Customs	6,177.3
Income Tax	1,725.5
Other	6,960.1
Sales of Goods and Services	373.2
State Enterprises	557.1
Other Sources	856.7
TOTAL	16,649.9

EXPENDITURE	
Economic Services	4,394.3
Agriculture	1,813.1
Power and Fuel	277.5
Industry	140.6
Transport, Communications	1,898.3
Other	264.8
Education Services	3,067.4
Education Administration	125.0
Primary Education	1,723.0
Secondary Education	373.8
University, Technical Schools	682.3
Other	163.3
Defence	2,779.0
Debt Service	1,087.1
Public Health and Social Services	1,803.9
Public Health	534.4
Social Welfare	496.5
Miscellaneous Social Services	773.0
Justice, Police and Corrective Services	1,288.8
General Administrative Services	1,992.2
Miscellaneous Expenditure	3,177.6
TOTAL	19,590.3

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(million baht)

REVENUE	FIRST PLAN (1961–66)	SECOND PLAN (1967–71)
Domestic Sources	22,019	41,440
Foreign Assistance	10,638	14,435
TOTAL	32,657	55,875
EXPENDITURE		
Agriculture and Co-operatives	4,622	11,300
Industry and Mining	2,584	885
Power	4,329	3,540
Communications, Transport	10,229	17,080
Community Development and Public Utilities	5,468	10,250
Public Health	1,363	2,570
Education	2,491	6,520
Commerce	—	180
Reserve	1,560	3,550
TOTAL	32,646	55,875

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

AT 1962 PRICES

(million baht)

	1965	1966	1967
Agriculture	27,408.7	30,907.4	28,423.0
Crops	19,028.4	22,255.4	19,459.8
Livestock	3,933.9	4,087.0	4,109.6
Fisheries	2,048.2	2,269.5	2,481.9
Forestry	2,398.2	2,295.5	2,371.7
Mining and Quarrying	1,343.1	1,595.8	1,698.1
Manufacturing	11,467.0	12,468.0	13,903.1
Construction	4,205.0	4,989.4	5,512.9
Electricity and Water Supply	609.5	811.6	996.5
Transport and Communication	5,798.3	6,331.0	7,025.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15,214.2	16,614.1	18,677.6
Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	2,669.1	3,159.7	3,691.6
Ownership of Dwellings	3,207.0	3,348.2	3,492.1
Public Administration and Defence	3,705.8	3,954.1	4,420.7
Services	7,065.1	7,681.7	8,234.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.D.P.)	82,692.8	91,861.0	96,075.7
Net factor from income abroad	−30.9	−58.8	193.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (G.N.P.)	82,661.9	91,802.2	96,269.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million baht)

	1965	1966	1967
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	−3,279.0	−4,479.4	−6,928.2
Freight and Insurance	365.6	413.9	588.5
Travel	−149.8	266.6	417.0
Investment income	−11.1	−8.2	98.9
Government	1,308.8	3,362.8	4,458.2
Other Services	69.7	72.0	69.8
Total	−1,835.2	−372.3	−1,295.8
Transfer Payments	1,519.1	982.7	1,216.3
CURRENT BALANCE	−316.1	610.4	−79.5
Capital and Monetary Gold:			
Private Investment	1,126.0	1,071.2	1,506.3
Government Investment	269.7	293.0	448.3
Total	1,395.7	1,364.2	1,954.6
IMF Position	−146.7	−207.4	−38.6
Other Monetary Movements	−1,852.2	−3,494.7	−1,273.5
Total	−1,998.9	−3,702.1	−1,312.1
Net Errors and Omissions	603.2	2,337.9	−632.5

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT
(1959–66—million baht)

	DIRECT INVESTMENT	JOINT VENTURES	TOTAL
Japan	120.8	280.9	401.7
China, P.R.	1.2	148.3	149.5
U.S.A.	11.6	94.9	106.5
German Federal Republic	—	25.6	25.6
United Kingdom	1.7	23.8	25.5
Malaysia	0.3	20.7	21.0
Denmark	—	19.0	19.0
India	12.0	4.1	16.1
Italy	—	11.7	11.7
Portugal	—	9.1	9.1
Israel	—	7.0	7.0
Indonesia	—	6.0	6.0
Switzerland	—	5.1	5.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	147.7	704.0	851.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million baht)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*	1968*
Imports	11,504	12,803	14,253	16,185	25,347	22,188	23,961
Exports (including re-exports)	9,529	9,676	12,339	12,941	14,310	14,166	13,693

* Excluding military goods.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED

(million baht)

	1966	1967	1968
Dairy Products	552	558	564
Tobacco	273	291	450
Clothing and Footwear	1,863	2,063	1,802
Medicine and Pharmaceutical Products	466	548	563
Household Goods	521	649	708
Paper and Paperboard	498	540	579
Chemicals	1,075	1,351	1,404
Iron and Steel	994	1,231	1,353
Fertilizers and Pesticides	361	524	660
Construction Materials	471	577	485
Machinery	3,277	4,558	5,188
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,839	2,362	2,697
Fuels and Lubricants	1,873	1,588	1,994

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED

(million baht)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rice	4,334	4,001	4,653	3,776
Rubber	1,999	1,861	1,574	1,796
Tin Ore and Metal	1,178	1,315	1,822	1,547
Kenaf and Jute	1,102	1,614	866	675
Maize	969	1,520	1,355	1,575
Timber	276	299	194	218
Tapioca Products	676	644	725	761

TRADING PARTNERS

(million baht)

	Imports from				Exports to			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
German Federal Republic	1,550.1	1,458.0	1,946	2,013	636.9	585.7	573	622
United Kingdom	1,505.9	1,539.0	1,610	1,668	547.2	520.9	403	436
Hong Kong	402.8	379.4	428	415	856.5	932.4	1,084	925
Indonesia	360.6	577.0	195	178	260.7	462.9	562	183
Japan	5,199.8	6,743.5	8,046	8,146	2,359.0	2,940.5	3,000	2,875
Malaysia	165.7	233.4	193	204	949.6	819.9	999	1,194
Netherlands	500.8	487.0	470	456	512.7	373.9	708	966
Singapore	139.2	301.0	271	n.a.	799.5	1,020.6	962	n.a.
United States	3,014.8	9,136.1	3,648	4,507	833.7	971.2	2,024	1,788

TOURISM

	Number of Visitors	Expenditure* (U.S. $ million)
1966	285,117	35.9
1967	328,000	41.8
1968	227,106†	46.0
1969	263,257†	64.0

* Includes U.S. Forces spending on leave.

† Excludes visitors from Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Passenger-kilometres	2,797,526	2,846,880	3,172,751	3,614,478	3,883,592
Freight (ton kilometres)	1,411,375	1,534,283	1,607,073	1,941,129	2,082,671
Freight tons carried	4,216	4,435	4,694	5,236	5,462

ROADS

('000)

	1963	1964	1965†	1966
Cars	60.3	69.3	67.3	90.9
Lorries and Buses	72.4	84.4	75.7	97.6

† Jan.–Sept.

SHIPPING

(Port of Bangkok)

	Vessels Entered (number)	Net Registered Tonnage (in ballast)	Vessels Cleared (number)	Net Registered Tonnage (in ballast)	Cargo Tons Unloaded	Cargo Tons Loaded
1966	2,439	2,419,925	2,465	3,191,264	6,106,159	4,863,345
1967	1,657	1,817,200	1,586	3,998,326	7,860,746	4,344,963
1968	1,549	1,497,842	1,667	3,362,544	7,838,751	4,421,854

CIVIL AVIATION

(International and Internal Flights of Thai Airways)

	Kilometres Flown	Total Load Ton/ Kilometres	Passengers Carried		Freight Carried	
			Number	Passenger kilometres	Tons	Ton/ kilometres
1966	9,028,283	3,115,022	329,585	314,535,728	2,625.8	2,389,645
1967	10,450,782	3,943,011	396,933	366,652,463	3,393.7	3,234,246
1968	13,181,013	5,356,237	464,010	461,320,474	4,553.9	4,713,640

SERVICES

Number of Telephones (Bangkok and Thonburi only) (1968)	87,422
Number of Radio Sets (1967–68)	2,560,000
Number of Television Sets Imported (1966)	52,119
Number of Daily Papers (1966)	25

EDUCATION

(1967—prelim.)

	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
Kindergarten	63	819	18,824
Lower Local	23,048	84,685	3,238,010
Upper Local	2,090	26,196	792,192
Municipal	478	7,550	254,912
Secondary	478	10,285	171,175
Private Regular	2,356	39,316	956,400
Private Special	932	3,694	99,549
Vocational	186	5,796	59,653
TOTAL	29,631	178,341	5,590,715

Source: National Statistical Office, Bangkok.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated 20 June, 1968)

SUMMARY

CHAPTER 1

General Provisions

Articles 1–3. Thailand is a Kingdom, one and indivisible; a democratic state with the King as Head of State; the sovereign power emanates from the Thai people and the King exercises it in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution.

CHAPTER 2

The King

Articles 4–11. Person of the King sacred and inviolable; no one may accuse or sue the King in any way whatsoever; the King professes the Buddhist faith and is the Upholder of Religion; exercises legislative power through Parliament, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the Courts; is head of the Armed Forces; holds royal prerogative to create titles and confer decorations.

Articles 12–16. The Privy Council: a non-political body of no more than nine members appointed by the King to submit opinions concerning Royal functions; in certain circumstances to nominate a Regent for parliamentary approval.

Articles 17–23. Membership of the Royal Household; appointment of a Regent in the event of the King's absence or incapacity; right of President of the Privy Council to act temporarily in the place of a Regent; succession to the throne.

CHAPTER 3

Rights and Liberties of the Thai

Articles 24–26. All persons, irrespective of birth or religion, under equal protection of the Constitution and equal before the law; liberty of religious belief and practice, so far as this is not contrary to a person's duties as a citizen or to public order or good morals; protection against discrimination on religious grounds.

Articles 27–29. Provisions governing conduct of legal proceedings.

Articles 30–42. Except when restricted by the provisions of special law enacted in certain contingencies, a person enjoys the following liberties: freedom from forced labour; right to property and inheritance; liberty of speech, writing, printing and publication; liberty to assemble peacefully and without arms; liberty in the choice of residence within the Kingdom and in the exercise of occupation, and freedom from deportation.

A person also enjoys the following liberties, as defined by law: inviolability of a person's dwelling; liberty with respect to education; freedom of association; liberty to form and operate political parties so far as they are not inconsistent with the established form of government; liberty of communication. Also guaranteed are the right to petition and family rights.

Article 43. Members of the Armed Forces and Police Force, as well as government officials, enjoy the same rights accorded to citizens unless subject to restrictions imposed by laws and regulations.

Article 44. The rights and liberties under the Constitution may not be exercised against the Nation, Religion, King and Constitution.

CHAPTER 4

Duties of the Thai

Articles 45–52. Duty to defend Thailand and to undergo military training, to maintain democratic monarchy as the form of government, to respect the law, to receive primary education as prescribed by law.

CHAPTER 5

Directive Principles of State Policy

Articles 53–70. Intended for the general guidance of legislation and administration and not giving rise to any cause of action against the State, these provisions relate to State Policy in the following fields: national security; foreign relations; the use of the Armed Forces; education, research and culture; the economy; social welfare, employment and labour, public health and local government. In its economic policy, the State shall encourage private economic initiative and support private trade and production in agriculture and industry, co-ordinate the operation of public utilities and private enterprises, and encourage and support agriculture.

CHAPTER 6

Legislative Power; Part 1: General Provisions

Article 71. Parliament is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Article 72. President of the Senate is the President of Parliament. President of the House of Representatives is the Vice-President of Parliament. Among their duties is the conduct of joint meetings of both houses.

Articles 73–75. Bills can be promulgated as law only by and with the advice and consent of Parliament; the King's disapproval of a bill can be disregarded if the bill is passed for a second time with a majority vote of not less than two-thirds the total membership of both houses.

Articles 76–77. No person may be a member of both houses at the same time; disqualification of members by the Constitutional Tribunal.

Legislative Power; Part 2: The Senate

Articles 78–81. Members appointed by the King; number of Senators is equal to three-quarters of the total membership of the House of Representatives; membership lasts for six years, one-half of the members being appointed every three years—the drawing of lots will determine which members retire after the first three-year period; members retired by rotation may be re-appointed; technical qualifications of Senators include provisions that they must be Thai nationals of not less than 40 years of age.

Legislative Power; Part 3: The House of Representatives

Articles 82–83. Members elected by the people by direct and secret ballot; a Province is a constituency: one member shall be elected for every 150,000 people in each province, or fraction of 150,000 if this exceeds 75,000.

Articles 84–86. Entitlement of persons to vote, e.g., must be a Thai national over 20 years old.

Articles 87–90. Entitlement of persons to stand as candidates—a Thai national of over 30, educational qualifications, etc.; rules and procedure of elections to be determined by law.

Articles 91–98. Life of the House to be four years; the King may dissolve the House and order new elections within 90 days; other provisions relate to termination of membership of the House, by-elections, functions of Senators and members of the House of Representatives (they are representatives of the Thai people and not bound by any imperative mandate).

Articles 99–116. General procedure of each House: appointment and duties of President and Vice-President(s) of each House; presence of not less than one-third of the total membership of each House constitutes a quorum; except in specified cases, majority voting shall prevail, each member having one vote and the presiding officer casting an additional casting vote in the event of a tie; parliamentary privileges; each House to sit simultaneously with the other; one or more ordinary sessions to be held each year, such sessions may be prolonged by the King, who may also call extraordinary sessions.

Articles 117–122. Introduction, approval, rejection or amendment of Bills:

A Bill may be initiated only by the Council of Ministers, a Senator, or a member of the House of Representatives; Money Bills initiated by members of either House must be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers.

A Bill of the Council of Ministers and a Bill of the House of Representatives shall be submitted to the House of Representatives, a Bill of a member of the Senate to the Senate; thence the Bill goes to the other House for approval, rejection or amendment; if certain technical provisions relating to the reading of a Bill are not met, the Bill will be deemed to have been read.

Amendments are considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses, which returns the Bill with a report; a rejected Bill of the Senate lapses, while a rejected Bill of the House of Representatives may be re-examined by that House after one year (or in the case of a Money Bill, forthwith) and it will be passed automatically in the event of a majority vote of over half the total members of the House.

Articles 123–124. If the annual budget is not passed by Parliament, the budget of the preceding year shall remain in force; additional State expenditure must be sanctioned by Parliament.

Articles 125–129. Supervisory role of Senate and House of Representatives in regard to administration of State affairs:

Members of each House may question Ministers of State and each House may convene a general debate on the administration; in both cases, the subject may be suppressed in the vital interests of the State, and in the case of the general debate no resolution may be taken on the subject matter of the debate.

Joint meetings of both Houses may hold a general debate to vote non-confidence in Ministers individually or collectively; the vote not to be taken on the same day as the debate.

The Council of Ministers may convene a general debate of both Houses, but no voting is to be taken.

Articles 130–133. Sittings of both Houses generally open to the public, but each House may in certain circumstances sit in camera; rules of procedure of ordinary and special committees of each House; each House has power to make its own rules of procedure.

Legislative Power; Part 4: Joint Sitting of Parliament

Articles 134–136. Occasions include the approval of the Regent or the succession to the Throne, general debates of no-confidence, discussion of Bills not approved by the King, declaration of war and ratification of treaties, amendment and interpretation of the Constitution; rules of procedure of the Senate shall apply.

CHAPTER 7

The Executive

Articles 137–139. The Council of Ministers is appointed by the King and is composed of a President and between 15 and 30 Ministers of State, who must not be members of either House of Parliament.

Articles 140–142. Ministers are entitled to attend and speak at meetings of either House but not to vote; on assuming office, the Council of Ministers must state its policies before Parliament, but a vote of confidence may not then be taken; Ministers are individually and collectively responsible to Parliament.

Articles 143–145. Provisions relating to removal or resignation of Council as a whole or of individual Ministers: e.g., on a vote of no-confidence in Parliament, at the expiry or dissolution of the House of Representatives, on the resignation of the President of the Council of Ministers.

Articles 146–147. Emergency Decrees of the King to have provisional force of law, but such Decrees must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible and must be lapsed if Parliament does not ratify them; emergency fiscal laws may also be promulgated by the King, but the same restriction on their continued operation shall apply where practicable.

Articles 148–156. The Exercise of the King's Prerogative: e.g., declaration of martial law, which may also be declared locally in an emergency by the military authorities; declaration of war, with the previous consent of Parliament; conclusion of Treaties; granting of pardon; issuance of Royal decrees that are not in conflict with the law; the appointment and dismissal of military and civic officials.

CHAPTER 8

Judicial Power

Articles 157–160. Judicial power vested in the Courts exclusively and exercised by the Courts in accordance with the law and in the name of the King; Courts may be established only by an Act; no new Court may be established to try any special case or action, nor may a law be promulgated which changes or modifies the existing constitution or law of procedure of the Courts for the purpose of applying it to try such a case or action.

Articles 161–163. Judges are independent; the King appoints, transfers and dismisses judges, following their approval by the Judicial Commission.

CHAPTER 9

The Constitutional Tribunal

Articles 164–168. Membership: President of the Senate (who is President of the Tribunal); President of the House of Representatives; President of the Dika Court; Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal; Director-General of the Public Prosecution Department; four members, qualified in the law, appointed by each new Parliament (such members may be re-appointed).

CHAPTER 10

Amendment of the Constitution

Article 169. Rules and procedures: motion for amendment may be introduced by the Council of Ministers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives jointly or members of either House numbering no less than one-fifth of the total membership of both Houses; passage of the motion requires three readings, and the first and third readings must be approved by a majority vote of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of both Houses.

Articles 170–172. Should the King consider the amendment to be prejudicial to the State or the people, he may call a plebiscite, whose majority vote will decide whether or not the amendment shall be put into effect.

CHAPTER II

Final Provisions

Article 173. Power to interpret the Constitution vested in Parliament, so far as this interpretation relates to matters within the scope of Parliament's authority; no less than one-half total membership of both Houses needed to form a quorum to interpret the Constitution.

Articles 174–175. Any provisions of law which are contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution are unenforceable; the Constitutional Tribunal decides whether a law is contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution.

Article 176. During a state of war or serious emergency, Parliament shall resolve to let the King provisionally exercise the legislative power through the Council of Ministers; Parliament may resolve to abolish this resolution at any time; the King shall assume these powers in such a situation if Parliament is in dissolution or cannot be convened in time.

Transitory Provisions

Articles 177–183. One hundred and twenty members of the Senate to be appointed within 15 days of date of enforcement of the Constitution, and the number to be increased or decreased after election of the House of Representatives; Senate shall be charged with duties of Parliament until the full Parliament meets; elections of members of House of Representatives to be completed within 240 days from date of enforcement of Constitution; the present Council of Ministers to remain in office until full Parliament assumes functions under the Constitution; transitional membership of Constitutional Tribunal.

ELECTORAL LAW

As the acting legislative body, the Senate passed an Electoral Bill in October 1968, containing the following provisions: Elections to the National Assembly to be held on the basis of constituencies bounded by provincial administrative borders, the number of seats being in proportion to the population; the minimum educational qualifications for candidates for election is Pathom IV (graduation from primary school); candidates may seek election independently, i.e., without being members of political parties.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ (King RAMA IX), born 5 December 1927; succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother King Ananda Manidol, on 9 June 1946. The Heir-Apparent is Prince VACHIRALONGKORN, born 28 July 1952.

PRIVY COUNCIL

H.H. Prince DHANI NIVAT KROMAMUN BIDYALABH (President).
Gen. LUANG KAMPANART SANYAKORN.
Phya BORIRAKS VEJJAKARN.
Gen. LUANG SURANARONG.
SRI SENA SAMPATASIRI.
Phya MANAVARAT SEVI.
Chao Phya SRI DHAMATHIBET.
M. L. DEJ SNITWONGSA.

MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Field-Marshal THANOM KITTIKACHORN.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: Gen. PRAPASS CHARUSTATHIEN.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Development: POTE SARASIN.
Minister Attached to Prime Minister's Office: Lt.-Gen. SAWAENG SENANARONG.
Minister of Finance: Dr. SERM VINICCHAIKUL.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. THANAT KHOMAN.
Minister of Agriculture: Momrajawong CHAKTHONG THONGYAI.
Minister of Communications: Air Chief Marshal DAWEE CHULLASAPYA.
Minister of Justice: Luang CHAMROON NETISAT.
Minister of Education: SUKICH NIMANHEMINDA.
Minister of Economic Affairs: BUNCHANA ATTHAKORN
Minister of Public Health: Police Gen. PRASERT RUCHIRAWONG.
Minister of Industry: Lt.-Gen. PONGSE PUNNAKANTA.

ADMINISTRATION

Thailand is divided into 71 Changwat (provinces), each under a Governor.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THAILAND

(Bangkok unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Karachi, Pakistan.

Argentina: 6th Floor, Vongsvanij Bldg., 116/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* RUFINO LASPIUR (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam).

Australia: Anglo-Thai Bldg., 64 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* THOMAS KINGSTON CRITCHLEY.

Austria: Maneeya Bldg. (3rd Floor), 518 Ploenchit Rd., P.O.B. 27; *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF BAUMANN (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam and Malaysia).

Belgium: 44 Soi Phya Phipat; *Ambassador:* JACQUES GRAEFFE (also accred. to Laos).

Brazil: Maneeya Bldg., 518 Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* LEONARDO EULALIO DE NASCIMENTO E SILVA (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam).

Burma: 132 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* U TUN WIN.

Canada: *Ambassador:* GORDON E. COX (address not available).

Ceylon: 28 Soi Asoke; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

China, Republic of: 1126 New Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* LIU YU-WAN.

Cuba: Tokyo, Japan.

Denmark: 10 Soi Attakarn Prasit Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* EBBE MUNCK (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam, Philippines and Laos).

Finland: New Delhi 11.

France: Custom House Lane; *Ambassador:* ROGER LESCOT.

Germany: 64 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* HANS-ULRICH VON SCHWEINITZ (also accred. to Laos).

Greece: Asoka Hotel (Room 123), New Delhi.

India: 139 Pan Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. P. K. BANERJEE.

Indonesia: 600-602 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. ACHMAD YUSUF.

Iran: Silom Bldg. (7th Floor), 197/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANOUTCHEHR MARZBAN (also accred. to Malaysia).

Iraq: Karachi, Pakistan.

Israel: 31 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM DAROM (also accred. to Laos).

Italy: 92 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* ANDREA FERRERO.

Japan: 61 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* TORAO USHIROKU.

Korea, Republic of: 349 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* PYO WOOK HAN (also accred. to The Maldives).

Laos: 193 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* TIAO KHAMHING (also accred. to Philippines, Burma, Pakistan and Malaysia).

Lebanon: 23/48 Panch Sheel Marg., Chanakya Puri, New Delhi 21, India.

Malaysia: 35 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* Tengku NGAH MOHAMED BIN SRI AKAR.

Netherlands: 106 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* BEREND JAN SLINGENBERG (also accred. to Laos).

New Zealand: 96 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* IAN I. G. STEWART (also accred. to Laos).

Norway: Thoresen Bldg., 448 Suriwongse Rd.; *Ambassador:* ARVID SVERIM.

Pakistan: 31 Soi Nana Nua, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ILAYAT JUNEJO (also accred. to Laos).

Philippines: 760 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* MAURO S. CALINGO.

Portugal: 26 Bush Lane; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. RUY G. DE BRITO E CUNHA.

Saudi Arabia: 2nd Floor, 385 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN AL-OMRAN.

Singapore: Victory Hotel, 322 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* HO RIH HWA.

Spain: 104 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* EMILIO BELADIEZ (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam).

Sweden: 197/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* AXEL LEWENHAUPT (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam and Laos).

Switzerland: 35 North Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* RICHARD AMAN.

Turkey: 31 Soi Chidlom, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* HIKMET HAYRI ANLI (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore and Laos).

U.S.S.R.: 108 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL M. VOLKOV.

United Arab Republic: 49 Ruam Rudee Rd.; *Ambassador:* AMIN M. MOUFTAH.

United Kingdom: Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* Sir NEIL PRITCHARD.

U.S.A.: 95 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* LEONARD UNGER.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 78 Wat Samphya Lane, Samsen Rd.

Yugoslavia: Rangoon, Burma.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

164 members appointed by the King.

President: Col. VORAKARN BANCHA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Maj.-Gen. SIRI SIRIYOTHIN.

First Vice-Speaker: SUPAN POONPAT.

Second Vice-Speaker: NOM UPRAMAI.

General Election, 10 February, 1969

PARTY	SEATS
United Thai People's Party	75
Independents	72
Democratic Party	57
Democratic Front Party	7
Economist United Front Party	4
People's Party	2
Joint Aid to Farmers Party	1
Free Democratic Party	1
TOTAL	219

POLITICAL PARTIES

Saha-Pracha-Thai (*United Thai People's Party*): "Suan Amphavan", 1/226, Sri Ayudhya, Dusit, Bangkok; the party set up by the former military government; policies include development of a democratic society, promotion of national unity, suppression of communism, international and regional unity, maintenance of the free enterprise system and the planned development of a diversified economy; initial membership: 1,022; 75 seats in House of Representatives; Chair. Field Marshal THANOM KITTIKACHORN; Vice-Chair. Gen. PRAPASS RUCHIRAWONG, POTE SARASIN; Sec.-Gen. Air Chief Marshal DAWEE CHULLASAPYA.

Prachatipat Party (*Democratic Party*): Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; revival of an old party, active before the advent of military rule in 1958; 57 seats in House of Representatives; Acting Leader Momrajwong (Prince) SENI PRAMOJ.

Pak Naew Prachathipatai (*The Democratic Front Party—DFP*): House of Representatives, Bangkok; f. 29 October 1968; about 100,000 active mems., seven seats in the House of Representatives; aims: development of Thai political and economic independence through co-operation with all countries, promotion of industrialization, social justice; Party Chief Dr. PAITOON CRUAGAO NA LUMPOON, PH.D.; Deputy Chief BOONYEN WORTHONG, M.P.A.; Deputy Chief and Acting Chief Sec. Major SMARN THONGARAM, M.A.

Naew Ruam Sethakorn (*Economist United Front Party*): House of Representatives, Bangkok; socialist party, particularly strong in North-East Thailand; 4 seats in House of Representatives; Leader THEP JOTINUCHIT.

Prachachon (*People's Party*): House of Representatives, Bangkok; neutralist party; 2 seats in House of Representatives; Leader LIANG JAYAKARN.

Chao Nah Chao Rai (*Joint Aid to Farmers Party*): House of Representatives, Bangkok; 1 seat in House of Representatives.

Free Democratic Party: House of Representatives, Bangkok; 1 seat in House of Representatives.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Magistrates' Courts (*Sarn Kwaeng*): Function is to dispose of small cases with minimum formality and expense. Judges sit singly.

Civil Court (*Sarn Paeng*): Court of general original jurisdiction in civil and bankruptcy cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Criminal Court (*Sarn Aya*): Court of general original jurisdiction in criminal cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Provincial Courts (*Sarn Changvad*): Exercise unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters, including bankruptcy, within its own district which is generally the province itself. Two judges form a quorum. At each of the five Provincial Courts in the South of Thailand where the majority of the population are muslims (i.e., Pattani, Yala, Betong, Satun, and Narathiwat), there are two Dath Yutithum or Kadis (muslim judges). A Kadi sits with two trial judges in order to administer Islamic laws and usages in civil cases involving family and inheritance where all parties concerned are muslims. Questions on Islamic laws and usages which are interpreted by a Kadi are final.

COURT OF APPEALS

Sarn Uthorn: Appellate jurisdiction in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal matters; appeals from all of the Courts of First Instance throughout the country come to this Court. Two judges form a quorum.

SUPREME COURT

Sarn Dika: The final court of appeal in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal cases. The quorum in the Supreme Court consists of three judges. The Court sits in plenary session occasionally to determine cases of exceptional importance and cases where there are reasons for reconsideration or overruling of its own precedents. The quorum for the full Court is half the total number of judges in the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Besides Buddhists, there are some Muslim Malays. Most of the immigrant Chinese are Ancestor Worshippers or Confucianists.

Christianity was first preached in the 16th century by Portuguese missionaries and later on by French Roman Catholics. Christians are found mainly in Bangkok and Northern Thailand and number about 149,655, of whom 116,011 are Roman Catholics.

BUDDHISTS

Supreme Patriarch of Thailand: His Holiness Somdej Phra ARIYAWONGSAKUTTAYARN Phra Sangharaja.

The Buddhist Association of Thailand: 587 Prasumaine Rd., Bangkok; f. 1934; 2,825 mems.; Pres. SANYA DHARMASAKTI.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bangkok: Archbishop: Most Rev. JOSEPH JOHN NITTAYO, 217-1 Sathorn Rd.

Tharé and Nonseng: Archbishop: Most Rev. MICHEL KIEN SAMOPHITHAK.

PROTESTANT

The Church of Christ in Thailand: 14 Pramuan Rd., Bangkok; f. 1934; communicant mems. 24,000; Moderator Rev. CHAROON WICHAIDIST; Gen. Sec. WICHEAN WATAKEECHAROEN; affiliated mission mems.: United Presbyterian (U.S.A.), Disciples of Christ Mission American Baptist, German Lutheran (Marburger), Presbyterian Church of Korea, Church of South India, United Church of Christ in Japan, Member of the World Presbyterian Alliance, East Asia Christian Conference and W.C.C.

THE PRESS

(Bangkok, unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Chao Thai: 555 Chakkrapadipongse Road; f. 1947; Editor CHALERM WUTHIKOSIT; circ. 12,000.

Daily News: 423 Siphya Rd.; Editor PRAPAN HETRAKUL.

Daily Trade News: Nr. Memorial Bridge; Editor NAI CHARAS CHATURAS; f. 1950; circ. 4,000.

Kiatti Sakdi: 108 Suapa Rd.; Editor ANANT KRITAYAKIEN.

Krung Teb: 450/8 Bumrungmuang Road; Editor SANIT CHAENGKRACHANG.

Pim Thai: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor CHAIYONG CHAVALIT; circ. 28,000.

Pracha Thipatai: 450/6 Bamruangmuang Rd.; Editor SAWAI PHROMMI; circ. 5,000.

Siam Nikorn: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor CHARN SINSOOK; circ. 6,000.

Siam Rath: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor M. R. KUKRIT PRAMOJ; circ. 25,000.

Siam News (Khao Siam): 8-10 Khao Sarn Rd.; Editor SANONG MONGKOL; circ. 10,000.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bangkok Post: Post Publishing Co. Ltd., Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor TREVOR LATCHFORD; circ. over 15,000.

Bangkok World: 522 Phra Sumane Rd.; f. 1957; Editor DENIS E. HORGAN; circ. 13,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Sing Sian Yit Pao; Sing Thai Wan Pao: 177-185 Charoen Krung Rd., Samyod; Editor KIENGHUNG SAE-YIENG; circ. 50,000.

Sakol: 31 Sikak Phya Sri; Editor EIENGLIEAK SAE-THEA; circ. 10,000.

Tong Hua Yid Pao: 877-879 Talad Noi; Editor SOON SAE-TUNG; circ. 15,000.

Siri Nakorn: 984-8 Talad Noi; Editor PRASIT VAREEVES; circ. 40,000.

WEEKLIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Bangkok: 23 Lan Luang Rd.; Editor VICHIT ROJANA-PRABHA.

Bangkok Time: 37 Bamrung Muang Rd.; Editor CHAROON KUVANONDH.

Daily Mail Wan Chandr: Siphya Rd.; Editor MANIT SRISAKORN.

Dara Thai: 9 Soi Bampen, Tung Mahamek; Editor SURAT PUKAVES.

Darunee Lady-Magazine: 7/2 Soi Watanawonge, Rajpra-rope Rd.; f. 1953; magazine for ladies; Principal Officer CHIT KANPAI; Editor WEERAWAN SUWANVIPATH; circ. 100,000.

Mae Sri Ruen: 13/22 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor Mrs. NANTRA RATANAKOM.

Movie Stars and TV Magazine: 95/3 Nakorn Sawan Rd.; Editor KAOROP BUSAYAKORN.

Phadung Silp: 163 Soi Thesa, Rajbopit Rd.; Editor AKSORN CHUAPANYA.

Ploen Chitr: Siyaek Larn Luang Rd.; Editor BENJMAS U-DOMSILPA.

The Ring: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor SAMATHCHAI CHARUBHA.

Saen Sook: 103/1 Visutkrasat Rd.; Editor SUCHATI AMONKUL.

Sakul Thai: 185 Bamrung Muang Rd.; Editor PRAYOON SONGSERM-SWASDI.

Satri Sarn (*Women's Magazine*): 83-36 Tri Tosadep Bldg., Prajatipatai Rd.; f. 1948.

See Ros: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor MANI CHINDANONDH.

Siam Rath Weekly Review: Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor PRAYAD S. NAKANAT.

Siam Samai: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor ARSA BOONYA MANOP.

Sri Sapadah: Soi Sri Yan 1, Nakorn Chaisri Rd.; Editor M. L. Y. CHITTI NOPAWONGSE.

T.V. Movies Weekly: 323/2 Ram Butri Rd., Banglampoo; Editor ANAND KHON JANART.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bangkok Bulletin.

Financial Post: Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok.

Siam Rath Weekly: Rajdamnern Ave., Bld. 6; Editor, M. R. KUKRIT PRAMOJ.

Standard: 77 Rama V Rd., Nr. Dusit Police Station; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Chaiya-Phruksa: 599 Maitrichit Rd.; f. 1953; Editor ANUJ APAPIROM.

Mae Barnkarn Ruan: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor Mrs. THONG MUAN CHINDANONDH.

Nakorn Thai: 13/3 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor SAKDI RATANAKOM.

Pharp Khao Taksin: 226 Samsen Rd.; Editor LUAN VIRAPHAT.

Sena Sarn: Army Auditorium, Ministry of Defence; Editor THANIT ONG-ART-ITHISHAI.

Standard Yawachon: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

MONTHLIES

Bangkok Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Rd.; Editor SANT SRONG-PRAPHA.

Chaiyapruek: Maitri Chit Rd.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.

Chang Akhas (*Thai Engineers' Digest*): Air Force Engineering Dept., Sapan Daeng; Editor Wing-Commdr. PRASIT PRAPASANOBOL.

Chao Krung: Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor Mr. NOP-PHORN BUNYARIT.

The Investor: Siam Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 1946, Bangkok; f. Dec. 1968; business, industry, finance and economics in Thailand; Editor Dr. AMNUAY VIRAVAN; circ. 6,000.

Kasikorn: Dept. of Agriculture, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor ROEM BURANARUEK.

Kosana Sarn: Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; f. 1948; radio and TV magazine, Editor Mrs. CHA-OOM YAMNGARM.

The Lady: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

Link: Siam Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 146, Bangkok; f. Feb. 1970; covers all aspects of the communications and transportation industries in Thailand and neighbouring countries; Editor Dr. SIRILAK CHANDRANGSU.

Navikasart: Royal Thai Navy, Thonburi; Editor Commodore YONG-YUT ANCHAVAKOM.

Sao: Siam Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 146, Bangkok; f. Jan. 1970; monthly in English on fashion, features and social news in Thailand; Editor SUNIDA PUNYARATABHAN; circ. 5,000.

Satawa Liang: 689 Wang Burapa Rd.; Editor THAMRONGSAK SRICHAND.

Thai T.V. Mirror: Thai T.V. Co. Ltd., 73-75 Sow Ching Cha Square; f. 1954; Editor ARCHIN PUNJAPHAN; circ. 20,000.

Thailand Illustrated: Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; Thai and English; Editor Dr. WITT SIWASARIYANON.

Thammaehaksu: Maha Makut Rajavithayalai, Phra-Sumane Rd.; Editor Lt. SA-ARD SOMBAT-SIRI.

Varasarn Kru: 107 Tanee Rd., Banglampoo; Editor Mrs. CHARAS AUNGCHRIT.

Villa Wina Magazine: 3rd Floor, Chalerm Ketr Theatre Bldg.; Editor BHONGSAKDI PIAMLAP.

Vithayu Sueksa: Ministry of Education, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.

EVERY TWO MONTHS

Silpakon (*Fine Arts*): Records Section, National Archives Division, Fine Arts Dept., Na Pra That Rd.; f. 1957; all arts, including traditional art and architecture, plastic arts, literature, history, archaeology, music and theatre; Editor PRAPAT TRINARONG; circ. 1,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 1567, Bangkok; Correspondent GOVINDAN UNNY.

AP: 103 Pat Pong Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent PETER O'LOUGHLIN.

Central News Agency of China: 17 Soi II, St. Louis Lane, Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Antara, The Jiji Press and Reuters also have bureaux in Bangkok.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Thailand: Bangkok.

PUBLISHERS

Aksorn Charoen Tasna Ltd.: Bamrung Muang Road 195, Bangkok.

Chalermnit Press: 108 Sukumvit 53, Bangkok; f. 1957; dictionaries, history, literature, guides to Thai language for foreigners; Man. Mrs. CHALERMKWAN JUMSAI.

Post Publishing Co. Ltd.: Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1964; publishers of *The Bangkok Post* and *The Financial Post*; Man. Dir. TREVOR LATCHFORD.

Pra Cha Chang & Co. Ltd.: Talad Noi 861-3, New Rd, Bangkok.

Prae Pittaya Ltd.: P.O.B. 914, 718 Wong Burapa Rd., Bangkok; children's books, picture books, belles-lettres, fiction.

Pramuansarn Publishing House: 703/15-16 Petchaburi Road, Bangkok; f. 1955; general books, fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks, guidebooks, children's books; Man. LIME TAECHATADA.

Ruamsarn: Wang Burapha, Bangkok.

Siam Directory: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave. 96, Bangkok; history, politics, economics, industry, directories.

Sie Kan Ka Co. Ltd.: Prayurawong Mansion 198, Mansion 1, Thonburi.

Social Science Association Press: Chula Soi 2, Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1961; scholarly books, quarterly magazine; Man. and Editor SULAK SIVARAKSA.

Suekanka Ltd.: Practatipok Road 198, Thonburi.

Suksapan Panit (*Business Organization of Teachers' Institute*): Mansion 9, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1950; textbooks, children's books, pocketbooks; Man. KAMTHON SATHIRAKUL.

Suriwongs Book Centre: P.O.B. 44, Chiengmai; br. offices: 79-81 Chang Klan St., 33 Rajdamnern Rd.; f. 1954; textbooks and general books in Thai; wholesalers and retailers of Thai and foreign books; Man. Proprietor CHAI JITTIDECHARAKS.

Thai Commercial Printing Press: Bangkok; law, administration, politics, economics, industry.

Thai Inc.: Mansion 96, Rajadamnern Ave. 2, Bangkok.

Thai Vatnapanis: Maitrijit Road 599, Bangkok; children's books, picture books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Thai National Broadcasting Station: Public Relations Dept., Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1938; under full Government control, Dir.-Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; services in Thai, English, French, Vietnamese, Chinese, Malay, Laotian and Cambodian.

Ministry of Education Broadcasting Service: Division of Educational Information, Ministry of Education, Bangkok; f. 1954; Dir. of Division MOM LUANG CHINTANA NAVAWONGS; evening programmes for general public; daytime programmes for schools including music, social studies and English.

Pituksuntiradse Radio Station: Paruksakavun Palace, Bangkok; Dir.-Gen. C. UMPATAMI; programmes in Thai and English.

Radio Station HS1JS: Bang-Sue, Bangkok; controlled by Government, permits advertising; Dir.-Gen. K. KENGRADOMYING.

Voice of Free Asia: Ayutthaya Province; established 1968; 1,000 kW. broadcasting station; operated to broadcast programmes for the Royal Thai and U.S. Governments in Thai, English and several other languages used in the area.

In 1968 there were 2,766,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Thai Television Co. Ltd.: Mansion B., Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; transmissions from 1955, commercial programmes 5.00–12.00 p.m. daily, 10.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m. weekends; Man. Dir. Dr. WITT SIWASARIYANON.

Royal Thai Army: Pahol-yodhin St., Sanam Pao, Bangkok; transmissions over a 75 mile radius since Jan. 1958; daily 18.00–23.00 hours; Sundays 09.00–12.00 and 17.00–23.00 hours; Dir.-Gen. P. CHEUNBONN.

In 1968 there were about 220,000 TV receivers in use.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in baht).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Thailand: 273 Bang Khunprom, P.O.B. 154, Bangkok; f. 1942; Government-owned; cap. 20m.; dep. (Government and banks) baht 7,031m. (Dec. 1966); Gov. Dr. PUEY UNGPHAKORN.

BANKS INCORPORATED IN THAILAND

Asia Trust Bank Ltd.: 80-82 Anuwongse Rd., P.O.B. 195, Bangkok; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 40m.; dep. 908m.; Chair. Princess CHUMBHOT OF NAGOR SVARGA; Deputy Chair. and Pres. WALLOB TARNVANICHKUL.

Bangkok Bank Ltd., The: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. 400m.; dep. 7,905.9m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

Bangkok Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 171 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 1,139m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Pol. Gen. PHRA PINIT CHONKADI; Man. Dir. M. C. AJAVADIS DISKUL; Gen. Man. M. C. ARJUNA SVASTI.

Bangkok Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 84-96 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1950; cap. 10m.; dep. 1,234m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. UDANE TEJAPAIBUL.

Bank of Asia for Industry and Commerce Ltd.: 601 Charoen Krung Rd., Bangkok, P.O.B. 112; f. 1939; cap. 50m.; Chair. CHAROON EUARCHUKIATI; Man. SATHIEN TEJAPAIBUL.

Bank of Ayudhya Ltd.: P.O.B. 491, Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 100m.; res. 56m.; dep. 1,492m. (June 1968); Chair. Pol. Gen. PRASERT RUJIRAVONGS; Man. Dir. CHUAN RATANARAKS.

Government Savings Bank of Thailand: 470 Phaholyodhin Rd., Bangkok 4; f. 1913; dep. 5,336m. (June 1969); 266 brs.; Chair. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBESKA; Dir.-Gen. M. L. PUNTHAI MALAKUL; publs. *Savings Bank Journal* (bi-monthly), *Annual Report.*

Krung Thai Bank Ltd.: 260 Yawaraj Rd., Bangkok 1; f. 1966 through merger of *Provincial Bank Ltd.* and *Agricultural Bank Ltd.*; cap. p.u. 200m.; dep. 6,119m. (June 1969); Chair. Luang ATHAPRICHA CHANUPAKARAN; Dir.-Gen. Man. CHAMRAS CHATURABATARA.

Laem Thong Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 131, 289/9 Suriwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1948; cap. 12m.; dep. 507.3m. (June 1969); Man. Dir. BAISAL NANDHABIWAT; Chair. PHYA PRICHANUSAT.

Siam City Bank Limited: 13 Anuwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 4m.; dep. 1,075m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. CHALERM CHEO-SAKUL; Man. Dir. VISIDTHA SRISOMBOON.

Siam Commercial Bank Ltd., The: 1280 Yodha Rd., P.O.B. 15, Bangkok; f. 1906; cap. 3.3m.; dep. 1,924.7m. (June 1969); Chair. Maj.-Gen. MOM DAVIWONGSE THAVALAYASAKDI; Gen. Man. ABHORN KRISHNAMRA.

Thai Danu Bank Ltd: 943 Mahachai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 556 m. (June 1969); Chair. H.S.H. Prince UPALISAN JUMBALA; Gen. Man. CHALERM PRACHUABMOH.

Thai Development Bank Ltd.: 276-278 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Cable address: Patanabank; cap. 100m.; 47 brs. throughout Thailand; Acting Man. Dir. SERI SUPCHAREON.

Thai Farmers' Bank Ltd.: 142 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 1,580m. (June 1969); Pres. BANCHA LAMSAM; Chair. PHRA NITIKARN-PRASOM.

Thai Military Bank Ltd.: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 924m. (June 1969); Chair. Field Marshal THANOM KITTIKACHORN; Pres. SUKUM NAVAPAN.

Union Bank of Bangkok Ltd.: 624 Jawaraj Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 739m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; Man. Dir. BANJURD CHOLVIJARN.

Wang Lee Chan Bank Ltd.: 1128 Chiengmai Rd., Wat Wat Thong Thammachat, Thonburi; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 0.25m.; dep. 9m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN SIEW TING.

FOREIGN BANKS WITH BRANCHES IN BANGKOK

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; 297 Surawongse Rd., P.O.B. 158, Bangkok 5; Man. J. M. AHRENS.

Bank of Canton Ltd.: Hong Kong; 270-274 Yawaraj Rd., Bangkok; Man. W. L. TSANG.

Bank of China: Taipei; 95 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. L. Y. KUNG.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Tokyo; 235 New Rd., Bangkok; Man. KENJI MIYASHITA.

Banque de l'Indochine S.A.: Paris; 57 Oriental Ave., P.O.B. 303, Bangkok; Man. GEORGES THERY.

Chartered Bank, The: London; Rama IV Rd., Saladaeng, Bangkok; Man. I. S. GORDON.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; 1153 New Rd., P.O.B. 525, Bangkok; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. JOHN C. RICHEY.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd. (*Sze Hai Tong Bank Ltd.*): Singapore; 1378-1380 Songwad Rd., Bangkok; Man. TAN PUAY LIANG.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; P.O.B. 57, 2 Bush Lane, Siphya, Bangkok; Man. A. D. VAUGHAN.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Madras; 221 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Man. R. RAMACHANDRAN.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 45, Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. W. G. G. MCKERRON.

Mitsui Bank, The: Tokyo; 4-6 Nava Bldg., New Rd., Bangkok; Man. Y. SAITO.

United Malayan Banking Corpn. Bhd.: Kuala Lumpur; 147-149 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. JOHN C. LING.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (I.F.C.T.): 101 Naret Rd., Bangkok; f. 1959 to assist industrial establishment, expansion, modernization and financing; a national private financial institution; makes medium- and long-term loans, underwriting shares and securities and guaranteeing loans; cap. p.u. baht 50m. (Dec. 1969); loans approved 500m. on 157 projects (Dec. 1969); Chair. PRAYAD BURANASIRI; Gen. Man. KRAISRI NIMMANAHAEMINDA.

Office of the Board of Investment: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bangkok Stock Exchange: 607 Silom Bldg., 197/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1963; 50 registered mems.; Chair. ALBERT LYMAN; Pres. WILLIS H. BIRD; Sec. P. D. HOWARD.

INSURANCE

Bangkok Insurance Co. Ltd.: The Bangkok Insurance Bldg., 302 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1947; non-life insurance; Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH; Man. Dir. CHUMPON RUNGSOPINKUL.

Borisat Arkanay Prakan Pai Jamkat (*South-East Insurance Co. Ltd.*): South East Bldg., 315 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. LUANG DAMRONG DURITAREKH; Exec. Dir. RONG SANIT JOTIKASTHIRA; cap. p.u. 4m.; life, marine, accident, fire.

International Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 291/293 Rajawongse Road, Bangkok; f. 1952; Chair. Gen. P. BORIBHANDH YUDDHAKICH; Man. Dir. V. S. SAMAN; cap. p.u. 2.5m.; fire, marine, general.

International Life Assurance (Thailand) Ltd., The: 52/4-5-6 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951; Chair. Gen. KRIS SRIVARA; Gen. Man. SURIYON RAIWA; cap. baht 15m.; life.

Ocean Insurance Company Ltd.: 1666 Krung Kasem Rd., Bangkok; Man. Dir. PHONGSAK ASSAKUL; accident, fire, life, marine, motor car.

Oriental Life Assurance Ltd.: 497/503 Charoeh Krung Road, P.O. Box 88, Bangkok; Man. C. TUNGKAMANI.

Sinswad Assurance & Development Corporation Ltd.: 492/494 Mahachai Rd., P.O.B. 186, Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. J. TANPAIROD; Gen. Man. T. W. YOUNG; cap. p.u. 5m.; fire, motor car, accident, marine.

Thai Insurance Co. Ltd.: 933 Maha Chai Road, Bangkok; est. 1939; Man. PRAKOB VUDHIYADHANA.

Thai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mansion 8, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1942; Man. Dir. SMIT YAMASMIT.

Thoresen & Co. (Bangkok) Ltd.: Thoresen Building, Bangkok; f. 1937; shipping agents, shipbrokers and forwarding agents; Man. Dir. TOR TRAHEIM; Gen. Man. R. ROSE-ANDERSSEN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Thai Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; 520 mems.; Pres. NAI CHAROON SIBUNRUANG; Vice-Pres. NAI OB VASURATNA, NAI CHITT KAMOLSIRI, Dr. SOMPHOB SUSSANGKARN; Hon. Sec. Gen. NAI DEJ BOON-LONG; Asst. Hon. Sec. Gen. NAI PHOTIPONG-LAMSAM; publs. *Thai Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly), *Thai Chamber of Commerce Directory.*

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The Association of Thai Industries: "Sarasin" Bldg., 6th Floor, 14 Surasakdi Rd., Bangkok 5; f. Nov. 1967, serving as a grouping of operators of all types of industries in Thailand; centre for mems. in the exchange of ideas contributory to industrial efforts; building and promoting fellowship among industrial operators; conducting research, publicity, promotion and training of modern technical know-how pertaining to industrial manufacture and commerce to enhance the progress of industry and commerce in Thailand in order to compete with foreign products; bringing about solidarity among mems. for the purpose of protecting, preserving and promoting the stability of all industries in the country; encouraging the graduation of young industrialists and the lifting of their efficiency standards; performing charity work; engaging in other industries that would promote the prosperity of domestic industries; mems.: 180 public industries; Pres. TAWEE BUNYAKETU; Vice-Pres. Gen. PRAMARN ADILEKSARN, BUNJERD CHOLVIJARN, PONGSE SARASIN; Sec.-Gen. BOONYONG VONGVANIJ; Permanent Sec. CHUMSAI HASDIN.

Jute Association of Thailand: 335 New Rd., Bangkok.

Mineral Industry Association of Thailand: 26 Bangkok Rd., Puket.

Pharmaceutical Association of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok.

Rice Mill Association of Thailand: 233 South Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Rice Traders Association of Thailand: 120 Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Rubber Trade Association of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok.

Sawmill Association of Siam: 258/1 Visuthykasat Rd., Bangkok.

The Tapioca Association of Thailand: 291-293 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Maize and Produce Exporters Association: 174 Katha Lane, Songwad Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Silk Association: c/o Industrial Promotion Dept., Ministry of Industry, Rama VI Rd., Bangkok.

Thailand Lac Association: 66 Chaleamkatt 1, Bangkok.

Timber Exporters Association of Thailand: 119/1 Nr. Huachang Bridge, P.O.B. 240, Phaya Thai Rd., Bangkok.

The Union Textile Merchants Association of Thailand: 121/1 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions were abolished in November 1958 and workers are forbidden to organize new ones. In 1958 there were 136 registered unions with 25,000 members.

POWER

The electric power industry in Thailand consists of three main public authorities and various small privately-owned electric power companies.

Total installed generating capacity for the public supply system was 860 MW at the end of December 1968, of which hydro capacity constituted 44.3 per cent, thermal capacity 38.1 per cent and diesel capacity 15.8 per cent. Three hydroelectric, four thermal power, one gas turbine and 680 rather small diesel plants are operating in Thailand, the major ones being the Bhumiphol and the Ubolratana hydroelectric plants and the North Bangkok thermal plant.

As a result of economic expansion and the resulting improvement in the nation's standard of living, total energy consumption has been increasing rapidly. In 1968 the total supply of electric power was about 2,980 million kWh., which showed an increase of 27.8 per cent over the previous year. Of this total, 47 per cent came from hydroelectric stations, 45 per cent from thermal plants, 2 per cent from gas turbines and the remaining 6 per cent from diesel stations.

To meet this increasing demand for power, the Government has adopted a long-term power development plan covering the period up to 1980. The plan calls for the

following increases in capacity: 1,000 MW. of nuclear power, 3,724 MW. of hydroelectricity, 165 MW. of gas turbine, 1,590 MW. of thermal power. Of this total expected generating capacity, the main portion will come from the Phasom, Quae Yai, Quae Noi hydroelectric power plants; the South Bangkok and Mae Moh thermal plants; and the Nuclear power plant.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY

National Energy Authority: Pibultham Villa, Kasatsuk Bridge, Bangkok; Sec.-Gen. NITIPAT JALICHAN.

MAJOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Yanhee Electricity Authority (YEA): Rama VI Bridge, Bangkruay, Nondhaburi.

North East Electricity Authority (NEEA): Rama I Rd., Yodse, Bangkok 5.

Lignite Authority (LA): Samsen Rd., Bangkok.

Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA): 121 Chakrapet Rd., Bangkok.

Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA): 218/3 Rama VI Rd., Bangkok.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Thai Atomic Commission for Peace: Department of Science, Rama VI Rd., Bangkok; an experimental research reactor is in operation; Chair. Air Marshal M. M. VEJYANT-RANGSRISHT; Sec.-Gen. CHARNG RATANARAT.

The National Energy Authority maintains a pilot nuclear plant.

Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University and the University of Medical Sciences have atomic energy laboratories and are involved in nuclear activities.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

State Railway of Thailand: Yodse, Bangkok; f. 1890; made autonomous 1951; 20,935 permanent employees, 14,462 temporary; at 1 Jan. 1968 there were 3,765 km. of open lines, 3,855 km. of running track and 536 km. of siding track; gauge 1 metre; Chair. Gen. KRUEN SUDDHANINDRA; Gen. Man. Col. SAENG CHULACHARITTA; Sec. NAI PRAMARN SUTAPUTRA; publ. *Railway Monthly Magazine* (Thai).

ROADS

Total length of primary and secondary roads at the end of 1966, was 6,400 miles, of which nearly 3,350 miles were paved.

SHIPPING

Port Authority of Thailand: Bangkok; 6 vessels; Chair. Adml. LUANG CHAMNARN ADHAVUDHA; Man. Dir. Maj.-Gen. PRACHUAB SUNTRANGKOON.

Thai Maritime Navigation Co. Ltd.: 59 Yanawa, Bangkok; services to Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Port Swettenham, 2 vessels; to Japan, 3 vessels; Chair. Air Chief Marshal DAWEE CHULASAPYA (Minister of Communications); Dir.-Gen. NAI CHAROON VATHANAKORN.

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd.: Bangkok Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, P.O.B. 905, 300 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1967; two modern dry cargo vessels; monthly services between U.S.A. and the Far East; two dry cargo vessels on liner service between Japan and Thailand; Chair. H. E. THANAT KHOMAN; Vice-Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

CIVIL AVIATION

Thai Airways Co. Ltd.: Thai Airway Building, 6 Larn Luang Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951 through the amalgamation of Siamese Airways Co. Ltd. and Pacific Overseas Airlines (Siam) Ltd.; Government controlled through the Ministry of Communications; internal services and to neighbouring countries, Vientiane (Laos), Penang (Malaysia) from Bangkok airport; Chair. Board of Dirs. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBEKSA; Man. Dir. Air Marshal PERM LIMPISVASTI; fleet of 6 HS 748, 5 DC-3.

Thai Airways International Ltd.: CMMC Bldg., 1043 Phaholyothin Rd., Bangkok; f. 1960; Man. Dir. Air Vice-Marshal KAIVUL THADVARADHARA; Exec. Man. HENRY JENSEN; fleet of 4 Caravelles and 2 DC-9-41's.

Air-Siam (*Air-Siam Air Co. Ltd.*): P.O.B. 4-155 (Rajprasong Trade Centre), Bangkok; f. 1966; not yet operational, negotiating the lease of 3 DC-8s (Jan. 1970); principal routes: Bangkok–Hong Kong–Tokyo–Honolulu–Los Angeles; Chair. and Chief Exec. H.H. Captain The Prince VARANAND; Exec. Vice-Pres. Capt. W. MCINTOSH.

Bangkok is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Air Viet-Nam, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways (C.P.A.), China Airlines, Civil Air Transport (C.A.T.), Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines Co. (J.A.L.), K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines (N.W.A.), Pan American World Airways (P.A.A.), Philippine Air Lines (P.A.L.), Qantas, Royal Air Cambodge, Royal Air Lao, Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.), Swissair, Trans World Airlines (T.W.A.), Union de Transports Aériens, Union of Burma Airways Board (U.B.A.).

TOURISM

The Tourist Organization of Thailand (TOT): Head Office, Mansion 2, Ratchadamnoen Ave., Bangkok 2; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. Lt.-Gen. CHALERMCHAI CHARUVASTR; Deputy Dir.-Gen. Col. SIRISAK SUNTAROVAT, Col. SOMCHAI HIRANYAKIT; publs. *Thailand Travel Talk* (monthly, English), *Holiday Time in Thailand* (quarterly, English), *TOT's Magazine* (monthly, Thai), *Newsletter* (English).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

New York: 20 East 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028, U.S.A.

Los Angeles: 510 West 6th St., Suite 1212, Los Angeles, Calif. 90014 U.S.A.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

One of the main aspects of the Thai cultural background and development has been the Buddhist religion of the majority of the inhabitants. The tolerance shown by Buddhists allowed complete freedom of religion in Thailand; Islam was introduced to the southern part of the country between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, Christianity came in the sixteenth century and the many

Chinese immigrants brought their own religions of ancestor worship and Confucianism. These various religions, and to a certain extent their cultural traditions, have existed peaceably side by side and the tolerance shown to religions also shows itself towards foreign contacts. Trade contacts began in the middle of the thirteenth century and Europeans established trade contacts early in the sixteenth century. The Thai people have shown a remarkable ability to assimilate other nationalities—especially Chinese, of which Thailand has a large, integrated section—and yet preserve their own nationality, in spite of varying external pressures.

The written language has been influenced by, and in turn has influenced, Mon and Khmer. The influence of Buddhism on Thai life is also seen in the development of the literature of the country, a large proportion of early literary works being Buddhist-inspired. Verse was the general medium of literary expression until the last century, and one of the richest fields is the folk literature, which was passed on only by word of mouth.

Thai theatre has many traditional faces. The most ancient forms are the Hun and the Nang; Hun is a type of elaborate marionette theatre, with the story sung or recited by a singer, with chorus and musical accompaniment; Nang is a shadow drama, again with singer and chorus. Both of these have popular forms, with less elaborate figures and more modern stories. Classical drama originally came to Thailand from India. There are two main categories, the Khon and the Lakhon. The Khon was originally an epic religious manifestation, but it has been adapted to a certain extent; the characters, all men, wear masks and the story is told by a reciter, though a singing chorus is sometimes introduced. The Lakhon characters, men or women, but not acting together, do not wear masks, except when portraying demons, animals, etc.; the action is sung by a chorus, with a leader. Traditional music is closely bound up with Thai drama, with stylized, unvarying "action" and "singing" tunes played by a traditional orchestra of at least five players.

Popular festivals and ceremonies still held today have been a common manifestation of Thai culture for many centuries; the majority are of a religious nature, connected with the various phases of the life of Buddha.

Fine Arts Department: Ministry of Education, Chandra Kasem Palace, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok; promotes all sectors of the fine arts; Dir.-Gen. Nai DHANIT JUPHO.

UNIVERSITIES

Chiengmai University: Chiengmai; f. 1963; 304 teachers; 3,345 students.

Chulalongkorn University: Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; 897 teachers, 9,853 students.

Kasetsart University: Bangkhen, Bangkok; 352 teachers, 3,054 students.

Khonkaen University: Khonkaen; f. 1966.

University of Medical Sciences: Siriraj Hospital, Thonburi, Bangkok; 879 teachers, 4,162 students.

Mahavidhyalai Silpakorn University: Nah Phra-Tat Rd.; 350 students.

Thammasat University: Bangkok; 553 teachers, 20,269 students.

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Togo lies on the coast of West Africa forming a narrow strip stretching north to Upper Volta with Ghana to the west and Dahomey to the east. The climate is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 80°F (27°C) on the coast and 97°F (30°C) in the drier north. The official language is French and there are a number of native tongues. The majority of the population follow animist beliefs; there are about 300,000 Christians and 75,000 Muslims. The flag consists of five stripes of alternate green and yellow, with a red section in the upper hoist charged with a white star. The capital is Lomé.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trust Territory administered by France, Togo became an autonomous republic within the French Union in 1956 and achieved independence in 1960.

The leading political figure and first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, was assassinated by military insurgents early in 1963 and Nicolas Grunitzky returned from exile to become President. In May 1963 a popular referendum approved his appointment and elected a new National Assembly from a single list of candidates. Togo is a member of the United Nations and of the Organization for African Unity. In March 1965 Togo joined the Conseil de l'Entente. An army *coup d'état* took place in January 1967. A new government under Colonel Dadjo was appointed after the voluntary withdrawal from office of President Nicolas Grunitzky. In April 1967 Lt.-Col. Etienne Eyadema took over the Presidency. In November 1969 a new party, the Togolese People's Rally, was founded with Gen. Eyadema as President.

Government

Following the army *coup d'état* of January 1967, the constitution was suspended. Executive power is in the hands of a President and a Cabinet, and elections to a new Parliament were promised as soon as possible. The country is divided into four Regions each administered by an Inspector assisted by an elected council.

Defence

Togo's Armed Forces total about 1,500, including an Infantry Battalion and a small naval force. Under military agreements with France, Togo is helped with training and equipment.

Economic Affairs

Togo's considerable natural resources are still largely undeveloped. The economy is agricultural, the chief crops being manioc, maize, coffee and yams. Much of the forests and mineral reserves still have to be surveyed, but phosphates are being mined in increasing quantities and now form the country's principal export. In 1967 major iron ore deposits were discovered in the North-Central region. It is intended to set up industries, mainly for food processing.

Transport and Communications

There are 275 miles of railways, including three lines running inland from Lomé and a coastal line which joins with the Dahomey system. There are 3,200 miles of roads, of which about a quarter are all-weather roads. Three airports are in use and air transport is provided by four airlines.

Social Welfare

Medical services are provided by the Government and there is a General Hospital and 13 auxiliary hospitals.

Education

About half the schools provide free education and there are places for 40 per cent of children of school age. Mission schools are important and educate about half of the pupils. Scholarships are available to French universities.

Tourism

Big game hunting and fishing are the main attractions. There are a number of picturesque waterfalls.

Visas are not required to visit Togo by nationals of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Congo Republic, Dahomey, Gabon, German Federal Republic, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Sport

There is little organised sport but football and lawn tennis are popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (Memorial Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–12 (Easter), April 27 (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Franc CFA.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA

Exchange Rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 Sterling

277 Francs CFA = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 56,600 square km.

Population (1964 estimate): Africans 1,584,000, Non-Africans 2,000, total 1,586,000; Lomé (capital) 100,000, Sokodé 23,000, Palimé 14,500, Anécho 13,000, Atakpamé 11,300, Tsevie 10,300 (1966 ests.).

Main Tribes: Evhé 185,000, Ouatchi 152,000, Kabre-Losso 236,000.

Employment: Agriculture 741,000; Commerce 78,000; Industry 31,200.

Land Use ('000 hectares): Cultivated 2,300, Forests 500, Land capable of Cultivation 1,300, Waste Land 1,500.

Agriculture (1965—metric tons): Manioc 840,141, Maize 90,392, Millet and Sorghum 152,892, Rice 18,529, Beans 13,428, Sweet Potato 8,067, Groundnuts 24,991, Cotton 7,831, Cocoa 15,654, Copra 2,639, Palm Oil 369, Palmetto 11,925, Kapok 598.

Livestock (1964): Cattle 165,515, Sheep 564,748, Goats 473,512, Pigs 222,988.

Animal Produce (1965) (tons): Beef 1,007, Mutton and Goatsmeat 147, Pork 53.

Fisheries (1964): 54,000 metric tons.

Forestry (cubic metres): Firewood 28,060, Timber 6,700, Sawn lengths 4,000.

Mining (1965): The Compagnie Togolaise des Mines de Bénin produced 981,000 tons of Phosphate (Bauxite, Iron and Lime deposits are unexploited).

Currency: 1 Franc CFA=0.02 French Francs, 1,000 Francs CFA=£1 10s. sterling=U.S. $3.60.

Budget (1970): Balanced at 7,980 million francs CFA.

DEVELOPMENT

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966–70
(million Francs C.F.A.)

EXPENDITURE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Transport and Communications	8,206	2,100	10,306
Town Planning, Housing	1,734	2,800	4,534
Rural Economy	5,141	800	5,941
Industry and Commerce	1,416	2,400	3,816
Education	1,336	300	1,636
Health	1,195	140	1,335
Other Social and Cultural	184	—	184
Administration	840	—	840
TOTAL	20,052	8,540	28,592

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Francs CFA)

Imports: (1966) 11,667; (1967) 11,133; (1968) 11,623.

Exports: (1966) 8,872; (1967) 7,894; (1968) 9,549.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Tobacco	402	593	651
Petroleum Products	386	472	497
Textiles	1,771	2,068	2,056
Machinery	1,959	1,189	812
Motor Vehicles	630	620	710
Electrical Equipment	572	510	444

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Raw Coffee	1,951	838	1,602
Phosphates	3,771	3,032	3,237
Palmetto	544	427	573
Cocoa	1,688	2,349	2,314
Cotton (ginned)	275	355	340
Other Exports	222	271.5	639

COUNTRIES
(tons)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
France	3,470	3,596	3,268
Franc Zone	504	528	485
United Kingdom	651	949	902
German Fed. Rep.	2,161	1,435	1,170
Netherlands	351	500	446
U.S.A.	365	352	451

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
France	2,842	3,574	2,995
Franc Zone	209	237	360
U.S.A.	44	188	72
German Fed Rep.	604	517	837
Italy	597	666	426
Netherlands	831	1,491	1,372

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1965	1966	1967
Passengers ('000) . .	1,689	1,735	1,665
Passengers—km. (million) .	71.7	72.6	71.1
Freight ('000 tons) . .	115	95.2	108.0
Freight (million ton—km.)	8.4	8.6	7.7
Total receipts (million CFA)	247	247	244

Roads (1965): Cars 533, Lorries and Vans 401.

Shipping (1967): Vessels 447, Passenger arrivals 998, departures 858. Freight loaded 53,800, unloaded 125,000.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passenger arrivals 7,150, departures 7,668.

EDUCATION

Education (1964-65): *Primary:* Schools 754 (government 435, private 319), Pupils 149,657; *Secondary:* Schools 43 (government 17, private 26), Pupils 10,336; (1962-63) *Technical:* Schools 17 (government 3, private 14), Pupils 875.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution promulgated in May 1963 was suspended in January 1967 and a new one has not yet been issued.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Général ETIENNE EYADEMA.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Minister of Defence: Général ETIENNE EYADEMA.

Minister of Justice: Cmndt. JANVIER CHANGO.

Minister of the Interior: Maj. JAMES ASSILA.

Minister of Public Health: Maj. ALBERT DJAFALO ALIDOU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOACHIM HUNLEDÉ.

Minister of Public Works, Mines, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications: ALEX MIVEDOR.

Minister of Finance, Economy and Planning: JEAN TEVI.

Minister of Education: BENOÎT MALOU.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism: NANAMALÉ being IBEGBENI.

Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Civil Service and phates **Minister Delegate to the Presidency:** BARTHÉLÉMY AMBONY.

Minister of Information and Press: FRÉDÉRIC ALI DERMANE.

Minister of Rural Economy: PAULIN EKLOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(Embassies in Lomé unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: B.P. 1800 Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Canada: B.P. 1639, Accra, Ghana.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Maison Dosseh, blvd. Circ; *Ambassador:* PING-HSUN CHANG.

Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana.

France: rue Colonel Derroux; *Ambassador:* HENRI LANGLAIS.

German Federal Republic: rue d'Aflao, B.P. 289; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF VON WISTINGHAUSEN.

Ghana: Tokoin—route de Palimé; *Ambassador:* KOSI PETER FOLI.

Haiti: B.P. 1552, Dakar, Senegal.

India: P.M.B. 2322, Lagos, Nigeria.

Israel: 22 Ancien blvd. Circ., B.P. 1025; *Ambassador:* MOSHE LIBA.

Italy: B.P. 1905, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Korea, Republic of: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Lebanon: P.O.B. 562, Accra, Ghana.

Liberia: Angle blvd. Circulaire et blvd. de le République; *Chargé d'Affaires:* SAMUEL PERRY.

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Nigeria: B.P. 1189; *Chargé d'Affaires:* VICTOR ADEGOROYE.

Pakistan: P.O.B. 2948, Lagos, Nigeria.

Poland: Lagos, Nigeria.

Spain: Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos, Nigeria.

Switzerland: Ghana House, Accra, Ghana.

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Turkey: P.O.B. 3104, Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: route d'Atakpamé, B.P. 634; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS SMOLINE.

U.A.R.: Angle route Palimé et rue Affola, B.P.8; *Charge d'Affaires:* ABDEL RAHMAN AHMED MAREI.

United Kingdom: Angle blvd. Circ. et blvd. de la République; *Ambassador:* R. MCKEEVER.

U.S.A.: rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 852; *Ambassador:* ALBERT W. SHERER.

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 1629, Accra, Ghana.

Togo also has diplomatic relations with Congo Democratic Republic and Congo Republic.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved in January 1967. Elections were then promised within three months, but none have so far been held and a new constitution has yet to be promulgated.

POLITICAL PARTY

Togolese People's Rally (M.R.N.T.): Lomé, f. 1969, Political Bureau of 23 mems.; Pres. Gen. ETIENNE EYADEMA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The independence of the judiciary is assured by the Counseil Supérieur de la Magistrature, set up in 1964, consisting of the President as Chairman, the Minister of Justice, the President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court, one Deputy, two Magistrates, and another person chosen for his "independence and competence".

Cour Supreme: Lomé: f. 1964; Pres. Dr. VALENTIN VOVOR.

CRIMINAL LAW

Cour d'Appel de Lomé: f. 1961; Pres. THÉODORE ACOUETEY.

Tribunal Correctionnel: Lomé and three other centres.

Tribunal de Simple Police: Lomé and seven other centres.

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Cour d'Appel de Lomé: f. 1961; Pres. M. PUECH.

Tribunal de Droit Moderne de Lomé: Sections at Sokodé, Anécho and Atakpamé.

Tribunal Coutumier de Premier Instance: Lomé and seven other centres.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Tribunal Administratif de Lomé.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Tribunal de Travail de Lomé.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 76 per cent of the population follow traditional Animist beliefs, 19 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 16 per cent of the total population) and 5 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: In the archdiocese of Lomé there are over 5,407 mission centres. Archbishop of Lomé Mgr. ROBERT DOSSEH ANYRON, Bishop of Sokodé Mgr. CHRÉTIEN BAKPESSI, Bishop of Dapango Mgr. BARTHÉLEMY HANRION, D.F.N., Bishop of Atakpamè Mgr. BERNARD OGUKI-ATAKPAH, publ. *Présence Chrétienne* (fortnightly, circ. 2,500).

Protestant Missions: There are about 170 mission centres with a personnel of some 230, run by European and American societies.

PRESS

DAILIES

Togo-Observateur: B.P. 263, Lomé; f. 1959; French; political, economic and social; Dir. ANDRÉ B. SEDDOR; circ. 3,000.

Togo-Presse: B.P. 891, Lomé; f. 1962; French; political, economic and cultural; Editor POLYCARPE JOHNSON; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Journal Officiel de la Republique Togolaise: Editogo, B.P. 981, Lomé; official government publication; monthly; political; circ. 750.

Le Lien: Office of Education, Lomé, cultural, monthly, circ. 600.

Le National: 5 rue Bob Etienne, Lomé; French, political, social and cultural; twice weekly; Dir. T. HOLLARD; circ. 2,000.

Présence Chrétienne: B.P. 1205, Lomé; f. 1960; French; Roman Catholic fortnightly; Dir. R.P. ALEXIS OLIGER, O.F.M.; circ. 3,000.

La Réalité Togolaise: Lomé; monthly.

Sentinelle: Lomé; fortnightly.

Togo Xletivi: B.P. 413, Lomé; weekly political journal; Dir. S. JOSE PHAJAVON.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 314, Lomé; Chief JEAN-MARIE WETZEL.

D.P.A. also has a bureau in Lomé.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion du Togo: B.P. 434, Lomé; f. 1953; Government station; programmes on four wavelengths in French and vernacular languages; Dir. GODFRIED EKUE; Tech. Dir. LUCIEN POENOU.

In 1969 there were 40,000 radio sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; fr.=C.F.A. Francs)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: Paris; f. 1955; B.P. 120, Lomé; Manager M. CEZAC.

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque Nationale Togolaise: B.P. 65, Lomé; f. 1957 as *Crédit du Togo*, name changed 1966; cap. 112.5m CFA; Dir. PAUL AMENYAH.

Union Togolaise de Banque: B.P. 359, Lomé; f. 1964 by Deutsche Bank A.G., Crédit Lyonnais and Banca Commerciale Italiana; Pres. DJIBO BOUKARY.

FRENCH BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; B.P. 346, Lomé.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Lomé, B.P. 363.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Avenue de la Victoire, B.P. 33, Lomé.

INSURANCE

Some thirty of the major French and British insurance companies are represented in Lomé.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo: Ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 360; f. 1921; Pres. ALBERT DJABAKU; Sec. Gen. MICHEL FOLLY; publ. *Bulletin Périodique et Mensuel.*

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (C.A.T.C.): P.O. Box 142, Lomé; 600 mems.; Pres. BERNARD AKAKPO; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE ADUAYOM.

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo (U.N.T.T.): B.P. 163, Lomé; f. 1946; 15,000 mems.; 22 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. ABDOULAYE SALAMI.

MARKETING BOARDS

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de l'Arachide (*Palm Oil Marketing Board*): f. 1957.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Cacao: f. 1956.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Café: f. 1958.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Coton: f. 1955.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chemin de Fer Togolais: B.P. 340, Lomé; f. 1905; total length 498 km., metre gauge, including three lines from Lomé—to Palimé (116 km.), to Anécho (44 km.) and to Atakpamé and Blitta (276 km.); Dir. W. RÖHR.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,406 km. of main roads and 3,700 km. of secondary roads. Principal roads from Lomé to the borders of Ghana, Nigeria, Upper Volta and Dahomey.

SHIPPING

The Port of Lomé completed a new deep water harbour in April 1968 which enables it to handle 1.5 million tons of goods per annum.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Lomé, avenue Galliéni, B.P. 34.

Holland West Africa Line: c/o S.C.O.A., B.P. 347.

John Holt and Co. Ltd.: B.P. 343, Lomé.

Jugolinija: SOCOPAO, B.P. 821.

Société Navale de L'Ouest: S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 207.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: c/o Ets. R. Eychenne, B.P. 891.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Tokoin near Lomé, and there are smaller ones at Sokodé and Sansanné-Mango.

Air Togo: 1 ave. de la Libération, B.P. 1090, Lomé; f. 1963; agent for Alitalia and Lufthansa; Gen. Man. HENRI KAYE; Sec. ADE AMADOU.

Air Afrique, K.L.M., and Nigeria Airways also serve Lomé.

TOURISM

Service de l'Information et de la Presse: Lomé; Dir. AYIKOE OSWALD AJAVON.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of National Education: Lomé; in charge of promoting cultural activities.

Comité National des Foires et Expositions: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Lomé; in charge of overseas representation of Togo's cultural achievements; Pres. JEAN AGBÉMÉGNAN; Sec.-Gen. SIMON AYIVOR.

THEATRE GROUP

Groupement du Théâtre et du Folklore Togolais (G.T.F.T.): Direction de la Jeunesse et des Sports, Lomé; f. 1962; comedy and African ballet; Dir. MATHIAS AITHNARD.

TONGA

Tonga is an independent Kingdom under British protection; it is expected to achieve full independence in June 1970. The 150 islands of the Tonga group are about 400 miles east of Suva, Fiji, in the South Pacific.

STATISTICS

Area: 270 square miles (Tongatapu 99.2). There are 158 islands.

Population (1966): 77,429; Nuku'alofa (capital) 15,685.

Agriculture (1967): Bananas 609,888 cases, Copra 9,150 tons; *Livestock:* Pigs 30,174, Horses 7,711, Cattle 1,775.

Finance: In April 1967 Tonga adopted a decimal currency with new monetary units, the Paanga ($T) and the Seniti. $T2.14=£1 sterling.

Budget (1967): Revenue $T2,096,885; Expenditure *$T1,925,801.*

External Trade (1967): *Imports* $T5,729,561 (mainly food and textiles); *Exports* $T3,566,321 (mainly copra and bananas). Trade is chiefly with the British Commonwealth.

Transport: *Roads* (1967): Commercial Vehicles 529, Private Vehicles 209, Motorcycles 265; *Shipping* (1967): Tonnage entered and cleared 253,719 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1967): Aircraft arriving 217.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Tonga is based on that granted in 1875 by King George Tupou I. It provides for a government consisting of the Sovereign, a Privy Council and Cabinet, a Legislative Assembly and a Judiciary. Limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council and any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review by the Legislature. Tonga's relations with the United Kingdom are governed by the Treaty of Friendship, first signed in 1887 and revised in 1968 (latest revision still to be ratified). Further revisions to the treaty are due in 1970; these are expected to result in Tonga being granted complete independence.

The Cabinet consists of the Premier and the Privy Councillors.

The Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker (President), the Privy Councillors and Cabinet Ministers who sit as Nobles, the Representatives of the Nobles and the Representatives of the People. Privy Councillors and Cabinet Ministers are *ex-officio* members. There are no nominated members. Franchise is open to all male literate Tongans of 21 and over who pay taxes, and all female literate Tongans aged 21 or more. There are elections every three years, and the Assembly must meet at least once every year.

Tongan Ministers control all departments of State.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sovereign: King TAUFA'AHAU TUPOU IV, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

MINISTERS

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Education and Works: H.R.H. TU'IPELEHAKE, C.B.E.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. M. U. TUPOUNIUA.

Minister of Police: Hon. 'AKAU'OLA.

Minister of Lands and Health: Hon. S. LAUFILITONGA TUITA.

Governor of Ha'apai: Hon. VAEA.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. S. LANGI KAVALIKU.

Governor of Vava'u: Hon. MA'AFU TUPOU.

British Commissioner and Consul: A. C. REID, C.M.G.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. MA'AFU. **Ministers:** 7.
Nobles: 7. **Elected Members:** 7.

Elections were held in May 1969.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The courts consist of a Supreme Court, a Magistrate's Court and a Land Court. Persons who are not Tongan subjects are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tongan courts in criminal matters except when the punishment for an offence under Tongan law is punishable by death or imprisonment exceeding two years when the case, under the Anglo-Tongan Treaty of Friendship, 1958, is transferred to Her Britannic Majesty's Court in Tonga. (This extra-territorial jurisdiction will cease when the 1968 Treaty Revision is ratified.) All civil proceedings are taken before the Tongan Courts.

Chief Justice (Visiting): R. KNOX-MAWER.

RELIGION

The Tongans are Christian, 77 per cent belonging to sects of the Wesleyan faith.

PRESS AND RADIO

Press: *The Chronicle:* An illustrated weekly newspaper, sponsored by the Government; f. 1964.

There is a regular issue of Church newspapers by the various missions.

Radio: *Tonga Broadcasting Commission:* P.O.B. 36, Nuku'alofa; started operating July 1961, government and commercially sponsored; programmes from two 10 kW. transmitters in English and Tongan with some Fijian and Samoan. Man. ALFRED E. F. SANFT.

FINANCE

BANKING

Treasury Banking Division: Box 165, Nuku'alofa; current accounts and all transactions in foreign exchange.

Government Savings Bank: Box 165, Nuku'alofa; saving accounts; no interest paid on deposits exceeding $T4,000.

There are no commercial banks.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Tonga Copra Board: P.O.B. 27, Nuku'alofa; f. 1941; non-profit making board controlling the export of coconut and all coconut products; Chair. Minister of Agriculture; Man.-Sec. S. H. BROWN.

Tonga Construction Company: P.O.B. 28, Nuku'alofa; f. 1958 to carry out the construction programme of the Copra Board as well as those of government, local bodies and private concerns; commssion agents for imports and exports; Chair. H.R.H. Prince TU'IPELEHAKE, C.B.E.; Man. S. T. NAKAO.

Tonga Produce Board: P.O.B. 84, Nuku'alofa; formerly the Tonga Banana Board; non-profit making organization controlling the export of bananas, pineapples and melons; Man./Sec. A. JOHANSSON.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 120 miles of all-weather metalled roads on Tongatapu and 44 miles on Vava'u. Total mileage in Tonga including fair weather only dirt roads: 271.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by:

Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Nuku'alofa; f. 1875; fortnightly passenger and cargo services between Auckland, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga; six-weekly cargo service from Australia to Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.

Bank Line: Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd., Nuku'alofa; approximately six-weekly cargo services to the United Kingdom.

Periodic calls are made by ships of the Pacific Islands Transport Line bringing timber from Canada.

Local inter-island services are maintained by the Tonga Shipping Agency, jointly operated by the Government of Tonga and the Tonga Copra Board with three modern steel diesel-engined ships. Local sailing vessels also travel between islands in the groups.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a good airport on Tongatapu and limited seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa and Vava'u. There is a twice-weekly service from Fiji, run by Fiji Airways and a weekly service from Samoa run by Polynesian Airlines Ltd.

Fiji Airways: Suva; agents in Tonga E. M. Jones Ltd., P.O. Box 34, Nuku'alofa.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: Apia, W. Samoa; agents in Tonga Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z. Ltd., P.O.B. 4, Nuku'alofa: Cables, Unionstream; all bookings through Polynesian Airlines, Apia: Cables, Polynesian Apia.

EDUCATION

(1967)

Primary Schools 129, Pupils 16,446; Post-Primary Schools 47, Pupils 8,702.

COLLEGE

Teachers' Training College: Nuku'alofa.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Trinidad, the southernmost of the Caribbean islands, lies within sight of the Venezuelan coast. The much smaller companion island of Tobago is 20 miles to the north-east. The climate is tropical with a dry season from January to May. Average annual temperature is 84°F (29°C). The language is English. Most of the population are Christians with Roman Catholics as the largest single group. There are Hindu and Muslim communities. The flag consists of three diagonal bands of white and black on a red background. The capital is Port of Spain.

Recent History

Trinidad and Tobago, formerly a British colonial possession, became a member in 1958 of the newly established Federation of the West Indies and in the following year achieved full internal self-government. With the secession of Jamaica from the Federation in 1961, Trinidad and Tobago withdrew and the Federation collapsed. In 1962 Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state within the Commonwealth, and in 1967 became a member of the Organization of American States. "Black Power" riots in April 1970 resulted in a state of emergency being declared and a mutiny by some units of the army.

Government

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Representatives are elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Governor-General in consultation with, and on the advice of, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Defence

There is an army of about 1,000 enlisted troops.

Economic Affairs

Crude oil is of paramount importance, Trinidad being the third largest oil producer in the Commonwealth. It is also a major world supplier of natural asphalt. The chief crops are sugar, citrus fruits, bananas, coconuts, cocoa and rice. Important industries are oil refining and the manufacture of sugar, molasses, rum, fruit juices and cotton textiles. A new five-year Development Plan was inaugurated in early 1969.

Further diversification of the economy is planned. Trinidad is a founder member of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA).

Transport

Road transport is widely used for passengers and freight and there are many buses and lorries. Port of Spain has a deep-water wharf and there are regular sailings to all parts of the world. Numerous airlines use Piarco international airport.

Social Welfare

Old age pensions are paid, and there is some unemployment relief. State medical services are free. A new National Social Security Scheme to provide benefits for industrial injury, sickness, maternity and old age is now being implemented.

Education

Education is compulsory and free from the fifth to the fifteenth year. Many schools are run jointly by the state and religious bodies. Several Faculties and Institutes of the University of the West Indies are at St. Augustine, Trinidad.

Tourism

The climate and coastline of Trinidad attract tourists and Tobago is also receiving a growing number of visitors. There are plans to construct a luxury resort on the north-west coast of Trinidad.

Visas are not required to visit Trinidad and Tobago by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States.

Sport

Cricket and football are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (May Day), May 18 (Whit Monday), June 5 (Corpus Christi), August 4 (Discovery Day), August 31–September 1 (Independence), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9 (Good Friday), April 12 (Easter Monday).

The holidays of Divali and Id ul Fitr are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar divided into 100 Cents. The new unit was introduced in 1965, but coins did not come into circulation until 1967.

The present rate of exchange was established in November 1967.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Dollars.
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; 1 Dollar.

Exchange rate: $4.80 Trinidad and Tobago=£1 sterling
$2.00 Trinidad and Tobago=U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1967 estimates)			
Trinidad	Tobago	Total	Port of Spain (capital)	San Fernando	Arima
1,864	116	1,010,100	86,150	34,950	11,000 (1960)

Africans 47%, East Indians 35%, Europeans 3%, Chinese 1%, Others 14% (1960 census).

EMPLOYMENT

(June 1968)

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	72,000
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	55,500
Construction	36,900
Commerce	50,400
Transport and Communications	21,000
Services	75,200

AGRICULTURE

(tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969†
Sugar	250,400	205,600	197,800	239,100	237,200
*Cocoa	4,695	4,711	4,641	5,794	3,677
Coconuts and Copra	12,403	12,235	12,378	13,470	10,821
*Citrus Fruits	5,124	6,358	5,886	3,874	2,021

* Exports. † Jan.–Sept.

MINING

		1966	1967	1968	1969*
Crude Petroleum	(barrels)	54,611,000	64,995,000	66,903,000	43,818,000
Asphalt	(tons)	157,226	142,444	136,041	97,423

* Jan.–Sept.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Cement	tons	208,500	187,200	206,600	173,500
Cigarettes	lbs.	1,717,600	1,670,400	1,618,800	1,277,600
Rum	proof gals.	1,724,300	1,503,300	1,523,800	1,478,400
Bay Rum	,,	32,200	30,400	29,100	24,800
Beer	gals.	1,744,000	1,792,000	1,814,000	1,896,000

* Jan.–Sept.

FINANCE

T.T. $1=100 cents.
T.T. $4.80=£1 sterling; T.T. $2.00=U.S. $1.00.
T.T. $100=£20 16s. 8d. sterling=U.S. $50.00.

BUDGET
(1970)

REVENUE	MILLION T.T.$	EXPENDITURE	MILLION T.T.$
Income Tax, Purchase Tax, etc.	231.9	Recurrent	277.2
Non-tax Revenue	46.0	Other	98.6
Other	17.3		
TOTAL	295.2	TOTAL	375.8

Budget Estimate (1969—revised): Revenue T.T. $299.7m.; Expenditure T.T. $338.0m.
Development Plan (1964–68): Total Expenditure T.T. $320m.; Expenditure (1969) T.T. $65.2m.
Development Plan (1969–73): Total Planned Expenditure T.T. $375m. Expenditure (1970) T.T. $75m.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(September 1960 = 100)

	WEIGHTING	1966	1967	1968
Food	490	115.1	116.8	124.4
Drink and Tobacco	77	125.2	127.4	155.8
Rent	25	111.5	118.6	121.8
Maintenance	52	125.2	128.4	132.2
Fuel and Lighting	29	113.2	115.5	118.6
Clothing	99	105.9	108.5	114.4
Household Supplies	67	109.4	111.6	115.6
Services	142	119.4	123.1	140.4
Drugs and Toilet Articles	19	109.1	115.4	121.8
ALL ITEMS	1,000	115.5	117.9	127.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million T.T.$)

	1965*	1966*	1967*	1968*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (factor cost)	1,188.0	1,326.5	1,422.6	1,533.5
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, quarrying	101.7	103.9	110.4	127.0
Oil and asphalt	284.1	313.6	350.4	379.0
Manufacturing and construction	258.5	299.6	313.4	318.1
Others, including government	543.7	609.4	648.4	709.2

* Provisional.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(T.T.$'000)

	1965	1966	1967*
Foreign Exchange Reserve	137,500	128,200	129,600
of which:			
IMF gold tranche	900	3,100	3,600
Currency in Circulation	50,700	50,700	50,600

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(T.T.$ million)

	1967			1968*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	756.2	721.5	34.7	947.1	853.3	93.8
Transportation	81.9	28.3	53.6	98.6	37.7	60.9
Travel	38.9	31.5	7.4	43.5	35.6	7.9
Investment income	11.6	133.2	—121.7	17.8	150.4	—132.6
Government transactions n.e.s.	8.6	3.4	5.2	11.7	3.8	7.9
Other miscellaneous services	8.5	24.0	— 15.2	7.0	49.0	— 42.0
Total	905.7	941.9	— 36.2	1,125.7	1,129.8	— 4.1
Transfer Payments:						
Private	3.6	2.0	1.6	7.0	5.0	2.0
Official	3.6	7.1	— 3.5	4.9	6.9	— 2.0
Total	7.2	9.1	— 1.9	11.9	11.9	—
CURRENT BALANCE	912.9	951.0	— 38.1	1,137.6	1,141.7	— 4.1
Capital:						
Private Sector:	45.9	—	45.9	46.8	—	46.8
Direct investment	—	3.0	— 3.0	—	1.8	— 1.8
Life insurance overseas investment	45.9	3.0	42.9	46.8	1.8	45.0
Total						
Public Sector:	14.0	10.3	3.7	26.1	17.9	8.2
Borrowing and amortization	—	1.0	— 1.0	—	1.0	— 1.0
Net appreciation of foreign investment	14.0	11.3	2.7	26.1	18.9	7.2
Total	59.9	14.3	45.6	72.9	20.7	52.2
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	—	—	—	—	1.6	— 1.6
Errors and Omissions	—	—	— 7.5	—	—	— 46.5
Overall Surplus or Deficit						

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(T.T. $'000)

Imports: (1965) 813,635; (1966) 778,611; (1967) 725,342.1; (1968) 856,473.4.
Exports: (1965) 688,873; (1966) 736,607; (1967) 765,777.3; (1968) 945,661.9.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969*
Food	86,986.1	87,577.1	96,323.7	57,982.4	76,603.4	75,534.4
Beverages and Tobacco	6,450.7	5,245.7	5,283.1	3,889.7	2,444.4	2,382.8
Crude Minerals, inedible	10,728.8	12,135.4	11,892.4	4,965.8	5,066.2	4,736.1
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	355,817.7	468,556.4	447,740.6	594,564.7	739,110.6	650,206.1
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	3,542.3	3,654.1	5,047.4	219.4	533.6	1,234.2
Chemicals	35,296.9	35,807.0	37,174.6	78,528.2	82,380.7	80,822.2
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	91,929.7	99,810.2	108,635.8	10,032.8	11,272.0	13,153.1
Machinery and Transport Equipment	95,685.3	103,822.9	100,589.3	4,870.9	13,820.0	5,578.6
Miscellaneous Manufactures	34,216.6	35,143.4	40,063.2	7,845.0	11,704.6	14,635.3
Miscellaneous Transactions, Commodities n.e.s.	4,688.1	4,721.4	6,266.3	2,978.4	2,726.0	2,636.4
TOTAL	725,342.1	856,473.4	859,016.2	765,777.3	945,661.9	850,919.3

* Jan.–Nov.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969*
United Kingdom	126,328.3	118,689.7
United States	126,101.3	129,814.9
Venezuela	382,662.4	314,608.8
Others	221,381.4	295,902.8

EXPORTS	1968	1969*
Sweden	72,724.2	48,404.6
United Kingdom	99,846.1	85,746.2
United States	398,914.7	397,246.1
Others	374,176.8	319,522.4

* Jan.–Nov.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1968): Motor vehicles registered: 90,680.

Shipping (1968): Entered 23,175,000 tons, Cleared 23,350,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1968): Passengers arriving 155,230, Passengers departing 166,020.

TOURISM

(1968)

Holiday and business visitors 91,660.

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	PRIMARY	GOVERNMENT AND ASSISTED SECONDARY
Schools	463	44
Teachers	6,282	1,192
Students	223,164	27,094

Source: Central Statistical Office, Port of Spain.

THE CONSTITUTION

Trinidad and Tobago attained independence on 31st August, 1962. The Constitution provides for a Parliament consisting of Her Majesty, a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of 24 members appointed by the Governor-General; thirteen on the advice of the Prime Minister, four on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and seven on the advice of the Prime Minister after the Prime Minister has consulted those religious, economic or social bodies or associations from which the Prime Minister considers that such Senators should be elected.

The House of Representatives consists of 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The duration of a Parliament is five years.

The Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, is responsible for the general direction and control of the Government. It is collectively responsible to Parliament. No more than two members of the Cabinet, apart from the Attorney-General, can be drawn from the Senate. The Cabinet must include the Attorney-General.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir SOLOMON HOCHOY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Planning and Development: Dr. the Rt. Hon. ERIC WILLIAMS.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Petroleum: JOHN O'HALLORAN.

Minister of Home Affairs and Personnel: GERRARD ALBERT MONTANO.

Minister for West Indian Affairs: KAMULUDDIN MOHAMMED.

Minister of Labour: ALEXANDER ALEXIS.

Minister of Education and Culture: Sen. DONALD PIERRE.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: Sen. GEORGE RICHARDS.

Minister for Public Utilities: E. MAHABIR.

Minister of Health: Dr. M. P. AWON.

Minister and Special Adviser to the Prime Minister: Sen. WILFRED ALEXANDER.

Minister of Housing: *Mrs. ISABELLA TESHEA.*

Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare: ALFRED THOMPSON.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries: LIONEL ROBINSON.

Ministers of State in the Ministry of the Prime Minister: F. C. PREVATT (responsible for finance), BENJAMIN PITT (responsible for Tobago affairs), ROBERT WALLACE (responsible for planning and development).

Minister of Works: VICTOR CAMPBELL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN PORT OF SPAIN

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy

Canada: Colonial Bldg., 72 South Quay (HC); *High Commissioner:* GERALD ANTHONY RAU (also accred. to Barbados).

France: 28 Alexandra St., St. Clair (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL LE MINTIER DE LEHELEC.

German Federal Republic: 90 Independence Square (E); *Ambassador:* FRITZ GAJEWSKI.

Ghana: Mexico D.F. (HC).

India: Salvatori Bldg., Frederick St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. N. RAY.

Jamaica: 2 Newbold St., St. Clair (HC); *High Commissioner:* IVAN DE SOUZA.

Netherlands: Furness House, Office No. 90, Independence Square (E); *Ambassador:* S. D. EMANUELS.

Senegal: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).

United Kingdom: Furness House, 90 Independence Square (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. P. HAMPSHIRE, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 2B Marli St., Newton (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN FIFE SYMINGTON.

Venezuela: Victoria Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRO LISCANO LOBO.

Trinidad and Tobago also has diplomatic relations with Belgium (L), Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan (HC) and Switzerland.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: J. HAMILTON MAURICE.

Vice-President: L. E. BECKLES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: A. C. THOMASOS.

Deputy Speaker: BASIL PITT.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1966

PARTY	SEATS
People's National Movement	24
Democratic Labour Party	12

At a by-election in January 1968, the People's Democratic Party won a seat from the Democratic Labour Party.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Movement: 1 Tranquillity St., Port of Spain; f. 1956; has a majority in the House of Representatives; nationalist party; Leader Dr. ERIC WILLIAMS; Chair. F. C. PREVATT.

Democratic Labour Party: 115 Charlotte St., Port of Spain; opposition party; Leader VERNON JAMADAR.

Liberal Party: 6 Ajax St., Port of Spain; minor opposition party; Leader P. G. FARQUHAR (no seats in Parliament).

People's Democratic Party: Port of Spain; Leader B. S. MARAJ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of Judicature of Trinidad and Tobago consists of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, who is *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court, and nine High Court Judges. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the English High Court of Justice.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice who is President and four other Judges. The Court of Appeal is deemed to be fully constituted if it consists of an uneven number of Judges, not less than three.

Appeal lies from the High Court of Justice to the Court of Appeal and to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. A. H. MCSHINE, C.B.E.

Court of Appeal: The Hons. I. E. HYATALI, CLEMENT E. G. PHILLIPS, H. A. FRASER, K. P. DE LA BASTIDE.

Puisne Judges: The Hons. M. H. A. CORBIN, K. P. DE LA BASTIDE, E. REES, C. E. ACHONG, G. M. SCOTT, N. HASSANALI, D. MALONE, K. C. MCMILLAN, J. A. BRAITHWAITE.

District Courts: The Chief Magistrate, 4 Senior and 21 stipendiary magistrates preside over the District Courts established in various parts of the Colony. In these Courts the work of the Petty Civil Courts (which have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed $240), the Magistrates' Courts and the Coroners' Courts is conducted.

Industrial Court: Chair. I. E. HYATALI (seconded from Appeal Court).

Registrar: G. R. BENNY.

Attorney-General: K. T. HUDSON-PHILLIPS.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics 192,570, Anglicans 150,000, other Christians 67,283, Hindus 135,345, Muslims 32,615.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Trinidad: Dr. W. J. HUGHES, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Port of Spain: Most Rev. ANTHONY PANTIN; 27 Maraval Road, Port of Spain.

Christian Council of Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain; f. 1967; church unity organization formed by Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Moravian, Lutheran Mission and Salvation Army, with Ethiopian Orthodox and Baptist Union as observers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Evening News: 22 Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1936; Independent; evening; circ. 44,239; Editor COMPTON DELPH; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad Guardian: 22 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1917; Independent; morning; Editor L. CHONGSING; circ. 52,086; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad and Tobago Express: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1967; Editor OWEN BAPTISTE.

PERIODICALS

Annual Statistical Digest: 2 Edward St., Port of Spain f. 1952; issued by the Central Statistical Office.

Caribbean Herald: 46 Henry Street, Port of Spain; weekly.

Caribbean Medical Journal: Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain; f. 1938; quarterly.

Catholic News: 34 Belmont Circular Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1892; weekly; circ. 16,100; Editor Rev. Fr. P. J. TIERNAN, O.P.

Chiao Sheng: 10 Charlotte Street, Port of Spain; Chinese; weekly.

Democrat, The: 4 Wrightson Road, Port of Spain; monthly.

Nation, The: 27 Pembroke Street, Port of Spain; weekly; organ of the People's National Movement; political and cultural; Chair. FITZ BLACKMAN; Editor I. MERRITT; circ. 12,000.

Observer: 91 Queen Street, P.O. Box 136, Port of Spain; circ. 3,000; f. 1941; monthly; Editor H. P. SINGH.

Quarterly Economic Report: 2 Edward St., Port of Spain; f. 1950; issued by the Central Statistical Office; quarterly.

Sunday Guardian: 22 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain; f. 1917; Independent; morning; Editor J. A. INCE; circ. 87,993; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad and Tobago Gazette: 2 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain; weekly; official paper of the Government.

Tropical Agriculture: c/o Iliffe Science and Technology Publications Ltd., Iliffe House, 32 High St., Guildford, Surrey, England; f. 1924; journal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad; quarterly; Gen. Editor H. K. ASHBY; Faculty Editor Prof. P. MAHADEVAN, University of the West Indies.

PUBLISHERS

Longman Caribbean Ltd.: Port of Spain; f. 1970; general; Dir. PERCY CEZAIR.

Marshal Muir Ltd.: 64 Marine Square, P.O.B. 126, Port of Spain.

Trinidad Publishing Co. Ltd.: 22-26 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; law, politics.

University of the West Indies: St. Augustine; education, textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Trinidad: Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; island-wide commercial broadcasting service; two programmes; Man. P. E. M. HESKETH.

610 Radio: Abercromby St., P.O.B. 610, Port of Spain; f. 1957; studios at Port of Spain, transmitter at Chaguanas, Man. P. A. PITTS.

Rediffusion (Trinidad) Ltd.: Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; commercial wired service in Port of Spain and other built-up areas; two programmes, one relaying Radio Trinidad, one (Voice of Rediffusion) also originating; 7,000 subscribers (1967) rental and retail sales of television receivers; Man. B. M. ROSTANT.

Receiving sets (1969): 235,000.

TELEVISION

Trinidad-Tobago Television Co. Ltd.: Television House, Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1962; commercial station; Gen. Man. F. A. RAWLINS.

Receiving sets (1969): 42,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

Central Bank: Independence Square, P.O.B. 1250, Port of Spain; f. 1964; Governor VICTOR E. BRUCE.

Agricultural Development Bank: 12 Abercrombie St., Port of Spain; bill for establishment passed 1968; formerly Agricultural Credit Bank; to provide long, medium and short term loans to farmers; eventually to be owned and operated by farmers; Chair. F. AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER.

Industrial Development Bank: legislation for the foundation of a development bank was passed in 1966, but its coming into operation has been shelved pending the establishment of a Caribbean area development bank.

Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 80-84 Charlotte Street, Port of Spain; f. 1914; Pres. C. L. DUPREY, O.B.E.; Man. J. E. PEGUS.

BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1252, Nassau, Trinidad Offices: P.O.B. 718, Port of Spain; Man. H. K. MUNRO.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Trinidad Office: 1 Frederick St., Port of Spain.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, E.C.3; main branch: Independence Square, Port of Spain; Manager C. A. J. DEVAUX; 31 other offices in Trinidad, one in Tobago; Manager R. W. CHAN.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Port of Spain Office: 72 Independence Square; Man. T. V. GRINDLEY; 14 branches.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.; Port of Spain Office: 53 Independence Square; Man. P. C. BATES.

First National City Bank: Head Office: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Port of Spain Office: 74 Independence Square; 2 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, P.O.B. 6001, Montreal; Port of Spain Office: 55 Independence Square; Man. R. J. DE VERTEUIL; 13 other br. in Trinidad and Tobago.

STOCK EXCHANGE

West Indies Stock Exchange: Port of Spain branch; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

National Companies in Port of Spain:

Colonial Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Colonial Life Bldg., 32 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1936; Man. C. L. DUPREY.

Trinidad & Tobago Insurance Ltd.: Trinity Bldg., 69 Independence Square, P.O.B. 600, Port of Spain.

Trinidad Distributors Ltd.: 7–9 Marli St., P.O.B. 617.

Trinidad Friendly Life Insurance Society: 30A St. Vincent Street.

Trinidad Motor Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25 Edward Street; Man. E. J. MARSDEN.

Trinidad Trading Co. Ltd.: 84/86 Independence Square; agents for a number of foreign companies.

The principal British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agencies in Port of Spain.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean: P.O. Box 499, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Pres. J. ANGUS MACKAY; Exec. Dir. O. MORRIS.

Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Chambers of Industry and Commerce: Port of Spain; publ. *Enterprise* (quarterly).

Trinidad Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 499, Port of Spain; f. 1879; inc. 1891; 315 company mems., 293 individuals; Chief Exec. Officer FRANK DOWDY; Sec. RONALD PANTIN.

South Trinidad Chamber of Industry and Commerce: P.O.B. 80, San Fernando; f. 1956; 428 mems.; Pres. C. K. MACK; Gen. Man. ARTHUR L. MCSHINE.

Tobago Chamber of Commerce: Pres. JOHN KHOURY; Sec. R. POWDER.

ASSOCIATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: P.O. Box 174, Port of Spain; f. 1955; mems. Citrus Growers' Associations in Jamaica, British Honduras, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago; Chair. Sir HAROLD ROBINSON; Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad Ltd.: P.O. Box 346, Port of Spain; f. 1915; 197 members; Pres. F. L. DE VERTEUIL; Man. ARTHUR C. DE SILVA.

Coconut Growers' Association: P.O.B. 229, Port of Spain; f. 1936; 340 mems.; Pres. F. AGOSTINI, H.E.C.; Man. Dir. COLIN STEWART.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: P.O.B. 174, Port of Spain; f. 1932; 600 mems.; Pres. Hon. Sir H. E. ROBINSON; Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

The National Association of Trinidad and Tobago Steelbandsmen: P.O.B. 914, Port of Spain; Pres. GEORGE GODDARD; Gen. Sec. JULIEN A. GODDARD.

Shipping Association of Trinidad: Dock Road, Port of Spain; f. 1938; Pres. M. J. BLACKMAN; Gen. Man. P. L. CEZAIR.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.): 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1920; 3 mems.; Chair. A. D. MITCHELL, Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Trinidad Island-wide Cane Farmers' Association: San Fernando; f. 1957; Chair. SEURADGE SOOKHOO; publ. *The Cane Farmer* (monthly).

Trinidad Manufacturers' Association: Pres. JOHN SELLIER; permanent exhibition at 1 Anderson Terrace, Maraval.

DEVELOPMENT

National Housing Authority: P.O.B. 555, Port of Spain; f. 1962; Chair. IVAN WILLIAMS; Vice-Chair. ALAN ALEXANDER.

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 763, Port of Spain, f. 1969, Chair. R. C. MONTANO, Exec. Dir. W. A. MOTTLEY.

Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 949, 6th Floor, Salvation Bldg., Port of Spain; f. 1959; encourages new industries and hotels and develops industrial estates, operates loan funds; Chair. BERNARD V. PRIMUS, Gen. Man. ELDON G. WARNER.

TRADE UNIONS

Trinidad and Tobago Labour Congress: Port of Spain; f. 1966 as the result of a merger between the *National Federation of Labour* and the *Trinidad and Tobago National Trades Union Congress*; affiliated to the Caribbean Congress of Labour and ICFTU; about 60,000 mems.; Pres. Sen. C. R. W. SPENCER; Gen. Sec. CYRIL GONZALES.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATES

Agricultural and General Workers' Union: Bust Corner Hall, Siparia; about 1,000 mems.; Pres. A. W. ALEXIS; Gen. Sec. ALLAN SYLVESTRE.

Civil Service Association: 89 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. M. P. ADAMS; Gen. Sec; JAMES I. A. MANSWELL.

Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 130 Henry St., Port of Spain; about 5,000 mems.; Pres. V. A. STANFORD; Sec. I. S. GONZALES.

Amalgamated Workers' Union: 16 New St., Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres. CYRIL LOPEZ; Sec. W. W. SUTTON.

Federated Workers' Trade Union: 82-84 Frederick Street, Port of Spain; about 8,500 mems.; Pres. A. V. WILSON; Gen. Sec. CARLTON STEPHEN.

Oilfields Workers' Trade Union: 99A Circular Rd., San Fernando; about 10,500 mems.; Pres. Gen. GEORGE WEEKES; Gen. Sec. LIONEL BECKLES.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: 1D Wrightson Road, Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres.-Gen. Sen. CLIVE R. W. SPENCER (*a.i.*); Sec.-Gen. G. MUNROE.

All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factory Workers' Trade Union: 8 Mon Chagrin St., San Fernando, about 7,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. BADASE S. MARAJ, M.P.; Gen. Sec. RAMPRATAP SINGH.

Trinidad and Tobago Teachers' Union: 94 Frederick Street, Port of Spain; about 4,000 mems.; Pres. S. J. DEDIER; Sec. K. M. SYLVESTRE.

NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

There are three non-affiliated unions of which the main one is:

National Union of Government Employees: 68 Henry Street, Port of Spain; 12,454 mems.; Pres. N. CRICHLOW; Gen. Sec. JOHN M. HACKSHAW.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1960 there were 455 agricultural credit societies with 10,297 mems.; 388 co-operative societies with 21,000 mems. and assets of $4,818,180.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The rail service was completely phased out in 1968.

ROADS

There are 4,178 miles of roads; 3,025 miles suitable for wheeled traffic and 1,153 miles of bridle path.

Public Transport Service Corporation: Railway Bldgs., South Quay, Port of Spain; f. 1965 to operate road and rail transport; Chair. EMMANUEL B. ANNISETTE; Gen. Man. (Ag.) RUTHVEN FARROE; operates a fleet of approximately 350 buses; 29,000,000 passengers were transported by bus in 1968.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Port of Spain in Trinidad and Scarborough in Tobago.

Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago: Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; Gen. Man. CARL MOHIPP.

West Indies Shipping Service: c/o West Indies Shipping Corporation, Chacon House, 19-21 Chacon St., Port of Spain.

The chief foreign shipping lines who call at Port of Spain are: Alcoa Steamship Co., Argentina State Line, Atlantic Lines, Boomerang Cargo Line, Booth Line, Buccaneer Line, Canadian Transport Co., Caribbean Pioneer Line, Compañía Transatlántica Española, French Line, Furness Lines, Fyffes Line, Great Lakes Transcaribbean Line, Grimaldi Siosa Lines, Hamburg-America Line, Harrison Line, Horn-Linie, Lamport and Holt Line, Lauro Line, Mamenic Line, Montreal Australia New Zealand Line, Moore-McCormack Lines, P. & O.-Orient Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways: Kent House, Long Circular Rd., Maraval; incorporated 1948; all Issued Shares are held by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago; points served include Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts .St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Grand Cayman, Georgetown, Surinam, Miami, New York; Fleet: 3 Boeing 727, 5 Viscount; Chair. Sir ELLIS CLARKE; Gen. Man. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

The following foreign airlines serve Trinidad and Tobago: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air Canada, Air France, B.O.A.C., Caribair, K.L.M., L.A.V., Pan Am and Varig.

TOURISM

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board: 56 Frederick St., P.O.B. 222, Port of Spain; f. 1958; Statutory Board, 11 mems. appointed by the Governor in Council; some on the recommendation of the various organizations representing the tourist industry; Chair. ANGUS MACKAY; Gen. Man. DONALD BAIN.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: 88 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ontario.

U.S.A.: 405 Lexington Ave., Suite 6308, New York, N.Y. 10017.

There are approximately 1,200 hotel rooms available.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Annual Art and Music Festivals are held in Trinidad. The following are some of the cultural associations in Port of Spain:

The Arts Festival Association: Extra Mural Dept., 113 Frederick St.; Sec. Mrs. D. SAMPSON.

National Association of Trinidad & Tobago Steelbandsmen: 1 Wrightson Rd.; Pres. G. GODDARD.

Trinidad Dramatic Club: 4 River Rd., Maraval; Pres. Mrs. D. BUTT.

Trinidad Light Operatic Society: 55 Observatory St.; Sec. L. WOODRUFFE.

Trinidad Music Association: 18 Mary St., St. Clair; Pres. Mrs. ROBERT JOHNSTONE.

Trinidad and Tobago Association of Calypso Singers and Composers: 68 Henry St.; Sec. R. JOSEPH.

The Trinidad and Tobago Art Society: Art Society Centre, French St., Woodbrook; Sec. Mrs. M. NEEHALL.

Queen's Hall: St. Ann's, Port of Spain; f. 1959; statutory body financed by the Government; Pres. PETER ROCHFORD; Man. OTTO MASSIAH.

Naparima Bowl: Paradise Pasture, San Fernando; f. 1962; Government-sponsored; consists of an Auditorium, open-air Amphitheatre, and various exhibition and meeting rooms; Chair. of the Board DENIS F. KERR; Man. GRACE M. ABDOOL, M.B.E.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: St. Augustine; Trinidad: other faculties in Jamaica and Barbados; 205 teachers, 1,300 students.

TUNISIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Tunisia lies on the Mediterranean between Algeria and Libya. The climate is temperate on the coast with winter rain and hot and dry in the southern desert. Arabic is the official language and French is widely used. Islam is the state religion and embraces the vast majority of the population. There are Jewish, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Protestant minorities. The flag consists of a red field charged with a white disc containing a red crescent surrounding a red star. The capital is Tunis.

Recent History

Formerly a French Protectorate, Tunisia became autonomous in 1955 and achieved independence the following year. In 1957 the monarchy was abolished and Habib Bourguiba became the first President. In 1961, following repeated demands by President Bourguiba that France should withdraw its troops from the naval base at Bizerta, a blockade was set up. French reinforcements were sent and heavy fighting broke out. After discussion in the United Nations a cease-fire was arranged and French evacuation negotiated in October 1963. In May 1964 Tunisia appropriated all foreign-owned lands, and France in retaliation withdrew most of her economic aid. Economic aid from France recommenced after a cultural agreement was signed in 1966. Tunisian foreign policy is noted for its moderate position on the Israel question and for good relations with the U.S.A. Widespread floods affected much of the country during the autumn of 1969. In November President Bourguiba was re-elected for a third five-year term.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by direct suffrage, and a Cabinet of sixteen Ministers and four Secretaries of State. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 101 members, which is elected by universal suffrage for five years at the same time as the Presidential elections. All citizens of twenty or over are entitled to vote.

Defence

The National Army numbers about 18,000 men. Officer-training is carried out in the U.S.A. and France as well as in Tunisia. The Navy and Air Force have only recently been brought into existence and consist of training cadres of 500 and 1,000 men respectively.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the basis of the economy. The chief agricultural products are wheat, olive oil, wine and fruits. Since 1965 a farming and distribution co-operative system has been extended to most parts of the country. Phosphates, iron ore and lead are the principal minerals, and oil production now amounts to over 3 million tons a year, which allows for an expanding export surplus. Planning is now a feature of the economy. The industrial sector is expanding rapidly; the steel works at Menzel-Bourguiba has a capacity of 70,000 tons, and chemical and paper industries, based on the local phosphates, oil and esparto grass, are being developed. Tunisia receives substantial aid from the U.S., notably in the form of food surpluses. In 1969 important trade preferences were granted in a partial association agreement signed with the EEC.

Transport and Communications

The total length of railways is 1,287 miles, of which 990 miles are State-owned. 9,650 miles of highways and roads connect all the major commercial centres. There are four major ports and a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. Air transport is provided by Tunis Air and several foreign lines.

Social Welfare

A state system of social security provides benefits for sickness, maternity and old age. Free health services are available to 80 per cent of the population. Regional committees for social security care for the aged, needy and orphaned.

Education

Approximately 60 per cent of children of school age receive education in Tunisia, the majority in state-run schools, and the proportion is continually rising. Higher and adult education are also expanding rapidly, and in all almost one person in four in Tunisia attends some sort of school. Arabic is the first language of instruction in primary schools but is gradually replaced by French in the higher grades. In 1968 about one-quarter of the budget was devoted to education.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent sandy beaches, oriental architecture and remains of the Roman Empire. Tunisia contains the site of the ancient city of Carthage. Tourism has expanded rapidly in Tunisia following extensive government investment in hotels, improved roads and other facilities.

Sport

Football, swimming and boxing are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Birthday of the Prophet), June 1 (National Day), July 25 (Republic Day), August 3 (Birthday of President Bourguiba), August 13 (Women's Day), September 3 (Commemoration of September 3, 1934), October 15 (Evacuation of Bizerta), October 31 (Ramadan), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 18 (National Revolution Day), February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (Muslim New Year), March 20 (Independence Day), April 9 (Martyr's Day).

Weights and Measures
The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate
The unit of currency is the Dinar of 1,000 Millimes. The Dinar was devalued in September 1964.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Millimes.
Notes: ½, 1, 5 Dinars.

Exchange rate: 1.26 Dinars=£1 sterling
0.52 Dinars=U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. km.)	Population (1966 census.)		Births (1968)	Deaths (1968)
	Total	Tunis (capital)		
164,150	4,533,351	789,787	188,317	46,720

Chief Towns: Sfax 100,000, Sousse 70,000, Bizerta 70,000, Kairouan 40,000, Menzel-Bourguiba 30,000.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

Crop	1965	1966	1967	1968
Soft Wheat	100	49	50	73
Hard Wheat	420	300	290	310
Barley	180	80	70	130
Esparto Grass	111	107	66	108
Citrus Fruits	94	82	100	66
Dates	54	42	42	39
Sugar Beet	38	50	39	27

LIVESTOCK
(1965—'000)

Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Horses	Mules	Goats	Camels
592	5	3,767	86	54	527	190

Fishing: Total catch including Shellfish (1966) 24,964 tons, (1967) 33,120 tons, (1968) 32,562 tons.

MINING

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Iron Ore	('000 metric tons)	1,117	1,724	1,003	1,016
Lead Ore	(,, ,, ,,)	25	25	28	24
Calcium Phosphate	(,, ,, ,,)	n.a.	3,216	2,810	3,361
Zinc	(metric tons)	n.a.	5,137	5,635	7,165

Petroleum: *Production from the El Borma field totalled 631,000 tons in 1966, 2,234,000* tons in 1967, and approximately 3,300,000 tons in 1968 and 1969.

INDUSTRY

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Superphosphates	('000 metric tons)	273	271	323	376
Cement	(,, ,, ,,)	454	455	444	491
Lead	(,, ,, ,,)	15.4	14	13.2	14
Electric Power	(million kWh.)	369	444	488	546
Natural Gas	('000 cubic metres)	n.a.	28.2	57.7	72.7
Town Gas	(,, ,, ,,)	n.a.	18.2	19.7	19.5
Beer	('000 hectolitres)	198	207	228	237
Cigarettes	(millions)	2,680	2,734	2,986	2,975
Wine	('000 hl.)	1,676	1,265	825	912
Olive Oil	('000 metric tons)	52	52	19	51

Also Sugar Refining, Flour Milling, Fish Canning and many small industries.

FINANCE

1 Dinar=1,000 millimes

1.26 Dinars=£1 sterling; 0.52 Dinars=U.S. $1.

100 Dinars=£79 7s. 3d. sterling=U.S. $190.48.

BUDGET

Budget Estimates—1967: Balanced at 108 million dinars.

1968: Balanced at 124 million dinars.

1969: Balanced at 132 million dinars.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS 1962–72

Aim at a 6 per cent annual rise in productivity.

FIRST PLAN 1962–64

Proposed expenditure in the Public Sector, 140 million dinars, in the Private Sector: 130 million dinars.

SECOND PLAN 1965-68

Aims at 6.5 per cent annual rise in productivity. National savings will supply 280 million dinars of the planned investments. 150 million dinars will be invested in industrialisation.

THIRD PLAN 1969-72

Proposed investment: $1,200 million, of which $246 is allocated to agriculture.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S.$)

	1965	1966	1967
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	—131	—113	—114
Transport and Travel	— 18	— 4	— 3
Investment income	— 8	— 11	— 18
Other services	— 23	— 2	— 9
Total	—180	—130	—144
Transfer Payments:			
Private	1	2	7
Government	25	16	22
CURRENT BALANCE	—154	—112	—115
Capital and Monetary Gold:			
Non-Monetary Sector:			
Private institutions	75	59	31
Central institutions	77	40	76
Total	152	99	107
Monetary Sector:			
Private institutions	— 2	4	—
Central institutions	1	11	8
Total	1	15	8
CAPITAL BALANCE	153	114	115
Net Errors and Omissions	1	— 2	—

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 dinars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	110,800	129,000	131,224	137,087	114,504
Exports	57,300	62,900	73,690	78,360	82,831

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Private Cars	640	867	1,345
Other Motor Vehicles, incl. Tractors	5,233	1,759	2,954
Petroleum Products	6,721	3,070	1,123
Wheat	6,933	12,335	6,682
Sugar	2,840	3,144	2,879
Dairy Products	1,930	2,144	2,524
Vegetable Oils, excl. Olive Oil	4,123	6,345	3,275
Paper	2,852	2,760	2,753
Tea	2,201	2,997	1,446
Timber and Products	4,011	4,100	2,427
Textiles, Thread, etc.	10,074	9,633	6,856
Clothing	3,122	3,052	3,387

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*]

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Olive Oil	13,442	7,958	11,866
Wine	4,390	5,294	3,575
Calcium Phosphates	12,449	12,468	12,225
Superphosphates	5,259	11,094	10,025
Wheat	3,605	39	—
Iron Ore	2,891	2,411	2,037
Lead and Products	1,777	1,413	1,604
Alfalfa	435	519	371
Preserved Vegetables	853	1,419	1,206
Sponges	384	397	369
Citrus Fruit	2,943	3,304	1,633
Almonds	1,283	1,087	1,664
Dates	931	594	600
Paper Pulp	1,801	1,830	1,695
Crude Petroleum	4,222	10,506	14,112
Refined Petroleum	446	1,065	2,200

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Algeria	915	461	261
France	45,149	43,518	38,033
German Federal Republic	7,740	10,493	9,979
Italy	10,698	8,507	11,144
Netherlands	3,245	2,642	1,736
United Kingdom	3,868	2,360	4,098
U.S.S.R.	5,108	4,422	1,951
U.S.A.	21,524	34,783	23,352
Yugoslavia	2,761	2,479	2,417
India	2,360	2,765	1,258
Libya	405	409	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	1,597	1,285	910
Poland	1,377	2,406	3,022
Brazil	2,390	2,639	2,434

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Algeria	1,357	657	1,660
France	25,493	21,982	19,167
German Federal Republic	5,100	7,519	9,074
Italy	9,498	10,478	8,857
Netherlands	897	362	597
United Kingdom	3,237	2,535	3,010
U.S.S.R.	2,585	2,575	2,558
U.S.A.	1,003	2,187	1,457
People's Republic of China	420	285	407
Yugoslavia	2,664	2,672	1,928
India	1,545	361	340
Libya	3,622	4,689	6,454
Czechoslovakia	1,025	1,178	2,119
Poland	1,694	1,923	4,211

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1965	1966	1967
Passenger-km. (million)	478	519	523
Freight ton-km. (million)	1,247	1,309	1,288

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED	1966	1967	1968
Private Cars	53,755	56,702	60,596
Buses	1,370	1,482	33,954
Lorries	30,147	30,864	
Commercial Vehicles			
Motor Cycles	9,819	10,008	10,131

SHIPPING

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	5,999	6,391	12,102*	12,379*
Passengers (number)	n.a.	n.a.	101,200	163,700
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	5,123	5,384	4,766	5,147
Goods Unloaded (,, ,, ,,)	2,461	2,694	3,020	2,931

* Including vessels leaving.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967	1968
Passenger ('000)	411.1	468.7	512.6
Freight (metric tons)	3,182	3,535	3,881
Mail (metric tons)	512	568	616

TOURISM

PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES OF VISITORS

('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Federal Germany	38.9	45.2	71.7
France	52.9	54.9	66.6
United Kingdom	21.4	26.0	48.2
Italy	23.5	26.6	34.9
Libya	14.7	22.3	31.7
Sweden	4.9	8.5	22.6
Switzerland	19.9	18.8	22.6
Algeria	28.4	12.1	14.4
U.S.A.	9.2	9.5	11.8
Morocco	5.3	5.8	9.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	249.4	263.4	384.3

In 1969 the total number of visitors was 373,350.

Tourist Accommodation: 6,800 beds in officially classified hotels (total capacity in 1969: 31,681 beds including hostels and holiday villages).

Tourist Spending: (1966) 13m. dinars, (1967) 16m. dinars, (1968) 22m. dinars.

EDUCATION

TYPE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF PUPILS		NUMBER OF TEACHERS	
		1967–68	1968–69	1967–68	1968–69
Primary	2,131	826,069	860,000*	15,486	16,194
Secondary	88	89,568	110,000*	3,588	3,818
Secondary Technical	80	45,038	48,500*	1,711	2,141
Teacher Training	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
University of Tunis	1	7,828	7,668	n.a.	304
Students Abroad	—	3,300	2,816	—	—

* Estimate.

The ratio of boys to girls is approx. 2 : 1 in primary schools, 3 : 1 in secondary schools and 4 : 1 at the University.

THE CONSTITUTION

TUNISIA, which had been a French Protectorate since 1881, was given full internal autonomy in September 1955, and finally recognized as a fully independent sovereign State by the Protocol of Paris of March 20th, 1956, by which France abrogated the former treaties and conventions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution was proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly on June 1st, 1959. Tunisia is a free, independent and sovereign republic. Legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly which is elected (at the same time as the President) every five years by direct universal suffrage. Every citizen who has had Tunisian nationality for at least five years and who has attained twenty years of age has the vote. The National Assembly shall hold two sessions every year, each session lasting not more than three months. Additional meetings may be held at the demand of the President or of a majority of the deputies.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is both Head of State and Head of the Executive. He must be not less than forty years of age and is not permitted to serve more than three terms consecutively. The President of the Republic is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army and makes both civil and military appointments.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Comprises two judicial bodies: (1) an administrative body dealing with legal disputes between individuals and State or public bodies; (2) an audit office to verify the accounts of the State and submit reports.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Deals with economic and social planning and studies projects submitted by the National Assembly. Members are grouped in seven categories representing various sections of the community.

Note: A *Republican Council*, consisting of leading members of the Government and of the Destour Socialist Party, was established in March 1966 to advise the President and to designate an interim President in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: HABIB BOURGUIBA (*re-elected for a third five-year term on November 2nd*, 1969).

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: BAHI LADGHAM.
Head of the Cabinet: HABIB BOURGUIBA.
Secretary of State, Personal Representative of the President: TAIEB SLIM.
Secretary of State for the Presidency: MAHMOUD MESSADI.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: HABIB BOURGUIBA, Jr.
Secretary of State for Justice: MOHAMED SENOUSSI.
Secretary of State for the Interior: HEDI KHEFACHA.
Secretary of State for Public Health: DRISS GUIGA.
Secretary of State for Public Works: TIJANI CHELLI.
Secretary of State for National Defence: CAID ESSEBSI.
Secretary of State for Finance: ABDERRAZAK RASSAA.
Secretary of State for Economic Affairs: HASSEN BELKHODJA.
Secretary of State for Agriculture: ABDULLAH FARHAT.
Secretary of State for Youth and Sport: MOHAMMED M'ZALI.
Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs: CHADLI KLIBI.
Secretary of State for National Education: AHMED NOUREDDINE.
Secretary of State for Planning: CHEDLI AYARI.
Secretary of State for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: MANSOUR MOALLA.
Secretary of State for Tourism and Land Use and Development: MONDHER BEN AMMAR.
Secretary of State for Information: MOHAMMED SAYAH.
Secretary of State for Labour and Housing: SADOK BEN JEMAA.
Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture: LASSAAD BEN OSMAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO TUNISIA

(Tunis unless otherwise indicated)

Algeria: 18 rue Parmentier; *Ambassador:* ABDELMALEK BEN HABYLES.

Argentina: Rabat, Morocco.

Austria: 17 ave. de France.

Belgium: 47 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* FELIX STANDAERT.

Brazil: ave. de Lesseps, Belvédère.

Bulgaria: 137 ave. de la Liberté.

Cameroon: 3 ave. de Lesseps, Belvédère.

Canada: Notre Dame de Tunis, Cité el Mahdi.

Chile: 10 blvd. Beausite.

Congo, Democratic Republic: 5 rue du Niger; *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. BAVASSA.

Czechoslovakia: 98 rue Courbet; *Ambassador:* JEAN LEDL.

Finland: 23 rue Baudelaire, El Omrane; *Ambassador:* OLAVI SAIKU.

France: pl. de l'Indépendance; *Ambassador:* GEORGES GAUCHER.

German Federal Republic: 18 rue Félicien Challaye; *Ambassador:* GERHARD MOLTMANN.

Ghana: 103 ave de la Liberté.

Greece: 78 ave. Mohamed V.

Guinea: Algiers, Algeria.

Hungary: Algiers, Algeria.

India: 13 rue Dr. Burnet.

Indonesia: 27 rue Broca.

Iran: rue Dr. Burnet, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* MORTEZA GHADIMI.

Iraq: 125 ave. de la Liberté.

Italy: 102 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* LUCIANO FAVRETTI.

Ivory Coast: 1 pl. Pasteur; *Ambassador:* LOUIS KOUASSI KOUADIO.

Japan: 16 rue Jugurtha.

Jordan: 24 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* MEDHET JOMAA.

Kuwait: rue Jacques Cartier, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* SAOUD ABDUL HAMIDHI.

Lebanon: 18 ave. Charles Nicolle; *Ambassador:* ALBERT NASSIF.

Libya: 74 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* SALEM BEN LAMIN.

Mali: Paris.

Mauritania: 85 rue Courbet; *Ambassador:* EL HADJ OUMAR.

Mexico: Rome, Italy.

Morocco: 39 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* THAMI OUAZZANI.

Netherlands: 2 rue d'Artois.

Norway: Rabat, Morocco.

Pakistan: 80 ave. de Lesseps; *Ambassador:* Prince RACHID AHMED ABASSI.

Peru: *Ambassador:* ADHEMAR MONTAGNE.

Poland: 78 ave. de Lesseps.

Romania: (address not available); *Ambassador:* PETRE BĂLĂNEANU.

Saudi Arabia: 16 rue de l'Autriche; *Ambassador:* ABDELRAHMAN EL BASSAM.

Senegal: 122 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* ASSANE DIOUF.

Spain: 14 ave. des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO DE LA SERNA.

Sudan: Cairo, U.A.R.

Sweden: 17 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* LARS HEDSTROM.

Switzerland: 17 ave. de France.

Turkey: 47 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* KAMURAN ACET.

U.S.S.R.: 31 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* S. AFANASSIEV.

United Arab Republic: 1 rue Dr. Calmette.

United Kingdom: 5 pl. de la Victoire; *Ambassador:* A. R. K. MACKENZIE.

U.S.A.: 186 ave. de Paris; *Ambassador:* J. CALHOUN.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 26 rue du Dr. Burnet, Belvédère.

Yugoslavia: 4 rue Magenta.

Tunisia also has diplomatic relations with Chad, Denmark, Korea, Kenya, Monaco, Somalia, Panama, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: SADOK MOKADDEM.
First Vice-President: FERDJANI BELHADJ AMMAR.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1969

All 101 seats were won by the Destour Socialist Party. There were no opposition candidates, but some seats were contested by several members of the governing party.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Destour Socialist Party: 10 rue de Rome, Tunis; f. 1934 by Habib Bourguiba, as a splinter party from the old Destour (*"Constitution"*) Party; moderate left-wing republican party, which achieved Tunisian independence; Pres. HABIB BOURGUIBA; Sec.-Gen. BAHI LADGHAM; Admin. Dir. HASSIB BEN AMMAR; publs. *al-Amal* (daily), *L'Action* (daily).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour de Cassation: Tunis; has three civil and one criminal sections.

There are three Courts of Appeal, at Tunis, Sousse and Sfax, and thirteen courts of First Instance, each having three chambers except the Court of First Instance of Tunis which has eight chambers.

Cantonal Justices have been set up in 48 areas.

RELIGION

The Constitution of 1956 recognises Islam as the State religion, with the introduction of certain reforms, such as the abolition of polygamy. Minority religions are Jews (30,000), Roman Catholics (30,000), Greek Orthodox and a number of French and English Protestants.

TUNIS

Grand Mufti of Tunisia: Sheikh MUHAMMAD AL FADEL ASHOUR.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tunis: Mgr. MICHEL CALLENS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TUNIS

L'Action: 10 rue de Rome; organ of the Destour Socialist Party; French; Chief Editor MONCEF JAAFAR; circ. 15,000.

al-Amal (*Action*): 10 rue de Rome; organ of the Destour Socialist Party; Arabic; Chief Editor SLAHEDDINE BERR HAMIDA; circ. 15,000.

Journal Officiel Tunisien: 42 rue du 18 Janvier 1952; the official gazette; f. 1860; French and Arab editions published twice weekly by the Imprimerie Officielle (The State Press).

Le Petit Matin: 9 rue Ali Bach Hamba; French language; Founder-Dir. SIMON ZANA; Editor GUSTAVE DEJANNE; circ. 10,000.

La Presse de Tunisie: 6 rue Ali Bach-Hamba; f. 1956; taken over by government, April 1967; French; Dir. ABDELHAKIM BELKHIRIA; Chief Editor NOUREDDINE TABKA; circ. 30,000.

al-Sabah (*Morning*): 4 rue Ali Bach Hamba; f. 1951; political; Arabic; Dir. HABIB CHEIKHROUHOU; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS

TUNIS

ach-Chaab: Trade union publication; Arabic; fortnightly.

ach-Chabab: 10 rue de Rome, publ. of the Union of Tunisian youth; Arabic language; monthly.

Bulletin Annuel: Service des statistiques du Secrétariat d'Etat au plan et aux finances, Tunis.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: 1 avenue Habib Thameur, Palais Consulaire; monthly.

Bulletin Bimestriel Conjuncture and **Bulletin Trimestriel:** Banque centrale de Tunisie, 7 place de la Monnaie, Tunis; economic and financial surveys.

Il Corriere di Tunisi: 4 rue de Russie; Italian; weekly.

Etudiant Tunisien: B.P. 286, 13 rue Essadikia; f. 1953; French.

Faiza: 45 avenue Habib Bourguiba; f. 1958; French; women's magazine; monthly; Dirs. Mmes SAMIA BEN AMMAR and DORRA BOUZID; circ. 12,000.

Femme: 56 blvd. Farhat Hached, Tunis; f. 1964; women's magazine; French; three issues a year; circ. 5,000.

al-Fikr (*Thought*): B.P. 556, 13 rue Dar Djeld; f. 1955; cultural review; Arabic; monthly; Dir. MOHAMED MOZAH; Chief Editor BECHIR BEN SLAMA.

Ibla: 12 rue Djemaa el Haoua; f. 1937; social and cultural review on Maghreb and Muslim-Arab affairs; French and Arabic; twice yearly; Dir. A. DEMEERSEMAN.

Ici l'Afrique: 55 ave. Farhat Hached; B.P. 137-06, Paris; 9 rue Yves le Caignard, la Garenne-Colombes 92, France; read widely in Europe and Africa; French; monthly; circ. throughout world; Dir. HAMADI DJAZIRI.

al-Idhaa wa Talvaza (*Radio and Television*): 71 ave. de la Liberté; broadcasting magazine; Arabic language; fortnightly; Editor ABDELMAJID ENNAIFAR; circ. 15,000.

al-Jaich: National Defence publication; Arabic language.

al-Maraa (*The Woman*): 56 boulevard Farhat Hached; f. 1961; issued by the National Union of Tunisian Women; Arabic; political, economic and social affairs; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Progrès Social: issued by the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Affairs; French language; six issues a year.

Le Sport: 6 rue de Besançon; French language; weekly; circ. 15,000.

La Tunisie Economique: 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle; French; monthly; published by the Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat; circ. 2,000.

SFAX

Bulletin Economique de la Chambre de Commerce du Sud: 15 rue Habib Thameur; f. 1949; monthly.

SUSA

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce du Centre: bi-monthly in French and Arabic.

NEWS AGENCY

Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP): Tunis; Dir. HAMED ZGHAL; operates a news exchange service with the Libyan Press Agency.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: 45 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; Chief JEAN BOULET.

ANSA: Hotel Tunisia Palace, ave. de Carthage, Tunis; Chief MUHAMMAD TAYACH.

Novosti: APN office, 108 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; Chief O. BOGUSHEVICH.

DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Tunis.

PUBLISHERS

Abela et Cie.: 15 ave. de France, Tunis.

Hedi Abdelghani: ave. de France, Tunis.

Service des statistiques du Secrétariat d'Etat au plan et à l'économie nationale: Tunis; publishes a variety of annuals, periodicals and papers concerned with the economic policy and development of Tunisia.

Société Anonyme de Papeterie et Imprimerie: 12 rue de Vesoul, Tunis.

Société Nationale d'Edition et de Diffusion: 10 rue de Russie, Tunis.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Tunisienne: 71 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; government station; broadcasts in French, Arabic, English, German and Italian; Dir.-Gen. HABIB BEN SHEIKH.

Number of radio receivers (1969): 374,000.

TELEVISION

Television was introduced in northern and central Tunisia in January 1966, and by early 1969 transmission reached all the country except the extreme south. A relay station to link up with European transmissions was built at Ain Drahman in 1967.

Number of television receivers (1969): 50,267.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, m.=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de Tunisie: 7 Place de la Monnaie, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. 1.2m. dinars, dep. 30.4m. dinars; Gov. HEDI NOUIRA; Dir. A. ZOUAOUI.

Banque de Tunisie: 3 avenue de France, Tunis; f. 1884; acquired the Tunisian interests of *La Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque* in October 1968; cap. 1m. dinars, dep. 21.8m. dinars (Dec. 1968); Hon. Pres. CH. DANGELZER; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. BOUBAKER MABROUK.

Banque d'Escompte et de Crédit à l'Industrie en Tunisie: 74 ave. H. Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1963; cap. 350,000 dinars, dep. 10m. dinars; Chair. MAHMOUD EL MATERI; publ. *Rapport Annuel.*

Banque Franco-Tunisienne: 13 rue d'Alger, Tunis.

Bank Nationale de Tunisie: 19 ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 1.6m. dinars, dep. (1969) 23,997m. dinars; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED GHENIMA; Asst. Dir.-Gen. TAHAR FARAH; 24 brs.; publ. *Report* (annual).

Banque du Peuple: Tunis; f. 1965 by the Union Générale Tunisienne de Travail; cap. 270,000 dinars.

Caisse d'Epargne National: Place Pasteur, Tunis.

Compte Chèques Postaux: rue Es-Sadikia, Tunis.

Société Nationale d'Investissement: 68 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1959; development bank, now the main source of long term and equity finance for industrial and tourist enterprises; received $10m. loan from World Bank in 1967; cap. 14m. dinars.

Société Tunisienne de Banque: 1 avenue Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 3m. dinars (Jan. 1969); Chair. ABDELAZIZ MATHARI.

Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 7–9 rue Es-Sadikia, Tunis; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 600,000 dinars, dep. 14.7m. dinars; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED BADRA; publ. *Report* (annual).

Union Internationale de Banque: 65 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1967 as a merging of Tunisian interests by the Société Franco Tunisienne de Banque et de Crédit Lyonnais and other foreign banks.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd., Tunis Branch: Amman, Jordan; 21 rue Al-Djazira, Tunis.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; 70 avenue Habib Bourguiba, Tunis.

Crédit Foncier et Commercial de Tunisie: 13 ave. de France, Tunis.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit: Marseilles; 12 avenue de France, Tunis.

A national Stock Exchange was opened during 1967.

INSURANCE

Astrée, Compagnie Franco-Tunisienne d'Assurances Tous Risques et de Réassurances, S.A.: 43–45 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1950; Pres. MUHAMMAD BADRA; Dir.-Gen. MUHAMMAD HACHICH.

Caisse Tunisienne d'Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles: 6 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1912; Dir. SLAHEDDINE FERCHIOU.

Lloyd Tunisien: 7 ave. de Carthage, Tunis; f. 1945; Pres. A. MEHIRI; fire, accident, liability, marine, life.

Société Tunisienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances: ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1958; Pres./Dir.-Gen. ABDELHAFID ZAANOUN; all kinds of insurance.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

About thirty of the major French and British insurance companies are represented in Tunisia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tunis

Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: Palais Consulaire, 1 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1925; 25 mems.; Pres. MAHMOUD ZERZERI; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Sousse

Chambre de Commerce du Centre: rue Chadly Khaznadar, Sousse; Pres. HÉDI BOUSLAMA; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED BEN CHERIFA; publ. *Bulletin Economique* (bi-monthly in French and Arabic).

Sfax

Chambre de Commerce du Sud: 15 rue Habib Thameur; f. 1895; 8 mems.; publ. *Bulletin Economique.*

Bizerta

Chambre de Commerce du Nord: 12 rue Ibn Khaldoun; f. 1903; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED TERRAS; Sec.-Gen. Mme. RACHIDA SFAXI.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat (U.T.I.C.A.): 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle. Tunis; f. 1946 by FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; mems. about 50,000 in 13 regional unions and federations (Industry, Commerce, Handicrafts); Pres. FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; Gen. Sec. AZZEDINE BEN ACHOUR; publs. *La Tunisie Economique* (monthly), *Economic Yearbook* (annual).

TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail (U.G.T.T.): 29 place M'Hamed Ali, Tunis; f. 1946 by FARHAT HACHED; affiliated to ICFTU; mems. 150,000 in 23 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. HABIB ACHOUR.

Union Générale des Etudiants de Tunisie (U.G.E.T.): 11 rue d'Espagne, Tunis; f. 1953; 600 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED BEN AHMED; publ. *L'Etudiant Tunisien.*

Union Nationale des Femmes de Tunisie (U.N.F.T.): blvd. Farhat Hached; f. 1956; 37,000 mems.; Pres. Mme. RADHIA HADDAD; Sec.-Gen. Mme MONGIA MABROUK.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

In June 1966 there were 216 production co-operatives with 13,998 worker members. Service co-operatives totalled 261 groups with a membership of 86,641. The co-operative movement was rapidly expanded in the 1965–68 period but it has encountered various problems including much political unpopularity. Thus expansion has been slowed down during a period of consolidation.

TRADE FAIR

International Trade Fair: ave. Gambetta, Tunis; May 23rd–June 8th, 1971.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Transports: Tunis; controls the electrified line from Tunis to La Marsa (39 km.); operates over 100 local and long-distance domestic bus routes.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens: 67 blvd. Farhat Hached, Tunis; f. 1957: State organization controlling 1,998 km. of railways; acquired *Chemin de Fer Gafsa* (a line specializing in the transport of phosphate) in Jan. 1967; Pres. ABDELHAKIM SLAMA; publs. monthly and annual reports.

In 1966 the total length of railways was 1,541 km.

ROADS

In 1965 there were 15,565 km. of roads. A 535-km. motorway linking Tunisia and Libya is to be built.

SHIPPING

Tunisia has 4 major ports: Tunis–La Goulette, Bizerta, Sousse and Sfax. There is a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. A complex of three amalgamated ports, with separate facilities for general merchandise, minerals, and oil is to be built by an Italian firm at Gabès; it is due to be completed in 1972.

La Compagnie Tunisienne de Navigation: P.O. Box 40, 5 avenue Dag Hammarskjoeld, Tunis; brs. at Bizerta, La Skhirra, Sfax and Sousse.

Plans for a new Maghreb Navigation Company, a joint venture by the four countries, were announced in 1969. Tunisia will undertake its management.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport for Tunis was opened at Skanes-Monastir in April 1968, and can now provide facilities for large jet aircraft. Another airport at Djerba is under construction, and work on a third, Tunis-Carthage, began in September 1969 with the help of a loan from the U.S.A.

Tunis Air (*Société Tunisienne de l'Air*): 48 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; services to Algiers, Amsterdam, Marseilles, Nice, Paris, Rome, Geneva, Tripoli, Casablanca, Djerba, Zürich, Brussels and Frankfurt; Dir.-Gen./Pres. MOHAMED KRAIEM.

Société Tunisienne de Réparations Aéronautiques et de Constructions: Tunis; internal charter flights.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air France, Alitalia, British United, Interflug, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Royal Air Maroc, Sabena, Swissair, Tabso (Bulgaria), T.W.A., U.A.A. and U.T.A. also serve Tunis.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme et au Thermalisme: avenue Mohamed-V, Tunis; f. 1920; nationalised 1956; Dir. DRISS GUIGA; publ. *Bulletin d'Information.*

Direction de l'Information: 2 rue d'Alger, Tunis; Dir. HAMED ZGHAL.

Tunisian Hotel and Tourism Association: 2 ave. de France, Tunis; Dir. MONGI LOUKIL; publ. *Voyages* 2,000.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: Tunis; departments organize all national cultural events; Sec. of State CHEDLI KLIBI.

International Cultural Centre of Tunis: Hammamet; f. 1962; has built an amphitheatre at Hammamet and maintains a summer drama school for actors and students; Dir. NACEUR CHLIOUI.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre Municipal de Tunis: Tunis; has performed twice at the *Théâtre des Nations* festival, Paris; subsidized by the state.

Hammamet Theatre: Hammamet; open air theatre built 1963; organized by International Cultural Centre of Tunis.

CULTURAL FESTIVALS

Carthage Festival: Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Tunis; international festival of arts; held every year at the site of the ancient city and in Tunis; next Festival Sept. 27th–Oct. 4th, 1970.

Maghreb Theatre Festival: Monastir; f. 1964; open to theatrical groups from Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique: Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et a l'Economie Nationale, Tunis; Commissaire-Général; BÉCHIR TORKI.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Tunis-Carthage: inaugurated 1966.

Institut de Physique Nucléaire: 1 ave. de France, Tunis; dept. of the University of Tunis; Dir. Prof. BECHIR TORKI.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Tunis: Tunis; 304 teachers, 7,828 students.

UGANDA*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Uganda is an equatorial country in East Africa bordered by Sudan to the north, Congo Democratic Republic to the west, Kenya to the east and Rwanda, Tanzania and Lake Victoria to the south. The climate is tropical with temperatures, moderated by the 4,000 ft. altitude of the country, varying between 60° and 85°F. The official language is English and there are many local languages, the most important of which is Luganda. More than half the population follow Christian beliefs. There is a small Muslim minority. The flag consists of six alternate horizontal stripes of black, yellow and red. The capital is Kampala.

Recent History

Formerly a British Protectorate, Uganda became independent in 1962. A ministerial form of government was inaugurated in 1955 and the first direct elections were held in a limited number of constituencies in 1958. Country-wide elections were held in 1961 and 1962. Difficulties over the status of the semi-independent Kingdom of Buganda were resolved at the London Conference of 1961 when Buganda was given a semi-federal relationship with the rest of the country. In October 1963 Uganda became an independent sovereign state, with the Kabaka of Buganda as first President. Following the suspension of the Independence Constitution in February 1966, Uganda became a republic and the Kabaka of Buganda fled to Britain. The Republican Constitution was adopted unanimously in the National Assembly in September 1967. The Common Man's Charter, which was announced by President Obote in October and approved by the Uganda People's Congress on December 19th, 1969, outlines proposals for possible schemes of nationalization and compulsory domestic savings. The U.P.C. urged the Government to introduce a one-party system. Also on December 19th President Obote was the victim of an assassination attempt, and a state of emergency was declared, the Democratic Party and Uganda National Union banned, and several people, mainly opposition politicians, arrested. Uganda is a member, with Tanzania and Kenya, of the East African Community.

Government

Under the Republican Constitution executive authority is vested in the President and may be exercised through the Cabinet. There are 18 administrative districts. A state of emergency still exists in Buganda.

Defence

The defence forces consist of two battalions and total about 2,000 men. £1.5 million is to be spent on the recruitment and training of a third battalion and an air force. There is also a Presidential "Special Force".

Economic Affairs

Uganda has a thriving agricultural economy with coffee, tea, tobacco and cotton as the principal plantation and export crops. The rearing of livestock, and fishing on local lakes and on Lake Victoria are being developed. A plan for large-scale productivity of rice on a state farm has been prepared for the Ugandan Government by Chinese (P.R.) experts. Copper (at Kilembe) and tin are the most important minerals produced. The chief industries are building and construction, food and drink, manufactures and electricity. A Five-Year Plan 1967–71 aims to double national income. In May 1970 President Obote announced that the Government was acquiring 60 per cent of the shares of all banks, oil companies, manufacturing and plantation industries, and the Kilembe copper mine.

Transport and Communications

There are 528 miles of railways, operated under the East African Community. The total length of made roads is 15,015 miles. Steamers ply on Lake Victoria linking Uganda ports with those in Kenya and Tanzania. Air transport from Entebbe airport is provided by East African Airways Corporation and fourteen other lines.

Social Welfare

Benefits are available for industrial accidents, sickness and unemployment. There are 26 Government hospitals with 4,857 beds and a large teaching hospital was opened at Kampala in 1962. A social security act was introduced in 1967.

Education

Education is sponsored by the Government and by Missions, most schools being Government-financed or aided. The University College of East Africa (Makerere College) forms part of the University of East Africa.

Tourism

The forests, lakes and mountains are the main tourist features. The River Nile has its source in Lake Victoria. There is a variety of wild life in the National Parks and Game Reserves and excellent opportunities exist for big game hunting and fishing.

Visas are not required to visit Uganda by nationals of Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and U.K. and Commonwealth, but a visitor's pass must be obtained.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), July 10 (National Day), September 8 (Republic Day), October 9 (Independence Day), November 30 (Id ul Fitr), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

* See also East African Community in Vol. I.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Uganda Shilling of 100 Cents. The former currency, the East African Shilling, ceased to be legal tender in September 1967.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents; 1 Shilling, 2 Shillings.
Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Shillings.
Exchange rate: 17.14 Uganda Shillings = £1 sterling.
7.17 Uganda Shillings = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles)			Population							
			1968 (Estimates)				Provinces (1969 Census—Provisional)			
Total	Land	Water	Total	African	European	Others	Buganda	Eastern	Northern	Western
91,076	74,712	16,364	8,133,000	8,025,000	10,300	97,700	2,668,232	2,801,497	1,640,016	2,416,492

1969 Estimated Total: 7,526,237.

CHIEF TOWNS

Population (1969 Census—Provisional)

Kampala (capital)	331,889	Kabale	11,000*
Jinja	47,298	Entebbe	11,000*
Mbale	23,539		

* 1959.

MAIN TRIBES OF UGANDA

(1959 Census)

Tribe	Male	Female	Total
Baganda	508,735	536,143	1,044,878
Iteso	257,134	267,582	524,716
Basoga	246,182	255,739	501,921
Banyankore	253,993	265,290	519,283
Banyaruanda	212,434	166,222	378,656
Bakiga	220,936	238,683	459,619
Lango	180,694	183,113	363,807
Bagisu	163,923	165,334	329,257
Acholi	141,643	143,286	284,929
Lugbara	116,114	120,156	236,270
Banyoro	93,907	94,467	188,374
Batoro	103,436	104,864	208,300
Karamojong	63,747	67,966	131,713
Total (incl. other)	3,236,902	3,212,656	6,449,558

LAND USE

(1967—sq. miles)

Land Allotted to Individual Africans	9,741
Restricted Sleeping Sickness Areas	620
Forest Reserve	5,652
National Parks, Game Reserves and Animal Sanctuaries	6,570
Other Land (mainly for African Use and Benefit)	52,129

EMPLOYMENT

(1968)

REPORTED AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT*

	PRIVATE INDUSTRY	PUBLIC SERVICE	TOTAL
Agriculture	45,397	6,413	51,810
Cotton ginning	4,420	—	4,420
Coffee curing	5,418	—	5,418
Forestry and Fishing	424	3,065	3,489
Mining and Quarrying	7,529	68	7,597
Manufacturing	35,637	283	35,920
Construction	12,033	28,891	40,924
Commerce	10,185	97	10,282
Transport and Communications	3,738	6,794	10,532
Government	—	36,994	36,994
Educational and Medical Services	26,962	19,113	46,075
Miscellaneous	9,230	4,109	13,339
TOTAL	160,973	105,827	266,800

*Large numbers of Africans are employed in subsistence farming.

TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYMENT

	AFRICAN	ASIAN	EUROPEAN
Private Employment	160,973	9,567	2,438
Public Employment	105,827	1,645	1,322
All Employment	266,800	11,212	3,760

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

		1966	1967	1968
Coffee	tons	112,702	143,488	138,925
Bugisu Arabica	,,	14,356	11,603	10,224
Cotton Lint	bales	445,181	426,677	344,813
Cotton Seed	tons	133,045	236,354	185,653
Sugar, Refined	,,	123,165	135,247	150,010
Tea	'000 lb.	24,747	24,781	33,433

Livestock (1968): Cattle 3,845,000, Goats 1,845,000, Sheep 768,000.

Forestry (1967–68): Hard Wood 4,859,000 cu. ft., Soft Wood 288,000 cu. ft.

MINING

EXPORTS

	1966		1967		1968	
	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000*
Blister Copper (tons)	16,041	6,995.5	14,392	5,593.0	15,383	6,652.5
Tin Ore ,,	180	172.0	157	143.3	253	230.9
Beryl ,,	222	21.6	310	30.3	475	56.0
Wolfram ,,	100	65.0	130	84.2	39	25.1

* £1=20 Uganda sh.

FINANCE

1 Uganda shilling = 100 cents.
100 Uganda shillings = £5 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. $14.00.
(Note: £1 in this survey is used to indicate 20 Uganda shillings, which have not been equivalent to the £ sterling since November 1967.)

BUDGET

(1969–70 estimates)

REVENUE	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Customs and Excise	24,015,000	Administration, etc.	17,001,400
Income and other Direct Tax	9,617,000	Agriculture	2,903,300
Export Tax	7,575,000	Regional Administrations	1,521,900
Licences and Internal Revenues	n.a.	Education	11,825,100
Interest	125,000	Health	3,734,300
Consumption Tax	9,369,500	Public Works	2,301,650
Miscellaneous	n.a.	Other	10,457,350
TOTAL	53,410,000	TOTAL	49,745,000

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Five-Year Plan (1967–71): Total investment £230m. (Local Resources £145m., Private and Foreign Investment £85m.). Expenditure: Central Government £80m., Other State Organs £60m., Private Sector £90m.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(1968–69 estimates)

REVENUE	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Grants from Abroad	374,550	Administration	9,278,100
Miscellaneous	1,422,400	Agriculture	2,274,450
		Resources	1,545,100
		Regional Administrations	595,400
		Education	1,231,800
		Health	1,568,400
		Works	3,542,800
TOTAL	1,796,950	TOTAL (incl. Others)	20,036,050

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(million £)

	1965	1966	1967	1968 (est.)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	222.8	233.7	248.1	249.6
of which:				
Non-Monetary Sector:				
Agriculture	63.8	55.1	61.2	59.2
Forestry and fishing	9.5	10.0	10.7	8.9
Monetary Sector:				
Agriculture	56.9	67.0	70.8	69.3
Processing	5.5	5.6	5.6	4.7
Forestry and fishing	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.5
Mining and quarrying	7.3	6.4	5.5	6.3
Manufacturing	10.5	12.0	12.6	13.8
Electricity	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.3
Construction	4.6	4.6	5.0	6.0
Commerce	21.0	24.3	24.3	25.0
Transport and communications	6.5	7.8	8.2	8.4
Administration and defence	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.3
Local government	3.2	2.8	2.3	3.0
Rents	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.4
Other services	17.5	19.8	22.3	23.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—EAST AFRICA
(Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania)
(£'000)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	208,143	214,950	— 6,807	196,135	217,925	—21,790
Non-monetary gold	885	188	697	540	130	414
Freight and transportation	17,969	12,133	5,836	24,932	16,211	8,721
Travel	16,208	9,894	6,314	19,329	11,000	8,329
Investment income	6,964	30,515	—23,551	7,922	31,725	—23,803
Other government transactions	8,405	6,971	1,434	14,288	9,596	4,690
Other services	6,118	6,935	— 817	1,955	7,736	— 5,781
Total	264,692	281,586	—16,894	265,101	294,323	—29,218
Transfer Payments	24,868	22,596	2,272	23,911	20,979	2,932
CURRENT BALANCE	289,560	304,182	—14,622	289,012	315,302	—26,286
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private long-term	9,711	—	9,711	7,625	1,200	6,425
Private short-term	—	350	— 350	—	—950	— 950
Government enterprises, long-term	12,914	—	12,914	12,654	2,856	9,798
Government enterprises, short-term	—	113	— 113	—	2,729	— 2,729
Local government	—	311	— 311	—	446	— 446
Central government, long-term	26,322	—	26,322	16,418	339	16,079
Central government, short-term	4,367	—	4,367	1,391	—	1,391
CAPITAL BALANCE	53,314	774	52,540	35,707	6,139	29,568
Net Errors and Omissions	—	10,985	—10,985	—	—	— 2,910
Changes in Reserves:						
Central monetary institutions	4	20,766	—20,762	—	2,261	— 2,261
Other monetary institutions	—	6,171	— 6,171	1,889	—	1,889
Total Change in Reserves			—26,933			— 372

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1965) £40,869,573; (1966) £42,947,000; (1967) £41,328,000; (1968) £43,812,000.
Exports: (1965) £62,713,851; (1966) £65,936,000; (1967) £64,636,000; (1968) £66,347,000.

INTER-EAST AFRICAN TRADE
(£'000)

	IMPORTS FROM KENYA AND TANZANIA	EXPORTS TO KENYA AND TANZANIA
1966	17,682	10,457
1967	15,546	12,597
1968	14,120	10,679

COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968
Food	1,846	2,567	2,259	1,478
Beverages and Tobacco	300	326	305	270
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	612	841	647	994
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related materials	446	530	613	548
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	860	474	499	543
Chemicals	3,099	3,402	2,872	4,075
Manufactures	13,186	13,177	11,865	14,495
Textiles	5,508	4,963	n.a.	n.a.
Machinery and Transport Equipment	14,847	15,701	17,148	15,912
Miscellaneous Articles	3,644	3,706	3,296	4,012
Other Transactions	2,031	2,223	11,824	1,486
TOTAL	40,870	42,947	41,328	43,812

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968
Food	7,198	22,139	5,467	4,572
Coffee	608,463	695,665	691,996	715,020
Tea	47,768	63,024	69,524	74,258
Animal Fodder	38,874	45,164	45,802	37,588
Hides and Skins	25,163	35,605	25,258	20,385
Oilseeds, Nuts and Kernels	3,147	12,721	9,731	8,385
Cotton Seed Oil	2,373	266	312	145
Raw Cotton	335,233	306,892	303,224	295,674
Tin Ore and Concentrates	4,311	2,989	2,572	3,535
Copper and Alloys, Unwrought	159,878	115,064	109,335	111,490
Papian, Crude	5,253	2,466	6,027	7,690
All Other Commodities	16,616	16,721	23,474	30,677
TOTAL	1,254,277	1,318,716	1,292,722	1,309,419

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS FROM	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom	15,488	14,243	14,633
Japan	2,314	2,657	4,720
German Federal Rep.	4,803	5,250	4,751
India	1,963	1,357	1,656
U.S.A.	1,650	2,784	1,934
Italy	2,194	1,903	2,361
France	1,900	1,562	1,572
Netherlands	985	1,002	1,107
Hong Kong	1,305	793	928
Pakistan	732	576	686
Belgium	664	807	733
Switzerland	482	306	690

EXPORTS TO	1966	1967	1968
U.S.A.	17,039	14,086	16,382
United Kingdom	12,271	15,322	15,117
Belgium	1,321	687	544
China, People's Rep.	1,334	1,415	1,743
India	1,817	2,742	3,176
Canada	2,972	2,209	3,306
German Federal Rep.	2,543	2,332	2,789
Japan	3,265	5,810	8,326
Australia	1,778	2,282	2,256
Sudan	328	1,178	1,277
Israel	1,145	1,490	936
Netherlands	1,817	2,164	1,806
Italy	1,974	1,628	865

TOURISM

NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

	EUROPEAN	INDO-PAKISTANI, ARAB	AFRICAN AND OTHER	TOTAL
1966 . .	7,678	2,189	775	10,642
1967 . .	10,192	3,016	1,068	14,276
1968 . .	11,575	2,537	1,290	15,402

TRANSPORT

Railways: (*see* Tanzania chapter).

ROADS

	CARS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	OTHER VEHICLES
1966 .	27,971	13,008	7,778
1967 .	29,408	13,802	7,816
1968 .	25,363	12,830	6,541

CIVIL AVIATION

EXTERNAL AIR TRAFFIC

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (kg.)	
	Arrival	Departure	Unloaded	Loaded
1966 . .	16,001	17,257	327,490	673,419
1967 . .	23,404	24,293	595,611	1,085,364
1968 . .	26,129	26,947	581,704	1,118,521

EDUCATION

(1967—Aided Schools only)

SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary and Junior Secondary . .	2,648	19,257	641,639
Senior Secondary .	71	1,304	27,026
Teacher Training. .	26	308	4,257
Technical and Vocational	32	272	2,993

Higher Education Abroad (1967): 2,486.

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Entebbe.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*Promulgated September 8th*, 1967)

This completely new constitution establishes Uganda as a Republic, and introduces the post of an executive President who is Head of State, Leader of the Government and Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The Parliament remains the supreme legislature, and now consists of the President and a National Assembly of 82 elected members. The Constitution provides for some specially elected members as may be required to give the party having the greatest numerical strength of elected members a majority of not more than ten of all the members of the National Assembly.

The former regional governments have now been divided into the 18 Administrative Districts of Acholi, Ankole, Bugisu, Bukedi, Bunyoro, Busoga, East Mengo, Karamoja, Kigezi, Lango, Madi, Masaka, Mubende, Sebei, Teso, Toro, West Mengo and West Nile.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: APOLLO MILTON OBOTE.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

President and Minister of National Service: APOLLO MILTON OBOTE.
Vice-President and Minister of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: JOHN K. BABIIHA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: S. N. ODAKA.
Minister of Defence: F. K. ONAMA.
Minister of Economic Development and Planning: J. M. OKAE.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: W. W. KALEMA.
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: J. B. T. KAKONGE.
Minister of Labour: E. Y. LAKIDI.
Minister of Health: JOHN LWAMAFA.
Minister of Mineral and Water Resources: MAX CHOUDRY.
Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs: JOHN WAKHOLI.
Minister of Community Development and Culture: CONSTANTINE KATITI.
Minister of Regional Administrations: JAMES OCHOLA.
Minister of Works, Communications and Housing: SHABAN NKUTU.
Minister of Finance: L. KALULE-SETTALA.
Minister of Education: Dr. J. S. ZAKE.
Minister of Internal Affairs: BASIL BATARINGAYA.
Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism: A. A. OJERA.
Attorney-General: L. LUBOWA.
Minister of Marketing and Co-operatives: Dr. ERIA BABUMBA.
Minister of State for National Service: J. O. ANGOTI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO UGANDA

(Kampala unless otherwise indicated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* DEROUA ALI CHERIF.
Australia: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Burundi: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* PROTAIS MANGONA.
Canada: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
China, People's Republic: 41 Prince Charles Drive, P.O.B. 4106 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHANG LI.
Czechoslovakia: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* JAN STADLER.
Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Ethiopia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Finland: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* HENRICK BLOMSTEDT.
France: Ottoman Bank Bldg., First Floor, P.O.B. 3533 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT THABAULT.
German Federal Republic: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7016 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILFRIED SARRAZIN.
Ghana: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 4062 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. Y. B. ATSU.
Guinea: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* CHEICK OMAR M'BAYE.
Hungary: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
India: Bank of India Bldg., P.O.B. 7040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. R. SINHA.
Israel: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7052 (E); *Ambassador:* AHARON OFRI.
Italy: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* Signor ROMANY.
Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Korea, Republic: Baumann House, P.O.B. 3717 (E); *Ambassador:* FEE BAHNG.
Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya.
Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Netherlands: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Nigeria: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 4338 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MBOM J. ETUK.
Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Pakistan: (Address not available) (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. R. NOORE.
Poland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Sudan: Embassy House, P.O.B. 3200 (E); *Ambassador.* M. O. SHENDI.
Sweden: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
U.S.S.R.: Room C408, Amber House, P.O.B. 7022 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN KURDYUKOV.
United Arab Republic: P.O.B. 4280 (E); *Ambassador:* GAMAL BARAKAT.
United Kingdom: 10/12 Obote Avenue, P.O.B. 7070 (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. A. SCOTT.
U.S.A.: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7007 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY E. STEBBINS.
Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 4370 (E); *Ambassador:* LJUBO RELJIC.
Zambia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

Uganda also has diplomatic relations with Congo (Kinshasa), Liberia, Rwanda and the Vatican.

Diplomatic contacts with Kenya and Tanzania are maintained through the East African Community.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. N. M. PATEL.

Ex-Officio Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Elected Members: 82.

Specially Elected Members: 9.

GENERAL ELECTION
(*April* 1963)

PARTY	SEATS
Uganda People's Congress .	37
Democratic Party . . .	24†
Kabaka Yekka Party* . .	21†

* Filled by indirect election from the Lukiko.
† A number of members of these parties have subsequently joined the Government.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Uganda People's Congress: P.O.B. 3584, Kampala; f. 1960 by a merger of the Uganda People's Union with a splinter-group of the Uganda National Congress; maintains a policy of non-alignment; about 500,000 mems.; Leader MILTON OBOTE.

Democratic Party: f. 1953; nationalist party; mainly Roman Catholic moderate party; 6 seats in the National Assembly (1969); Leader BENEDICTO KIWANUKA. (*Banned December* 1969.)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court: f. 1902; it has full criminal and civil jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the country.

Appeals from the High Court of Uganda lie to the Court of Appeal for East Africa, except in constitutional matters.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and twelve Puisne Judges.

Magistrates' Courts: Their present status and rights were established under the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1964.

The country is divided into magisterial areas, presided over by a Chief Magistrate. Under him there are Magistrates Grades I, II, and III with powers of sentence varying accordingly. The Magistrates preside alone over their courts and have limited jurisdiction. Appeals lie to the Chief Magistrate's Court, and from there to the High Court.

Chief Justice: D. J. SHERIDAN.

Puisne Judges: K. T. FUAD, R. E. G. RUSSELL, A. R. F. DICKSON, D. J. JONES, J. W. MEAD, W. H. GOUDIE, L. P. SALDANHA, Y. V. PHADKE, S. MUSOKE, S. W. W. WAMBUZI, A. W. K. MUKASA, E. A. OTENG (last five all acting judges).

RELIGION

About a quarter of the African population is Christian. There is a large Muslim minority and the remainder follow various forms of Animism.

CHRISTIANS

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop: Archbishop of Kampala: EMANUEL NSUBUGA, P.O.B. 14215, Kampala, Uganda.

Bishops:

Arua: Rt. Rev. ANGELO TARANTINO, P.O.B. 135, Arua.

Fort Portal: Rt. Rev. VINCENT MCCAULEY, P.O. Box 214, Fort Portal.

Gulu: Rt. Rev. CYPRIAN KIHANGIRE, P.O.B. 200, Gulu.

Hoima: Rt. Rev. EDWARD BAHARAGATE, P.O.B. 34, Hoima.

Jinja: Rt. Rev. J. WILLIGERS, P.O.B. 673, Jinja.

Kabale: Rt. Rev. B. HALEM'IMANA, P.O.B. 56, Kabale.

Lira: Rt. Rev. C. ASILI, P.O.B. 168, Lira.

Masaka: Rt. Rev. ADRIAN DDUNGU, P.O.B. 70, Masaka.

Mbarara: Rt. Rev. JOHN KAKUBI, P.O.B. 184, Mbarara.

Moroto: Rt. Rev. S. MAZZOLDI, P.O.B. 1046, Moroto.

Tororo: Rt. Rev. JAMES ODONGO, P.O.B. 25, Tororo.

ANGLICANS

Archbishop: Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi: Most Rev. ERICA SABITI, P.O.B. 14123, Kampala.

Bishops:

Ankole: Rt. Rev. KOSIYA SHALITA, P.O.B. 14, Mbarara.

Burundi: Rt. Rev. YOHANA NKUNZUMWAMI, E.A.B. Buye, Ngozi B.P.58, Burundi.

Kigezi: Rt. Rev. RICHARD E. LYTH, P.O.B. 65, Kabale.

Madi and West Nile: Rt. Rev. SILVANO WANI, P.O.B. 370, Arua.

Mbale; Rt. Rev. E. MASABA, Bishop's House, P.O. Box 473, Mbale.

Namirembe: Rt. Rev. Dr. DUNSTAN K. NSUBUGA, P.O.B. 14297, Kampala.

Northern Uganda: Rt. Rev. JANANI LUWUM, P.O.B. 232, Gulu.

Ruwenzori: Rt. Rev. ERICA SABITI, P.O.B. 37, Fort Portal; Assistant: Rt. Rev. YONASANI RWAKAIKARA, P.O.B. 20, Hoima.

Rwanda: Rt. Rev. ADONIYA SEBUNUNGURI, E.A.R. B.P. 61, Kigali, Rwanda.

Soroti: Rt. Rev. ASANASIO MARAKA, P.O.B. 107, Soroti.

West Buganda: Rt. Rev. STEPHEN TOMUSANGE, P.O.B. 242, Masaka.

MUSLIMS

Uganda Muslim Community: Leader BADRU KAKUNGULU.

Uganda Muslim Congress: Sec.-Gen. MUSA SEBIRUMBI.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Munno (*Your Friend*): P.O.B. 14125, Kampala; f. 1911; Luganda; Roman Catholic; Editor Fr. STEPHEN MUKASA; circ. 2,000.

Obugagga Bwa Uganda (*Wealth of Uganda*): P.O.B. 15025, Kampala; f. 1956; Luganda; Editor D. KIWANUKA; circ. 10,000.

Omukulembeze (*The Leader*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1963; government owned; general news and sport; Editor P. L. BASSAJA; circ. 4,000.

The People: P.O.B. 5965; f. 1964; government daily; Editor ATEKER EJALU.

Taifa Empya (*Modern Uganda*): P.O. Box 1986, Kampala; f. 1953; Luganda; Editor MARK KIWANUKE; circ. 8,000.

Uganda Argus: P.O. Box 20081; Kampala; f. 1955; English; Independent; Editor CHARLES HARRISON; circ. 20,000.

Uganda Eyogera: P.O. Box 15001, Kibuye; f. 1953; Luganda; Editor A. D. LUBOWA; circ. 12,000.

Uganda Nation: P.O. Box 1986, Kampala; f. 1962; Independent; General news and sport; Editor ROBERT PETTY; circ. 7,000.

WEEKLIES AND THRICE WEEKLIES

Dbembe (*Freedom*): P.O. Box 14089, Mengo; f. 1960; Luganda; thrice weekly; Editor OBADIA TOMUSANGE; circ. 6,000.

Dwon Lwak (*Voice of the People*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1964; government publication; Editor P. ORYANG; circ. 7,000.

Kodheyo (*What News*): P.O. Box 92, Jinja; f. 1954; Luganda; weekly (Wed.); Editor S. K. MENHA; circ. 5,000.

Mugambizi (*Preacher*): P.O. Box 64, Masindi; Runyoro; weekly; Editor A. G. K. RWAKAIRA; circ. 2,000.

Mwebembezi (*The Leader*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1963; weekly; Editor C. B. ISINGOMA; circ. 3,000.

Ndimugezi: Private Bag, Kamuli; f. 1951; Luganda; weekly (Fri.); Editor A. N. NUME; circ. 850.

Taifa Uganda: P.O.B. 1986, Kampala; f. 1961; weekly; Man. Editor M. KIWANUKA-ZAKE.

Voice of Islam: P.O. Box 243, Kampala; English; weekly; Editor H. IBRAHIM.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Ageeteeraine (*Unity*): P.O.B. 150, Mbarara; Runyankore/Ruchiga; Editor Rev. B. CLECHET; circ. 6,500.

Apupeta (*News*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1945; government publication; Editor F. A. OTAI; circ. 10,000.

Erwom K'iteso (*Teso News*): P.O. Box 3025, Mbale Ngora; f. 1957; Roman Catholic; Ateso; Editor Fr. MICHAEL EKUMU; circ. 5,620.

Lobo Mewa (*Our Land*): P.O. Box 200, Gulu; f. 1952; Lwo; Catholic; Editor Rev. Fr. PELLEGRINI; circ. 12,000.

New Day: P.O.B. 14123, Kampala; English; Editor KEITH K. KANYOGONYA; circ. 3,500.

MONTHLIES

Agata o Bukedi: P.O. Box 249, Mbale; f. 1959; Luganda; Editor C. J. GIZAMBA; circ. 5,000.

Agata o Masaba: P.O. Box 249, Mbale; f. 1959; Luganda; Editor C. J. GIZAMBA; circ. 5,000.

Agari Ankole (*News from Ankole*): P.O. Box 6, Mbarara; Runyankore; Editor Community Development Officer, Ankole; circ. 3,000.

Amut (*News*): P.O. Box 49, Lira; f. 1953; Lango; Editor Y. W. APENYO; circ. 4,000.

Leadership: P.O.B. 3872, Kampala; f. 1957; English, Editor Rev. G. DEGANO; circ. 10,000.

Lok Mutime (*What has Happened*): P.O. Box 70, Gulu; f. 1957; Lwo; Editor Information Officer, Acholi A.L. Government; circ. 2,500.

Musizi: P.O.B. 14152, Mengo, Kampala; f. 1955; Roman Catholic; Luganda; Editor Fr. J. M. KISABWE; circ. 23,000.

The Nile Gazette: P.O.B. 264, Arua; f. 1958; English; Editor Rev. Fr. ALBERT DALFOVO; cir. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Novosti and Tass have bureaux in Kampala.

PUBLISHER

Uganda Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Box 84, Kampala.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Uganda: Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, P.O.B. 2038, Kampala; transmits daily programmes in English, Luganda, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro and Ateso and Runyankore/Rukiga, Lusoga, Lumasaba, Lunyole/Lusamia/Lugwe, Ngakarimojong Madi, Alur, Kupsabiny, Lugbara, Hindustani; weekly broadcasts in Kumam and Kakwa; Chief Engineer H. F. HUMPHREYS; controller of Programmes PETER EKODEU.

TELEVISION

Uganda Television Service: P.O.B. 4260, Kampala; f. 1963; commercial service operated by the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism; transmits over a radius of 50 miles from Kampala; 5 relay stations have been built (1970); Dir. of Television AGGREY AWORI; Controller-Engineering ERIC SPAIN; Commercial Man. JAMES BWOGI.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Uganda: P.O.B. 7120, Kampala; f. 1966; bank of issue; Gov. J. M. MUBIRU; Gen. Man. D. K. TAMALE.

STATE BANK

Uganda Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 973, Kampala; f. 1965; cap. p.u. Sh. 30m.; dep. Sh. 95.4m. (Sept. 1967); brs. at Arua, Fort Portal, Gulu, Jinja, Lira, Masaka, Mbale, Mbarara and Soroti; Acting Chair. S. Y. MUKASA; Sec. C. M. KABENGE, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S.

REGIONAL BANK

East African Development Bank: Kampala; f. 1967; provides financial and technical assistance to promote industrial development, especially in Tanzania and Uganda, and to make the economies of the three members of the East African Community more complementary in the industrial field; Dir.-Gen. and Chair. IDDI SIMBA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederalnd, N.V.: Head Office: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1824; 41 Salisbury Rd., Kampala, P.O.B. 7090 (Man. A. J. DOORMAN).

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda, India; f. 1908; Uganda Office: P.O.B. 7197, Kampala (Man. N. A. PARIKH); brs. at Jinja and Mbale.

Bank of India: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort Bombay, India; f. 1906; brs. at Jinja (Man. A. U. SHAH) and Kampala (Man. D. N. SHUKLA).

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; est. by Royal Charter 1836, reincorporated by Act of Parliament 1925; brs. at Fort Portal, Jinja (2), Kabale, Kampala (2), Kilembe, Masaka, Mbale, Mbarara, Soroti, Tororo and 27 agencies.

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd.: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Embassy House, Obote Ave., P.O.B. 4224, Kampala.

Grindlays Bank (Uganda) Ltd.: Head Office: 45 Kampala Rd., Kampala; 50 brs. in Uganda; Chair. LORD ALDINGTON; Gen. Man. D. TWELL.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1862; Speke Rd., P.O.B. 7111, Kampala; three other branches in Kampala, and others at Gulu, Jinja, Masaka, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Kasese; Gen. Man. Uganda J. D. IRVINE-ROBERTSON.

INSURANCE

East Africa General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Eagen House, 28 Allidina Visram St., P.O.B. 1392, Kampala; life, fire, motor, marine and accident insurance; cap. authorized Sh. 5m.; cap. p.u. Sh. 2,694,600; Chair. JAYANT MADHVANI; Acting Man. B. R. KOTA.

About twenty of the leading British insurance companies are represented in Uganda.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Jinja Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 167, Jinja; f. 1925; 75 mems.; Pres. B. M. DUNGU, M.B.E.; Vice-Pres. F. J. HUNT; Hon. Sec. S. C. BAXI.

Mbale Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 396, Mbale; Pres. J. S. PATEL; Sec. K. K. MISTRY.

Uganda Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 2369, Kampala.

Tororo Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 198, Tororo; f. 1959; Pres. A. WALKER; Sec. A. C. RIDDLE.

Indo Uganda Society (*formerly Central Council of Indian Associations in Uganda*): Central Office, P.O.B. 160, Kampala; Pres. J. S. VISANA; Sec. J. F. DASTUR.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

National Housing Corporation: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 659, Kampala; f. 1964; Govt. agent for building works; aims to improve living standards, principally by building residential housing; Chair. J. BIKANGAGA; Chief Exec. A. S. N. KIWANA.

Uganda Development Corporation Ltd.: 9–11 Obote Ave., P.O.B. Box 442, Kampala; f. 1952; Chair. S. NYANZI; publ. *Crane* (Jan. and June).

TRADE UNIONS

The Government is proposing to introduce a law creating a single national trade union with existing unions becoming branches of it.

Uganda Trades Union Congress: P.O. Box 2889, Kampala; affiliated to the ICFTU; about 102,000 mems. and 23 affiliated unions; Pres. H. LUANDE; Gen. Sec. D. G. NKUUTE.

Principal Affiliate:

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: P.O.B. 4327, Kampala; f. 1952; 31,450 mems.; Pres. SILAS EDYAU; Gen. Sec. R. N. IMANYWOHA.

Federation of Uganda Trade Unions: P.O.B. 3460, Jinga; f. 1964; 20,000 mems.; Pres. E. R. KIBUKA; Sec. J. W. TWINO.

Principal Affiliate:

Uganda Public Employees Union: P.O.B. 3460, Kampala; f. 1961; 17,000 mems.; Pres. Z. BIGIRWENKYA; Gen. Sec. E. KIBUKA.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Lint Marketing Board: P.O.B. 7018, Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all cotton lint and cotton seed. Sales of lint to countries with State-controlled economies negotiated directly by the Board, but for others lint is sold through auction to members of East African Cotton Exporters Ltd., P.O.B. 3980, Kampala; Chair. J. M. BYAGAGAIRE; Sec. E. J. H. KITAKA-GAWERA.

Coffee Marketing Board: P.O.B. 7154, Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all processed coffee produced in Uganda. Sales of coffee to ICA quota and non-quota markets are made directly by the Board. Chair. R. J. MUKASA; Sec. B. S. LUKWAGO.

The chief co-operative unions include the following:

Bwavumpologom Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O. Box 501, Masaka; f. 1953; 100 mem. socs.; Pres. JOSEPH MWANJE; coffee, cotton and agricultural produce marketing association.

Bugisu Co-operative Union Ltd.: 2 Court Road, P.O. Mbale; f. 1954; handles the Bugisu *Arabica* crop; 73 mem. socs.

East Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 7092, Kampala; f. 1968; general products growers union; 137 mem. socs.; Chair. D. MAWEJJE.

Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O. Box 284, Masaka; f. 1951; 200 coffee-growing societies; Pres. A. KIWANUKA; Gen. Man. ALLEN M. KERA.

Mubende District Co-operative Union: coffee growers' association.

Nkoba Za Mbogo Farmers' Co-operative Association: coffee growers' association.

Wamala Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 99, Mityana; f. 1968; general products growers' union; 70 mem. socs.; Chair. N. SEMPALA.

West Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 7039, Kampala; f. 1948; general products growers' union; 105 mem. socs.; Chair. B. K. KAUMI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

See East African Railways (Kenya Chapter).

ROADS

The road network is good by the standards of tropical Africa. The Ministry of Works maintains 520 miles of tarmac road and 2,444 miles of all-weather murram road. The African Local Governments maintain a further 4,418 miles of all-weather murram roads and 3,882 miles of lesser dirt roads. In 1967 The International Development Association granted Uganda a credit of $5 million for road development.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Regular steamer services operate on Lake Victoria. On Lake Albert the port of Butiaba has services to Nimule on the river Nile and to Mahagi and Kasonyi in the Congo Republic (Kinshasa). Port Bell, Entebbe and Bukakata on Lake Victoria have services to Kisumu and Tanzania ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Uganda's international airport is at Entebbe, on the shores of Lake Victoria some 25 miles from Kampala. Distances within the country are too short for air transport to be used to advantage in general, but there are several small airstrips.

East African Airways Corporation (E.A.A.C.): Embakasi Airport, P.O.B. 19002, Kenya; joint national airline for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (see Kenya chapter or East African Community in Volume I).

The following foreign airlines also serve Entebbe: Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., Caspair (an E.A.A.C. associate), Ethiopian Airlines, Lufthansa, P.A.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Sudan Airways, Swissair, T.W.A. and U.A.A.

TOURISM

Uganda Tourist Association: P.O.B. 1542, Kampala.

UNIVERSITY

University of East Africa: P.O.B. 7110, Kampala; comprises Makerere University College, University College, Nairobi, Kenya and University College, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The three colleges are to become separate national universities in July 1970.

Makerere University College: P.O.B. 262, Kampala; part of the University of East Africa; 300 teachers, 1,591 students.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
(EGYPT)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Arab Republic occupies the north-eastern corner of Africa. It is bounded to the north by the Mediterranean, to the north-east by Israel, to the east by the Red Sea, to the south by the Sudan, and to the west by Libya. The River Nile runs through the country from south to north, emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. The climate is arid, with a maximum rainfall of only eight inches around Alexandria. More than ninety per cent of the country is desert. Summer temperatures reach a maximum of 110°F (43°C), and winters are mild. Arabic is the official language. Many educated Egyptians speak English or French. Over 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. The remainder are mainly Christians, over a million of whom are Copts. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white, and black; the white stripe is charged with two green stars of five points. The capital is Cairo.

Recent History

In 1952 King Farouk of Egypt was overthrown and in the following year General Neguib became the first President of the Republic. Later in 1953 Colonel Nasser replaced General Neguib as President, which position he still holds. President Nasser swiftly established his authority with radical reforms at home and a bold foreign policy. In 1956 the Suez Canal was nationalized and in 1958 Egypt united with Syria to form the United Arab Republic. Syria seceded from the union in 1961, but Egypt continued to be called the United Arab Republic. From 1962 until 1967 Egyptian forces assisted Republican forces in the Yemen in their war against the forces of the Imam. The war with Israel in June 1967 resulted in a military defeat for the U.A.R., the closing of the Suez Canal and the Israeli occupation of the Sinai peninsula. Limited hostilities with Israel continue along the Suez Canal despite UN mediation. The U.A.R.'s principal oil refinery, at Suez, was largely destroyed by shelling in January 1969. An important alliance with Libya and the Sudan was formed following the 1969 Libyan Revolution.

Government

The highest authority is the President, elected for a six-year term. The Executive Council consists of a Prime Minister, who is actually President Nasser, a Deputy Prime Minister and Ministers. Elections to the National Assembly were last held in January 1969. Half the members must be workers or peasants. The Assembly has a five-year term.

Defence

The United Arab Republic has an army, navy and air force. There is a compulsory two year period of National Service. The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and the Ministry of War and the General Command of the Armed Forces are responsible for administration and operation. Much equipment, particularly aircraft, was destroyed in the 1967 war, but this is now being replaced, mainly by the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

Most of the population are engaged in agriculture. The chief crops are cotton, onions, wheat, maize, millet, rice and sugar-cane. The country depends very largely on the waters of the Nile for its fertility, and the completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970 will increase the fertile land of Egypt by one third. The planned creation of a huge artificial lake in the Qattara depression would make further substantial increases in Egypt's hydro-electric power resources. A programme of socialism has been substantially accomplished. All banks and insurance companies and most industrial and trading concerns have been nationalized, and steps have been taken to re-distribute land to the poorer peasants. The co-operative movement has been greatly encouraged and in 1964 there were 4,752 production co-operatives and 1,182 consumer co-operatives. In 1966 Suez Canal dues amounted to £95 million. The loss of the Canal revenues and of some tourism since the 1967 war, plus the cost of the war itself and the continuing hostilities since, have severely strained the economy. The Khartoum meeting of Arab leaders in October resulted in agreement by Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait that aid amounting to £75 million a year should be granted to the U.A.R. to offset the costs of the war. The current loss of the Sinai oil deposits has been largely compensated for by the discovery of important oilfields in the mainland, and oil production reached some 15 million tons in 1969.

Transport and Communication

The area of the Nile Delta is well served by railways. Lines also run from Cairo southward along the Nile to Aswan, and westward along the coast to Sollum. Roads link the towns. The chief ports are Alexandria and Port Said. Over 21,000 vessels used the Suez Canal, linking the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, in 1965. The River Nile carries much domestic freight and there are long-distance passenger services. Cairo is an important air centre and United Arab Airlines have branches all over the world. An oil pipeline running from Suez to the Mediterranean is planned.

Social Welfare

Great progress has been made in social welfare services in recent years. There are comprehensive state schemes for sickness benefits, pensions, health insurance and training. An extensive birth control campaign, with over 400 family planning clinics, has been launched with the aim of slowing the rapid population growth. There is a maximum seven-hour day.

Education

Primary education is extended to all children between the ages of six and twelve, and is compulsory. Seventy-eight per cent of all children of primary school age now receive primary education. There are six universities. Education is free at all levels.

Tourism

The United Arab Republic has always been a considerable tourist centre. Historical remains of ancient civilisations include the Pyramids and the temples at Abu Simbel. The River Nile is popular for cruises. Over 345,000 people visited the United Arab Republic in 1969.

Visas are not required for visits to the U.A.R. by nationals of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria.

Sport

The chief recreations are football, athletics, basketball, horse-racing, tennis and swimming.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Birth of the Prophet), June 18 (Evacuation Day), July 23–26 (Anniversary of the Revolution), November 30 (Ramadan Bairam), December 23 (Victory Day).

1971: February 6 (Courbann Bairam), February 22 (Union Day), February 27 (Muslim New Year).

Christian holidays include: Eastern Christmas (January), Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday (March–April).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Egyptian pound (£E) of 100 piastres each divided into 10 milliemes.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 milliemes; 2, 5, 10, 20 piastres.

Notes: 5, 10 piastres; ¼, ½, 1, 5, 10 Egyptian pounds.

Official exchange rate: £E 1.04 = £1 sterling
£E 0.435 = U.S. $1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (1966 census)				
Total	Inhabited	Total	Cairo	Alexandria	Port Said	Suez
1,002,000	36,158	30,075,858	4,219,853	1,801,056	282,977	264,098

GOVERNORATES

GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL
Cairo	214.2	Cairo
Alexandria	289.5	Alexandria
Port Said	397.4	Port Said
Ismailia	828.8	Ismailia
Suez	306.9	Suez
Damietta	599.2	Damietta
Dakahlia	3,462.1	Mansura
Sharkia	4,701.5	Zagazig
Kalyubia	943.6	Benha
Kafr el-Sheikh	3,492.4	Kafr el-Sheikh
Gharbia	1,994.5	Tanta
Munufia	1,514.2	Shibin el-Kom
Behera	4,592.5	Damanhur
Giza	1,078.5	Giza
Beni Suef	1,312.8	Beni Suef
Fayum	1,792.1	Fayum
Menia	2,273.9	Menia
Asyut	1,553.0	Asyut
Suhag	1,540.2	Suhag
Kena	1,810.7	Kena
Aswan	882.2	Aswan

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 feddans*)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
Wheat	1,145	1,303	1,251	1,413	1,273	1,465	1,291	1,518
Maize	1,455	1,583	1,508	1,554	2,141	2,376	2,163	2,297
Millet	501	518	523	533	806	859	881	906
Barley	128	101	120	117	131	102	100	121
Rice	848	844	1,105	1,204	1,789	1,678	2,279	2,586
Clover	2,493	2,532	2,741	2,679	28	34	31	38
Beans	402	399	301	306	344	381	188	238
Lentils	89	75	66	51	61	44	34	35
Onions	52	62	48	44	670	703	587	444
Sugar Cane	129	133	137	155	4,739	5,189	5,257	6,083

* 1 Feddan=1.038 acres.

Area (1969): Barley 103,000; Lentils 46,000; Onions 56,000; Production (1969): Barley 87,000; Lentils 15,000.

Livestock: (1968 estimates—'000) Cattle 1,704, Buffaloes 1,673, Camels 178, (1967 estimates—'000) Goats 798, Sheep 2,044, Horses 57, Donkeys 1,162.

Eggs: Production (1968) 1,318 million.

Honey: Production (1968) 5,130 tons.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

	1966–67		1967–68		1968–69	
	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†
Menoufi	584	2,328	436	1,783	346	1,587
Dandara	67	235	56	242	64	252
Ashmouni	524	2,637	398	1,773	252	1,130
Others	684	2,985	736	3,872	802	4,715
TOTAL	1,859	8,185	1,626	7,670	1,464	7,684

* 1 Feddan=1.038 acres. † 1 Kantar=99.05 lbs.

Total cotton production in 1968–69 amounted to approximately 8.6 million kantars.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

('000 tons)

COMMODITY	1965	1966	1967	1968
Crude oil	—	6,500	7,000	8,604
Benzine ('000 cu. metres)	859	849	736	767
Kerosene ('000 cu. metres)	853	923	822	629
Mazout ('000 cu. metres)	4,681	4,196	3,237	3,045
Asphalt	134	134	98	143
Phosphate	594	661	683	1,441
Manganese	182	186	75	4
Common salt	494	627	584	622
Iron ore	507	440	423	447
Refined sugar	400	357	366	380
Cottonseed oil	148	132	84	92
Super phosphate	253	277	265	306
Caustic soda	19	19	19	20
Cement	2,319	2,636	2,754	3,146.8
Woollen fabrics	3	4	4	3
Cotton yarn	139	142	157	157
Cotton cloth	80	85	93	102
Electricity (million kWh.)	5,475	5,895	6,011	6,575.5

PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVES

	1965	1966	1967
Agriculture	4,783	4,822	4,865
Sea Food	56	57	56

FINANCE

1 Egyptian Pound (£E) = 100 piastres.
£E1.04 = £1 sterling; £E0.435 = U.S. $1.
£E100 = £95 2s. 8d. sterling = U.S. $228.32.

BUDGET 1968–69
(£E million)

REVENUE: 1,479.2.
EXPENDITURE

	Current Expenditure	%	Investment Expenditure	%
Agriculture and Irrigation	102.1	6.9	58.0	19.5
Electricity and High Dam	31.8	2.2	49.4	16.6
Industry, Petroleum and Mineral Wealth	221.2	15.0	114.2	38.3
Transport and Commerce	134.1	9.1	35.0	11.7
Trade and Supply	204.8	14.0	7.2	2.4
Housing and Utilities	13.9	0.9	7.8	2.6
Health, Social and Religious Services	67.5	4.7	3.0	1.0
Education, Culture and National Guidance	141.3	9.6	11.2	3.7
Defence, Security and Justice	228.6	15.6	1.1	0.4
Others	324.0	22.0	11.2	3.7
TOTAL	1,469.3	100.0	298.2	100.0

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN 1966–72
(£E million)

Industry and Power	1,667
Transport, Communications, Suez Canal	1,086
Agriculture	685
Housing and Services	624
Miscellaneous	90
TOTAL	4,152

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million £E at year end)

	1966	1967	1968
Gold Reserves	40.6	40.6	40.6
Currency in Circulation	464.0	464.0	489.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million £E)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	259.5	410.9	−151.4	258.7	413.2	−154.5
Suez Canal	95.3	—	95.3	47.0	—	47.0
Other transportation	10.9	12.1	− 1.2	8.5	10.3	− 1.8
Investment income	9.9	14.3	− 4.4	9.5	18.5	− 9.0
Government	—	32.3	− 32.3	—	29.0	− 29.0
Other services (incl. travel)	54.4	36.0	18.4	50.9	29.1	21.8
CURRENT BALANCE	430.0	505.6	75.6	374.6	500.1	−125.5

FOREIGN AID
LOANS RECEIVED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
(million U.S. $)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Drawings from:					
EEC Countries	1	16	53	28	23
U.S.S.R.	56	65	89	87	89
United Kingdom	—	5	6	1	1
U.S.A.	89	92	153	88	8
Other Countries	6	19	89	36	79
TOTAL	152	197	400	240	200
Repayments to:					
EEC Countries	—	—	—	20	17
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	18	28
United Kingdom	—	—	—	11	10
U.S.A.	2	2	4	12	16
Other Countries	—	78	112	34	38
TOTAL	2	80	116	95	109

* No later figures available.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£E million)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Imports	398.4	414.4	405.9	465.5	344.4	300.9
Total Exports	226.8	234.4	263.1	263.1	246.1	270.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	£E MILLION			
	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cereals and Milling Products	66.4	70.2	84.4	62.8
Animal and Vegetable Oils	10.3	10.0	18.5	12.3
General Grocery	14.5	16.2	16.0	7.1
Tobacco	8.1	8.3	7.6	7.0
Textiles	25.6	19.3	13.0	12.1
Paper and Paper Products	11.6	15.8	12.8	11.3
Pottery and Glassware	3.1	3.9	2.3	2.6
Clocks, Watches, Scientific Apparatus	3.1	3.4	2.1	2.2
Mineral Products	36.4†	37.7†	27.2†	25.4
Chemical Products	49.1	56.5	29.0	32.9
Wood, Hides and Rubber	24.9	29.7	18.6	9.6
Machinery	61.6	83.5	49.7	42.2
Transport and Equipment	32.2	34.8	18.8	27.8
Crude Petroleum	25.5	24.6	16.4	8.6
Iron and Steel	28.9	33.4	18.1	16.9

† Includes crude oil.

(*continued on next page*)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (*continued*)

EXPORTS	1966		1967		1968	
	'000 tons	£E million	'000 tons	£E million	'000 tons	£E million
Cotton, raw	348	143.4	296	121.6	264	120.0
Cotton Yarn	41	30.9	38	30.2	39	29.6
Cotton Piece Goods	15	12.1	17	12.6	20	14.5
Rice	347	21.2	435	29.8	569	44.9
Potatoes	77	2.5	42	1.4	29	1.0
Onions	152	6.1	124	9.0	97	6.1
Edible Fruits	18	0.9	16	1.0	36	2.2
Manganese and Phosphates	493	2.1	535	2.3	451	2.0
Crude Oil	1,534	6.1	511	2.0	755	3.3
Benzine, Kerosene and Mazout	1,738	9.2	1,185	7.1	596	4.2
Cement	375	2.3	353	1.9	876	5.1

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£E million)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968
Saudi Arabia	10.2	13.0	5.9	0.2
U.S.S.R.	36.5	40.7	71.8	46.2
Czechoslovakia	13.8	13.9	10.6	10.4
German Democratic Republic	10.4	16.7	14.3	14.1
Yugoslavia	8.0	11.9	11.6	7.0
United Kingdom	20.7	23.2	13.0	8.8
German Federal Republic	38.3	38.1	24.0	19.1
Italy	23.5	19.3	12.1	14.5
Japan	6.6	11.6	3.9	4.5
India	23.8	21.4	18.4	11.3
U.S.A.	82.0	92.3	30.2	16.2
Poland	4.6	6.9	7.6	7.6
Romania	6.2	7.4	18.7	18.6
France	21.1	22.9	15.7	33.2
China, People's Republic	11.6	17.5	10.1	8.9

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968
U.S.S.R.	56.7	62.0	60.2	75.9
Czechoslovakia	27.0	26.2	18.3	14.2
German Democratic Republic	10.0	10.5	11.3	9.8
Yugoslavia	8.2	8.8	6.3	5.1
United Kingdom	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.3
German Federal Republic	14.9	10.4	6.9	10.5
Italy	11.6	10.5	9.3	9.1
Japan	9.0	6.3	8.1	9.9
India	11.3	17.8	13.4	20.3
U.S.A.	8.3	6.8	5.6	5.8
Saudi Arabia	1.6	2.0	0.5	2.9
Poland	7.0	5.6	5.6	8.7
Romania	8.1	8.0	6.1	7.7
France	6.4	5.1	6.3	5.4
China, People's Republic	19.6	14.2	8.2	7.2

EXPORTS OF COTTON

('000 kantars) (kantar=99.05 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	EXPORTS FOR WHOLE SEASON			
	1938–39	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Austria	—	9	56	71
Belgium	91	48	39	40
China (People's Republic)	192	366	414	172
Czechoslovakia	—	729	545	375
France	948	208	199	211
German Dem. Republic	1,014	142	166	101
German Fed. Republic		311	182	253
Hungary	118	134	137	85
India	414	659	619	530
Italy	537	335	372	322
Japan	758	244	415	458
Poland	217	210	223	140
Romania	245	328	209	247
Spain	98	160	209	353
Switzerland	404	79	118	104
United Kingdom	2,706	101	107	124
U.S.S.R.	—	2,164	1,599	856
U.S.A.	190	247	123	142
Yugoslavia	34	205	264	202
Other countries	403	111	331	269
TOTAL	8,484	6,850	6,327	5,055
VARIETIES:				
Ashmouni	3,544	87	183	3
Zagora	1,664	—	—	—
Giza 31 "Dandara"	—	855	389	210
Giza 30	—	—	—	—
Karnak	—	5	—	—
Menoufi	—	3,202	2,314	1,622
Others	3,276	2,691	3,441	3,220
TOTAL	8,484	6,850	6,327	5,055

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1966–67	1967–68
Total Freight (million ton km.)	3,068	3,001
Total Passengers (million passenger km.)	6,268	5,512
Track Length (km.)	4,234	4,234

ROADS

(Licences issued at end of each year)

	1966	1967	1968
Buses	5,715	5,897	5,707
Lorries	21,789	21,164	21,019
Cars	105,665	108,348	113,586
Motor Cycles	17,438	18,092	19,645

SHIPPING

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC

YEAR	NO. OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)	NO. OF PASSENGERS ('000)	RECEIPTS (£E '000)
1954 . .	13,215	102,493	537	30,339
1955 . .	14,666	115,756	521	32,234
1956:				
Jan.–Oct. .	13,291	107,006	320	29,369
1957:				
April–Dec. .	10,958	89,911	188	24,480
1958 . .	17,842	154,479	342	42,158
1959 . .	17,731	163,386	326	44,536
1960 . .	18,734	185,322	366	50,408
1961 . .	18,148	187,059	323	51,089
1962 . .	18,518	197,837	270	53,958
1963 . .	19,146	210,498	298	71,294
1964 . .	19,943	227,991	270	77,697
1965 . .	20,289	246,817	291	85,792
1966 . .	21,250	274,466	300	95,187
1967:				
Jan.–May .	9,652	127,825	139	44,000

CIVIL AVIATION

(tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cargo . . .	8,998	9,640	10,064	12,110
Mail . . .	1,202	1,404	1,216	1,266

TOURISM

	TOTAL VISITORS	ARABS	EUROPEANS	AMERICANS	OTHERS	TOTAL (guest-nights) ('000)
1966 . .	579,000	256,000	197,000	73,000	53,000	9,783
1967 . .	344,954	167,412	111,846	31,451	34,245	6,370
1968 . .	317,621	184,420	82,077	22,446	28,674	4,376
1969 . .	345,343	193,977	85,463	32,769	33,134	4,395

Tourist Accommodation (1969): 17,730 hotel beds in 232 hotels under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism. Other Tourist Accommodation (1969): 25,753 hotel beds in 725 hotels.

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	Schools	Pupils
Primary	7,771	3,471,334
Intermediate:		
General	1,255	736,695
Technical	15	7,919
Secondary:		
General	309	259,792
Technical	198	153,094
Teacher Training	67	34,894
University	5	141,160

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN U.A.R. UNIVERSITIES

(1966–67)

Arab World	23,434
Africa	1,642
Asia	4,415
Europe	4,514
America	230
Others	281
TOTAL	34,516

Sources: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Cairo; Research Department, National Bank of Egypt, Cairo; International Monetary Fund.

THE CONSTITUTION

Summary of the new Interim Constitution issued in Cairo on March 25th, 1964.

CHAPTER 1

The State

The United Arab Republic is a democratic socialist State based on the alliance of the working powers of the people.

The Egyptian people is part of the Arab nation. Islam is the religion of the State and Arabic is its official language.

CHAPTER 2

The Fundamental Elements of Society

Social solidarity is the basis of Egyptian society. The family is the foundation of society. The State ensures equality of opportunity for all Egyptians. The economy of the State is based on the socialist system, which prohibits any form of exploitation, thus securing the building of a socialist society based on sufficiency and justice. The entire national economy will be guided in accordance with the development plan set by the State. Natural wealth contained in the subsoil and the territorial waters and all its resources and substance belongs to the State which undertakes its proper exploitation. The people control all means of production and dispose of the surplus production according to the development plan set by the State to increase wealth and realise a constant rise in the living standard. Ownership takes one of the following forms:

(*a*) State Ownership: which is the ownership of the people and is achieved by creating a strong and effective public sector leading to progress in all fields and shouldering the main responsibility in the development plan.

(*b*) Co-operative Ownership: which is the ownership of all those participating in co-operatives.

(*c*) Private Ownership: which implies the private sector partaking in development within the framework of the development plan without exploitation. All three sectors should be under the people's control.

Private ownership is protected; its social function is to be stipulated by law. Ownership is not to be expropriated except for public interest and in return for an equitable compensation as stipulated by the law. The law defines the maximum limit of land ownership and determines means of protecting small land holdings. The State encourages co-operation and looks after all co-operative organizations in all their forms. The State ensures, in conformity with the law, the protection of the family. The State ensures all social insurance services. Egyptians have a right to aid in old age, sickness, incapacity for work or unemployment.

Work in the U.A.R. is the right, duty and honour of every able-bodied citizen. Public posts are an obligation for those holding them. Government officials in the performance of their work should have the service of the people as their aim. The Armed Forces of the U.A.R. belong to the people. Their mission is to protect the socialist gains of the people's struggle, to protect the country, the safety of its land and its security.

CHAPTER 3

Public Rights and Duties

Egyptians are equal before the law, being equal with regard to rights and public obligations without any distinction in that respect with regard to race, origin, language, religion or belief. No criminal indictment or punishment is valid except in conformity with the provisions of the law, nor is punishment permissible except for offences committed after the issue of the law incriminating such acts. No person shall be liable to arrest or imprisonment except in conformity with the provisions of the Law. The right of defence by the person himself or by proxy is guaranteed by law. An Egyptian shall not be deported from the country or banned from returning thereto. An Egyptian shall not be forbidden residence in any locality or forced to live in any specific place except in respect of conditions set forth by the law. The extradition of political refugees is prohibited. The sanctity of a home is inviolable nor can it be entered except in the circumstances specified by law and in the manner specified thereby.

Freedom of belief is absolute, the State ensuring the free practice of religious rites, in conformity with establishing customs, provided such practice does not violate public order or morals. Freedom of opinion and of scientific research is guaranteed, every individual having the right to express his opinion and diffuse it by written, oral or any other means within the limits of the law. The freedom of the Press, printing and publicity is guaranteed within the limits of the law. Egyptians have the right of assembly

without giving advance notice provided they observe calm and carry no firearms.

All Egyptians are entitled to education to be provided by the State, establishing all categories of schools, universities, cultural and educational organizations and expanding them and attaching particular importance to the physical, mental and moral development of the country's youth. The State shall exercise control over public education, to be regulated by law and to be free in all its stages in schools and universities. The State ensures Egyptians equitable treatment in accordance with the work they perform, fixes working hours and rates of wages, providing social insurance, health insurance, insurance against unemployment and leaves of absence. The establishment of professional and labour unions is a guaranteed right and they are to be considered bodies corporate under the terms stipulated by law. Medical care is a right to be enjoyed by all Egyptians, through state action by the establishment and expansion of all kinds of hospitals and sanatoria. Defence of the homeland is a sacred duty and military service is an honour for all Egyptians, being also compulsory in conformity with the provisions of the law. Payment of taxes and fulfilment of public obligations is a duty in accordance with the law. Voting is a right for all Egyptians in the manner specified by law and their participation in public life is a patriotic duty incumbent upon them.

CHAPTER 4

System of Government

Section I—Head of the State

The Head of the State is the President of the Republic and exercises his prerogatives in the manner prescribed in this Constitution.

Section II—The Legislative Authority

The National Assembly is the authority which exercises the legislative authority in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. It shall exercise control over the activities of the executive authority in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. It shall be formed of members to be chosen by general secret elections. The number of elected members and conditions of membership as well as the method of election and its rules shall be fixed by law. The President of the Republic has the right to appoint a number of members not exceeding ten. It is stipulated that at least half of the number of members of the National Assembly should be workers and farmers. The age of a member of the National Assembly on the date of election should not be less than 30 calendar years. The term of the National Assembly shall be five years from the date of its first meeting. Elections for the renewal of the Assembly shall take place during the 60 days preceding the end of its term. Should the seat of a member fall vacant before the end of his term a successor is to be chosen in the manner specified in the Constitution within 60 days from the date of the notification of the National Assembly of the seat falling vacant. The term of the new member lasts only until the end of his predecessor's term. The President of the Republic shall convene the National Assembly and terminate its session. The National Assembly shall be situated in the City of Cairo. In exceptional circumstances it may be convened in another locality at the request of the President of the Republic. The National Assembly shall be invited to convene for its annual session before the second Thursday in November. If it is not invited it shall convene by force of law on the date mentioned. The ordinary session shall be seven months at least. It cannot be terminated before approving the Budget. The President of the Republic shall convene the National Assembly to an extraordinary session in case of necessity or on a request to this effect signed by a majority of the members of the National Assembly. Every member of the National Assembly shall take the following oath before the Assembly at an open sitting before performing his duty:

"I swear by Almighty God to sincerely safeguard the Republican regime, look after the interests of the people and the safety of the nation and respect the Constitution and law."

It shall be the duty of the National Assembly to decide on the validity of the membership of its members. A Supreme Court to be appointed by law shall be concerned with making investigation into the authenticity of the protests submitted to the National Assembly upon the request of its Speaker. The result of the investigation is to be submitted to the National Assembly for it to take a definite decision on the protest. Membership shall not be invalid except by a decision declared taken by a majority of two-thirds of the number of members of the National Assembly. The sittings of National Assembly shall be open sittings. However, it will be possible to hold meetings in camera upon the request of the President of the Republic, the Government, the Speaker of the Assembly, or 20 of the members of the National Assembly. It remains to the Assembly to decide whether the subject of the debate should be debated in an open meeting or in camera.

The National Assembly shall not take any decisions unless the meeting is attended by the majority of its members or in cases where no particular majority is required. The decisions shall be issued according to the absolute majority of those present. When votes are equal, the subject of the debate shall be considered as rejected. Every draft law shall be referred to one of the Assembly's committees for examination and submission of a report on it. No law shall be issued unless it is approved by the National Assembly. No draft law shall be approved unless each of its articles are voted for one by one. No draft law, proposed by a member and rejected by the National Assembly, shall be submitted again at the same session of the Assembly.

The levying of general taxes, the amendment or the cancellation of such taxes, shall only be effected by means of a law. Nobody shall be exempted from paying taxes except in the cases indicated in the law. No one shall be asked to pay additional taxes and duties except within the limits of the law.

The Government shall not conclude any agreement for loans and shall not commit itself to any project entailing the expenditure of State funds in a future year or years, without the approval of the National Assembly.

The general budget estimates shall be submitted to the National Assembly at least two months prior to the end of the fiscal year for discussion and approval. Each item of the budget estimates shall be approved one after the other. The National Assembly shall not make any amendment to the budget estimates except by the approval of the Government. In case the approval of the new budget is not obtained before the beginning of the fiscal year, the old budget will be effective until the new one is approved. Separate budgets, supplementary budgets and their accounts shall be subject to the rules and regulations related to the general State Budget and its estimates.

After its appointment, the Government shall submit its programme to the National Assembly for approval. The National Assembly shall supervise the work performed by the Government. The Government and its members shall be held responsible for their work to the National Assembly. The National Assembly shall discuss the political reports of the members of the Government.

The National Assembly shall have the right to withdraw confidence from the Government or any of its members.

The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall have the right to address the National Assembly or its committees whenever they wish to do so. They may seek the help of any of the leading civil servants whom they may also delegate to talk on their behalf. The vote of any Minister shall not be counted when any subject is put to the vote, unless the Minister is a member. Every member of the National Assembly shall have the right to direct questions or interpellations to the Prime Minister or the Ministers with regard to any question within their jurisdiction. The Prime Minister and the Ministers must give answers to members' questions. Any interpellation shall be debated at least seven days after the date of its submission except in urgent cases and with the agreement of the Government. Twenty members of the National Assembly shall have the right to ask for a debate on a general subject with a view to clarifying the Government's policy towards it, and to compare notes regarding it. The Prime Minister shall have the right to ask the National Assembly for a vote of confidence in the Government on the occasion of submitting his programme, or on the occasion of submitting any Government statement dealing with the general policy of the country. The Prime Minister shall have to submit the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic in case the National Assembly withdraws confidence from it. If the National Assembly decides to withdraw confidence from any Minister, he shall have to resign.

The President of the Republic shall have the right to dissolve the Assembly. Any decision in this respect shall call the electors to hold new elections within a maximum period of 60 days, and shall fix a date for the meeting of the new Assembly within the ten days following the completion of the elections.

Except in the case of *flagrante delicto*, no criminal action may be taken against any member of the Assembly, when it is in session, except with permission of the Assembly. If any such action is taken when the Assembly is not in session, it should be notified to it. No action may be taken against members of the National Assembly for the views and opinions they express while carrying out their duties in the Assembly or in its committees. Membership can be withdrawn only by a decision of a two-thirds majority and at the request of 20 members if a member has lost the confidence of the Assembly or his civil status, has failed to carry out the duties of his membership, has lost the status of worker or farmer on the basis of which he was elected, or has not attended regularly the meetings of the National Assembly or its committees.

No member of the National Assembly may at the same time assume a public position in the Government or the units of local administration. Other posts which may not be occupied by a member of the Assembly may be defined by law. No member of the National Assembly may be appointed to an organization or a company during the term of his membership except in the cases defined by law. No member of the National Assembly, during the term of his membership, may buy or rent any State property or sell, lease or barter to the State any of his property.

Sub-Section I—President of the Republic

It is stipulated that the person who is to be elected President of the Republic should be Egyptian of Egyptian parents, enjoying his civil and political rights and of an age not less than 35 calendar years. The National Assembly shall nominate the President of the Republic and the nomination shall be submitted to the country for referendum. The referendum shall be held in the National Assembly for the position of the President of the Republic upon the proposal of a third of its members at least. The candidate obtaining the majority of two-thirds of the members of the Assembly shall be introduced to the country for a referendum. Should no candidate obtain the majority referred to the nomination is to be repeated after two days from the date of the first voting. The candidate shall be considered President of the Republic by obtaining the absolute majority of those who cast their votes in the referendum. If the candidate has not obtained this majority another candidate is to be nominated by the Assembly and the same method is to be adopted in this respect.

The term of the Presidency is six calendar years beginning from the date of the announcement of the result of the referendum. The President shall take the following oath before exercising duties of his position:

"I swear by Almighty God to safeguard sincerely the Republican system, respect the Constitution and the law, look fully after the interests of the people and safeguard the independence of the nation and the safety of its territories."

The law shall fix the salary of the President of the Republic. An amendment of the salary during the Presidential term in which the amendment is made shall not apply. The President of the Republic is not to receive any other salary or remuneration. During his term of presidency, the President of the Republic shall not be allowed to exercise any liberal profession, any commercial, financial or industrial work, purchase or hire any State property, or rent, sell or barter such property to the State.

The President of the Republic shall have the right to appoint one or more Vice-Presidents, and also to dismiss them.

The measures for the election of a new President of the Republic shall be started 60 days before the expiration of the term of the President of the Republic. The election of the new President will have to be made at least a week before the expiration of the term of the President. If the term expires before the election of the new President for one reason or another, the former President shall continue to exercise the duties of his post until a successor is elected. If any temporary bar should prevent the President of the Republic from exercising his duties, he shall delegate the Vice-President to assume his jurisdiction. In case of the resignation of the President, his permanent disability or death, the first Vice-President of the Republic shall take over temporarily. The National Assembly, by the majority of two-thirds of its members, shall decide that the post of the President is vacant. The choice of the new President of the Republic shall be completed within a maximum period of 60 days from the date when the post falls vacant. In case the President resigns his post, he should submit his resignation to the National Assembly.

Charging the President of the Republic with high treason or disloyalty to the Republican system shall be effected in accordance with a proposal submitted by at least one-third of the members of the National Assembly. The bill of indictment shall only be issued by the majority of votes of the members of the Assembly. The President shall cease to perform his duties immediately after the issuance of the bill of indictment. The first Vice-President of the Republic shall take over temporarily. The President shall be referred for trial before a special court appointed by law. If he should be condemned, the President shall be dismissed without prejudice to other punishments.

The President of the Republic in collaboration with the Government draws up the general policy of the State as regards all the political, economic, social and administrative aspects, and supervises its execution. The President appoints and relieves the Prime Minister of his office. The President also appoints and relieves Cabinet Ministers of

their office. The same rules apply to the appointment of Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The President of the Republic has the right to call for the meeting of the Cabinet, to attend its meetings and preside over the meetings he attends. Also he has the right to ask for reports to be submitted by the Government and Cabinet Ministers.

The President of the Republic has the right to suggest, issue and protest against laws. If the President of the Republic objects to a bill, he returns it to the National Assembly within 30 days from the date of its notification to him. If the bill is not returned within that period, the bill is considered law and is promulgated. If the bill is returned to the Assembly within the above-mentioned period and is again supported by two-thirds of the members, it is considered law and is issued.

If during the recess of the National Assembly or when it is dissolved anything happens that necessitates immediate action, the President of the Republic is allowed to issue decisions having the force of law. These decisions must be submitted to the National Assembly within 15 days of their issue if the Assembly still stands; or at its first meeting if the Assembly has been dissolved. If these decisions are not submitted to the Assembly, they shall retroactively lose their power as law, without the need for a further decision to be taken. In the event of the decisions being submitted to and rejected by the Assembly, they shall lose their power as law with effect from the date of their rejection. The President of the Republic, in exceptional circumstances, upon the mandate of the National Assembly has the right to issue decisions having the force of law. The mandate should be for a limited period; the subjects and bases of these decisions have to be determined.

The President of the Republic issues all security regulations and the procedure for enforcing the laws. The President of the Republic is *ex officio* the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President of the Republic declares war after approval by the National Assembly. The President of the Republic ratifies treaties and refers them to the National Assembly with any appropriate comment. They shall have the power of law after their adoption, ratification and publication in conformity with established usage. However, treaties of peace, alliance, trade, navigation, as well as all treaties involving modification in the territory of the State, relating to sovereignty rights or entailing financial expenditure not allocated by the State budget, shall not be valid if not adopted by the National Assembly.

The President of the Republic has the right to commute a penalty or reduce it; but a full pardon is not granted except by the issue of a law.

The President of the Republic appoints members of the Civil Service and officers of the Armed Forces and discharges them; he also accredits the foreign diplomatic envoys.

The President may order a plebiscite in order to consult the people on important issues involving the higher interests of the State; the manner in which the plebiscite is to be carried out shall be determined by the law.

Sub-Section II—The Government

The Government consists of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Premiers and the Ministers. The Prime Minister administers Government affairs and presides at the meetings of the Council of Ministers. The Government exercises the following functions:

1. Guiding, co-ordinating and revising the Ministers' work as well as that of the general organizations and authorities.
2. Issuing the administrative and executive according to the laws and decrees and che implementation.
3. Preparing draft laws and resolutions.
4. Appointing and dismissing employees the law.
5. Preparing the draft of the general budget of
6. Preparing the draft of the State's general development of the national economy and necessary measures to ensure its execution.
7. Supervising the organization and a the currency and credit systems, and of operations.
8. Contracting and extending loans within the the State's general policy.
9. Supervising all the general organizations.
10. Supervising the enforcement of laws, security of the State and protecting the citizens and the interests of the State.

The Government controls the work of the Mi well as that of the local and general depa authorities. It has the right to cancel or modify which prove to be unsuitable in the light of the control and inspection authorities are directly to the Prime Minister.

Anyone who is to be appointed as Minister Egyptian who is at least 30 years of age and w all civil and political rights.

The President and the National Assembly have to put a Minister on trial for any offences he m while conducting his duties. A National Assembl to level an accusation against a Minister should request of at least five members. The accusati is not to be passed unless it obtains the supp thirds of the Assembly's members. The accused will be suspended until his case is decided. The law the authority which would undertake the trial of It also provides for the accusation and trial pro

The Cabinet Ministers and the Deputy Minis members of the National Assembly. Memb National Assembly may be appointed Under- State for National Assembly Affairs. The law rules relating to them.

Sub-Section III—National Defence

(*a*) *Council of National Defence:* A Council sh up to be called "Council of National Defen President of the Republic shall assume its c Council of National Defence is concerned with affairs relating to the means of safeguarding th and its safety. The other jurisdiction is prescrit law.

(*b*) *The Armed Forces:* It is the State that raises Forces. No body or group is permitted to form an or quasi-military formations. The State, in cc with the law, organises the military training of y regulates the National Guard. General mo li be organised in compliance with the law.

Sub-Section IV—Local Administration

The United Arab Republic is divided into a m units. It is permissible for each or some of th corporate personality in compliance with the law

The bodies representing the administrative ticipate in the implementation of the general pl State. They are entitled to establish and ad utilities and economic, social and health pr prescribed by the law.

CHAPTER 5

The Judicial Authority

Judges are independent, with no power above them in making judgments except the law. It is not permissible for any authority to interfere in cases or in the affairs of justice. The court sittings are public unless the court decides to make them closed in the interests of public order and morality.

Judges are not subject to dismissal except as prescribed in the law. The law organizes the function and jurisdiction of the Public Prosecution and its relation with the judiciary. The appointment of members of the Public Prosecution department, taking any disciplinary action against them or their dismissal are effected in compliance with the conditions approved by the law. The law organizes the arrangement of the State Security Courts, and determines their jurisdiction and the qualifications of those who sit in judgment in these courts.

CHAPTER 6

General Provisions

The City of Cairo is the capital of the United Arab Republic.

The law prescribes the national flag and the provisions relative thereto.

The provisions of laws shall be applicable from the dates of their enforcement, and shall not be effective with respect to acts having taken place prior to these dates. However, in non-criminal provisions, laws may stipulate otherwise with the approval of the majority of the National Assembly members. Laws shall be published in the "Official Journal" within a fortnight from the day of their promulgation.

The President of the Republic and the National Assembly shall have the power to demand the amendment of one or more articles of the Constitution. The demand for amendment must show the articles required to be amended and the reasons for such amendments. In the case of the demand for amendment being made by the National Assembly, it shall be signed by at least one-third of the members of the Assembly. In all cases, the Assembly shall debate the principle of the amendment, passing its decision by a majority of votes. If the demand is rejected, another demand for the amendment of the same articles may not be put forward before the lapse of one year following the rejection. If the National Assembly approves the principle of the amendment, it shall, after two months of the approval, debate the articles required to be amended. The amendment shall become effective if two-thirds of the members of the Assembly approve it.

All provisions contained in laws, decrees, orders and regulations prior to the issue of this Constitution shall remain in force. Notwithstanding such laws, decrees, orders and regulations may be rescinded or amended in accordance with the principles and procedures laid down by this Constitution.

CHAPTER 7

Transitional Provisions

The term of office of the present President of the Republic shall end on March 26th, 1971.

The application of the Provisional Constitution issued on March 5th, 1958, and the Constitutional Declaration on the political organisation of the higher authorities of the State, issued on September 27th, 1962, shall lapse.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE PRESIDENCY

President: GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Maj.-Gen. AHMED ISMAIL ALI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: President GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

Deputy Prime Minister: HUSSEIN AL SHAFEI.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Industry, Electricity and the Aswan Dam: MUHAMMAD SIDKI SOLIMAN.

Minister of Interior: SHARAWY MUHAMMAD GOMAA.

Minister of War: Gen. MUHAMMAD FAWZI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MAHMOUD RIAD.

Minister of Planning: Dr. MAHMOUD GABLAH.

Minister of Treasury: Dr. ABD AL AZIZ MUHAMMAD HIJAZI.

Minister of Petroleum, Industry, Minerals and Construction: Dr. AZIZ SIDQI.

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade: HASSAN ABBAS ZAKI.

Minister of Labour: KAMALUDDIN RIFAAT.

Minister of Local Administration: HAMDI ASHUR.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: SAYED MAREI.

Minister of Culture: Dr. THARWAT OKASHA.

Minister of Education: Dr. HAFEZ GHANEM.

Minister of Health: Dr. ABDU SALLAM.

Minister of Higher Education: Dr. ABDUL WAHAB AL BOROLLOSY.

Minister of Justice: (vacant).

Minister of Supply and Home Trade: MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH MARZABAN.

Minister of National Guidance: MUHAMMAD HASSANEIN HEIKAL.

Minister of Communications: KAMEL HENRY ABADEIR.

Minister of Tourism: MUHAMMAD AWAD AL KONI.

Minister of Youth: MUHAMMAD SAFI ADIN ABDUL-IZZ.

Minister of Irrigation: IBRAHIM ZAKI QUINAWI.

Minister of State: AMIN HAMID HUWAYDI.

Minister of War Production: (vacant).

Minister of Transport: ALI ZAYN AL ABIDIN SALIH.

Minister of Scientific Research: Dr. AHMED MUSTAFA AHMAD.

Minister of Housing and Public Utilities: Dr. HASSAN MUSTAFA.

Minister of Land Reclamation: Dr. MUHAMMAD BAKR AHMAD.

Minister of Social Affairs and the National Assembly: DIYA ADIN MUHAMMAD DAWUD.

Deputy Minister for Religious Foundations: Dr. ABDUL AZIZ KAMIL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN CAIRO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 59 Sh. Oroba (Heliopolis) (E); *Ambassador:* SHAMSUDDIN MAGRUH.

Albania: 29 Sh. Ismail Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ULVI LULO.

Algeria: 14 Sh. Brézil (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* LAKHDAR BRAHIMI.

Argentina: 8 Sh. As-Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS M. BOLLINI SHAW.

Australia: 1097 Corniche el Nil (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* BRIAN CLARENCE HILL.

Austria: 21 Sh. Sadd El-Aaly (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* GORDIAN GUDENUS.

Belgium: 8 Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES CARLIER.

Bolivia: 6 Rue Nawal (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Brazil: 27 Rue El Guézira El Wosta (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ARNALDO VASCONCELLOS.

Bulgaria: 141 Rue El Tahrir (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* GUEORGUI TANEV.

Burma: 24 Rue Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ZAHRE LIAN.

Burundi: 9 Rue Mahmoud Hassan (Heliopolis) (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE NTAHOKAJA.

Cambodia: 2 Sh. Tahawia (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SARIN CHHAK.

Cameroon: 14 Sh. Wodi El Nil (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM FORCHO LIMA.

Canada: 6 Sh. Muhammad Fahmy El Sayed (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS LE MESURIER CARTER.

Ceylon: 8 Sh. Yehia Ibrahim (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* C. O. COORAY.

Chile: 5 Sh. Chagaret El-Dorr (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL GARAY FIGUEROA.

China, People's Republic of: 14 Sh. Bahgat Aly (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* HUANG HUA.

Colombia: 15 Sh. Aboul Feda (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME R. ECHAVARRIA.

Congo, Democratic Republic: 23 Sh. Mecca El-Mokarrama (Dokki) (A); *Ambassador:* RENE BAVASSA.

Congo Republic: 16 Sh. Téba, Cité des Ingénieurs (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* AUXENCE ICKONGA.

Cuba: Villa No. 1, Sh. Sennan (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* VAZQUEX DE LA GARZA.

Cyprus: 3 Sh. Nabil El-Wakkad (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ANTIS G. SOTERIADES.

Czechoslovakia: 43 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MECISLAV JABLONSKY.

Denmark: 12 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* EYVIND BARTELS.

Dominican Republic: Maison Jacques, Midan Mustafa Kamel (L).

Ecuador: 15 Sh. Aboul Feda (Zamalek) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LEONARDO ARIZAGA.

Ethiopia: 12 Midan Bahlawi (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Ato MALLAS MIKAEL ANDOM.

Finland: 2 El-Malek El-Afdal (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* BABBA MALINEN.

France: 29 Sh. Guizeh (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS PUAUX.

German Democratic Republic: 13 Sh. Hussein Wassef (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIN BIERBACH.

Ghana: Villa 24, Sh. 22 (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ALHAJI ABU WEMAH.

Greece: 18 Sh. Aïcha El-Taïmouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* AGIS KAPSAMBELIS.

Guinea: 46 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* EL HADI HABIB TALL.

Hungary: 29 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* PAL RACZ.

India: 5 Mahad El Swissri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* INDAR BEAHADUR SINGH.

Indonesia: 13 Sh. Aïcha El-Taïmouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD JUNUS MOKOGINTA.

Iraq: 9 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* M. AL HADISY.

Italy: Sh. El Salamlik (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* FELICE CATALANO DI MELILLI.

Japan: 10 Sh. Ibrahim Naguib (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* YASHIMITSU ANDO.

Jordan: 6 Sh. El-Gohainy (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ADEL EL SHAMAILA.

Kenya: 7 Ahmed El Meleky St. (Dokki) (A); *Ambassador:* J. K. ILAKO.

Kuwait: 12 Sh. Nabil El-Wakkad (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* HAMAD ISSA EL-RUJAIB.

Lebanon: 5 Sh. Ahmed Nessim (Guizeh); *Ambassador:* Dr. HALIM ABUIZZEDDIN.

Liberia: 2 Sh. 22, Cité Awkaf (Dokki); (E) *Ambassador:* JOHN W. GRIGSBY.

Libya: 7 Sh. Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUSSALAHM H. BESEKRI.

Malaysia: 34 Sh. El Messaha (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN HAJI TALIB.

Mali: 4 Sh. Margil (Zakalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MOSSA LEO KEITA.

Mauritania: 37 Sh. Ismail Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAHI OULD EREBIH.

Mexico: 5 Sh. Dar El Shifa (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL DE ARAOZ.

Mongolian People's Republic: 46 Sh. Gameat El Dowal El Arabia (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* BALJINGIN LOCHIN.

Morocco: 10 Sh. Saleh El Dine (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MAHDI MRANI ZENTAR.

Nepal: 24 Sh. Syria (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JHARENDRA NARAYAN SINGH.

Netherlands: 18 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TH. P. BERGSMA.

Nigeria: 13 Sh. Gabalaya (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Norway: 2 Sh. Chafik Mansour (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MARTIN ANKER.

Pakistan: 22 Sh. Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* A. I. A. AKHUND.

Panama: Villa No. 20 Sh. 75 (Maadi) (E); *Ambassador:* M. GUILLEN.

Peru: 9 Sh. El Kamel Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO SOSA PARDO DE ZELA.

Philippines: 5 Sh. Ibn El-Walid (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN M. ARREGLADO.

Poland: 5 Sh. Aziz Osman (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT MORSKI.

Romania: 6 Sh. El Kamel Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* TITUS SINU.

Saudi Arabia: Villa 12, Sh. El Kamel Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD A. ALIREZA.

Senegal: 2 Sh. Ahmed Ragheb (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* ALIOUNE SENE.

Sierra Leone: 56 Sh. Amman (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Singapore: 6 Sh. Nawal (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAJI AHMEN BIN MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.

Somalia: 9 Sh. Rawakeh (Engineer's City) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD HAJI DUALEH.

Southern Yemen: Sh. Hassanein Higazi (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD HADY.

Sudan: 3 Sh. El Ibrahimi (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SULEIMAN AHMED.

Sweden: 4 Sh. Sadd El Aali (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* TORD HAGEN.

Switzerland: 10 Sh. Abdel Khalek Saroit (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE PARODI.

Syria: 17 Sh. Ahmad Sabry (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAMI DROUBI.

Tanzania: 18 Sh. Ahmed Hechmat (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED DIRIA HASSAN.

Thailand: 2 Sh. El Malek El Afdal (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SOMCHAI ANUMAN-RAJADHON.

Trinidad and Tobago: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Tunisia: 26 Sh. El Guezira (Zamalek) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* OMAR EL-FAZZANI.

Turkey: Avenue El Nil (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SEMIH GUNVER.

Uganda: 9 Midan El Missaha (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* POLYCARPE MARK ORONO.

U.S.S.R.: 95 Sh. El Giza (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SERGI ALEXANDROVITCH VINOGRADOV.

United Kingdom: Kasrah El Dubara (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* Sir RICHARD BEAUMONT.

Uruguay: 6 Sh. Loutfallah (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS MARÍA ROMBERO.

Vatican City: 5 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. BRUNA HEIM.

Venezuela: 5 Sh. Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* M. SPINETTI.

Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam: 21 Sh. Giza (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN XUAN.

Yemen: 28 Sh. Amin El Rafei (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAPHA AHMED YACOUB.

Yugoslavia: 33 Sh. El Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MIHALO JAVORSKI.

Zambia: 30 Sh. Montazah (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MORRIS KATOWA.

The U.A.R. also recognizes Madagascar and Mauritius.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elections to a new National Assembly were held on January 8th, 1969, and the first session began at the end of the month. Three hundred and fifty members, two from each of the 175 electoral districts, were elected for a five-year term. One half of the members must be workers or farmers, or of comparable status. Only members of the Arab Socialist Union can stand for election, but more than two candidates may contest each district; in 1969 there were about 850 candidates.

President of the Assembly: Dr. MUHAMMAD LABIB SHOKEIR.

POLITICAL PARTY

Arab Socialist Union: Cairo; f. 1957 as the *National Union*, renamed 1961; the sole political party; Chair. President NASSER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law in the United Arab Republic are basically divided into four categories as follows:

1. *The Supreme Court* (called *The Court of Cassation*)
2. *The Courts of Appeal*
3. *The Primary Tribunals*
4. *The Summary Tribunals*

Each Court contains criminal and civil chambers.

1. The Supreme Court

The highest Court of Law in the United Arab Republic. Its sessions are held at Cairo and its jurisdiction covers the whole United Arab Republic territory.

Final judgements rendered in criminal and civil matters may be referred to the Supreme Court—by the accused or the Public Prosecution in criminal matters, and by any of the litigants in civil matters—in cases of misapplications or misinterpretations of the law as applied by the competent court in final judgement, as well as in case of irregularity in the form of the judgement or the procedures having effect on that judgement.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, four Deputy-Chief Justices and thirty-six Justices.

2. Courts of Appeal

There are six Courts of Appeal situated in the more important Governorates of the United Arab Republic: Cairo, Alexandria, Asyut, Mansura, Tanta, and Beni Suef. Each of these courts contains a criminal chamber, *The Assize Court*, to try cases of felonies, and a civil chamber to hear appeals filed by any of the litigants in

civil matters against a judgement rendered by the primary tribunal, where the law so permits.

President in Cairo: M. MAHMOUD ABD-EL-LATIF.

3. Primary Tribunals

In each Governorate, there is a Primary Tribunal, each of which contains several chambers. Each chamber is composed of three Judges. Some of these chambers try criminal cases, whilst others hear civil litigations.

Primary Tribunals sit as Courts of Appeal in certain cases, according to circumstances.

4. Summary Tribunals

Summary Tribunals are branches of the Primary Tribunals and are situated in the different districts of the Republic. Each of these tribunals is composed of a single Judge.

Summary Tribunals hear civil and criminal matters of minor importance according to certain details.

The *Sharia Courts* or courts of Islamic Law, and the religious courts maintained by non-Muslim minorities have been abolished since 1955.

The Public Prosecution

The Public Prosecution is headed by the Attorney-General and consists of a large number of Attorneys, Chief Prosecutors and Prosecutors, who are distributed among the various districts of the Republic. The Public Prosecution is represented at all criminal Courts and also at litigation in certain civil matters. Furthermore, the enforcement of judgement rendered in criminal cases is controlled and supervised by the Public Prosecution.

Attorney-General: AHMAD MUSA.

The Supreme Judicial Council

This Council exists to guarantee the independence of the judicial system from outside interference. Under the presidency of the Chief Justice, the Supreme Judicial Council contains the following members:

the Chief Justice
two Deputy Chief Justices
the Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Justice
the Attorney-General
the President of the Court of Appeal in Cairo
the President of the Primary Tribunal in Cairo.

All matters concerning the promotion, discipline or otherwise of the members of the judicial system are referred to this Council.

An Arbitration Bureau was set up in 1966 to investigate cases between state and public sector organizations.

RELIGION

Over 94 per cent of Egyptians are Muslims, and almost all of these follow Sunni tenets. The four tenets are represented in the Republic and all follow the Holy Koran and the Sunna. Villagers adhere strictly to Islamic rites and teachings. Since the Fatimide dynasty, Egyptians have attached great importance to the decoration of their mosques. St. Mark is considered to be the first founder of the Coptic Church after Jesus. The Coptic Church is known historically as the Church of Alexandria or the Egyptian Coptic Orthodox Church, and is still considered the main Eastern church. There are over a million Copts in Egypt forming the largest religious minority, there is no discrimination of any kind against them, and they have contributed greatly to the cultural life of Egypt. Besides the Copts there are other Christian minorities numbering about a quarter of a million and consisting of Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Armenians and Protestants. There is also a small Jewish minority.

Sheikh of Al Azhar: MUHAMMAD EL FAHHAM.

Mufti of the U.A.R.: HASSAN MAMOUN.

Coptic Orthodox Church: Azbakia, Cairo; f. 61 A.D.; Patriarch KYRILLOS VI.

Coptic Catholic Church: Patriarch Cardinal STEPHANOS I. SIDAROUSS, 34 Sh. Ibn Sandar, Koubbeh Bridge, Cairo; 4 dioceses; 120,000 mems.; publ. *Al Salah.*

Greek Catholic Church: 16 rue Daher, Cairo; Patriarch of Antioch, of Alexandria and of Jerusalem His Beatitude MAXIMOS V HAKIM; 440,000 mems.

Greek Orthodox Church: Patriarch CHRISTOPHOROS II.

Armenian Apostolic Church: 179 Ramses Ave., Cairo, P.O.B. 48-Faggala; Archbishop Father SAHAG CHAKARIAN.

Armenian Catholic Patriarchate: 36 Mohammed Sabri Abou Alam Street, Cairo; Archbishop RAPHAEL BAYAN.

Maronite Church: Archbishop PIERRE DIB.

Jewish Community: Office of the Chief Rabbi, Rabbi HAIM DOUEK; 13 Sebil-el-Khazindar Street, Abbassia.

THE PRESS

The press of Egypt is far more advanced than that of any other country in the Arab Middle East. Circulation of the leading newspapers such as *al-Ahram, Akhbar al-Yom* and *al-Akhbar* reach figures of 250,000 and more, whereas even the bigger newspapers in other Arab countries sell no more than about 20,000 per issue.

Several of the Cairo newspapers and magazines have important circulations in other Arab countries although entry in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Tunisia is at present either restricted or altogether banned for political reasons.

Newspapers were placed under the control of the National Union (later reformed as the Arab Socialist Union) by a decree issued by President Nasser in May 1960. Journalists were obliged to obtain licences from the National Union and publishing houses, hitherto free, were placed under its control. All the important newspapers and magazines are now owned and controlled by the Government, although the four big publishing houses of al-Ahram, Dar al-Hilal, Dar Akhbar al-Yom and Dar al-Gomhouriya, operate as separate entities and compete with each other commercially. The Government allows the publishing houses a considerable amount of freedom in dealing with domestic affairs but comment on foreign affairs entirely reflects the views of the Government. Dar al-Hilal is concerned only with magazines and publishes *al-Mussawar, Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*. Dar Akhbar al-Yom publishes the daily newspaper *al-Akhbar* and the weekly newspaper *Akhbar al-Yom*, the weekly magazines *Akher Saa* and *El Guil el Gedid*.

Dar al Gomhouriya publishes the daily *al-Gomhouriya*, the daily English language paper *Egyptian Gazette*, the daily French newspaper *Le Progrès Egyptien* and the afternoon paper *al-Misaa*.

The most authoritative daily newspaper is the very old established *al-Ahram*. Other popular large circulation magazines are *Rose al-Youssef, Sabah al-Kheir* and *al Izaa w'al Television*. Minority language groups are catered for by the Greek language papers *Tachydromos* and *Phos* and the Armenian language papers *Arev* and *Houssaper*.

DAILIES

ALEXANDRIA

Barid al-Charikat: P.O.B. 813; f. 1952; Arabic; evening; commerce, finance, insurance and marine affairs, etc.; Editor S. BENEDUCCI; circ. 15,000.

al-Ittihad al-Misri: 13 Sharia Sidi Abdel Razzak; f. 1871; Arabic; evening; Propr. ANWAR MAHER FARAG; Dir. HASSAN MAHER FARAG.

Journal d'Alexandrie, Le: 1 Sharia Rolo; French; evening; Editor CHARLES ARCACHE.

Phare Egyptien, Le: 26 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1926; Greek-owned, French language; morning; independent; Editor ANTOINE GERONIMO.

Réforme, La: 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1895; French; noon; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 7,000.

al-Safeer: Arabic; evening; three times per week.

Tachydromos-Egyptos: 4 Sharia Zangarol; f. 1882; Greek; morning; liberal; Publisher PENY COUTSOUMIS; Editor DINOS COUTSOUMIS; circ. 11,000.

CAIRO

al-Ahram: United Arab Press, Gallaa St.; f. 1875; Arabic; morning; independent; Editor MUHAMMAD HASSANEIN HEIKAL; circ. 400,000.

al-Akhbar: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1952; Arabic; independent; circ. 250,000.

Arev: 3 Sharia Soliman Halaby; Armenian; evening; Editor AVEDIS YAPOUDJIAN.

Egyptian Gazette: 24 Sharia Galal; f. 1880; the only English daily; morning; Editor Dr. AMIN MOHAMED ABOUL-ENEIN; circ. 8,500.

al-Gomhouriya (*The Republic*): 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1953; Arabic; morning; official organ of the Arab Socialist Union; Editor IBRAHIM NAWAR.

Houssaper: Armenian; circ. 1,500.

Journal d'Egypte, Le: 1 Borsa Suedida St.; f. 1936; French; morning; Propr. and Editor EDGARD GALLAD; circ. 11,000.

al-Misaa: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; Arabic; evening; Editor N. MESTIKAOUI; circ. 40,000.

Phos: 14 Zakaria Ahmed St.; f. 1896; Greek; morning; Editor D. EFSTATHIADIS; Man. BASILE A. PATERAS.

Progrès Egyptien, Le: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1890; French; morning including Sundays; Editor MAURICE YACCARINI; circ. 14,500.

PERIODICALS

ALEXANDRIA

al Ahad Al Gedid: 88 al-Tatwig Street; Editor-in-Chief MAHMUD ABDEL MALAK KORITAM; General Manager MUHAMMAD KORITAM.

Alexandria Medical Journal: 4 Ibn El-Saigh; English, French and Arabic; quarterly; publ. by Alexandria Medical Assen.; circ. 1,500.

Amitié Internationale: 59 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1957; publ. by Assen. Egypt. d'Amitié Inter.; Arabic and French; quarterly; Editor Dr. ZAKI BADAOUI.

L'Annuaire des Sociétés Egyptiennes par Actions: 23 Midan Tahrir; f. 1930; annually in December; French; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor OMAR EL-SAYED MOURSI.

L'Echo Sportif: 7 rue de l'Archevêché; French; weekly; Propr. MICHEL BITTAR.

L'Economiste Egyptien: 11 rue de la Poste, Alexandria; P.O. Box 847; f. 1901; weekly; Propr. MARGUERITE HOSNY.

Egypte-Sports-Cinéma: 7 Avenue Hourriya; French; weekly; Editor EMILE ASSAAD.

Egyptian Cotton Gazette: P.O.B. 433; organ of the Alexandria Cotton Exporters Association; English; three times yearly; Editor M. HASSOUNA.

Egyptian Cotton Statistics: English; weekly.

Gazette d'Orient, La: 5 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse; Propr. MAURICE BETITO.

Guide des Industries: 2 Sharia Adib; French; annual; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

Informateur des Assurances: 1 Sharia Adib; f. 1936; French; monthly; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

Journal Suisse d'Egypte, Le: 18 Sharia Saleh El-Dine; Editor M. MAURICE FIECHTER.

Médecine d'Egypte: 298 rue Port Said, Cléopatra; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE; French.

Réforme Illustrée, La: 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1925; French; weekly; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 20,000.

Répertoire Permanent de Législation Egyptienne: 27 Ave. El Guesch, Chatby-les-Bains; f. 1932; French and Arabic; Editor V. SISTO.

Revue des Questions Douanières: 2 Sharia Sinan; Arabic; monthly; economics and agriculture; Propr. ALY MUHAMMAD ALY.

Revue Economique Trimestrielle: c/o Banque de Port-Said, 18 Talaat Harb St.; French (f. 1929) and Arabic (f. 1961) editions; quarterly; Editors: MAHMOUD ALI MOURAD (French edition), MAHMOUD SAMY M. EL ADAWAY (Arabic edition).

Sanaet El-Nassig (*L'Industrie Textile*): 5 rue de l'Archevêché; Arabic and French; monthly; Editor PHILIPPE COIAS.

L'Universitaire—Science et Techniques: 298 Sharia Port Said, Cléopatra; French; scientific and technical; quarterly; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE.

Voce d'Italia: 90 Sharia Farahde; Italian; fortnightly; Editor R. AVELLINO.

CAIRO

Actualité: 28 Sharia Sherif Pasha; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES TASSO.

Afro-Asian Writings: 104 Sharia Kasrel Aini; quarterly; Editor YOUSSEF EL SEBAI.

Akhbar al-Yom: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; Arabic; weekly; circ. 250,000.

Akher Saa: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1934; Arabic; weekly; independent; Editor-in-Chief AHMED EL-SAWI MUHAMMAD; circ. 80,000.

al-Ahd al-Goumhouri: 132 Sharia Kalaa; Editor ABDEL-KHALEK TAKIA.

al Ahram Al Iqtisadi: United Arab Press, Gallaa St.; economic affairs; owned by *Al Ahram*.

al-Azhar: Sharia al-Azhar; Arabic; Dir MUHAMMAD FARID WAGDI.

al-Doctor: 8 Hoda Shaarawy St.; f. 1947; Arabic; monthly; Editor Dr. AHMAD M. KAMAL; circ. 28,000.

al-Fussoul: 17 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. and Chief Editor MUHAMMAD ZAKI ABDEL KADER.

al-Garida al-Togaria al-Misriya: 25 Sharia Nubar Pasha; f. 1921; Arabic; weekly; circ. 7,000.

al-Hilal: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1895; Arabic; monthly; Editor EMILE ZEIDAN.

al-Izaa wal-Television: 13 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1935; Arabic; weekly; Editor RAGA EL AZABI; circ. 120,000.

al-Kawakeb: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1952; Arabic; Editor FAHIM NAGIB; circ. 38,500.

al-Mukhtar: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1956; Arabic edition of *Readers' Digest*; Editor MOHAMED ZAKI ABDEL KADER; circ. 50,000.

al-Mussawar: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1924; Arabic weekly; Editor AHMED BAHA-EDDINE.

al-Sabah: 4 Sharia Muhammad Said Pasha; f. 1922; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOSTAFA EL-KACHACHI.

al-Tahrir: 5 Sharia Naguib-Rihani; Arabic; weekly; Editor ABDEL-AZIZ SADEK.

al-Talia (*Vanguard*): f. 1965; Communist; weekly.

al-Tigara al-Arabiya al-Inkleezya (*Anglo-Arab Trade*): Arabic; bi-monthly; publ. by British Industrial Publicity Overseas Ltd., London, W.C.2.

Ana Wa Inta: Sharia Central; Arabic; monthly; Editor MOHAMED HASSAN.

Arab Observer: published by the Middle East News Agency, 11 Sh. Sahafa; f. 1960; weekly international news magazine; English; has now incorporated *The Scribe*; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ABDEL HAMID EL-BATRIK.

Contemporary Thought: University of Cairo; quarterly; Editor Dr. Z. N. MAHMOUD.

Echos: 15 Sharia Mahmoud Bassiouni; f. 1947; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES ORFALI.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce Bulletin: 4 Midan Falaki.

Egyptian Directory, The: 19 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, B.P. 500; f. 1887; French and English; annual; Man. and Editor TAWHID KAMAL.

Egyptian Mail: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1910; English; weekly; Editor Dr. AMIN ABOUL-ENEIN.

Egypt's Medical Digest: 56 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat; monthly; English; Editor Dr. KAMEL MIRZA.

Femme Nouvelle, La: 48 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; French; twice yearly; Editor DORIA SHAFIK.

Federation of Egyptian Industries Monthly Bulletin: 26 Sharia Sherif Pasha; sent to all members of the Federation.

Gazette of the Faculty of Medicine: Sharia Kasr El-Aini; Kasr El-Aini Clinical Society; English; quarterly.

German-Arab Trade: 2 Sharia Sherif Pasha; German, English, French, Arabic; Editor KLAUS BALZER; circ. 6,000.

al Guil el Gedid: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1945; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOUSSA SABRI; circ. 50,000.

Ghorfet al-Kahira (*Journal of Cairo Chamber of Commerce*): 4 Midan Falaky; Arabic; monthly.

Hawa'a: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; women's magazine; Arabic; weekly.

Images: Dar Al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; French; illustrated; weekly; Editors EMILE and CHOUCRI ZEIDAN.

Industrial Egypt: 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha St., P.O.B. 251, Cairo; f. 1924; Bulletin of U.A.R. Federation of Industries; English and Arabic; quarterly; Editor FAROUK EL-BAKARY.

Industry and Trade Information: 13 Sharia Abdel Hamid Said; English; weekly; commercial and industrial bulletin; Dir. and Propr. NICOLAS STAVRI; Editor N. GHANEM.

Informateur Financier et Commercial: 24 Sharia Soliman Pasha; f. 1929; weekly; Dir. HENRI POLITI; circ. 15,000.

Kitab al-Hilal: 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Kuwat al-Mussalaha: P.O.B. 827, Cairo; f. 1954; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor M. A. RAHMAN; circ. 80,000.

Lewa al-Islam: 11 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. AHMED HAMZA; Editor MUHAMMAD ALY SHETA.

Magalet al-Mohandeseen: 28 Avenue Ramses; f. 1945; published by The Engineers' Syndicate; Arabic and English; ten times a year; Editor and Sec. MAHMOUD SAMI ABDEL KAWI.

Megakkah al-Zerayia: monthly; Arabic; agriculture; circ. 30,000.

The Middle East Observer: 8 Chawarby St.; f. 1955; weekly; English; industrial, maritime and commercial; Propr. AHMED FODA; Chief Editors ADEL MAGDI, AHMED SABRI; circ. 30,000.

Phos-Chronos: 14 Sharia Galal; Greek; Editors B. PATÈRAS, S. PATÈRAS.

Progrès Dimanche: 24 Sharia Galal; French; weekly; Editor M. YACCARINI.

Riwayat al-Hilal: 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; Arabic; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Rosel Youssef: 89A Kasr el Ainei St.; f. 1925; Arabic; weekly; political; circulates throughout all Arab countries, includes monthly English section, Chair. KAMEL ZOHEIRY; Editor A. HAMROUCH, Editor English section IBRAHIM EZZAT; Man. ABDEL GHANI ABDEL-FATTAH.

Sabah al-Kheir: Arabic; weekly.

Tchehreh Nema: 14 Sharia Hassan El-Akbar (Abdine); f. 1904; Iranian; monthly; political, literary and general; Editor MANUCHEHR TCHEHREH NEMA MOADEB ZADEH.

Up-to-Date International Industry: 10 Sharia Galal; Arabic and English; foreign trade journal.

NEWS AGENCIES

Middle East News Agency: 4 Sharia Sherrufin, Cairo; f. 1955; regular service in Arabic and English; Director MUHAMMAD ABDEL GAWWAD.

Misr Egyptian News Agency: 43 Sharia Ramses, Cairo.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: 33 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; Chief JEAN-PIERRE JOULIN.

ANSA: 19 Sh. Abdel Khalek Sarwat, Cairo; Chief GIOVANNI CAMPANA.

AP: 33 Kasr El Nil, Cairo; Chief JOSEPH E. DYNAN.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: 13 Sh. Muhammad Kame Morsi, Aguza, Cairo; Chief DIMITER MASLAROV.

Četeka (Czechoslovak News Agency): 7 Sh. Hasan Asem, Zamalek, Cairo.

Kyodo News Service: Flat 12, 33 Abdel Khalek Tharawat, Cairo; Chief HIDEO YAMASHITA.

Reuters: Apt. 43, Immobilia Bldgs., 26 Sh. Sherif Pasha, Cairo, P.O.B. 2040.

UPI: 4 Sh. Eloui, P.O.B. 872, Cairo; Chief RAY N. MOSELEY.

Antara and DPA also have bureaux in Cairo.

PUBLISHERS

Egyptian General Organization for Publishing and Printing: 117 Corniche el Nil St., Cairo; affiliated to the Ministry of Culture.

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria University Press: Shatby.

Artec: 10 Sharia Stamboul.

Dar Nashr ath-Thagata.

Egyptian Book Centre: A. D. Christodoulou and Co., 5 Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Egyptian Printing and Publishing House: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, 59, Safia Zaghoul; f. 1947.

Maison Egyptienne d'Editions: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Maktab al-Misri al-Hadith li-t-Tiba wan-Nashr: 7 Nobar St.; Man. AHMAD YEHIA.

Munshaat al Marif.

CAIRO

Dar Akhbar al-Yom: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa: f. 1944; publishes *al-Akhbar* (daily), *Akhbar al-Yom* (weekly), and magazine *Akher Saa;* Pres. MAHMOUD AMIN ELALEM; Man. Dir. Dr. KASSEM FARAHAT.

Dar al-Gomhouriya: 24 Sharia Galal; publications include the dailies, *al-Gomhouriya, al-Misaa, Egyptian Gazette* and *Le Progrès Egyptien*; Pres. KAMEL EL HENNAWI.

Dar al-Hilal: Al Hilal Bldg., 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; f. 1892; publishes magazines only, including *al-Mussawar, Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*; Dir. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Dar al Kitab al Arabi: Misr Printing House, Sharia Noubar, Bab al Louk, Cairo; f. 1968; Man. Dir. Dr. SAHAIR AL KALAMAWI.

Dar al Maaref: 5 Sharia Maspero; encyclopaedias; Propr. CHAFIK MITRI.

Documentation and Research Centre for Education (Ministry of Education): 33 Falaky St.; f. 1956; Man. MUHAMMAD WASIF HOMMOS; bibliographies, directories, information and education bulletins.

Editions Horus: 1 Midan Soliman Pasha.

Editions le Progrès: 6 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Propr. WADI CHOUKRI.

Editions et Publications des Pères Jésuites: 1 rue Boustan al Maksi, Faggala; scientific and religious publications; Dir. H. DE LEUSSE.

Editions Universitaires d'Egypte, Les: Alla El-Dine El-Chiati and Co.; 41 Sharia Sherif Pasha.

Higher University Council for Arts, Letters and Sciences: University of Cairo.

Imprimerie Argus: 10 Sharia Galal; Propr. SOCRATE SARRAFIAN.

Lagnat al Taalif Wal Targama Wal Nashr (*Committee for Writing, Translating and Publishing Books*): 9 Sharia El-Kerdassi (Abdine).

Librairie La Renaissance D'Egypte (Hassan Muhammad & Sons): 9 Adly St., P.O.B. 2172; f. 1930; Man. HASSAN MUHAMMAD; religion, history, geography, medicine, architecture, economics, politics, law, children's books, atlases, dictionaries.

Maktabet Misr: P.O.B. 16, Faggalah, Cairo; f. 1932; publ. wide variety of fiction, biographies and textbooks for schools and universities; Man. AMIR SAID GOUDA A SAHHAR.

Middle East Publishing Co.: 29 Rue Abdel Khalek Sarwat.

Mohamed Abbas Sid Ahmed: 55 Sharia Nubar.

National Library Press (*Dar al Kutub*): Midan Ahmed Maher; bibliographic works.

New Publications: J. Meshaka and Co., 5 Sharia Maspero.

The Public Organization for Books and Scientific Appliances: Cairo University, Orman, Ghiza; f. 1965; state organization publishing academic books for universities, higher institutes, etc.; also imports books, periodicals and scientific appliances; Chair. KAMIL SEDDIK; Vice-Chair. FATTHY LABIB.

Senouhy Publishers: 54 Sharia Abdel-Khalek Sarwat; f. 1956; Dirs. LEILA A. FADEL, OMAR RASHAD.

Other Cairo publishers include: *Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi, Dar al-Fikr al-Hadith Li-t-Tab wan-Nashr, Dar wa Matabi, Dar al-Nahda al-Arabiya, Dar al-Misriya Li-t-Talif wat-Tardjma, Dar al-Qalam, Dar ath-Thagapa, Majlis al-Ala Li-Riyyat al-Funun, Maktaba Ain Shams, Maktaba al-Andshilu al-Misriya, Maktabat al-Chandshi, Maktabat al-Nahira al-Hadith, Markaz Tasjil al-Athar al-Misriya, Matbaat ar-Risala, al-Qaumiya li-t-Tibaa wan-Nashr, Wizarat az-Ziraa Maslahat al-Basatin.*

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

U.A.R. Broadcasting Corporation: Corniche el Nil, Cairo; f. 1928; 173 hours daily; Chair. MUHAMMAD AMIN HAMMAD; Dir.-Gen. Arabic Programmes MAHMOUD SHAABAN; Dir.-Gen. Foreign Programmes AHMED TAHER.

Home service programmes in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek and Italian; foreign services (The Voice of the Arabs) in Arabic, Indonesian, Malay, Thai, Bengali, English, Urdu, Sudanese dialects, Swahili, Amharic, Somali, Kurdish, Turkish, Persian, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Hebrew; cultural programme in Arabic; publs. *Broadcasting and TV* (weekly), *Broadcasting Art* (quarterly).

Middle East Radio: Société Egyptienne de Publicité, 24 Sharia Galal, Cairo; f. 1964; commercial service with 500-kW. transmitter; U.K. Agents: Radio and Television Services (Middle East) Ltd., 21 Hertford St., London, W.1.

In 1968 there were 4,275,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

U.A.R. Television Organization: Corniche el Nil, Cairo; f. 1960; 150 hours weekly (three channels); Chair. ABDEL HAMID YOUNES; Dir.-Gen. Programmes SAAD LABIB.

In 1968 there were about 500,000 television sets. In January 1969 the U.A.R. announced that it is to adopt the French Secam colour television system. The country is a member of the URTNA, OIRT and Arab Broadcasting Union.

Société Egyptienne de Publicité: 24 Sharia Gallal, Cairo; handles all television (and cinema) advertising.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in £ Egyptian)

All banks were nationalized in 1961.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Egypt: 31 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; f. 1961; cap. 3.0m., dep. 288 m. (June 1969); Governor A. NAZMI ABDEL HAMID.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Alexandria, S.A.E.: 6 Salah Salem St., Alexandria; f. 1957; cap. 2m.; dep. 173m. (June 1969); Pres. AHMED ABDEL GHAFFAR.

Banque du Caire: 22 Sharia Adly, P.O.B. 1495, Cairo; f. 1952; cap. and reserves 19m., dep. 138m. (June 1969); Chair. HASSAN ZAKI AHMED; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD EZZAT FAHMY.

Banque de Port Said (formerly Banque Belge et Internationale en Egypte): Head Office: 155 Mohamed Farid St., Cairo; Foreign Relations Dept.: 18 Talaat Harb St., Alexandria; f. 1929, nationalized 1960; incorporated the Bank Al Goumhouriya 1964; cap. 1m.; dep. 108m. (June 1969); Chair. MUHAMMAD ABBAS ZAKI; Man. Dir. MAHMOUD F. RIZK.

Banque Misr, S.A.E.: 151 Sharia Mohamed Farid, Cairo; f. 1920; nationalized 1960; incorporated Bank of Suez and Banque Collectivité Financière 1964; cap. 2m., dep. 149m. (March 1969); Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMED FOUAD; publ. *Economic Bulletin.*

National Bank of Egypt: 24 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1898; nationalized 1960; incorporated Banque de Commerce 1964; cap. and reserves 7.6m.; dep. 224m. (June 1969); 77 brs.; Chair. MUHAMMAD ABU SHADI; Man. Dir. HIKMAT RIZK; publ. *Quarterly Economic Bulletin.*

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural Credits and Co-operatives: 11 Sabri Abu-Alam St., Cairo; f. 1964; formerly *Credit Agricole.*

Arab African Bank: 44 Abdel-Khalek Sarwat Street, Cairo; f. 1964; cap. 10m.; undertakes all banking activities through its branches in the U.A.R. free zones and abroad, and participates in development programmes in Arab and African countries; Chair. and Man. Dir. SULAIMAN AHMED AL HADDAD; branch in Beirut.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Cairo Stock Exchange: 4A Cherifein St., Cairo; f. 1883; Pres. SHOUHDI AZER.

Alexandria Stock Exchange: Pres. M. HASSAN HAGGAG.

INSURANCE

General Egyptian Insurance Organization: 1 Kasr-el-Nil St., Cairo; f. 1961; Chair. ABD-EL-HAMID EL SARRAG.

Al Chark Insurance Company, S.A.E.: Cairo: 15 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; f. 1931; Pres. and Man. Dir. Dr. MUHAMMAD HASSAN EL GAMAL; general and life; incorporates *Nile Insurance Co.*

Commercial Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 7 Midan E. Tahrir, Cairo; f. 1947; life, fire, marine, accident; Managing Dir. AHMED ZAKY HELMY.

Egyptian Reinsurance Company, The, S.A.E.: 28 Talaat Harb St., P.O.B. 950, Cairo, f. 1957, Chair. and Man. Dir. FATHI MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.

L'Epargne, S.A.E.: Immeuble Chemla Sharia 26 July, P.O. Box 548, Cairo; all types of insurance.

Al Gomhouria Insurance Co.: 1 Midan Talaat Harb, Cairo; life, fire, marine, accident; Man. Dir. AHMED SABEK; merged with the *Misr Insurance Co.*

Al Iktisad el Shabee, S.A.E.: 11 Sharia Emad El Dine, P.O. Box 1635, Cairo; f. 1948; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. W. KHAYAT.

Al Mottahida: 9 Sharia Soliman Pasha, P.O. Box 804, Cairo; f. 1957.

National Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 33 Sharia Nabi Danial, P.O.B. 446, Alexandria; f. 1900; incorporates the Alexandria Insurance Co. and the Cairo Insurance Co.; cap. 750,000; Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMED NABIH YOUNES.

Provident Association of Egypt, S.A.E.: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha, P.O. Box 390, Alexandria; f. 1936; Man. Dir. C. G. VORLOOU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Since July 1961 the U.A.R. Government has been nationalizing trading and industrial enterprises, and by 1965 small scale retailing was the only branch of the economy left substantially in private hands.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ALEXANDRIA

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria: El-Ghorfa Eltegareia Street; Pres. MUHAMMAD KAMEL BADAWI; Vice-Pres. MAHMOUD LOUTFI MANSOUR, FARID MOUSTAFA; Tresa. MUHAMMAD AHMED CHANINE, EL-SAYED CHEKATA ABOUL-DAHAB; Sec. AHMED EL ALFI MUHAMMAD; Gen. Dir. HASSAN AFIFI.

Camera di Commercio Italiana di Alessandria: P.O. Box 1763; f. 1885; 173 mems.; Pres. Cav. LUIGI F. POLVARA; Vice-Pres. Ing. ROBERT MITROVICH, Sig. EMILIO LINDI; Sec. of Council Ing. CARLO SCARPOCCHI; Treas. PIER LUCA CAPPIEILO; Sec.-Gen. PIERO FAZZI; publ. *Rivista degli Scambi Italo-Egiziani.*

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique: 19 Sharia Sherif Pasha; f. 1901; Pres. YANKO CHRYSSOVERGHI; Vice-Pres. C. GEORGIAFENDIS, C. NANOPOULOS; Treas. CHR. KOKKINOS; Hon. Sec. ALEX M. CASULLI.

Chambre de Commerce Turque: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Hon. Pres. TAHA CARIM; Pres. ILHAMI CAKIN; Vice-Pres. IZZET LEVENDER and KASSIM KUTAY; Treas. HABIB ALEX. DIAB; Sec.-Gen. ZIYA SÖNMEZ.

CAIRO

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Cairo: El Falaki St.; Pres. MUHAMMAD SAYED YASSIN; Vice-Pres. ALY EL BEREIR, AHMED ABDEL-NABI EL-ISKANDARANI; Sec.-Gen. KAISSAR BOULOS GAD-EL-KARIM; Treas. MUHAMMAD A. R. SAMAHA; publ. *Monthly Bulletin.*

Cairo Chamber of Commerce: 4 Midah El Falaki St.; f. 1913; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI SHETA; Vice-Pres. IBRAHIM SALEM ABDEL-AZIZ EL-TOKHI; Treas. ABDEL MENEM MOHMOUD EL-SHERIF; Gen. Sec. MUHAMMAD SAYED ABDEL MONEM; 150,000 mems.; publs. *Protesto Review* (weekly), *Monthly Bulletin.*

Camera di Commercio Italiana per l'Egitto: 33 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, P.O. Box 19; f. 1947; Pres. GIUSEPPE SCHIRALLI; Vice-Pres. Ing. ITALO RAGNI; 130 mems.; publs. *Rivista degli Scambi Italo-Egiziani* (every three months).

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique du Caire: 17 Sharia Soliman El Halabi; f. 1923; Pres. P. ARSLANOGLOU; Vice-Pres. CH. EGYPTIADIS, Sec. G. SAMARAS.

German-Arab Chamber of Commerce in the U.A.R.: 2 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1951; Pres. RUDI STAERKER; Sec.-Gen. Assessor KLAUS BALZER; publ. *German-Arab Trade.*

Representation of Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia: 47 Sharia Ramses, P.O.B. 448, Cairo; f. 1954; Sec.-Gen. D. STANKOVIĆ.

OTHER TOWNS

Aswan Chamber of Commerce: Abtal El-Tahrir Street, Aswan.

Asyut Chamber of Commerce: Asyut.

Behera Chamber of Commerce: Gomhouriya Street, Damanhour.

Beni-Suef Chamber of Commerce: Mamdouh Street, Moqbel El-Guedid, Beni-Suef.

Dakahlia Chamber of Commerce, Mansura: El-Saleh Ayoub Square, Mansura.

Damietta Chamber of Commerce: Damietta.

Fayum Chamber of Commerce: Fayum.

Gharbia Chamber of Commerce: Tanta.

Giza Chamber of Commerce: El-Saa Square, Giza.

Ismailia Chamber of Commerce: Ismailia.

Kafr-el-Sheikh Chamber of Commerce: Kafr-el-Sheikh.

Kena Chamber of Commerce: El-Gamil Street, Kena.

Menia Chamber of Commerce: Menia.

Munufia Chamber of Commerce: Sidi Fayed Street, Shibin-El-Kom.

Port Said Chamber of Commerce: Port Said.

Kalyubia Chamber of Commerce: Benha.

Sharkia Chamber of Commerce: Zagazig.

Suez Chamber of Commerce: Suez.

Suhag Chamber of Commerce: Suhag.

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

General Organizations under the Ministry of War:

Military Factories: 8 Gemaee St., Garden City, Cairo.

Air Transport: 11 Emmad El-Din St., Cairo.

Aquatic Resources: Medinet Nasr, Cairo; 3 companies.

Armed Forces: 90 Sh. Al-Azhar, Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Industry, Mineral Resources and Electricity:

Food Industries: 6 Salem Salem St., Agouza, Cairo; 26 companies; products include most basic foodstuffs, tobacco, soft and alcoholic drinks, confectionery, essential oils, essences, soap, perfumery and cosmetics; Dir. Prof. Dr. HASSAN ASHMAWI.

Spinning and Weaving: 5 Tolombat St., Garden City, Cairo; 33 companies.

Technical Industries: 28 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 14 subsidiary companies working in transport, steel, electric cable, automobile, ship-building, refrigeration and other industries.

Electrical and Electronic Industries: 26 Adly St., Cairo; 8 companies.

Productive Co-operation and Minor Industries: 8 Ahmed Amin St., Dokki, Cairo; f. 1960; 12 Sectors; 45,840 mems.; Chair. SAYED EL MENSHAWI; Dir.-Gen. HASSAN SALEM.

Chemical Industries: 49 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; 28 companies.

Building Materials and Ceramics: 49 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; 9 companies.

Metal Industries: 5 July 26th St., Cairo; 8 companies.

Mining: 5 Tolombat St., Garden City, Cairo; 11 companies.

Geological Survey: Abbasiya Post Office, Cairo; f. 1898; section of General Egyptian Organization for Geological Researches and Mining; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL HADI AHMED ATTIA; publs. five to eight geological works per year.

Electricity: Cairo.

General Organization under the Ministry of Local Administration:

Alexandria Harbour: Governorate Bldg., Alexandria.

General Organization under the Ministry of Labour.

Social Securities: 1 26th July St., Cairo; 5 Zones.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Economy:

Trade: 9 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 6 general companies; 2 agricultural products companies; 1 car company; 1 timber company; 3 engineering companies; Pres. MUHAMMAD MORSI SELIM.

Cotton: 19 El-Gomhouriya St., Cairo; 6 export companies, 5 ginning companies and 1 pressing company; Pres. ZAKARIA TEWFIK.

Insurance: 9 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 16 companies.

General Organization under the Ministry of Health:

Drugs, Chemicals and Medical Equipment: 9 Emad El Din St., Cairo; 7 companies.

General Organizations under the Suez Canal Authority:

Maritime Transport: 1 Alfi St., Cairo.

Inland Transport Organization: 4 Yousef Abbas St., Nasr Town, Cairo; f. 1961; 4 goods transport companies; 4 fluvial transport companies; 4 road construction companies; 1 vehicle repairs company; Chair. M. EL-B. FOUAD; Dir. Gen. A. M. EL-MADANI.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Housing:

Housing and Rehabitation: 18 El Borsa El Kadima, Tawfikeia, Cairo; 5 companies.

Co-operative Housing: 12 Gamet el-Dowal el-Arabiya, Cairo.

Construction and Building Works: 14 Talaat Harb, Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Culture:

Editing and Publishing: 117 Corniche St., Cairo.

Egyptian General Organization for Tourism and Hotels: 4 Latin America St., Garden City, Cairo; (under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism).

General Organizations under Ministry of National Guidence.

Broadcasting Services and Television Organization: Television Bldg., Maspero St., Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Land and Agrarian Reform:

Land Reclamation: 22 Murad St., Giza, Cairo; 5 companies

Land Development: El Mogamma Bldg. of Dokki, Dokki, Cairo; Pres. MUHSIN IDRIS.

Desert Development: 70 El Gomhouriya St., Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Agriculture:

Co-operative Agriculture: Misr Insurance Bldg., Giza Square, Giza, Cairo; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. ABDEL LATIF MANDOUR; publ. *Agricultural Co-operation* (monthly).

Poultry: Kasr Yousef Kamal, Matariya.

Meat: 29 Yehya Ibrahim St., Zamalek, Cairo.

OIL

Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC): Cairo; state supervisory authority for the development of the national oil resources; has entered into 50 : 50 partnership agreements with a number of foreign companies; Pres. ALI WALI.

Compagnie Orientale des Pétroles: Cairo; partnership between EGPC and International Egyptian Oil Company (owned principally by ENI of Italy); developed the Sinai oilfields now occupied by Israel.

Gulf Petroleum Company: Cairo; partnership between EGPC and Pan American Oil (a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana); developed the Morgan oilfield on the western side of the Red Sea, producing 300,000 barrels per day in early 1970; also holds exploration concessions for territory in the Western Desert and the Nile delta.

Western Petroleum Company: Alexandria; f. 1966 as partnership between EGPC and Phillips Petroleum; developed El Alamein field in the Western Desert, producing approx. 60,000 barrels per day in early 1970; also developing Umbarka field south-west of El Alamein; Chair. Dr. MAHMOUD AMIN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of Industries of the United Arab Republic: P.O.B. 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo, and P.O.B. 1658, 19 rue Gare du Caire, Alexandria; f. 1922; Pres. Dr. Eng. MAHMOUD ALY HASSAN; represents the industrial community in the U.A.R.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Chamber of Food Industries: Pres. Dr. HUSSEIN TEWFIK TAPOZADA.

Chamber of Building and Construction Industry: Pres. Eng. HASSAN MUHAMMAD HASSAN.

Chamber of Cereals and Related Products Industry: Pres. FAWZI YOUSSEF REFAI.

Chamber of Chemical Industries: Pres. Dr. HASSAN IBRAHIM BADAWI.

Chamber of Engineering Industries: Pres. Eng. MUHAMMAD ABDEL BAKI EL-KOSHEIRY.

Chamber of Leather Industry: Pres. Dr. HASSAN IBRAHIM EL SERZY.

Chamber of Metallurgical Industries: Pres. Eng. Dr. ABDEL FATTAH NAGUIB.

Chamber of Petroleum and Mining: Pres. Eng. ALI MUHAMMAD AMIN WALI.

Chamber of Printing, Binding and Paper Products: Pres. Eng. YOUSSEF BAHGAT.

Chamber of Spinning and Weaving Industry: Pres. HAMED EL MAAMOUN HABIB.

Chamber of Wood Products Industry: Pres. Eng. SAYED ABDEL MOATI MAHMOUD.

TRADE UNIONS

U.A.R. Federation of Labour (U.A.R.F.L.): 70 Gomhouriya St., Cairo; f. 1957; 27 affiliated unions; 1.5 million mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Pres. AHMED FAHIM; Sec.-Gen. ABDEL-LATIF BOULTIA; publ. *Misrlab News* (monthly, English).

Arab Federation of Food Workers (AFFW): P.O.B. 877, Cairo; 500,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAAD MUHAMMAD AHMED.

Federation of Arab Engineers: Cairo; budget 1965–66: £E 15,000; Sec. MUHAMMAD SAKA.

General Trade Union of Agriculture: 31 Mansour St., Bab al-Louk, Cairo; 350,000 mems.; Pres. SALAH AL DIN ABU AL-MAGI; Gen. Sec. NASR AL DIN MUSTAPHA.

General Trade Union of Banking and Insurance: 2 Al Qadi al Fadl St., Cairo; 32,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD FATHI FOUDA; Gen. Sec. MUNIR HABASH.

General Trade Union of Building Industries: 9 Emad el Din St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. ABD AL MUTALE SALEM; Gen. Sec. HAMED HUSSAIN BARAKAT.

General Trade Union of Business and Management Services: 387 Port Said St., Bab al Khalk, Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. AWAD ABD AL QADER; Gen. Sec. ABL AL RAHMAN KHEDR.

General Trade Union of the Chemical Industries: 76 Gomhouria St., Cairo; 40,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ASAAD RAGEH; Gen. Sec. ALI SAYYED ALI.

General Trade Union of Engineering, Electrical and Metal Industries: Nasser Bldg., Galaa St., Cairo; 32,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ABU KHALIL; Gen. Sec. SAID GOMAA ALI MANSOUR.

General Trade Union of Nutritional Industries: 3 Hosni St., Qubba al Hadaek, P.O.B. 2230, Cairo; 125,000 mems.; Pres. SAAD MUHAMMAD AHMED; Vice-Pres. HASSAN EL FAYOUMI; publ. *El Ghezaieh* (monthly).

General Trade Union of Railways: 47 Al Tera al Boulaquiya St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ATITO; Gen. Sec. AHMAD FAWZI ALI.

General Trade Union of Textiles: Ramses Bldg., Ramses Square, Cairo; 200,000 mems.; Pres. AHMAD FAHIM; Gen. Sec. SALAH AL DIN MUHAMMAD GHARIB.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Egyptian Railways (E.R.): Cairo Station, Cairo; f. 1852; Mileage and gauge: 2,900 miles, 4 ft. 8½ in., main lines; 1,614 miles, 4 ft. 8½ in., auxiliary lines; Chair. of Board Eng. ALY FAHMY EL-DAGESTANY.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd.: 5 Sharia Gare du Caire, Alexandria; f. 1897; local lines serving the villages of the Delta; mileage and gauge: 607 miles, 2 ft. 6 in.; Gen. Man. GAMAL EL-DIN BADAWY HAMDY.

Fayum Light Railways Company: 26a Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; main lines, Fayum to Minet-el-Heit, Agamine, Kalamsha, Lahoun and Sennoures, and Minet-el-Heit to Shawashna; mileage and gauge: 97 miles, 2 ft. 6 in.; Managers J. J. ARNAUD, MUHAMMAD GAWHARY, J. KHOURY.

Société Anonyme des Chemins de Fer de la Basse Egypte: P.O. Box 126, Mansura; main lines, Mansura to Mataria, Damietta and Kafr Sarw; Mehallet Ingak to Godoyeda; Mit-el-Khouli Moamen to Mit-el-Khouli Abdalla; mileage and gauge: 157 miles, 1 metre; Pres. FAYED LOUFTI; Managing Dirs. AHMED IBRAHIM EL DABEL, MICHEL CHENOUDA.

ROADS

Administration of Roads and Land Transport: Sharia Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo; Dir.-Gen. Ing. MUHAMMAD EL-BEDEWI FUAD.

There are good metalled main roads as follows: Cairo-Alexandria (desert road); Cairo-Benna-Tanta-Damanhur-Alexandria; Cairo-Suez (desert road); Cairo-Ismailia-Port Said or Suez; Cairo-Fayum (desert road); in 1962 there were 2,200 km. of roads and desert highways.

Automobile Club d'Egypte: 17 rue Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM RACHID.

Public Authority for the Free Zone of Port Said: f. 1965; to supervise the development of the free port of Port Said.

SHIPPING

United Arab Maritime Co.: 2 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria; f. 1930; services Alexandria/Europe, Canada, Black Sea, Adriatic Sea and Africa; Chair. M. Y. RAMADAN.

American Eastern Trading and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: 17 Sharia Sesostris, Alexandria; Pres. M. E. WAGNER; Manager, Egypt, AHMED LABIB TAHIO.

Egyptian Stevedoring and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: 17 Sharia Sesostris, Alexandria; f. 1946; Pres. J. H. CHALHOUB; Manager MUHAMMAD FAHMY TAHIO.

Thebes Shipping Agency: P.O. Box 45, 41 Sharia Nebi Daniel, Alexandria; maritime transport.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Suez Canal Authority (*Hay'at Canal Al Suess*): Ismailia; Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. MASHUR AHMED MASHUR.

Length of Canal: 107 miles. Maximum depth: 53 ft. Maximum width (at water level): 660 ft. Minimum width (at depth of 36 ft.): 316 ft. The Canal has been closed since the war in June 1967. (*See* page 56 for a more detailed description).

CIVIL AVIATION

United Arab Airlines (Misrair): Head Office: Almaza Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo; f. 1932 (1961 as UAA); operates internal services in the United Arab Republic and external services throughout the Middle East, Far East and Europe; Man. Dir. ABDEL RAHMAN ENAN; Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD SOLIMAN EL HAKIM; the fleet consists of two Boeing 707/320C, seven Comet 4C jets, four Ilyushin 18, six Antonov 24 and two DC-6s.

FOREIGN AIRLINES OPERATING THROUGH THE U.A.R.

The following foreign airlines serve the U.A.R.: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, A.L.I.A. (Royal Jordanian Airlines), Alitalia, A.U.A. (Austrian Airlines), B.E.A., B.O.A.C., B.U.A., Č.S.A. (Československé Aerolinie), Cyprus Airways, Ethiopian Air Lines, Garuda, Ghana Airways, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L. (Japan Airlines), J.A.T. (Jugoslovenski Aero-Transport), K.L.A. (Kingdom of Libya Airlines), K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, L.O.T. (Polskie Linie Lotnicze), Lufthansa, MALEV (Magyar Legikozlekedsi Vallalat), M.E.A., Olympic Airways, Pan Am, P.I.A. (Pakistan International Airlines), Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabia Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, TAROM (Transporturile Aeriene Romane), T.W.A., and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: 110 Sh. Kasr el Aini, Cairo; f. 1965 to replace the *State Tourist Administration*, f. 1935; branches at Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor and Aswan; Minister of Tourism MUHAMMAD AWAD AL KONI.

General Organization for Tourism and Hotels: 4 Latin America St., Garden City, Cairo; f. 1961; affiliated to the Ministry of Tourism.

Authorized foreign exchange dealers for tourists include the principal banks and the following:

American Express of Egypt Ltd.: 15 Kasr el Nil St., Cairo.

Thomas Cook and Son: 4 Sharia Champollion, Cairo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: Cairo; Minister SARWAT OKASHA.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES AND ORCHESTRA

Pocket Theatre: Cairo; f. 1961.

Cairo Opera House: Cairo; Gen. Man. SALEH ABDOUN.

Home of the following:

Opera Lyric Troupe.

Opera Ballet.

Opera Chorale.

Cairo Symphony Orchestra.

Members frequently take part in performances with visiting opera companies.

National Puppet Theatre: Cairo.

NATIONAL DANCE TROUPES

National Folklore Dance Troupe: Cairo; frequently performs on tours abroad.

Reda Folklore Dance Troupe: 50 Kasr el Nil St., Cairo: f. 1959; frequently performs on tours abroad; Dirs. MAHMOUD REDA, ALI REDA; Principal Dancers FARIDA FAHMY, MAHMOUD REDA; Composer and Conductor ALI ISMAIL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Organization: Dokki, Cairo; f. 1955; Dir. Dr. SALAH HEDAYET. First reactor with 2,000 kW. power, opened at Inchass in 1961.

Regional Radioisotope Centre: Cairo; f. 1957; eleven laboratories for research and development in scientific, medical, agricultural and industrial fields; in 1963 the Centre was transformed into a Regional Centre for the Arab countries of the Middle East, in co-operation with UN I.A.E.A.

The Institute of Nuclear Engineering at Alexandria University is to use a loan of £E 250,000 from Kuwait to purchase an atomic reactor and laboratory facilities.

UNIVERSITIES

Ain Shams University: Kasr el Zaafran, Abbasiyah, Cairo; 1,025 teachers, 31,240 students.

Alexandria University: Shatby, Alexandria; 930 teachers, 37,705 students.

Al-Azhar University: Cairo; 705 students, 33,020 students.

American University in Cairo: 113 Sh. Kasr el Aini, Cairo; 65 teachers, 732 students.

University of Assiut: Assiut; 10,122 students.

University of Cairo: Orman, Ghiza; 2,379 teachers, 57,440 students.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United States of America occupies the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. Alaska to the north-west of Canada, and Hawaii in the central Pacific are two of the 50 States of the U.S. The climate is continental inland, temperate at the coasts (New York ranging from 0° to 90°F (−18° to 32°C)) but subtropical conditions prevail in the south. Much of Texas and Arizona is desert. The language is English, and Christianity is the predominant religion. Nearly all the 20 million negroes are Christians. There are five and a half million Jews. The flag is the Stars and Stripes, 13 alternating red and white stripes with 50 white stars on a rectangular blue field in the upper hoist. The capital is Washington.

Recent History

The U.S. entered World War Two in December 1941. By means of gigantic programmes of aid, including the re-habilitation of Japan and the Marshall Plan for Europe, America has financed the post-war recovery of much of the world. From 1950 to 1953 the U.S. provided large supplies of men, money and materials to support the United Nations forces in the Korean War. The U.S. has not yet recognised the People's Republic of China established in 1949 and gives recognition and much help to the island Republic of China (Taiwan). Since the death of Stalin, there has been some amelioration of the cold war between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. although a point of crisis was reached in 1962 when President Kennedy successfully demanded the dismantling of the nuclear rocket sites erected by the U.S.S.R. on the island of Cuba. In November 1963 President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. His successor, President Johnson, carried through Congress a wide programme of Federal intervention on behalf of under-privileged sectors of the community, though racial friction remains a potential source of domestic tension. Abroad, President Johnson committed huge quantities of military and financial aid to the Republican Government in Viet-Nam. In November 1968 Richard M. Nixon (Republican) was elected President in succession to Mr. Johnson. The year was also marked by the violent deaths of the civil rights leader Martin Luther King and of Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy, brother of the late President. During 1968 a Treaty for Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, jointly sponsored by U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., was approved by the UN General Assembly. This treaty was ratified simultaneously by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in 1969. The U.S.A. has committed itself to gradual disengagement from Viet-Nam, but in the spring of 1970 U.S. and South Vietnamese forces entered Cambodia to conduct operations against Communist bases there.

Government

The U.S.A. is a federal republic. Each of the fifty member states exercises a measure of internal self-government. Defence, foreign affairs, coinage, posts, the higher levels of justice, and internal security are the responsibility of the Federal Government. The President is head of the executive and is elected for a four-year term by a college of representatives elected directly from each state. The President nominates the other members of the executive. The Congress is the seat of legislative power and consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Two Senators are chosen by direct election in each state, to serve a six-year term, and one third of the membership is renewable every two years. Representatives are elected by direct and universal suffrage for a two-year term. Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, which has the power to veto legislation it regards as incompatible with the Constitution.

Defence

In 1969 United States active forces comprised 1,534,200 Army, 858,411 Air Force, 775,869 Navy and 309,771 Marine Corps. The Strategic Air Command and Polaris nuclear submarines are equipped with nuclear weapons. The defences of the United States are organized on a global basis. It is a member of the NATO, SEATO and ANZUS Pact defensive organizations and co-operates closely with the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). The U.S.A. has announced defence budget cuts for 1970 that will involve closing or reducing 307 military bases abroad, and reducing the armed forces by 77,500 men.

Economic Affairs

The United States of America is the world's leading economic power. Its chief imports are petroleum, non-ferrous metals, coffee, machinery, textiles and newsprint. In most other materials the country is self-supporting. This is reflected in the extreme diversification of the economy. Leading industries include steel, motor vehicles, aerospace industries, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics and all kinds of consumer goods. There are more than 30 million employed in services: clerks, shop-keepers, salesmen and professional men. Agriculture accounts for only 5 per cent of employment, but for over 20 per cent of exports. The chief agricultural products are cereals, cotton and tobacco. Part of the large farm surpluses are given away to poor countries. The United States produces oil, coal, copper, iron, uranium, silver and many other minerals. A large new oilfield was found in Alaska in 1968. American business corporations have built up very large interests abroad during this century, and particularly since 1950.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive network of railways operated by private companies; the network retains its lead as a freight transporter but passenger services have been greatly affected by competition from private cars and airlines, and accordingly many services have been cut. Long-distance buses provide swift and cheap travel to all parts of the country. Water transport is used on the Mississippi and other rivers and on the Great Lakes. Major

ports include New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco and Seattle. Chicago at the head of Lake Michigan handles large quantities of agricultural freight. Domestic air services are extensively used and very frequent international services are provided by a large number of home and foreign companies.

Social Welfare

The Federal Social Insurance Act of 1935 provides for insurance to cover unemployment, old age, survivors and disability. Public assistance is granted by the fifty states. The 89th Congress laid the legislative foundations for the most far-reaching expansion of welfare services since the 'New Deal' of the 1930's. The Medicare Bill provides health-care insurance for the over-65s and increased social security pensions; millions of people are protected by private or company schemes. A special Bill passed in 1965 will enable redevelopment of the depressed Appalachia hill region. The extensive pollution in America's urban areas has become a major domestic issue since 1968.

Education

Education is still largely the concern of individual states, but the Education Bill passed in April 1965 makes federal funds available, for the first time, for general improvement of primary and secondary schools. All states have elementary, junior high, and high schools and most states have kindergartens. Education is free except at private schools. The period of education varies from state to state, but in 37 states attendance until the age of sixteen years is compulsory, and in four this limit is eighteen years. There are over 1,600 universities and colleges.

Tourism

The U.S. affords every kind of interest to tourists from winter sports to tropical beaches. The natural marvels include the Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls and the large protected parks of the north-west. Modern architecture, museums and art galleries, night life in the big cities, these are only a few of the innumerable attractions. The U.S. has now begun to arrange inexpensive all-in tours for foreign visitors.

Visas are not required to visit the U.S. by nationals of Canada.

Sport

The most popular sports are baseball, American football, basketball and volleyball. Athletics, golf, tennis, boxing and horse racing are also widely followed and there are facilities for many other sports.

Space Research

The first space vehicle successfully launched by the U.S.A. was *Explorer I*, an earth-orbiting satellite launched in January 1958. The first manned earth-orbiting flight by the U.S.A. took place in 1962, in a series of flights named Project Mercury. Space exploration by the United States included the launching of a number of weather satellites and space observatories in 1964 and 1965. In 1967 *Ranger 7* relayed pictures of the moon back to earth. The *Apollo* series of flights was directed towards a manned landing on the moon, which was accomplished in July 1969. The second moon landing was successfully carried out by *Apollo 12* in November 1969, and although *Apollo 13*, launched in April 1970, was prevented from making the third moon landing by an explosion in its service section, its crew was safely returned to earth. Seven more moon landings under the *Apollo* programme are scheduled by 1974, and a Viking/Mars unmanned landing is planned for 1975.

Public Holidays

1970: July 4 (Independence Day), September 7 (Labor Day), November 11 (Veterans' or Armistice Day), November 26 (Thanksgiving), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22 (Washington's Birthday), April 9 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the Imperial system is in force. One U.S. billion equals one thousand million; one U.S. cwt. equals 100 lbs.; long ton equals 2,240 lbs.; short ton equals 2,000 lbs.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Dollar, divided into one hundred cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; $1.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Dollars.

Exchange rate: $1 = 8s. 4d. sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (square miles): 3,615,123. **Population** (July 1969 est.): 203,216,000.

REGION AND STATE	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) ('000 sq. miles)	POPULATION ESTIMATES 1968 ('000)
New England	*66.6*	
Maine	33.2	976
New Hampshire	9.3	702
Vermont	9.6	425
Massachusetts	8.3	5,469
Rhode Island	1.2	914
Connecticut	5.0	2,963
Middle Atlantic	*102.7*	
New York	49.6	18,078
New Jersey	7.8	7,093
Pennsylvania	45.3	11,728
East North Central	*248.3*	
Ohio	41.2	10,588
Indiana	36.3	5,061
Illinois	56.4	10,991
Michigan	58.2	8,739
Wisconsin	56.2	4,221
West North Central	*517.3*	
Minnesota	84.1	3,647
Iowa	56.3	2,774
Missouri	69.7	4,625
North Dakota	70.7	627
South Dakota	77.0	656
Nebraska	77.2	1,439
Kansas	82.3	2,293
South Atlantic	*279.1*	
Delaware	2.1	534
Maryland	10.6	3,754
District of Columbia	0.1	809
Virginia	40.8	4,595
West Virginia	24.2	1,802
North Carolina	52.7	5,122
South Carolina	31.1	2,664
Georgia	58.9	4,568
Florida	58.6	6,151
East South Central	*181.9*	
Kentucky	40.4	3,220
Tennessee	42.2	3,975
Alabama	51.6	3,558
Mississippi	47.7	2,344
West South Central	*438.8*	
Arkansas	53.1	1,986
Louisiana	48.5	3,726
Oklahoma	69.9	2,520
Texas	267.3	10,977
Mountain	*863.8*	
Montana	147.1	693
Idaho	83.6	703
Wyoming	97.9	315
Colorado	104.2	2,043
New Mexico	121.7	1,006
Arizona	113.9	1,663
Utah	84.9	1,034
Nevada	110.5	449
Pacific	*323.9*	
Washington	68.2	3,276
Oregon	97.0	2,008
California	158.7	19,300
Outlying States	*592.8*	
Alaska	586.4	274
Hawaii	6.4	780
TOTAL	3,615.2	199,861

CHIEF TOWNS

(Greater Urban Areas)

(POPULATION—1960 Census)

Washington, D.C., Md.–Va. (capital)	1,808,423	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	507,825
New York, N.Y.–N.J.	14,114,927	Fort Worth, Tex.	502,682
Los Angeles, Calif.	6,488,791	Dayton, Ohio	501,664
Chicago, Ill.–Ind.	5,959,213	Rochester, N.Y.	493,403
Philadelphia, Pa.–N.J.	3,635,228	Akron, Ohio	458,253
Detroit, Mich.	3,537,709	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	455,447
San Francisco, Calif.	2,430,663	Sacramento, Calif.	451,920
Boston, Mass.	2,413,236	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.–Conn.	449,777
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,804,400	Toledo, Ohio	438,283
Cleveland, Ohio	1,784,991	Oklahoma City, Okla.	429,188
St. Louis, Mo.–Ill.	1,667,693	Omaha, Nebr.–Iowa	389,881
Baltimore, Md.	1,418,948	Hartford, Conn.	381,619
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,377,143	San Bernardino Riverside, Calif.	377,531
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,149,997	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio–Pa.	372,748
Houston, Tex.	1,139,678	Jacksonville, Fla.	372,569
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,054,370	Bridgeport, Conn.	366,659
Cincinnati, Ohio–Ky.	993,568	Honolulu, Hawaii	351,336
Dallas, Tex.	932,349	Salt Lake City, Utah	348,661
Kansas City, Mo.–Kans.	921,121	Nashville, Tenn.	346,729
Seattle, Wash.	864,109	Richmond, Va.	333,438
Miami, Fla.	852,705	Syracuse, N.Y.	333,286
New Orleans, La.	845,237	St. Petersburg, Fla.	324,842
San Diego, Calif.	836,175	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	319,951
Denver, Colo.	803,624	Tampa, Fla.	301,790
Atlanta, Ga.	768,125	Tulsa, Okla.	298,922
Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.–Mass.	659,542	Grand Rapids, Mich.	294,230
San Antonio, Tex.	641,965	Wichita, Kans.	292,138
Indianapolis, Ind.	639,340	Wilmington, Del.–N.J.	283,667
Columbus, Ohio	616,743	New Haven, Conn.	278,794
Louisville, Ky.–Ind.	606,659	Flint, Mich.	277,786
San Jose, Calif.	602,805	El Paso, Tex.	277,128
Phoenix, Ariz.	552,043	Mobile, Ala.	268,139
Memphis, Tenn.	544,505	Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.	256,016
Birmingham, Ala.	521,330		

EXPANSION OF POPULATION

('000)

YEAR	ALL CLASSES	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	OTHERS
1900	76,014	66,809	8,834	237	114
1910	91,973	81,732	9,828	266	147
1920	105,710	94,821	10,463	244	182
1930	122,775	110,287	11,891	332	265
1940	131,670	118,215	12,866	334	255
1950	150,697	134,942	15,042	343	370
1960	179,323	158,832	18,872	523	1,096

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)
1966	3,606	18.4	1,844	9.4	1,863	9.5
1967	3,521	17.8	1,927	9.7	1,851	9.4
1968*	3,470	17.4	2,059	10.3	1,923	9.6

* Provisional.

IMMIGRATION 1881–1930
('000)

COUNTRIES	1881–1890	1891–1900	1901–1910	1911–1920	1921–1930
Total Immigrants	5,247	3,688	8,795	5,736	4,107
of which from Europe	4,737	3,559	8,136	4,377	2,477
Great Britain	807	272	526	341	330
Ireland	655	388	339	146	221
Scandinavia	656	372	505	203	198
Belgium and Holland	74	45	90	77	33
Switzerland	82	31	35	23	30
France	50	31	73	62	50
Germany	1,453	505	341	144	412
Poland	52	97	—	5	228
Russia and Finland	213	505	1,597	921	78
Italy	307	652	2,046	1,110	455
Asia	68	71	244	193	97
America	427	39	362	1,144	1,516

IMMIGRATION 1931–1968

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	1931-40	1941-50	1951–60	1961–64	1965	1966	1967	1968
All Countries	528,431	1,035,039	2,515,579	1,153,615	296,697	323,040	361,972	454,448
Europe	348,289	621,704	1,328,293	429,802	101,468	115,898	128,775	129,347
Belgium	4,817	12,189	18,575	4,308	1,155	887	862	754
Czechoslovakia	14,393	8,347	918	616	389	286	297	398
Denmark	2,559	5,393	10,984	3,899	1,088	953	991	1,126
Finland	2,146	2,503	4,925	1,832	332	374	449	586
France	12,623	38,809	51,121	18,858	5,573	4,173	4,904	4,815
Germany	117,621	226,578	121,189	96,513	22,432	17,661	16,595	16,590
Austria		24,860	160,729	4,895	1,743	1,446	1,484	2,022
Great Britain:								
England	21,756	112,252	156,171	79,287	19,443	16,018	20,257	26,752
Scotland	6,887	16,131	32,854	15,049	4,440	2,573	2,552	
Wales	735	3,209	2,539	925	252	184	195	
Greece	9,119	8,973	47,608	16,274	3,016	8,221	14,194	12,185
Hungary	7,861	3,469	36,637	2,081	510	627	582	534
Ireland	13,167	26,967	57,332	22,657	5,187	2,603	1,991	2,268
Italy	68,028	57,661	185,491	68,019	10,874	26,449	28,487	25,882
Netherlands	7,150	14,860	52,277	19,865	2,353	1,922	1,786	2,051
Norway	4,740	10,100	22,935	8,122	2,179	1,620	1,282	1,196
Poland	17,026	7,571	9,985	25,796	7,093	8,470	4,356	3,676
Portugal	3,329	7,423	19,588	12,431	1,937	8,481	13,400	11,827
Romania	3,871	1,076	1,039	734	434	241	179	n.a.
Russia (Soviet Union)	1,356	548	584	682	190	259	299	292
Spain	3,258	2,898	7,894	12,128	3,929	4,944	4,562	7,904
Sweden	3,960	10,665	21,697	7,655	2,413	1,863	1,822	1,748
Switzerland	5,512	10,547	17,675	7,561	2,360	1,995	2,279	2,187
Turkey in Europe	737	580	2,653	2,381	396	579	677	951*
Yugoslavia	5,835	1,576	8,225	4,244	1,051	1,611	2,753	2,705
Other Europeans	9,803	6,519	13,328	2,127	555	801	766	898
Asia	15,344	31,780	147,553	84,265	20,040	40,112	57,574	55,973
China	4,928	16,709	9,657	5,730	1,611	2,948	7,118	4,851
Japan	1,948	1,555	46,250	17,665	3,294	3,468	4,125	3,810
Turkey in Asia	328	218	866	1,238	365	365	491	—
Other Asians	7,644	11,537	90,680	70,832	14,770	33,331	45,840	47,312
America	160,037	354,804	996,944	624,061	171,019	162,552	170,235	262,736
Canada	108,527	171,718	377,952	193,365	50,035	37,273	34,768	41,716
Mexico	22,319	60,589	299,811	187,715	40,686	47,217	43,034	44,716
West Indies	15,502	49,725	123,091	88,455	31,141	37,999	61,987	29,376
Central America	5,861	21,665	44,751	29,446	12,736	9,889	8,862	113,187
South America	7,803	21,831	91,628	104,295	33,757	28,113	18,562	18,061
Other Americans	25	29,276	59,711	10,785	2,664	2,061	3,022	15,680
Africa	1,750	7,367	140,092	7,682	1,949	1,967	2,577	3,220
Australia, N. Zealand	2,231	13,805	11,506	5,392	1,803	1,890	2,128	2,374
Pacific Islands	780	5,437	4,698	941	155	177	149	139
Not specified	—	142	12,493	472	263	444	534	659

* Includes Asia.

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1967	1968	1969*
Professional and technical	9,879	10,325	10,950
Farm Workers	3,844	3,464	3,050
Other managers, officials and proprietors	7,495	7,776	7,871
Clerical and kindred workers	12,333	12,803	13,086
Sales workers	4,525	4,647	4,551
Craftsmen, foremen	9,845	10,015	9,833
Operatives and kindred workers	13,884	13,955	14,202
Private household workers	1,769	1,725	1,684
Service workers	7,566	7,656	7,988
Labourers, except farm and mine	3,533	3,555	3,305
TOTAL	74,673	75,920	76,520

*March

AGRICULTURE

CROP PRODUCTION

	1967			1968 (preliminary)		
	Acreage ('000)	Harvest ('000 short tons)	Value ($ million)	Acreage ('000)	Harvest ('000 short tons)	Value ($ million)
Maize	60,557	4,760*	4,940	55,707	4,375*	4,601
Wheat	58,771	1,522*	2,110	55,309	1,570*	1,920
Oats	16,017	789*	525	17,361	930*	556
Barley	9,177	373*	369	9,563	418*	364
Rice	1,970	4,450	444	2,353	5,250	527
Sorghum	14,999	756*	745	13,971	739*	687
Cotton Lint	7,997	1,750	954	10,175	2,750	1,367
Cotton Seed	—	3,000	177	—	4,000	227
Hay	64,667	126,000	2,897	62,570	125,000	2,806
Beans, dry	1,211	750	141	1,453	900	143
Soybeans	39,767	976*	2,433	40,659	1,080*	2,617
Potatoes	1,458	15,250	564	1,377	14,650	609
Tobacco	960	984	1,316	885	858	1,195
Peanuts	1,402	1,234	283	1,440	1,264	300
Sugar Cane	628	26,651	144	606	24,825	125
Sugar Beet	1,122	19,000	260	1,417	25,000	364
Tomatoes	476	6,219	418	513	7,956	512

* Million bushels.

FRUIT PRODUCTION

('000)

	UNIT	1967	1968*
Apples	pounds	5,425,100	5,403,000
Peaches	,,	2,692,100	3,653,200
Pears	tons	463	625
Grapes	,,	3,069	3,578
Oranges	boxes	190,010	128,370
Grapefruit	,,	55,880	44,060
Lemons	,,	17,910	16,550

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCTS

YEAR	CATTLE ('000)	HOGS ('000)	SHEEP ('000)	CHICKENS ('000)	MILK (million lb.)	BUTTER (million lb.)	CHEESE (million lb.)	EGGS (millions)
1965 .	107,152	53,052	23,341	376,714	124,173	1,323	1,756	64,546
1966 .	106,557	51,230	23,117	371,439	120,230	1,119	1,874	64,588
1967 .	108,645	53,249	20,611	428,746	119,294	1,233	1,897	70,161
1968 .	109,152	55,265	19,105	425,158	117,281	1,172	1,947	69,326

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

(million lb.)

	1966	1967	1968*
Cod . . .	36	43	49
Haddock . .	134	98	71
Herring, Sea . .	81	85	108
Mackerel . .	44	40	59
Menhaden . .	1,310	1,166	1,381
Pilchards, Sardines .	1	1	1
Salmon . . .	405	206	301
Tuna and similar Fish	267	329	294
Ocean Perch . .	81	72	62
Crabs . . .	365	316	238
Shrimp . . .	235	312	292
Oysters . . .	50	58	56
TOTAL (incl. Others)	4,366	4,062	3,226

* Preliminary.

MINING

MINERALS	UNIT	1966	1967	1968
Bitumen . .	'ooo short tons	2,041	1,867	1,787
Coal . . .	mill. short tons	534	553	545
Natural Gas .	'ooo mill. cu. ft.	17,232	18,171	19,322
Crude Oil . .	mill. barrels	3,039	3,217	3,329
Phosphate Rock	'ooo short tons	39,044	39,770	41,251
Sulphur . .	'ooo long tons	8,278	8,250	9,770
Bauxite . .	,,	1,796	1,654	1,665
Iron Ore . .	,,	90,040	82,415	81,934
Copper . .	'ooo short tons	1,429	954	1,205
Lead . .	,,	327	317	359
Zinc . . .	,,	573	549	529
Uranium . .	'ooo lbs.	19,037	20,655	24,139
Gold . .	'ooo troy oz.	1,803	1,584	1,478
Silver . .	,,	43,669	32,345	32,729
Molybdenum .	'ooo lbs.	91,670	81,596	93,245
Nickel . .	'ooo short tons	15,036	15,287	17 294

FORESTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Soft Wood . .	million board ft.	29,159	28,870	27,410	30,134
Hard Wood . .	,,	7,467	7,563	7,200	6,960
Wood Pulp . .	'ooo short tons	33,993	36,640	35,487	37,903
Paper and Paperboard	,,	44,091	47,189	45,889	49,464

* Preliminary.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

(1968—'000 acres)

Alabama	631
Alaska	20,735
Arizona	11,430
Arkansas	2,443
California	19,995
Colorado	14,320
Florida	1,076
Georgia	806
Idaho	20,347
Illinois	229
Indiana	146
Kansas	108
Kentucky	539
Louisiana	593
Maine	50
Michigan	2,633
Minnesota	2,784
Mississippi	1,134
Missouri	1,401
Montana	16,669
Nebraska	350
Nevada	5,074
New Hampshire	679
New Mexico	9,153
New York	14
North Carolina	1,127
North Dakota	1,105
Ohio	127
Oklahoma	287
Oregon	15,471
Pennsylvania	480
Puerto Rico	28
South Carolina	589
South Dakota	1,982
Tennessee	604
Texas	775
Utah	8,000
Vermont	236
Virginia	1,495
Washington	9,711
West Virginia	920
Wisconsin	1,479
Wyoming	9,165
TOTAL (incl. Connecticut, Iowa and the Virgin Islands)	186,921

The total area under forest, including non-national forests, is 227,721,000 acres.

INDUSTRY

INDEX OF VALUE

(1957–59=100)

	1957–59	1966	1967	1968 (December)
Manufactures	86.45	158.6	159.7	170.1
Mining	8.23	120.5	123.8	127.9
Utilities	5.32	173.9	184.9	210.1
TOTAL	100.00	156.3	158.1	168.7
Durable Manufactures				
Primary and Fabricated Metals	12.32	151.5	145.3	153.1
Machinery	27.98	176.1	177.5	185.8
Clay, Glass and Lumber	4.72	132.9	130.7	142.0
Furniture and Miscellaneous	3.05	165.0	162.6	174.2
Non-durable Manufactures				
Textiles and Leather	7.60	141.6	139.4	145.7
Paper and Printing	8.17	146.4	149.6	159.8
Chemicals, Petroleum and Rubber	11.54	181.9	190.0	215.9
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	11.07	128.1	131.7	137.0
Mining				
Coal, Oil and Gas	6.80	117.8	122.7	124.7
Metal, Stone and Earth	1.43	133.5	128.9	143.0
Utilities				
Electricity	4.04	179.6	191.8	219.9
Gas	1.28	156.1	163.0	172.6*
TOTAL INDEX	100.00	156.3	158.1	168.7

* August.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES
(Added Value—$ million)

	1965	1966	1967*
Food and Beverages	23,383	24,896	26,352
Beverages	4,141	4,404	4,848
Tobacco Products	1,768	1,872	2,011
Textile Products	7,469	8,028	8,003
Apparel	8,427	9,221	9,693
Lumber and Wood Products	4,388	4,789	4,828
Furniture and Fixtures	3,620	3,978	4,041
Paper and Allied Products	8,400	9,417	9,676
Printing and Publishing	11,888	13,264	14,155
Newspapers	3,670	4,012	4,291
Chemicals and Allied Products	19,721	22,812	23,440
Basic Chemicals	7,297	7,703	7,685
Petroleum and Coal Products	4,154	4,737	5,356
Petroleum Refining	3,520	4,082	4,685
Rubber and Plastic Products	5,657	6,277	6,474
Leather and Products	2,325	2,481	2,577
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7,922	8,495	8,408
Primary Metal Industries	18,759	20,908	20,148
Steel Rolling and Finishing	10,507	10,917	10,424
Iron and Steel Foundries	2,562	2,796	2,701
Non-Ferrous Rolling and Drawing	2,562	3,481	3,291
Fabricated Metal Products	14,208	15,792	17,054
Structural Metal Products	3,976	4,370	4,513
Machinery, excluding Electrical	22,819	27,041	27,697
Construction	3,594	3,964	3,854
Metalworking	4,006	4,899	5,154
Industrial	3,626	4,196	4,212
Electrical Machinery	20,222	23,544	24,855
Household	2,394	2,500	2,607
Communications Equipment	5,751	6,287	6,913
Transport Equipment	27,727	29,250	28,901
Motor Vehicles	16,495	16,086	14,266
Aircraft and Parts	8,493	10,031	11,602
Instruments and Related Products	5,046	5,845	6,063
Miscellaneous Manufactures, incl. Ordnance	7,462	8,367	9,569

* Preliminary.

FINANCE

$1 = 100 cents.
£1 sterling = U.S. $2.4.
$100 = £41 13s. 4d. sterling.

FEDERAL BUDGET
(1970 Estimates)

REVENUE	million *
Individual Income Tax	90,400
Corporation Income Tax	37,900
Excise Taxes	15,700
Other Receipts	54,686
TOTAL	198,686

EXPENDITURE	million $
National Defence	81,542
International Affairs and Finance	3,755
Space Research and Technology	3,947
Agriculture and Agricultural Resources	5,181
Natural Resources	1,891
Commerce and Transportation	8,969
Housing and Community Development	2,772
Health and Welfare	54,966
Veterans' Benefits and Services	7,724
Interest	15,958
Administration	3,275
Education and Manpower	7,887
Pay Increase and Contingencies	3,150
TOTAL	195,272

TRUST FUNDS

(1968 est.—$ million)

Employment Taxes	28,392	Health, Labour, Welfare	37,111
Unemployment Insurance	3,000	Commerce, Transport	3,738
Excise Taxes	4,946	National Defence	1,370
Federal Employees Fund	2,360	Housing, Community Development	981
Interest on Investments	2,690	Veterans	557
Veterans' Premiums	515	Agriculture	1,224
Other Trust Funds	6,969	Others	378
Sub-total	48,872	Sub-total	45,359
Interfund	−730	Interfund, Deposits	−852
TOTAL	48,142	TOTAL	44,507

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1957–59 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Food	108.8	114.2	115.2	119.1
Housing	108.5	111.1	114.3	118.7
Rent	108.9	110.4	112.4	114.9
House ownership	111.4	115.7	120.2	126.1
Fuel	105.6	108.3	111.6	115.4
Utilities	107.8	108.1	108.5	109.4
Furnishings and maintenance	103.1	105.0	108.2	112.9
Apparel and Upkeep	106.8	109.6	114.0	119.9
Transportation	111.1	112.7	115.9	119.7
Health and Recreation	115.6	119.0	123.8	129.7
Medical care	122.3	127.7	136.7	144.4
Personal care	109.9	112.2	115.5	120.1
Reading and recreation	115.2	117.1	120.1	125.6
Other goods and services	111.4	114.9	118.2	123.5
GENERAL INDEX	109.9	113.1	116.3	120.9

Figures refer to complete years, except 1968, which is the figure for June.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

($'000 million)

	1966	1967	1968*
NET NATIONAL INCOME	616.7	649.6	712.8
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	22.7	21.8	22.5
Mining and construction	38.2	40.3	42.8
Manufacturing	192.1	196.3	215.6
Transport	24.8	26.1	28.0
Communications and public utilities	24.5	25.8	28.3
Wholesale and retail trade	90.8	95.9	105.5
Finance and real estate	65.6	70.4	77.3
Services	69.3	74.7	83.3
Government	84.6	93.9	104.5
Taxes *less* subsidies	63.0	68.4	70.3
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	679.8	717.9	786.3
Capital consumption allowances	63.5	67.0	74.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	743.3	785.0	860.6
of which:			
Business	642.4	673.7	737.2
General government	76.6	85.3	94.3
Households and institutions	20.1	21.5	24.0
Rest of world	4.2	4.5	5.0
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	−5.1	−4.8	−2.0
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	738.2	780.2	858.6
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	465.9	491.7	533.8
Government consumption expenditure	154.3	176.3	197.2
Gross domestic investment	118.0	112.1	127.7

* Preliminary.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

($ million)

	1965 (Dec.)	1966 (Dec.)	1967 (Dec.)	1968 (Dec.)
Gold Stock	13,806	13,235	12,065	10,892
Foreign Currency Holdings	781	1,321	2,345	3,528
Currency in Circulation	42,056	44,663	47,226	50,961

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

($ million)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	29,174	25,386	3,788	30,465	26,815	3,650
Non-monetary gold	—	153	— 153	—	173	— 173
Freight and transport	2,608	2,923	— 315	2,701	1,982	719
Travel	1,590	2,657	—1,067	1,646	3,195	—1,449
Investment income	7,991	2,413	5,578	8,437	2,733	5,704
Government transactions	1,485	4,245	—2,760	1,922	4,898	—2,976
Other services	2,031	490	1,541	2,161	501	1,660
Total	44,879	38,267	6,612	47,332	41,297	6,035
Transfer Payments	193	3,250	—3,057	188	3,394	—3,206
CURRENT BALANCE	45,072	41,517	3,555	47,510	44,691	2,829
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	—	4,937	—4,937	—	3,908	—3,908
Other private long-term	496	—	496	—	450	— 450
Other private short-term	—	38	— 38	—	82	— 82
Central government	—	1,405	—1,405	—	2,426	—2,426
Total	496	6,380	—5,884	—	6,866	—6,866
Monetary Sector:						
Liabilities	4,067	2,346	1,721	5,195	218	4,977
Assets	1,445	624	821	1,455	1,862	— 407
Total	5,512	2,970	2,542	6,640	2,080	4,570
CAPITAL BALANCE	6,008	9,350	—3,342	6,640	8,946	—2,296
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	— 213	—	—	— 533

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN, 1967

($ million)

	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	JAPAN	CANADA	EASTERN EUROPE	OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
Goods and Services:							
Merchandise	159	1,414	—344	84	19	2,294	—162
Freight and transport	—168	— 203	2	9	— 2	90	—224
Travel	—147	— 570	— 16	— 495	— 14	— 235	—
Investment income	65	— 63	205	1,584	11	1,688	174
Government transactions	143	—1,160	—491	— 195	4	— 141	110
Other services	133	507	125	281	3	235	9
Total	185	245	—519	1,268	21	1,650	— 93
Transfer Payments	— 53	— 389	— 31	— 45	— 21	— 419	—214
CURRENT BALANCE	132	— 144	—550	1,223	—	1,231	—307
Capital and Monetary Gold:							
Non-Monetary Sector:							
Direct investment	—235	— 872	—107	— 947	—	— 431	—317
Other private long-term	—497	788	— 46	— 493	—	— 77	— 37
Other private short-term	3	24	— 14	— 11	— 6	— 46	—
Central government	—124	— 132	—	— 84	18	— 453	—156
Total	—853	— 192	—167	—1,535	12	—1,007	—510
Monetary Sector:							
Liabilities	987	2,102	138	428	4	557	— 88
Assets	— 54	593	—430	— 232	— 10	— 467	46
Total	933	2,695	—292	196	— 6	90	— 42
CAPITAL BALANCE	80	2,503	—459	—1,339	6	— 917	—552

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

($ million)

	1965	1966	1967*
U.S. ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS ABROAD:			
Private:			
Long-term, direct	49,217	54,562	59,267
of which:			
Canada	15,172	16,840	18,069
Mexico	1,177	1,244	1,342
Argentina	992	1,031	1,080
Brazil	1,073	1,246	1,326
Chile	829	844	878
Venezuela	2,715	2,678	2,553
France	1,584	1,758	1,904
German Federal Republic	2,417	3,077	3,487
United Kingdom	5,119	5,652	6,101
Italy	972	1,148	1,242
Australia	1,677	1,918	2,354
Portfolio holdings	21,584	21,003	22,175
Short-term	10,141	10,670	11,845
Total Private	80,942	86,235	93,287
Government:			
Long-term	20,318	21,182	23,545
Short-term and foreign currency	3,161	2,810	2,695
IMF position and convertible currency holdings	1,644	1,647	2,765
Total Government	25,123	25,639	29,005
TOTAL U.S. INVESTMENTS	106,065	111,874	122,292
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE U.S.:			
Private:			
Long-term, direct	8,812	9,054	9,923
of which:			
Canada	2,367	2,439	2,575
United Kingdom	2,865	2,864	3,156
Netherlands	1,304	1,402	1,508
Switzerland	938	949	1,096
Portfolio holdings	17,596	17,946	22,039
Short-term	18,162	20,796	22,901
Total Private	44,570	47,796	54,863
Government:			
Bills and Certificates	8,356	8,064	9,325
Marketable Bonds and Notes	3,530	1,969	2,381
Non-marketable securities	2,316	2,560	2,811
Total Government	14,202	12,593	14,750
TOTAL U.S. LIABILITIES	58,739	60,389	69 613

* Preliminary.

FOREIGN AID
($ million)

	TOTAL 1945–66	1966	1967	1968
International Organizations	1,190	—100	194	127
ADB	10	10	10	10
IDB	190	—110	65	64
IBRD	635	—	—	—
IDA	320	—	119	53
IFC	35	—	—	—
Military Grants	36,786	1,095	971	880
Western Europe	n.a.	140	156	130
Near East and South Asia	n.a.	255	327	289
Africa	n.a.	35	29	36
Far East and Pacific	n.a.	539	395	356
Americas	n.a.	72	64	65
Not Specified	n.a.	—	—	4
Non-Military Assistance	68,949	3,440	3,936	3,749
Western Europe	23,574	—236	250	148
Austria	1,089	— 2	—	—
France	4,142	— 97	— 2	12
German Federal Republic	2,849	—207	13	8
Italy	2,793	—121	41	—22
United Kingdom	6,450	60	126	185
Yugoslavia	2,009	98	—24	n.a.
Eastern Europe	1,606	— 18	—23	2
Near East and South Asia	16,723	1,320	1,409	1,158
Greece	1,656	3	2	—2
India	5,901	751	832	588
Pakistan	2,804	211	321	278
Turkey	1,888	118	101	8
U.A.R.	1,106	58	5	93
Africa	2,625	396	326	274
Far East and Pacific	15,499	958	991	1,043
China, Republic (Taiwan)	2,150	31	38	36
Japan	2,587	47	— 6	—124
Korea, Republic	4,037	165	193	194
Philippines	1,151	22	33	40
Viet-Nam, Republic	2,831	499	398	434
Americas	6,327	720	644	800
Brazil	1,892	226	138	195
Other International Organizations and Unspecified Areas	2,595	300	338	323

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Imports	17,151	18,685	21,366	25,686	26,996	33,075
Total Exports	23,207	25,620	27,346	29,489	31,148	34,090

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

($ million)

	Imports			Exports		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Food and Live Animals	3,948	4,003	4,577	4,567	4,064	3,890
Meats and Preparations	600	645	746	159	151	162
Grains and Preparations	128	n.a.	n.a.	3,196	2,681	2,463
Fruits and Nuts	368	360	437	340	338	303
Vegetables	170	195	215	169	154	161
Beverages and Tobacco	642	698	786	624	649	702
Raw Materials, excl. Fuels	3,266	2,965	3,347	3,072	3,280	3,541
Soybeans	—	—	—	760	772	810
Woodpulp	425	396	432	210	234	255
Textile Fibres and Wastes	437	306	338	566	591	605
Metal Ores and Scrap	1,020	974	1,008	422	520	586
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	2,262	2,250	2,529	978	1,104	1,056
Coal	—	—	—	468	482	503
Petroleum and Products	2,127	2,088	2,345	436	539	460
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	146	122	158	356	338	274
Chemicals	957	963	1,135	2,676	2,803	3,289
Chemical Elements and Compounds	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,028	1,098	1,241
Organic Chemicals	227	219	281	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	75	72	76	269	288	314
Plastic Materials and Resins	60	n.a.	n.a.	472	473	590
Uranium Oxide	41	13	5	—	—	—
Machinery and Transport Equipment	4,828	5,791	7,991	11,161	12,573	14,462
Machinery, excl. Electrical	1,677	1,963	2,281	5,781	6,180	6,567
Agricultural	327	216	189	233	237	215
Office Machines	191	225	257	558	707	749
Metalworking	135	203	204	338	339	334
Electrical Apparatus	1,016	1,140	1,495	1,901	2,097	2,286
Power Machinery	105	133	168	488	510	531
Transport Equipment	2,135	2,688	4,215	3,484	4,296	5,609
Motor Vehicles	1,618	2,259	3,712	2,156	2,505	3,126
Other Manufactures	8,636	8,963	11,508	5,279	5,376	6,085
Paper and Manufactures	986	962	976	444	466	545
Metals and Manufactures	3,267	3,398	4,647	1,777	1,734	2,116
Iron and Steel Mill Products	1,182	1,289	1,962	537	539	582
Non-ferrous Base Metals	1,468	1,477	1,812	582	517	601
Metal Manufactures	411	463	579	615	626	641
Textiles	908	812	963	554	531	522
Clothing	608	649	855	164	164	176
Scientific Apparatus	214	236	285	566	628	665

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

($ million)

AREA AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Western Hemisphere	*10,829*	*11,741*	*14,044*	*11,429*	*11,883*	*13,387*
Canada	6,125	7,099	8,925	6,661	7,146	8,058
Mexico	750	749	893	1,180	1,222	1,365
Guatemala	82	64	71	90	90	93
El Salvador	44	54	45	70	60	61
Honduras	85	70	83	68	70	75
Nicaragua	31	42	50	71	70	62
Costa Rica	60	70	88	62	64	74
Panama	68	76	78	138	139	136
Bermuda	2	2	2	49	57	63
Bahamas	24	26	853	134	153	639
Jamaica	133	144	138	115	125	147
Dominican Republic	128	134	156	88	96	115
Trinidad and Tobago	163	184	215	59	61	62
Netherlands Antilles	304	311	330	72	78	89
Colombia	245	240	264	287	214	319
Venezuela	1,002	982	950	598	585	655
Surinam	50	56	63	32	37	33
Ecuador	94	101	90	83	98	98
Peru	311	310	328	308	255	196
Bolivia	28	43	30	47	57	55
Chile	229	175	203	255	245	307
Brazil	600	559	670	579	531	709
Uruguay	30	13	22	25	21	38
Argentina	149	140	207	244	227	281
Europe	*7,864*	*8,232*	*10,331*	*10,011*	*9,752*	*11,152*
Sweden	300	330	390	358	383	439
Norway	129	135	156	144	138	140
Denmark	202	183	220	184	202	206
United Kingdom	1,786	1,710	2,048	1,737	1,815	2,180
Ireland	94	130	110	86	77	87
Netherlands	320	372	456	1,226	1,225	1,370
Belgium/Luxembourg	567	584	766	690	700	797
France	698	690	842	1,007	1,013	1,078
German Democratic Republic	8	6	6	25	26	29
German Federal Republic	1,797	1,955	2,720	1,674	1,563	1,712
Austria	80	72	96	55	46	50
Czechoslovakia	28	26	24	37	19	14
Hungary	3	4	4	10	8	11
Switzerland	388	383	438	415	428	558
Finland	97	93	103	64	59	52
Poland	83	91	97	53	61	82
U.S.S.R.	49	41	58	42	60	57
Spain	163	217	308	518	516	519
Portugal	75	69	88	64	75	86
Italy	743	856	1,102	914	951	1,120
Yugoslavia	74	87	102	173	96	90
Greece	51	68	63	180	100	142
Turkey	96	103	99	265	134	267

(*continued on next page*)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—*continued*

AREA AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Asia	*5,276*	*5,348*	*6,913*	*6,733*	*7,146*	*7,580*
Lebanon	9	7	11	84	55	83
Iraq	21	21	3	46	29	15
Iran	115	83	83	230	192	279
Israel	77	87	117	210	186	279
Kuwait	29	22	39	89	108	92
Saudi Arabia	96	58	58	152	129	187
India	327	298	312	929	955	718
Pakistan	68	55	64	239	347	302
Ceylon	33	33	31	16	21	28
Thailand	76	96	81	128	164	186
Viet-Nam, Republic	2	2	2	311	297	271
Malaysia and Singapore	192	196	269	97	49	156
Indonesia	179	182	174	60	68	169
Philippines	398	381	435	348	422	436
Korea, Republic	85	117	199	339	329	511
Hong Kong	416	498	637	229	254	304
China Republic (Taiwan)	117	166	270	237	266	387
Japan	2,964	2,999	4,057	2,365	2,666	2,950
Australia and Oceania	*594*	*581*	*694*	*814*	*911*	*1,026*
Australia	395	406	485	661	786	872
New Zealand and Western Samoa	180	156	187	127	90	114
Africa	*978*	*905*	*1,121*	*1,349*	*1,167*	*1,269*
Morocco	10	13	11	63	49	70
Algeria	3	3	5	67	33	53
Libya	57	36	90	59	85	115
U.A.R.	18	15	33	189	66	48
Ghana	46	57	78	53	43	56
Nigeria	52	44	36	103	63	56
Angola	53	63	77	17	35	37
Liberia	59	52	51	38	48	38
Congo Democratic Republic	45	40	42	60	48	51
Ethiopia	45	51	46	24	15	46
South Africa	250	227	253	401	426	455
Zambia	1	11	34	37	38	30
Kenya	22	14	20	28	20	20
Uganda	57	44	52	2	4	3
Tanzania	17	14	25	8	9	13

TOURISM

	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Overseas Visitors	1,323,479	1,472,830	1,628,585	n.a.
Canadian Visitors	5,800,000	7,200,000	7,600,000	n.a.
Receipts from Visitors ($ million)	1,380	1,573	1,641	2,022
Expenditure by Americans (,, ,,)	2,438	2,657	3,170	3,083
Expenditure in Canada (,, ,,)	600	678	1,062	829

Source: OECD.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Passengers Carried	million	306	308	304
Passenger-Miles	,,	17,454	17,162	15,264
Revenue Tons Originated	,,	1,479	1,544	n.a.
Freight Revenue	million dollars	9,037	9,487	9,329
Passenger Revenue	,, ,,	556	547	489

ROADS

Motor Vehicles Registered

	1966	1967	1968
Privately-owned Vehicles:			
Cars and Taxis	77,959,000	80,059,000	83,281,000
Trucks and Buses	14,884,000	15,523,000	16,282,000
Publicly-owned Vehicles	1,334,000	1,407,000	1,485,000
Motor Bicycles	1,752,800	1,953,000	2,100,900*

* Includes publicly owned vehicles.

INLAND WATERWAYS

(million ton-miles)

	1965	1966	1967
Atlantic Coast Rivers	27,781	28,109	28,760
Gulf Coast Rivers	21,808	23,619	25,002
Pacific Coast Rivers	6,630	6,425	6,242
Mississippi*	96,593	114,579	114,579
Great Lakes System	109,609	115,998	106,809
Total	262,421	280,537	281,392

* Includes other waterways and canals, and Alaskan waterways.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Sea-going Merchant Vessels of 1,000 Tons and Over

(Tonnage in '000)

	1967		1968	
	Number Registered	Gross Tonnage	Number Registered	Gross Tonnage
Cargo Ships	1,670	17,843	1,581	16,993
Tankers	317	7,263	315	7,363
Combination Vessels	222	1,454	205	1,343
Total	2,209	26,560	2,101	25,699

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN FOREIGN TRADE IN ALL PORTS

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage ('000 net tons)	Number	Tonnage ('000 net tons)
1965	51,357	209,000	49,779	208,736
1966	52,182	217,894	51,159	219,437
1967	54,040	220,681	52,644	220,231

CIVIL AVIATION

SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS

	Unit	1967		1968	
		Domestic	International	Domestic	International
Miles Flown	'000	1,462,240	350,719	1,715,857	408,136
Passengers	,,	128,479	14,020	145,774	16,407
Passenger-miles	million	75,487	23,259	87,508	26,451
Freight-ton-miles	'000	1,314,409	796,964	1,579,057	927,250
Mail-ton-miles	,,	405,352	560,402	564,148	679,357

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Telephones	93,656,000	98,793,000	103,750,000	109,124,000
Radio Sets	230,000,000	242,000,000	274,000,000	n.a.
Television Sets	68,500,000	70,000,000	n.a.*	n.a.*
Books published (titles)	28,595	30,050	28,762	30,387
Daily Newspapers	1,751	1,754	1,749	1,752
Circulation	60,358,000	61,397,000	61,561,000	62,535,000

* In 1969 95 per cent of U.S. households had television, 55 per cent had sets equipped for ultra high frequency reception and 32 per cent had colour television.

EDUCATION

(1967)

	Public			Private
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Pupils
Elementary	88,162*	1,040,160	27,381,259	5,200,000
Secondary	31,144*	814,540	16,505,546	1,400,000
Junior Colleges	789	n.a.	1,518,000	
Universities and Colleges	1,593	n.a.	5,446,000	

* 1966 figures.

There were 110,315 foreign students at U.S. universities and colleges in 1967–68.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of the United States; *Federal Reserve Bulletin*; Department of Commerce *Overseas Business Reports*; Department of Agriculture *Dairy Situation*.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of Government set up during the American Revolution by the thirteen original States which declared their independence in 1776 soon proved inadequate. After several earlier attempts to reform these "Articles of Confederation" the thirteen States finally sent delegates to a Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787, and which framed the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution was ratified by the requisite number of States in 1789 and remains in force to the present day. Although the federal nature of the Government that was being set up was made quite clear, Article VI of the Constitution declared it to be the "supreme law of the land", and the central authority was given the right to raise taxes, pay debts and provide defences and to "make all laws necessary and proper to this end". The Constitution was created for a population of under 4,000,000 in a mere 100,000 miles of inhabited territory. It confines itself to laying down general principles and is often lacking in precision, but has for this reason been capable of adaptation, by interpretation and by amendment, to the conditions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1; Connecticut 5; New York 6; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 1; Maryland 6; Virginia 10; North Carolina 5; South Carolina 5, and Georgia 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature or of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

* See Article XIV, Amendments.

Section 4

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalisation and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importations, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill or attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent damage as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

> "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by

* This clause is amended by Article XII and Article XX, Amendments.

and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

Article III

Section 1

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

Article IV

Section 1

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the

United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executives and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Ten Original Amendments, in force December 15th, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI, became part of the Constitution February 1795

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article XII, ratified September 1804

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct list of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-

President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII, ratified December 1865

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV, ratified July 1868

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Article XV, ratified March 1870

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XVI, ratified February 1913

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Article XVII, ratified May 1913

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Article XVIII, in effect January 1920*

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XIX, in effect August 1920

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

Article XX, in effect February 1933

Section 1

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act

* Repealed by Article XXI.

as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislature of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Article XXI, in effect December 1933

Section 1

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XXII, in effect February 1951

No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Article XXIII, in effect April 1961

Section 1

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice-President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXIV, in effect February 1964

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice-President, for electors for President or Vice-President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXV, in effect February 1967

Section 1

In the case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice-President shall become President.

Section 2

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the President shall nominate a Vice-President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3

Whenever the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.

Section 4

Whenever the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

NOTE: *By Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution, implemented by vote of Congress and referendum in the territory concerned, Alaska was admitted into the United States on January 3rd, 1959, and Hawaii on August 1st, 1959.*

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Born	Inaugurated	Died
George Washington, *Federal*	1732	1789	1799
John Adams, *Federal*	1735	1797	1826
Thomas Jefferson, *Rep. Dem.*	1743	1801	1826
James Madison, *Rep. Dem.*	1751	1809	1836
James Monroe, *Rep. Dem.*	1758	1817	1831
John Quincy Adams, *Rep. Dem.*	1767	1825	1848
Andrew Jackson, *Democrat*	1767	1829	1845
Martin Van Buren, *Democrat*	1782	1837	1862
William H. Harrison, *Whig*	1773	1841	1841
John Tyler, *Democrat*	1790	1841	1862
James Knox Polk, *Democrat*	1795	1845	1849
Zachary Taylor, *Whig*	1784	1849	1850
Millard Fillmore, *Whig*	1800	1850	1874
Franklin Pierce, *Democrat*	1804	1853	1869
James Buchanan, *Democrat*	1791	1857	1868
Abraham Lincoln, *Republican*	1809	1861	1865
Andrew Johnson, *Republican*	1808	1865	1875
Ulysses S. Grant, *Republican*	1822	1869	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes, *Republican*	1822	1877	1893
James Abram Garfield, *Republican*	1831	1881	1881
Chester A. Arthur, *Republican*	1830	1881	1886
Grover Cleveland, *Democrat*	1837	1885	1908
Benjamin Harrison, *Republican*	1833	1889	1901
Grover Cleveland, *Democrat*	1837	1893	1908
William McKinley, *Republican*	1843	1897	1901
Theodore Roosevelt, *Republican*	1858	1901	1919
William Howard Taft, *Republican*	1857	1909	1930
Woodrow Wilson, *Democrat*	1856	1913	1924
Warren Gamaliel Harding, *Republican*	1865	1921	1923
Calvin Coolidge, *Republican*	1872	1923	1933
Herbert Clark Hoover, *Republican*	1874	1929	1964
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, *Democrat*	1882	1933	1945
Harry S. Truman, *Democrat*	1884	1945	—
Dwight D. Eisenhower, *Republican*	1890	1953	1969
John F. Kennedy, *Democrat*	1917	1961	1963
Lyndon B. Johnson, *Democrat*	1908	1963	—
Richard M. Nixon, *Republican*	1913	1969	—

THE EXECUTIVE

HEAD OF STATE

President: RICHARD M. NIXON (elected November 5th, 1968).

Vice-President: SPIRO T. AGNEW.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Secretary of State: WILLIAM ROGERS.

Secretary of the Treasury: DAVID KENNEDY.

Secretary of Defense: MELVIN LAIRD.

Attorney-General: JOHN MITCHELL.

Postmaster-General: WINTON BLOUNT.

Secretary of the Interior: WALTER HICKEL.

Secretary of Agriculture: CLIFFORD HARDIN.

Secretary of Commerce: MAURICE STANS.

Secretary of Labor: GEORGE SHULTZ.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare: ROBERT FINCH.

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: GEORGE ROMNEY.

Secretary of Transportation: JOHN VOLPE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Executive Office Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.; detailed activities relating to the President's immediate office; the Assistants to the President are personal aides and help him in such matters as he may direct; Press Sec. RONALD ZIEGLER.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Executive Office Building; Federal budget agency; it also gives advice on management within the executive branch of the Government: Dir. ROBERT MAYO.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Executive Office Building; analyses the national economy and advises the President; Chair. PAUL MCCRACKEN.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Executive Office Building; integration of foreign, domestic and military policies; members: The President, The Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness; Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Dr. HENRY KISSINGER; Exec. Sec. BROMLEY SMITH.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Washington 25; supervises and controls intelligence services; Dir. RICHARD HELMS.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

Executive Office Building; controls aeronautics and space planning; Chair. Vice-Pres. SPIRO T. AGNEW; members: Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Administrator of N.A.S.A., Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Exec. Sec. EDWARD C. WELSH.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Executive Office Building; administers federal programmes for alleviation of poverty; Dir. DONALD RUMSFELD.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Executive Office Building; prepares emergency plans and surveys stockpiles of stragetic and critical materials; Dir.-Gen. GEORGE A. LINCOLN.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Executive Office Building; supervises development of policies for science and technology; Dir. LEE A. DUBRIDGE.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Executive Office Building; Special Representative for Trade Negotiations CARL J. GILBERT.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

21st Street and Virginia Avenue, N.W.; gives financial aid to under-developed states; Administrator JOHN HANNAH.

PEACE CORPS

806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.; arranges for volunteers to serve in under-developed countries; Dir. JOSEPH H. BLATCHFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Secretary of State: WILLIAM ROGERS.

Under-Secretary: ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 U.N. Plaza, New York City, N.Y.; Representative to the United Nations and the Security Council CHARLES YOST.

COUNCIL FOR URBAN AFFAIRS

1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; Exec. Sec. Dr. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Executive Office Bldg.; Dir. NILS A. BOE.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Washington, D.C.; develops and co-ordinates environmental programmes; Chair. RUSSELL TRAIN.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

New Executive Office Bldg.; Chair. Vice-Pres. SPIRO T. AGNEW.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Under-Secretary: DAVID PACKARD.

Department of the Army: Secretary STANLEY R. RESOR.

Department of the Navy: Secretary JOHN H. CHAFFEE.

Department of the Air Force: Secretary ROBERT C. SEAMANS, Jr.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

(Washington unless otherwise stated)

Atomic Energy Commission: Washington 25; Chair. GLENN T. SEABORG.

Canal Zone Government: 312 Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4; Governor Brig.-Gen. WALTER LEBER, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Civil Aeronautics Board: 1825 Connecticut Avenue; Chair. SECOR D. BROWNE.

Commission on Civil Rights: 801 19th St., Washington, N.W.; Chair. Rev. THEODORE M. HESBURGH.

Commission of Fine Arts: Department of Interior Building; Chair. WILLIAM WALTON.

Community Relations Service: Washington N.W.; Dir. LE ROY COLLINS.

District of Columbia: District Building, Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street, N.W.; Pres. of Board WALTER N. TOBRINER.

Export-Import Bank of the United States: 811 Vermont Ave., N.W.; Pres. and Chair. HENRY KEARNS.

Farm Credit Administration: South Building, Department of Agriculture; Gov. E. A. JAENKE.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): 800 Independence Ave.; Administrator Gen. JOHN H. SHAFFER.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; Dir. J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC): P.O. Department Bldg.; Chair. DEAN BURCH.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: 550 17th Street, N.W.; Chair. K. A. RANDALL.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board: 101 Indiana Avenue, N.W.; Chair. PRESTON MARTIN.

Federal Maritime Commission: 1321 H. Street, N.W.; Chair. Mrs. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Dept. of Labor Building; Dir. J. CURTIS COUNTS.

Federal Power Commission: General Accounting Office Bldg., 441 G St., N.W.; Chair. JOHN N. NASSIKAS.

Federal Reserve System: 20th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W.; Chair. of Board of Governors Dr. ARTHUR F. BURNS.

Federal Trade Commission: Pennsylvania Avenue at 6th St., N.W.; Chair. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER.

Food and Drug Administration: 200 C St.; Commissioner Dr. CHARLES C. EDWARDS.

General Services Administration (GSA): General Service Bldg., 18th St., N.W.; Admin. ROBERT L. KUNZIG.

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W.; Chair. VIRGINIA MAE BROWN.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): Washington 25; Admin. THOMAS A. PAINE.

National Labor Relations Board: 1717 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; Chair. EDWARD B. MILLER.

National Meditation Board: 1230 16th St., N.W.; Chair. FRANCIS A. O'NEILL, Jr.

National Science Foundation: 1800 G. St., N.W., Dir. WILLIAM D. MCELROY.

Public Health Service: 330 Independence Ave.; Surgeon-Gen. WILLIAM H. STEWART.

Railroad Retirement Board: 844 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; Chair. HOWARD W. HABERMEYER.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): 500 North Capitol St.; Chair. HAMER H. BUDGE.

Selective Service System: 1724 F St.; Dir. CURTIS W. TARR.

Small Business Administration: 1441 L St.; Admin. HILARY SANDOVAL, Jr.

Smithsonian Institution: Smithsonian Institution Building, The Mall; Chancellor of Board of Regents Chief Justice WARREN E. BURGER; Sec. S. DILLON RIPLEY.

Tax Court of the U.S.: Internal Revenue Bldg., 12th St., N.W.; Chief Judge NORMAN O. TIETJENS.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): New Sprankle Building, Knoxville, Tennessee; Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets, N.W.; Chair. AUBREY J. WAGNER.

U.S. Civil Service Commission: 1900 E St.; Chair. ROBERT E. HAMPTON.

U.S. Information Agency: 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.; Dir. FRANK SHAKESPEARE.

U.S. Tariff Commission: E Street, between 7th and 8th Streets, N.W.; Chair. STANLEY METZGER.

Veteran's Administration: Vermont Ave., between H and I Streets, N.W.; Admin. DONALD JOHNSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN WASHINGTON

Afghanistan: 2001 24th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL MALIKYAR (also accred. to Argentina and Mexico).

Algeria: 2118 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Argentina: 1600 N. Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO A. ROCA.

Australia: 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir JAMES PLIMSOLL.

Austria: 2343 Massachussetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL GRUBER.

Barbados: 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* VALERIE T. MCCOMIE.

Belgium: 3330 Garfield St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LOUIS SCHEYVEN.

Bolivia: 1145 19th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JULIO SANJINES-GOYTIA (also accred. to Canada).

Botswana: 1701 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Chief LINCHWE II MOLEFI KGAFELA.

Brazil: 3007 Whitehaven St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MARIO GIBSON-BARBOZA.

Bulgaria: 2100 16th St., N.W. (Legation); *Minister:* LUBEN N. GUERASSIMOV.

Burma: 2300 S. St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Thado Thiri Thudamma HLA MAUNG.

Burundi: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TERENCE NSANZE.

Cambodia: 4500 16th St., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* THAY SOK.

Cameroon: 1705 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH N. OWONO.

Canada: 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MARCEL CADIEUX.

Central African Republic: 1618 22nd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MICHEL GALLIN-DOUATHE.

Ceylon: 2148 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* OLIVER WEERASINGE (also accred. to Mexico).

Chad: 1132 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LAZARE MASSIBÉ.

Chile: 1736 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* DOMINGO SANTA MARIA.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 2311 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CHOW SHU-KAI.

Colombia: 2118 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. EDUARDO GAITAN-DURAN.

Congo Democratic Republic: 1800 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JUSTIN-MARIE BOMBOKO.

Costa Rica: 2112 S. St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LUIS DEMETRIO TINOCO (also accred. to Canada).

Cyprus: 2211 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ZENON ROSSIDES (also accred. to Canada).

Czechoslovakia: 2349 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* IVAN ROHAL-ILKIV.

Dahomey: 6600 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MAXIME-LÉOPOLD ZOLLNER (also accred. to Canada).

Denmark: 3200 Whitehaven St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TORBEN RØNNE.

Dominican Republic: 1715 22nd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARIO READ-VITTINI.

Ecuador: 2535 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANTILLA ORTEGA.

El Salvador: 2308 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JULIO A. RIVERA (also accred. to Canada).

Ethiopia: 2134 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador.* MINASSE HAILE.

Finland: 1900 24th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* OLAVI MUNKKI.

France: 2535 Belmont Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CHARLES E. LUCET.

Gabon: 4900 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ROBERT BOUCKAYBON NZIENGUI (also accred. to Canada).

German Federal Republic: 4645 Reservoir Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ROLF PAULS.

Ghana: 2460 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EBENEZER MOSES DEBRAH (also accred. to Mexico).

Greece: 2221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOHN GREGORIADES.

Guatemala: 2220 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISCO LINARES ARANDA (also accred. to Canada).

Guinea: 2112 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* FADIALA KEITA (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Guyana: 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN CARTER (also accred. to Canada).

Haiti: 4400 17th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR BONHOMME.

Honduras: 4715 16th St., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARMANDO ALVAREZ MARTINEZ.

Hungary: 2437 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JANOS NAGY.

Iceland: 2022 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HORDUR HALGASON (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

India: 2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Nawab ALI YAVAR JUNG.

Indonesia: 2020 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SOED JATMOKO.

Iran: 3005 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* KIYOOMARS VAZEEN.

Ireland: 2234 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. SEAN O. HEIDEAIN.

Israel: 1621 22nd Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* YITSHAK RABIN.

Italy: 1601 Fuller St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EGIDIO ORTONA.

Ivory Coast: 2424 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* T. N. AHOUA (also accred. to Canada).

Jamaica: 1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir EGERTON RICHARDSON, G.M.G.

Japan: 2520 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TAKEZO SHIMODA.

Jordan: 2319 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-HAMID SHARIF.

Kenya: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LEONARD OLIVER KIBINGE.

Korean Republic: 2320 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KIM DONG JO.

Kuwait: 2940 Tilden St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TALAT AL-GHOUSSEIN (also accred. to Canada).

Laos: 2222 S St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KHAMKING SOUVANLASY.

Lebanon: 2560 28th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NAJATI KABBANI.

Lesotho: 1716 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MOTHUSI T. MASHOGLU.

Liberia: 5201 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EDWARD PEAL.

Libya: 2344 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FATHI ABIDIA.

Luxembourg: 2210 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JEAN WAGNER (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Madagascar: 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* RENÉ GILBERT RALISON (also accred. to Canada and Korea Republic).

Malawi: 2019 Q St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NYEMBA WALES MBEKEANI.

Malaysia: 2401 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Tan Sri ONG YOKE LIN.

Maldive Islands: 2013 Q St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL SATTAR.

Mali: 2130 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SEYDOU TRAORÉ (also accred. to Canada).

Malta: 2017 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ARVIN PARDO.

Mauritius: 2308 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* P. G. C. BALANCY.

Mexico: 2829 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HUGO B. MARGAÍN.

Morocco: 1601 21st St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AHMED OSMAN (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Nepal: 2131 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* KUL SHEKHAR SHARMA (also accred. to Canada).

Netherlands: 4200 Linnean Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Baron RIJNHARD BERNHARD VAN LYNDEN.

New Zealand: 19 Observatory Circus, N.W.; *Ambassador:* FRANK CORNER (also accred. to Argentina).

Nicaragua: 1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO SERVILLA-SACASA (also accred. to Canada).

Niger: 2204 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ADAMOU MAYAKI (also accred. to Canada).

Nigeria: 1333 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOE IYALLA.

Norway: 34th and Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ARNE GUNNENG.

Pakistan: 2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AGHA HILALY (also accred. to Mexico and Venezuela.)

Panama: 2601 29th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO ALEMANN (also accred. to Canada).

Paraguay: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROQUE J. AVILA.

Peru: 1320 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO BERCKEMEYER.

Philippines: 1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO V. LAGDAMEO.

Poland: 2640 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JERZY MICHAŁOWSKY.

Portugal: 2125 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* VASCO VIEIRA GARIN.

Romania: 1601 23rd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CORNELIU BOGDAN.

Rwanda: 1714 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FIDELE NKUNDABAGENZI (also accred. to Canada).

Saudi Arabia: 1520 18th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM AL SOWAYEL (also accred. to Mexico).

Senegal: 2112 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CHEIKH IBRAHIMA FALL (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Sierra Leone: 1701 19th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOHN AKAR.

Singapore: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNST STEVEN MONTEIRO.

Somalia: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* YUSUF O. AZHARI.

South Africa: 3051 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* H. L. T. TASWELL.

Spain: 2700 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MARQUIS DE MERRY DEL VAL.

Swaziland: 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. S. T. MSINDAZWE.

Sweden: 2249 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HUBERT DE BESCHE.

Switzerland: 2900 Cathedral Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FELIX SCHNYDER.

Tanzania: 2721 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GOSBERT M. RUTABANZIBWA.

Thailand: 2300 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SUNTHORN HONGLADAROM.

Togo: 2208 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEXANDRE OHIN (also accred. to Canada).

Trinidad and Tobago: 2209 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir ELLIS EMMANUEL INNOCENTE CLARKE.

Tunisia: 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HAMED AMMAR (also accred. to Mexico).

Tunisia: 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RACHID DRISS (also accred. to Mexico).

Turkey: 1606 23rd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MELIH ESEMBEL.

Uganda: 5909 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* E. OTEMA ALLIMADI.

U.S.S.R.: 1125 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ANATOLY F. DOBRYNIN.

United Kingdom: 3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOHN FREEMAN.

Upper Volta: 5500 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* PAUL ROUAMBA (also accred. to Canada).

Uruguay: 1918 F St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HECTOR LUISI.

Venezuela: 2445 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. JULIO SOSA-RODRIGUEZ.

Viet-Namese Republic: 2251 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BUI DIEM.

Yugoslavia: 2410 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador;* BOGDAN CRNOBRNJA.

Zambia: Universal Bldg., 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MAINZA CHONA.

The United States also has diplomatic relations with Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Gambia, Mauritania, Monaco' San Marino and the Republic of Yemen.

CONGRESS

(*April* 1970)

The first session of the 91st Congress met on January 3rd, 1969.

SENATE

President: RICHARD B. RUSSELL (*pro tempore*).

Democrats	57 seats
Republicans	43 seats

Majority Leader: MIKE MANSFIELD (Montana).

Minority Leader: HUGH SCOTT (Pennsylvania).

Senators' terms are for 6 years, one-third of the Senate being elected every two years.

MEMBERS

With party and date term expires.

Alabama		
JAMES B. ALLEN	Dem.	1975
JOHN SPARKMAN	Dem.	1973
Alaska		
MIKE GRAVEL	Dem.	1975
TED STEVENS	Rep.	1973
Arizona		
BARRY GOLDWATER	Rep.	1975
PAUL J. FANNIN	Rep.	1971
Arkansas		
J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT	Dem.	1975
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN	Dem.	1973
California		
ALAN CRANSTON	Dem.	1975
GEORGE MURPHY	Rep.	1971
Colorado		
PETER H. DOMINICK	Rep.	1975
GORDON ALLOTT	Rep.	1973
Connecticut		
ABRAHAM RIBICOFF	Dem.	1975
THOMAS J. DODD	Dem.	1971
Delaware		
J. CALEB BOGGS	Rep.	1973
JOHN J. WILLIAMS	Rep.	1971
Florida		
EDWARD J. GURNEY	Rep.	1975
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND	Dem.	1971
Georgia		
HERMAN E. TALMADGE	Dem.	1975
RICHARD B. RUSSELL	Dem.	1973
Hawaii		
DANIEL K. INOUYE	Dem.	1975
HIRAM L. FONG	Rep.	1971
Idaho		
FRANK CHURCH	Dem.	1975
LEN B. JORDAN	Rep.	1973
Illinois		
RALPH T. SMITH	Rep.	1975
CHARLES H. PERCY	Rep.	1973
Indiana		
BIRCH BAYH	Dem.	1975
VANCE HARTKE	Dem.	1971
Iowa		
HAROLD E. HUGHES	Dem.	1975
JACK MILLER	Rep.	1973
Kansas		
ROBERT J. DOLE	Rep.	1975
JAMES B. PEARSON	Rep.	1973
Kentucky		
MARLOW W. COOK	Rep.	1975
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER	Rep.	1973
Louisiana		
RUSSELL B. LONG	Dem.	1975
ALLEN J. ELLENDER	Dem.	1973
Maine		
MARGARET CHASE SMITH	Rep.	1973
EDMUND S. MUSKIE	Dem.	1971
Maryland		
C. MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.	Rep.	1975
JOSEPH D. TYDINGS	Dem.	1971
Massachusetts		
EDWARD W. BROOKE	Rep.	1973
EDWARD M. KENNEDY	Dem.	1971
Michigan		
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN	Rep.	1973
PHILIP A. HART	Dem.	1971
Minnesota		
WALTER F. MONDALE	Dem.	1973
EUGENE J. MCCARTHY	Dem.	1971
Mississippi		
JAMES O. EASTLAND	Dem.	1973
JOHN STENNIS	Dem.	1971
Missouri		
THOMAS F. EAGLETON	Dem.	1975
STUART SYMINGTON	Dem.	1971
Montana		
LEE METCALF	Dem.	1973
MIKE MANSFIELD	Dem.	1971
Nebraska		
CARL T. CURTIS	Rep.	1973
ROMAN L. HRUSKA	Rep.	1971
Nevada		
ALAN BIBLE	Dem.	1975
HOWARD W. CANNON	Dem.	1971
New Hampshire		
NORRIS COTTON	Rep.	1975
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE	Dem.	1973
New Jersey		
CLIFFORD P. CASE	Rep.	1973
H. A. WILLIAMS, Jr.	Dem.	1971
New Mexico		
CLINTON P. ANDERSON	Dem.	1973
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA	Dem.	1971
New York		
JACOB K. JAVITS	Rep.	1975
CHARLES E. GOODELL	Rep.	1971
North Carolina		
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr.	Dem.	1975
B. EVERETT JORDAN	Dem.	1973
North Dakota		
MILTON R. YOUNG	Rep.	1975
QUENTIN N. BURDICK	Dem.	1971
Ohio		
WILLIAM B. SAXBE	Rep.	1975
STEPHEN M. YOUNG	Dem.	1971

Oklahoma		
HENRY BELLMON	Rep.	1975
FRED R. HARRIS	Dem.	1973
Oregon		
ROBERT W. PACKWOOD	Rep.	1975
MARK O. HATFIELD	Rep.	1973
Pennsylvania		
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER	Rep.	1975
HUGH SCOTT	Rep.	1971
Rhode Island		
CLAIBORNE PELL	Dem.	1973
JOHN O. PASTORE	Dem.	1971
South Carolina		
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS	Dem.	1975
STROM THURMOND	Rep.	1973
South Dakota		
GEORGE MCGOVERN	Dem.	1975
KARL E. MUNDT	Rep.	1973
Tennessee		
HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr.	Rep.	1973
ALBERT GORE	Dem.	1971
Texas		
JOHN G. TOWER	Rep.	1973
RALPH YARBOROUGH	Dem.	1971
Utah		
WALLACE F. BENNETT	Rep.	1975
FRANK E. MOSS	Dem.	1971
Vermont		
GEORGE D. AIKEN	Rep.	1975
WINSTON L. PROUTY	Rep.	1971
Virginia		
WILLIAM B. SPONG, Jr.	Dem.	1973
HARRY F. BYRD, Jr.	Dem.	1971
Washington		
WARREN G. MAGNUSON	Dem.	1975
HENRY M. JACKSON	Dem.	1971
West Virginia		
JENNINGS RANDOLPH	Dem.	1973
ROBERT C. BYRD	Dem.	1971
Wisconsin		
GAYLORD NELSON	Dem.	1975
WILLIAM PROXMIRE	Dem.	1971
Wyoming		
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN	Rep.	1973
GALE W. MCGEE	Dem.	1971

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Election of November, 1968)

Speaker: JOHN WILLIAM MCCORMACK.

Democrats	243 seats
Republicans	192 seats

Majority Leader: CARL ALBERT (Oklahoma).
Minority Leader: GERALD R. FORD (Michigan).

A new House of Representatives is elected every two years.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

(*April* 1970)

With expiration date of Governors' current term of office.

Alabama
Governor: ALBERT P. BREWER; Dem.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: (vacant).
Senate: Dem. 34, Rep. 1.
House: Dem. 105, Rep. 1.

Alaska
Governor: KEITH H. MILLER; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Senate: Dem. 9, Rep. 11.
House: Dem. 22, Rep. 18.

Arizona
Governor: JACK WILLIAMS; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 17.
House: Dem. 26, Rep. 34.

Arkansas
Governor: WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: FOOTSIE BRITT; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 34, Rep. 1.
House: Dem. 97, Rep. 3.

California
Governor: RONALD REAGAN; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: ED REINECKE; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 19, Rep. 21.
House: Dem. 39, Rep. 41.

Colorado
Governor: JOHN A. LOVE; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: MARK HOGAN; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 24.
House: Dem. 27, Rep. 38.

Connecticut
Governor: JOHN N. DEMPSEY; Dem.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: ATTILO FRASSINELLI; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 24, Rep. 12.
House: Dem. 110, Rep. 67.

Delaware
Governor: RUSSELL W. PETERSON; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: EUGENE D. BOOKHAMMER; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 6, Rep. 13.
House: Dem. 13, Rep. 26.

Florida
Governor: CLAUDE R. KIRK, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: RAY C. OSBORNE; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 32, Rep. 16.
House: Dem. 77, Rep. 42.

Georgia
Governor: LESTER G. MADDOX; Dem.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: GEORGE T. SMITH; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 48, Rep. 7.
House: Dem. 169, Rep. 26.

Hawaii
Governor: JOHN A. BURNS; Dem.; Dec. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: THOMAS P. GILL; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 17, Rep. 8.
House: Dem. 39, Rep. 12.

Idaho
Governor: DON SAMUELSON; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: JACK M. MURPHY; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 22.
House: Dem. 31, Rep. 39.

Illinois
Governor: RICHARD B. OGILVIE; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: PAUL SIMON; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 20, Rep. 38.
House: Dem. 78, Rep. 99.

Indiana
Governor: EDGAR D. WHITCOMB; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: RICHARD E. FOLZ; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 15, Rep. 35.
House: Dem. 27, Rep. 73.

Iowa
Governor: ROBERT D. RAY; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: ROGER W. JEPSEN; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 17, Rep. 44.
House: Dem. 38, Rep. 86.

Kansas
Governor: ROBERT DOCKING; Dem.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES H. DE COURSEY, Jr.; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 8, Rep. 32.
House: Dem. 38, Rep. 87.

Kentucky
Governor: LOUIE B. NUNN; Rep.; Dec. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: WENDELL FORD; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 24, Rep. 14.
House: Dem. 71, Rep. 29.

Louisiana
Governor: JOHN J. McKEITHEN; Dem.; May 1972.
Lieutenant-Governor: C. C. AYCOCK; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 39.
House: Dem. 105.

Maine
Governor: KENNETH CURTIS; Dem.; Jan. 1971.
Senate: Dem. 14, Rep. 18.
House: Dem. 66, Rep. 85.

Maryland
Governor: MARVIN MANDEL; Dem.; Jan. 1971.
Senate: Dem. 35, Rep. 8.
House: Dem. 117, Rep. 25.

Massachusetts
Governor: FRANCIS W. SARGENT; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: (vacant).
Senate: Dem. 27, Rep. 13.
House: Dem. 173, Rep. 67.

Michigan
Governor: WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN; Rep.; Dec. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: (vacant until 1971).
Senate: Dem. 18, Rep. 20.
House: Dem. 56, Rep. 54.

Minnesota
Governor: HAROLD LEVANDER; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES B. GOETZ; Rep.
Senate: 67 elected without party designation.
House: 135 elected without party designation.

Mississippi
Governor: JOHN BELL WILLIAMS; Dem.; Jan. 1972.
Lieutenant-Governor: CHARLES SULLIVAN; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 52.
House: Dem. 122.

Missouri
Governor: WARREN E. HEARNES; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: WILLIAM S. MORRIS; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 11.
House: Dem. 109, Rep. 54.

Montana
Governor: FORREST H. ANDERSON; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: THOMAS L. JUDGE; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 30, Rep. 25.
House: Dem. 46, Rep. 58.

Nebraska
Governor: NORBERT T. TIEMANN; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN E. EVERROAD; Rep.
Legislature: unicameral body composed of 49 senators elected on a non-partisan ballot.

Nevada
Governor: PAUL LAXALT; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: ED FIKE; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 9.
Assembly: Dem. 18, Rep. 22.

New Hampshire
Governor: WALTER R. PETERSON, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Senate: Dem. 9, Rep. 15.
House: Dem. 145, Rep. 255.

New Jersey
Governor: WILLIAM T. CAHILL; Rep.; Jan. 1974.
Senate: Dem. 9, Rep. 31.
Assembly: Dem. 21, Rep. 59.

New Mexico
Governor: DAVID F. CARGO; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: E. LEE FRANCIS; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 25, Rep. 17.
House: Dem. 44, Rep. 26.

New York
Governor: NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: MALCOLM WILSON; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 24, Rep. 33.
Assembly: Dem. 72, Rep. 78.

North Carolina
Governor: ROBERT W. SCOTT; Dem.; Jan. 1974.
Lieutenant-Governor: H. PAT TAYLOR, Jr.; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 38, Rep. 12.
House: Dem. 91, Rep. 29.

North Dakota
Governor: WILLIAM L. GUY; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: RICHARD LARSEN; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 6, Rep. 43.
House: Dem. 17, Rep. 81.

Ohio
Governor: JAMES A. RHODES; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN W. BROWN; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 23.
House: Dem. 37, Rep. 62.

Oklahoma
Governor: DEWEY BARTLETT; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: GEORGE NIGH; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 38, Rep. 10.
House: Dem. 76, Rep. 23.

Oregon
Governor: TOM McCALL; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Senate: Dem. 16, Rep. 14.
House: Dem. 22, Rep. 38.

Pennsylvania
Governor: RAYMOND P. SHAFER; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: RAYMOND BRODERICK; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 23; Rep. 27.
House: Dem. 107, Rep. 95.

Rhode Island
Governor: FRANK LICHT; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: J. JOSEPH GARRAHY; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 37, Rep. 13.
House: Dem. 76, Rep. 24.

South Carolina
Governor: ROBERT E. McNAIR; Dem.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN C. WEST; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 43, Rep. 3.
House: Dem. 119, Rep. 5.

South Dakota
Governor: FRANK FARRAR; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES ABDNOR; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 8, Rep. 27.
House: Dem. 16, Rep. 59.

Tennessee
Governor: BUFORD ELLINGTON; Dem.; Jan. 1971.
Lieutenant-Governor: FRANK C. GORRELL; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 21, Rep. 12.
House: Dem. 49, Rep. 49.

Texas
Governor: PRESTON SMITH; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: BEN BARNES; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 29, Rep. 2.
House: Dem. 142, Rep. 8.

Utah
Governor: CALVIN L. RAMPTON; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Senate: Dem. 6, Rep. 20.
House: Dem. 21, Rep. 48.

Vermont
Governor: DEANE C. DAVIS; Rep.; Jan. 1973
Lieutenant-Governor: THOMAS L. HAYES; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 8, Rep. 22.
House: Dem. 54, Rep. 91, Dem. and Rep. 2, Dem. Rep. 1, Ind. 2.

Virginia
Governor: LINWOOD HOLTON; Rep.; Jan. 1974.
Lieutenant-Governor: FRED G. POLLARD; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 34, Rep. 6.
House: Dem. 85, Rep. 15.

Washington
Governor: DANIEL J. EVANS; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN A. CHERBERG; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 27, Rep. 22.
House: Dem. 43, Rep. 56.

West Virginia
Governor: ARCH A. MOORE, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Senate: Dem. 22, Rep. 12.
House: Dem. 63, Rep. 37.

Wisconsin
Governor: WARREN P. KNOWLES; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: JACK B. OLSON; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 9, Rep. 23.
Assembly: Dem. 47, Rep. 52.

Wyoming
Governor: STANLEY K. HATHAWAY; Rep.; Jan. 1971.
Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 18.
House: Dem. 16, Rep. 45.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(f. 1854)
(1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006)

Chairman: ROGERS C. B. MORTON.
Assistant Chairman: Mrs. ELLY M. PETERSON.
Vice-Chairmen: DONALD R. ROSS, Mrs. J. W. MARRIOTT, J. DRAKE EDENS, Jr., Mrs. COLLIS P. MOORE.
Secretary: Mrs. CONSUELO NORTHROP BAILEY.
Treasurer: J. WILLIAM MIDDENDORF, 2nd.
General Counsel: FRED C. SCRIBNER, Jr.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Water Gate Office Bldg., 2600 Virginia Ave., Washington, D.C. 20037)

Chairman: Senator FRED R. HARRIS.
Vice-Chairman: Mrs. GERI JOSEPH.
Secretary: Mrs. DOROTHY VREDENBURGH BUSH.
Treasurer: PATRICK O'CONNOR.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(f. 1869)
P.O.B. 2255, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49003)

National Chairman: E. H. MUNN, Sr.
Executive Secretary: EARL F. DODGE.
National Secretary: JULIA B. KOHLER.
America's oldest minor party; publ. *The National Statesman.*

SOCIALIST PARTY, U.S.A.

(f. 1901)
(1182 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001)

Chairman: MICHAEL HARRINGTON.
National Secretary: JOAN SUALL.
Publication *New America* (twice a month).

GREENBACK PARTY

(1522 Northwest 58th Street, Seattle, Wash. 98107)

National Chairman: FRED C. PROEHL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA

(f. 1890)
(116 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201)

National and Financial Secretary: NATHAN KARP.
Publs. *Weekly People, New York Labor News.*

SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

(873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003)

National Chairman: JAMES P. CANNON.
National Secretary: FARRELL DOBBS.
Organization Secretary: JACK W. BARNES.

COMMUNIST PARTY

(f. 1919, reconstituted 1945)
(35 East 12th Street, New York City)

General Secretary: GUS HALL.
Outlawed by an Act signed by the President, August 1954.
Claimed membership 13,000 (1968).

AMERICAN PARTY

(f. 1968)
(P.O.B. 1100, Richmond, Virginia, 23208)

Chairman: T. COLEMANN ANDREWS.
Vice-Chairman: BILL DAVIS.
Executive Director: ALEXANDER HUDGINS.
Secretary: BILL SHEPLER.
Claims local organizations in 40 States (1970).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

(468 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016)

Chairman: J. D. MAHONEY.

Secretary: C. CHARLES BURNS.

Executive Director: JAMES D. GRIFFIN.

LIBERAL PARTY OF NEW YORK STATE

(f. 1944)

(1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036)

Chairman: Dr. DONALD S. HARRINGTON.

First Vice-Chairman: DAVID DUBINSKY.

Vice-Chairmen: ALEX ROSE, BENJAMIN F. MCLAURIN, FILENO DE NOVELLIS, LEROY BOWMAN, TIMOTHY W. COSTELLO, LOUIS BROIDO, JOSEPH W. FRANCZYK.

Treasurer: HARRY UVILLER.

Secretary and Exec. Director: BEN DAVIDSON.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

(1424 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036)

National Chairman: JOSEPH DUFFEY.

Chairman Executive Committee: DAVID COHEN.

National Director: LEON SHULL.

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL-CIO

(AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D.C. 20006)

Chairman: GEORGE MEANY.

Secretary-Treasurer: WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER.

National Director: ALEXANDER E. BARKAN.

NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS PARTY

(P.O.B. 6263, Savannah, Georgia 31405)

Chairman: NED DUPES.

Vice-Chairman: J. B. STONER.

Secretary: BERNICE SETTLE.

Director: Dr. EDWARD R. FIELDS.

Publ. *The Thunderbolt* (monthly).

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

(f. 1958)

(395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178)

President: ROBERT WELCH.

Claimed membership 100,000 (1968).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Each State has a judicial system similar to the Federal system listed below, with a Supreme Court and subsidiary courts, to deal with cases arising under State Law.

JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Washington, D.C. 20543)

Chief Justice: WARREN E. BURGER (appointed 1969).

Associate Justices: HUGO LA FAYETTE BLACK (1937), WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS (1939), JOHN M. HARLAN (1955), WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Jr. (1956), POTTER STEWART (1958), BYRON R. WHITE (1962), THURGOOD MARSHALL (1967), HARRY A. BLACKMUN (1970).

Clerk: JOHN F. DAVIS.

Marshal: T. PERRY LIPPITT.

Reporter of Decisions: HENRY PUTZEL, Jr.

Librarian: H. CHARLES HALLAM, Jr.

Press Information: BANNING E. WHITTINGTON.

The Supreme Court is the only Federal Court set up by the Constitution. It is the highest court in the nation. Since 1869 the Supreme Court has consisted of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

U.S. COURTS OF APPEAL

The country is divided into ten judicial circuits, in each of which there is one Court of Appeals and a number of District Courts (which total ninety-two).

There is also a U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, which is regarded as a judicial circuit. By statute, most Federal suits must first be tried in the District Courts.

District of Columbia Circuit: DAVID L. BAZELON (Chief Judge); J. SKELLY WRIGHT, CARL MCGOWAN, EDWARD ALLEN TAMM, HAROLD LEVENTHAL, SPOTTSWOOD W. ROBINSON III.

First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico); BAILEY ALDRICH (Chief Judge), EDWARD M. MCENTEE, FRANK M. COFFIN.

Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont): J. EDWARD LUMBARD, Jr. (Chief Judge), STERRY R. WATERMAN, LEONARD P. MOORE, HENRY J. FRIENDLY, J. JOSEPH SMITH, IRVING R. KAUFMAN, PAUL R. HAYS, ROBERT P. ANDERSON, WILFRID FEINBERG.

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands): WILLIAM H. HASTIE (Chief Judge), HARRY E. KALODNER, DAVID STAHL, RUGGERO J. ALDISERT, COLLINS J. SEITZ, ABRAHAM L. FREEDMAN, FRANCIS L. VAN DUSEN.

Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia); CLEMENT F. HAYNSWORTH, Jr. (Chief Judge); SIMON E. SOBELOFF, HERBERT S. BOREMAN, ALBERT V. BRYAN, JOHN D. BUTZNER, Jr., HARRISON L. WINTER, J. BRAXTON CRAVEN, Jr.

Fifth Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone): JOHN R. BROWN (Chief Judge), JOHN GODBOLD, ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, Jr., JOHN MINOR WISDOM, WALTER PETTUS GEWIN, GRIFFIN B. BELL, HOMER THORNBERRY, JAMES P. COLEMAN, IRVING L. GOLDBERG, DAVID W. DYER, BRYAN SIMPSON, LEWIS R. MORGAN.

Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee): HARRY PHILLIPS (Chief Judge), JOHN W. PECK, WADE HAMPTON MCCREE, PAUL C. WEICK, HARRY PHILLIPS, GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS, Jr., ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, BERT T. COMBS.

Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin): LATHAM CASTLE (Chief Judge), WALTER J. CUMMINGS, Jr., THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, OTTO KERNER, ROGER J. KILEY, LUTHER M. SWYGERT.

Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota): MARTIN DONALD VAN OOSTERHOUT (Chief Judge), DONALD P. LAY, MYRON H. BRIGHT, MARIAN C. MATTHES, PAT MEHAFFY, FLOYD R. GIBSON, GERALD W. HEANEY.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam): RICHARD H. CHAMBERS (Chief Judge), STANLEY N. BARNES, FREDERICK G. HAMLEY, CHARLES M. MERRILL, M. OLIVER KOELSCH, JAMES R. BROWNING, BEN CUSHING DUNIWAY, WALTER ELY, JAMES C. CARTER, SHIRLEY M. HUFSTEDLER, EUGENE A. WRIGHT, OZELL M. TRASK, JOHN F. KILKENNY.

Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming): ALFRED P. MURRAH (Chief Judge), JOHN J. HICKEY, DAVID T. LEWIS, JEAN S. BREITENSTEIN, DELMAS C. HILL, OLIVER SETH, WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY.

U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS

(717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005)

Set up in 1855; deals exclusively with money claims against the Government; holds one term annually, commencing on the first Monday in October.

Chief Judge: WILSON COWEN, Maryland.

Associate Judges: DON N. LARAMORE, Indiana, JAMES R. DURFEE, Wisconsin, OSCAR H. DAVIS, New York, LINTON M. COLLINS, District of Columbia, BYRON SKELTON, Texas, PHILIP NICHOLS, Jr., Massachusetts.

Senior Judges: MARVIN JONES, Texas, J. WARREN MADDEN, Pennsylvania.

U.S. CUSTOMS COURT

(1 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10014)

Chief Judge: PAUL P. RAO, New York.

Judges: MORGAN FORD, North Dakota; FREDERICK LANDIS, JAMES L. WATSON, SCOVEL RICHARDSON, Missouri; EDWARD D. RE, HERBERT N. MALETZ, BERNARD NEWMAN, SAMUEL M. ROSENSTEIN.

Senior Judges: WEBSTER J. OLIVER, New York; CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, Maine; DAVID J. WILSON, Utah.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

(Courts Bldg., Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C. 20439)

Chief Judge: EUGENE WORLEY, Texas.

Associate Judges: GILES S. RICH, New York; J. LINDSAY ALMOND, Jr., Virginia; PHILLIP B. BALDWIN, Texas; DONALD E. LANE, Maryland.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(12th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20044)

Chief Judge: WILLIAM M. DRENNEN, West Virginia.

Judges: NORMAN O. TIETJENS, Ohio; CRAIG S. ATKINS, Maryland; HOWARD A. DAWSON, Jr., Arkansas; WILLIAM M. FAY, Pennsylvania; BRUCE M. FORRESTER, Missouri; AUSTIN HOYT, Colorado; IRENE F. SCOTT, Alabama; ARNOLD RAUM, Massachusetts; GRAYDON G. WITHEY, Michigan; CHARLES R. SIMPSON, Illinois; THEODORE TANNENWALD, Jr., New York; C. MOXLEY FEATHERSTON, Virginia; LEO H. IRWIN, N. Carolina; SAMUEL B. STERRETT, Maryland.

Retired Judges recalled to duty: J. GREGORY BRUCE, Kentucky; MARION J. HARRON, California; JOHN W. KERN, Indiana; JOHN E. MULRONEY, Iowa; WILLIAM H. QUEALEY; Virginia.

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

In all there are 226 different denominations reporting an inclusive membership of 128,469,636.* Of these, 120 denominations report current statistics for 108,050,556 members, and 106 bodies report non-current statistics for 20,419,080 members. Current statistics are mainly for the year 1968, but also include some 1969 statistics. Non-current statistics are those which are reported for 1967 and earlier.

Protestant Bodies	70,396,454
Roman Catholic Church	47,873,238
Jewish Congregations	5,780,000
Eastern Churches	3,526,068
Old Catholic, Polish National Catholic and Armenian	793,876
Buddhists	100,000

*There is no standard definition of membership. For example, Jewish congregations estimate the number of Jews in communities having congregations; Roman Catholics and a few Protestant bodies count all baptized children, including infants, as members; most Protestant bodies include as members only "adults", or persons 13 years of age or older; and the Eastern Churches tend to give an ethnic count. Therefore, comparisons should not be made between various categories of denominations.

PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America: National Offices: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Thirty-three denominations—Protestants and Eastern—working together, carry on more than 80 church programmes through the National Council in those matters which they prefer to do together rather than separately. It embraces a constituency of over 140,000 local churches and 42,000,000 Americans. In addition, co-operating with one or more units of the Council are 30 other U.S. denominations with 15,000,000 members (including 4 Canadian denominations).

The Council is supervised and governed by a General Assembly of 800 members, which meets every three years, and a General Board of about 250 members which meets three times a year as the interim supervisory body responsible for the policies and programmes of the Council. The members of the General Assembly and General Board are appointed by the thirty-three denominations constituent to the Council.

The work is carried on through four main divisions: Christian Education, Christian Life and Mission, Christian Unity, and Overseas Ministries. Each programme is directed by a committee which includes denominational representatives carrying corresponding responsibilities within their denominations. Programmes include such diverse projects as teaching people of many different tongues to read; ministry to migrant workers, hospitals, prisons, armed forces; publishing of Sunday church school outlines, carrying on foreign relief and resettlement of displaced persons.

President Mrs. THEODORE O. WEDEL (The Episcopal Church); First Vice-President Bishop FREDERICK DOUGLASS JORDAN (African Methodist Episcopal Church); Treasurer CARL W. TILLER (American Baptist Convention); General Secretary Dr. R. H. EDWIN ESPY; Recording Secretary Rev. G. STEPHANOPOULOS (Greek Archdiocese of North and South America). Vice-Presidents for Divisions: Christian Life and Mission, Rev. D. KENNETH NEIGH (United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.); Christian Education, Rev. Dr. ANDREW WHITE (African Methodist Episcopal Church); Overseas Ministries, Rev. JOHN F. SCHAEFER (United Methodist Church); Christian Unity, Bishop S. G. SPOTTSWOOD (African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church).

Publs. *Tempo, Religious News Weekly, Spectrum, The Church Woman, Yearbook of American Churches.*

BAPTISTS

Members (latest estimate) 25,510,961, in 27 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

Southern Baptist Convention: 460 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tennessee 37219; f. 1845; 34,295 churches; 11,332,229 members; Exec. Sec. Dr. PORTER ROUTH.

National Baptist Convention of the U.S.A.: 915 Spain Street, Baton Rouge, La.; f. 1880; 27,369 churches; 6,410,017 members; Pres. Rev. J. H. JACKSON; Sec. Rev. T. J. JEMISON.

National Baptist Convention of America: 714 West 10th St., Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1880, 11,398 churches; 2,668,799 members; Pres. Dr. C. D. PETTAWAY; Corr. Sec. Rev. ROBERT H. WILSON.

American Baptist Convention: Valley Forge, Pa.; f. 1907; 6,097 churches; 1,555,460 members; Pres. THOMAS KILGORE, Jr. (to May 1970); Gen. Sec. Rev. EDWIN H. TULLER.

METHODISTS

Members (latest estimate) 12,907,652, in 19 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

The United Methodist Church: 1115 S. Fourth Ave., Louisville, Kentucky 40203; f. 1784 as The Methodist Church, present name 1968; 38,071 churches; 10,289,214 members; Council of Bishops; Pres. Bishop REUBEN H. MUELLER; Sec. Bishop ROY H. SHORT.

African Methodist Episcopal Church: 1274 Villa Place, Nashville, Tenn.; f. 1816; 6,105 churches; 1,405,000 members; Bishops' Council; Pres. Bishop H. THOMAS PRIMM; Gen. Sec. Dr. RUSSELL S. BROWN.

LUTHERANS

Members (latest estimate) 8,794,106 in 9 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

Lutheran Church in America: 231 Madison Ave., N.Y. 10016; f. 1962; 3,279,518 baptized members; Pres. Rev. ROBERT J. MARSHALL, D.D.; Sec. Rev. GEORGE F. HARKINS, D.D.

Lutheran Church: Missouri Synod; 210 No. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63102; f. 1847; 6,779 churches; 3,032,245 members; Pres. Dr. J. A. O. PREUS; Sec. Dr. HERBERT MUELLER.

American Lutheran Church, The: 422 So. Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1961; a merger of American Lutheran Church, Columbus, Ohio, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Blair, Nebraska and

Lutheran Free Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Pres. Dr. F. A. SCHIOTZ; Sec. A. R. MICKELSON; Baptized 2,576,105, Confirmed 1,767,618.

Lutheran Council in the U.S.A.: 315 Park Ave S., New York, N.Y., 10010; an agency of co-operation for The American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Church in America, The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod and the Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches, comprising 95 per cent of the 9,098,792 Lutherans in the U.S.A.; Sec. Gen. Dr. C. THOMAS SPITZ, Jr.

U.S.A. National Committee for the Lutheran World Federation: 315 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1967 to succeed *National Lutheran Council*; an agency of the American Lutheran Church and the Lutheran Church in America for work relating to the Lutheran World Federation; Pres. Dr. WILLIAM LARSEN; Gen. Sec. Dr. PAUL C. EMPIE.

PRESBYTERIANS

Members (latest estimate) 4,412,629 members in 9 bodies of which only one has over a million members:

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.: 1126 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; f. 1705–6; 8,877 churches; 3,268,761 members; Moderator Rev. JOHN C. SMITH; Stated Clerk WILLIAM P. THOMPSON.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Members (Dec. 1968) 3,373,890 in 7,511 churches.

815 Second Ave., New York N.Y.; f. 1789; Presiding Bishop and Pres. of the Executive Council Rt. Rev. JOHN ELBRIDGE HINES; Sec. of the General Convention Rev. Canon CHARLES M. GUILBERT.

EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Members (latest estimate) 4,122,171 in 18 bodies. Leading Orthodox Churches:

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America (Hellenic): 10 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; 441 churches, with 1,770,000 members; Pres. The Most Rev. Archbishop IAKOVOS (Archbishop of North and South America).

Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America: 2522 Grey Tower Rd., Jackson, Mich. 49201; f. 1929; 50,000 members; Pres. His Grace VALERIAN D. TRIFA; Sec. Rev. Fr. EUGENE LAZAR; publ. *Solia, Romanian News* (bi-weekly) in Romanian and English (11341 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202).

Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America: 59 East and 2nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1792; 350 churches; 600,000 members; Archbishop of New York Metropolitan and All America and Canada The Most Rev. IRENEY.

Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church: 239 85th Street, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11209; f. 1894; Archbishop of New York and All North America, Most Rev. Metropolitan Archbishop PHILIP SALIBA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Delegate to the United States: Archbishop LUIGI RAIMONDI; 3339 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 20008, D.C.

Cardinals

JOHN J. CARBERRY (St. Louis)
JOHN PATRICK CODY (Chicago)
TERENCE JAMES COOKE (New York)
RICHARD CUSHING (Boston)
JOHN FRANCIS DEARDEN (Detroit)
JOHN JOSEPH KROL (Philadelphia)
J. FRANCIS L. MCINTYRE (Los Angeles)
PATRICK ALOYSIUS O'BOYLE (Washington)
LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (Baltimore)
JOHN JOSEPH WRIGHT (Sacred Congregation of the Clergy)

There are 31 Archbishoprics in the U.S.A. and 130 Dioceses; 18,146 churches, 47,873,238 members.

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Adventists, Seventh-Day: Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. 20012; org. 1863; Pres. ROBERT H. PIERSON; Sec. W. R. BEACH; 15,744 churches, 1,845,183 members (world-wide).

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: 741 South 44th St., Louisville, Ky. 40211; f. 1796; 800,000 mems.; Bishop R. L. JONES (Senior Bishop).

American Baptist Association: 214–218 E. Broad St., Texarkana, Tex.; f. 1905; Pres. Rev. MARTIN CANAVAN; Sec. Dr. A. L. PATTERSON; 8,443 churches, 572,123 mems.

Assemblies of God: 1445 Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo. 65802; f. 1914; Gen. Supt. T. F. ZIMMERMAN; Gen. Sec. B. PETERSEN; 8,570 churches, 625,660 mems.

Christian Churches, International Convention of (Disciples of Christ): 221 Ohmer Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; f. 1809; Moderator Dr. MYRON C. COLE; Pres. Dr. A. DALE FIERS; 5,940 churches, 1,600,648 mems.

Church of the Brethren: 1451 Dundee Avenue, Elgin, Ill. 60120; Gen. Sec. Dr. S. LOREN BOWMAN; 214,997 members.

Church of Christ, Scientist, The First (The Mother Church): 107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass. 02115; f. 1879; approx. 3,300 churches; Pres. Miss L. IVIMY GWALTER; Treas. ROY GARRETT WATSON.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 47 East S. Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1830; Pres. JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH; Presiding Bishop JOHN H. VANDENBERG; Church membership of about 2,800,000; 4,385 wards (an ecclesiastical unit similar to a parish) and independent branches, and 95 missions in various parts of the world.

Friends, General Conference of the Religious Society of: 1520 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1900; Chair. C. LLOYD BAILEY; Sec. LAWRENCE MCK. MILLER, Jr.; membership of constituent Meetings 32,268.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York; f. 1884; Pres. F. W. FRANZ; 359,146 mems. in U.S.A. (over 1,300,000 world-wide).

Moravian, Northern Province: 69 W. Church St., Bethlehem. Pa. 18018; f. 1457, work begun in America 1740; Pres, Dr. J. S. GROENFELDT, D.D.; 110 churches; 37,565 mems.

Moravian Church, Southern Province: 500 S. Church St., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1753; Pres. Dr. CLAYTON H. PERSONS; Sec.-Treas. Dr. EDWIN L. STOCKTON; 48 churches, 23,333 mems.

Nazarene, Church of the: 6401 The Paseo, Kansas City, Mo. 64131; f. 1908; Gen. Sec. B. EDGAR JOHNSON; Gen. Treas. NORMAN O. MILLER; 6,199 churches; 471,846 mems.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.: 341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308; Moderator Dr. R. MATTHEW LYNN; Stated Clerk Dr. JAMES A. MILLARD, Jr.; 3,960 churches, 961,767 mems.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod of: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1628; Gen. Sec. Rev. MARION DE VELDER, D.D.; 939 churches, 383,166 mems.

Salvation Army, The: 120–130 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Int. Headquarters: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. in East London, England by William Booth in 1865; estab. in U.S.A. 1880; today operates 16,190 corps and outposts in 70 countries, with 25,248 officers; Gen. ERIK WICKBERG, International Leader; Commissioner ARNOLD BROWN, Chief of the Staff; U.S. Nat. Commander, Commissioner SAMUEL HEPBURN; Nat. Chief Sec., Lt.-Commissioner JOHN GRACE.

Seventh Day Baptist General Conference: 510 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N.J.; f. 1801; Pres. until August 1970, Rev. EDGAR F. WHEELER, until 1972 STEPHEN THORNGATE, M.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. ALTON L. WHEELER; 5,623 mems.; publ. *Sabbath Recorder*.

United Church of Christ: 297 Park Ave., South, New York City, N.Y. 10010; f. 1957 by the union of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church; Moderator RICHARD C. PFEIFFER; Pres. Rev. ROBERT V. MOSS; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH H. EVANS; 6,866 churches, 8,941 ministers, 2,032,648 mems.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Synagogue Council of America, The: 235 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; represents Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Judaism; its constituent members are the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Rabbinical Council of America, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations in America; Pres. Rabbi JACOB PHILIP RUDIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi HENRY SIEGMAN; Recording Sec. ROBERT L. ADLER; National Sec. Hon. HERBERT TANZER; Treas. MEYER H. ROBINSON; publ. *Highlights* (bi-monthly).

Rabbis, Central Conference of American: 790 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1889; Pres. Rabbi ROLAND B. GITTELSOHN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi SIDNEY L. REGNER; 975 mems.; publs. *Yearbook*, *CCAR Journal*.

Rabbinical Assembly, The: 3080 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1901; Pres. Rabbi RALPH SIMON; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi WOLFE KELMAN; 1,050 mems.; publs. include *Quarterly Journal, Annual Proceedings*.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American: 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1873; Pres. Rabb; MAURICE N. EISENDRATH; Sec. ARTHUR T. JACOBSI 660 congregations; affiliations:

National Association of Temple Administrators, The

National Association of Temple Educators, The

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, The

National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, The

National Federation of Temple Youth, The

The Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Publ. *American Judaism* (quarterly); *Keeping Posted* (bi-weekly); *Synagogue Service* (quarterly); *The Jewish Teacher* (quarterly).

United Synagogue of America: 3080 Broadway, New York; N.Y. 10027; f. 1913; Pres. HENRY N. RAPAPORT; Exec. Dir. Dr. BERNARD SEGAL; 800 Conservative synagogues, 1,400,000 mems.; Publ. *United Synagogue Review* (quarterly).

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: Suite 1110, 84 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1898; Pres. JOSEPH KARASICK; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. SAMSON R. WEISS; publs. *Jewish Life* (bi-monthly), *Jewish Action* (monthly), *Reporter* (monthly), *Jewish Youth* (monthly); representing 3,100 orthodox congregations.

BAHA'I

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United States: 536 Sheridan Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091; f. 1884 in Persia, by the Bab, to promulgate the unity of the human race; over 2,700 centres and 445 assemblies in the U.S.A.; Chair. Dr. FIRUZ KAZEMZADEH; Vice-Chair. Dr. DANIEL JORDAN; Sec. Mr. GLENFORD E. MITCHELL; publs. *Bahá'í News* (monthly), *World Order* (quarterly magazine), *American Bahá'í* (monthly).

THE PRESS

The famous tradition of press freedom in the U.S. is grounded in the First Amendment to the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press . . ." and confirmed in the legislations of many states which prohibit any kind of legal restriction on the dissemination of news.

Legislation affecting the Press is both state, as in the case of laws relating to libel and to business practice, and Federal. A source of controversy between the Press and the courts has been the threat of the encroachment by judicial decrees on the area of courtroom and criminal trial coverage. For example, the Californian Judicial Court Rule No. 980 prohibits the use of cameras in the courtroom; similarly, since 1963 an average of 35 per cent of congressional committee meetings in Washington have been held in secret. Other legislative items infringing press freedom to differing degrees include the New York State Law of 1955 penalizing publications liable to corrupt young people, and the State Security Law of 1954 which requires the registration of all printing equipment belonging to organizations regarded as suspect by the Attorney-General. On the other hand, the journalist is favoured by legislation in several states giving him the right to refuse to disclose his sources. The accuracy of the claims of advertisers using the Press is examined by the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration.

The U.S. publishes more newspapers and periodicals than any other country. National and international news is easily available by means of the ubiquitous wire services, although most dailies give a greater emphasis to local news because of the strong interest in local and regional affairs and the decentralized structure of many government services. These factors, together with the distribution problem inherent in the size of the country, are responsible for the paucity of national newspapers.

In 1968 there were 11,293 newspapers, of which 1,833 with a total aggregate circulation of 61.4 million copies were dailies, comprising 354 morning papers with a total circulation of 24.4 million, 1,463 evening papers at 35.9 million, and 16 all-day papers at 1.1 million. The 8,858 weekly papers had a total circulation of 48.5 million. Of the 9,400 periodicals, 1,796 were weekly, 4,331 were monthly, and 1,078 quarterly. Included in these figures are special categories of papers, including papers and periodicals in some 36 foreign languages and 142 publications catering specifically for the black readership.

In recent years, increased prices and the competition of radio and television have subjected the industry to considerable economic strain, resulting in mergers and take-overs, a great decline in competition between dailies in the same city, and the appearance of inter-city dailies catering for two or more adjoining centres. Suburban dailies have thrived at the expense of the large city dailies. The Newspaper Preservation Bill now before the House of Representatives is directed at preserving the small amount of Press competition that has survived. It exempts the Press from anti-trust legislation, thus permitting co-operative arrangements between papers that might otherwise be forced to merge or close down.

The non-metropolitan weekly press is far more extensive than the daily press and almost every small township has its own paper. Some 600 weeklies constitute the famous Sunday press, whose total circulation is now 48.5 million. Their popular appeal and frequently large syndicated supplements make them a distinctive feature on the U.S. press scene.

The aggregate circulation of the 9,400 periodicals is approximately 200 million. Some 100 of them have a national readership. The periodical press, particularly the widest-circulating magazines most dependent on advertising, are faced by economic problems, but though the larger magazines have declined in numbers since the war several smaller new ones have appeared.

All newspapers subscribe to the Associated Press (AP) co-operative news agency, the United Press International (UPI), or the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service, which, while giving access to a large quantity of news, limit the variety of presentation.

There are some 150 syndicates which supply a wide range of press material to subscribers, including photographs, cartoons, light articles on all topics and political commentary by national experts. Much of it is sold in English and other languages outside the United States. In 1956 the largest syndicate, King Features Ltd., claimed sales to 2,700 newspapers, making up 40 per cent of all syndicated material used in the U.S.

One consequence of modern economic trends has been the steady growth of newspaper groups or chains, of which there are some 163 controlling some 750 dailies. This figure represents an increase of twenty groups since 1962 when 188 of the group-owned dailies had an aggregate circulation of 27.4 million, or just less than half of the total for all dailies. The four largest groups are the following:

Newhouse Newspapers Group (Pres. SAMUEL NEWHOUSE): 1 Star Square, Long Island City, Queens, N.Y. 11101; owns twenty-one newspapers, six of them in New York, of which six are dailies, including *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (388,261), *Long Island Daily Press* (350,855), and *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (306,586), the total circulation being over 6 million; also two large magazine chains, one French and one Italian magazine.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers Group (Pres. JACK R. HOWARD; Chair of Board CHARLES E. SCRIPPS): owns sixteen dailies, including *Cleveland Press* (394,763), and *Pittsburg Press* (353,727).

Hearst Newspapers Group (Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, Jr.): owns eight dailies, including *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* (718,221), and *Boston Record American* (431,023); two Sunday papers, including *Boston Sunday Advertiser*; and thirteen magazines, three of which in the U.K.; a large comics syndicate.

Tribune Company Group (Pres. of Tribune Co. H. F. GRUMHAUS): owns seven dailies, including *Chicago Tribune* (870,851), *Chicago Today* (446,945) and *New York Daily News* (2,097,578).

Other major newspaper groups are *Knight Newspapers*, *Gannett Newspapers* and *Ridder Publications*.

Time-Life Group (Pres. JAMES A. LINEN): the largest of the magazine chains, and includes *Life* (U.S. edition 7.4m., International edition 659,837, *Life en Español* 437,000), *Time* (U.S. edition 3.7m., Canada edition 389,670, Atlantic edition 286,000, and Latin America, Asia, South Pacific and Military editions), *Sports Illustrated* (1,506,437), *Fortune* (457,294), *Panorama* in Argentina (144,160, Spanish) and *President* in Japan (24,000, Japanese).

Owing to the regionalism mentioned above there is no truly national press corresponding to major West European dailies. Most influential and highly respected among the few newspapers which may claim a national distribution are the *New York Times* (notably the main sections of its massive Sunday edition), *Washington Post*, *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) and *Wall Street Journal*, the financial and news daily with editions in New York City, California, Illinois and Texas. The *International Herald Tribune* printed in Paris, which recently absorbed the European edition of *New York Times*, has an important following in Europe.

Twenty-six daily papers have circulations of over 250,000 copies, including five in New York and four in Chicago. Among the largest of these in daily circulation are *New York Daily News* (2,097,578 daily, 3,070,836 Sunday), *Wall Street Journal* (1,038,133 total of four editions), *Los Angeles Times* (958,124), *New York Times* (937,559), *Chicago Tribune* (870,851), *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* (718,221), *Detroit News* (700,321) and *Philadelphia Bulletin* (671,525).

Of the large weekly news magazines *Time* (3.7m.) and *Newsweek* (2.1m.), with a world distribution, provide a serious, comprehensive coverage of current affairs; the *New Yorker* (473,275) also includes fiction, while *Life's* (7.4m.) news treatment is lighter. Among the larger monthly periodicals *Harper's Magazine* (277,298) and *Fortune* (457,294) are widely respected for their treatment of literary topics and business and industrial affairs respectively; the lighter and more varied *Reader's Digest* (17.1m.) and *National Geographic Magazine* (5.6m.) have the distinction of world distribution; women's interests are catered for by *Ladies' Home Journal* (6.9m.) and *Harper's Bazaar* (427,064), while *Playboy* (4.3m.) and *Esquire* (1.1m.) appeal specifically to men, and *Ebony* (996,247) is directed particularly to a Negro readership.

PRINCIPAL DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

(Ind. = politically independent; Dem. = Democrat; Rep. = Republican; D. = All Day; E. = evening; M. = morning; S. = Sunday; ex. = excluding; Publr. = Publisher.)

In general, only newspapers with circulation of 40,000 and over are included. Where in any State there is no such newspaper, the largest paper in that State has been included.

ALABAMA

Birmingham News: 2200 North 4th Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1888; Publr. C. B. HANSON, Jr.; Man. Editor JOHN W. BLOOMER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 181,098 (E.), 220,000 (S.).

Birmingham Post-Herald: 2200 North 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1888; Editor DUARD LE GRAND; Ind.; M.; circ. 83,006.

Huntsville Times: 2317 Memorial Parkway, S.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35807; f. 1910; Editor and Publr. LEROY A. SIMMS; Ind.-Dem.; E.S., circ. 55,335 (E.), 53,729 (S).

Mobile Register (M.), **Mobile Press** (E.), **Mobile Press-Register** (S.), 304 Government St., Mobile, Ala. 36601; f. 1830 (Register), 1929 (Press); Pres. R. B. CHANDLER; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM J. HEARIN; Exec. Editor FALLON TROTTER; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 43,315 (M.), 63,493 (E.), 95,000 (S.).

Montgomery Advertiser: 107 S. Lawrence, Montgomery, Ala. 36102; f. 1828; Exec. Editor BEN DAVIS; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 66,000 (M.), 87,189 (S.).

ALASKA

Anchorage Times: 820 Fourth Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501; f. 1915; Publr. and Editor ROBERT B. ATWOOD; Ind.; E.; circ. 35,417.

ARIZONA

Arizona Daily Star (M.S.), **Tucson Daily Citizen** (E.); 208 N. Stone, Tucson, Ariz. 85703; f. 1877; Publr. and Editor (Citizen) PAUL A. MCKALIP (Editor), WILLIAM A. SMALL (Publisher); Ind.-Dem. (Star), Ind.-Rep. (Citizen); circ. 39,791 (M.), 42,444 (E.), 68,289 (S.).

Arizona Republic (M.S.), **Phoenix Gazette** (E.); 120 E. Van; Buren St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85004; f. 1880 (Gazette), 1890 (Republic); Publr. EUGENE C. PULLIAM; Editor (Republic) F. S. MARQUARDT, (Gazette) EDWIN FITZHUGH; Ind.; circ. 163,933 (M.), 96,457 (E.), 245,818 (S.).

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Democrat: Capitol Avenue and Scott, Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1871; Man. Editor IRVING E. HERRINGTON; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 81,467 (E.), 96,515 (S.).

Little Rock Arkansas Gazette: 112 West Third St., Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1819; Publr. HUGH B. PATTERSON, Jr.; Editor J. N. HEISKELL; Gen. Man. J. R. WILLIAMSON; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 108,821 (Mon.–Fri.), 107,320 (Sat.), 124,741 (S.).

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield Californian: 1707 Eye St., Bakersfield, Calif. 93302; f. 1866; Pres. B. C. FRITTS; Exec. Dir. D. H. FRITTS; Dem.; E.; circ. 46,144.

Fresno Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, Van Ness and Calaveras, Fresno, Calif. 93721; f. 1922; Editor WALTER P. JONES; Man. Editor O. M. SHELTON; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 115,241 (E.), 146,510 (S.).

Long Beach Independent (M.), **Long Beach Press-Telegram** (E.), **Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram** (S.): Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc., 604 Pine Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90801; Publr. DANIEL H. RIDDER; Editor WILLIAM BROOM; Exec. Editor MILES E. SINES; Man. Editor LARRY ALLISON; Ind.; circ. 51,059 (M.), 112,307 (E.), 153,835 (S.).

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner: Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1871; Publr. GEORGE R. HEARST, Jr.; Man. Editor DONALD GOODENOW; Ind.; circ. 718,221 (E.), 719,000 (S.).

Los Angeles Times: Times Mirror Co., Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1881; Publr. OTIS CHANDLER; Editor NICK B. WILLIAMS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 975,491 (M.), 1,308,711 (S.). A separate edition is published for Orange County at Costa Mesa.

Modesto Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, 14th and H, Modesto, Calif.; f. 1884; Pres. ELEANOR MCCLATCHY; Editor WALTER P. JONES; Ind.; circ. 47,464 (E. ex. Sat.), 50,074 (S.).

Oakland Tribune: 13th St., Oakland, Calif. 94612; f. 1874; Publr. and Editor WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 217,572 (E.), 246,835 (S.).

Palo Alto Times: Peninsula Newspapers Inc., 245 Lytton Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.; Editor A. BODI; E.; circ. 46,000.

Pasadena Star News: Twin Coast Newspapers Inc., 525 East Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, Calif. 91109; f. 1886; Publr. BERNARD J. RIDDER; Editor EDWARD P. ESSERTIER; Ind.-Rep.; S.; circ. 73,170.

Pomona Progress-Bulletin: 300 S. Thomas St., Pomona, Calif.; Gen. Man. CHARLES RICHARDSON; circ. 42,000.

Riverside Press-Enterprise: 3512 14th St., Riverside, Calif. 92502; Publrs. A. A. CULVER, H. H. HAYS, Jr.; Editor H. H. HAYS, Jr.; S.; circ. 62,000.

Sacramento Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, 21st and Q Sts., Sacramento, Calif. 95804; f. 1857; Pres. ELEANOR MCCLATCHY; Editor WALTER P. JONES; Ind. E.S.; circ. 175,035 (E.), 212,132 (S.).

Sacramento Union: 1910 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95812; f. 1851; Publr. and Gen. Man. CARLYLE REED; Editor JAMES ANDERSON; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 74,614 (M.), 70,895 (S.).

San Bernardino Sun (M.), **San Bernardino Evening Telegram** (E.), **San Bernardino Sun-Telegram** (S.): 399 D. St., San Bernardino, Calif. 92401; f. 1894; Publr. JAMES K. GUTHRIE; Editor G. DAVID ACKLEY; Ind.; circ. 58,022 (M.), 16,292 (E.), 76,364 (S.).

San Diego Union (M.S.), **San Diego Evening Tribune** (E.): 940 Third Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92112; f. (Union) 1868, (Tribune) 1895; Publr. JAMES S. COPLEY; Editor (Union) EDWARD L. THOMAS, (Tribune) EUGENE F. WILLIAMS; (Union) Rep., (Tribune) Ind.; circ. 151,294 (M.), 129,286 (E.), 265,570 (S.).

San Fernando Valley Times: 11109 Magnolia Blvd., North Hollywood, Calif.; f. 1935; Publr. PHIL TURNER; Editor HAROLD N. HUBBARD; Ind.; E.; circ. 45,000.

San Francisco Chronicle: 901 Mission St., San Francisco 19, Calif. 94119; f. 1865; Publr. and Editor CHARLES DE YOUNG THIERIOT; Exec. Editor SCOTT NEWHALL; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 493,020 (M.), 691,510 (S.).

San Francisco Examiner (E.), **San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle** (S.); 110 Fifth St., San Francisco, Calif. 94119; Publr. CHARLES GOULD; Editor ED. J. DOOLEY; Ind.; circ. 220,610 (E.), 691,510 (S.).

San Gabriel Valley Tribune: 2037 W. San Barnardino Rd., West Covina, Calif. 91723; f. 1955; Man. Editor R. E. TRACY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 74,085 (E.), 76,630 (S.).

San Jose Mercury (M.), **San Jose News** (E.), **San Jose Mercury-News** (S.): 750 Ridder Park Drive, San Jose, Calif. 95131; f. 1851 (Mercury), 1883 (News); Publr. JOSEPH B. RIDDER; Exec. Editor KENNETH S. CONN; Man. Editor OSCAR LIDEN (M.S.); PAUL E. CONROY (E.); Ind.; circ. 126,382 (M.), 75,531 (E.), 184,103 (S.).

San Mateo Times and Daily News Leader: Amphlett Printing Co., 1080 S. Bayshore Blvd., San Mateo, Calif. 94402; f. 1889; Publr. and Editor J. HART CLINTON; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 46,028 (E.).

San Rafael Independent-Journal: California Newspapers Inc., 1040 B. St. San Rafael, Calif. 94902; f. 1861; Publr. WISHARD A. BROWN; Editor JACK CRAEMER; Rep.; circ. 40,509 (E.).

Santa Ana Register: 625 N. Grand Ave., Santa Ana, Calif.; f. 1905; Publr. R. C. HOILES; Man. Editor CLENNELL WILKINSON; Ind., M.E.S.; circ. 48,259 (M.), 105,898 (E.), 153,498 (S.).

Santa Rosa Press-Democrat: 427 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif. 95402; Publr. Mrs. ERNEST L. FINLEY; Co-Publr. EVERT B. PERSON; Editor DAN BOWERMAN; Dem.; E.S.; circ. 44,293 (E.), 46,100 (S.).

South Bay Daily Breeze: S. Calif. Assoc. Newspapers, 5215 Torrance Blvd., Torrance, Calif. 90503; f. 1894; Publr. and Editor ROBERT L. CURRY; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 44,836 (E.), 45,821 (S.).

Stockton Record: 530 E. Market St., P.O.B. 900, Stockton CA 95201, Calif.; f. 1895; Publr. ROBERT B. WHITTINGTON; Man. Editor N. S. DEMOTTE; Ind.; circ. 55,000 (E.), 50,000 (S.).

Van Nuys News and Valley News and Green Sheet: 14539 Sylvan St., P.O.B. 310, Van Nuys, Calif. 91406; f. 1911; Publr. MAURICE W. MARKHAM; Editor FERDINAND MENDENHALL; Ind.; M. ex. Mon., Wed., Sat.; circ. 49,314 paid, 210,801 controlled, total 260,115.

Wall Street Journal: (Pacific Coast Edition *see under* New York); circ. 226,329.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph: Freedom Newspapers. 30 S. Prospect, Colorado Springs; f. 1872; Publr, HARRY H. HOILES; Man. Editor MAURICE D. WHITNEY; Ind.; E. (Mon.–Fri.), M. (Sat.–S.); circ. 48,883 (E.), 50,068 (S.).

Denver Post: 650 15th St., Denver, Colo. 80202; f. 1895; Publr. and Editor PALMER HOYT; Man. Editor WILLIAM H. HORNBY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 261,367 (E.), 354,470 (S.).

Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain: 825 W. 6th Street, Pueblo, Colo.; f. 1871, 1901; Publr. FRANK S. HOAG, Jr.; Gen. Man. ROBERT H. RAWLINGS; Editor JOHN F. JAMES; Ind.-Rep.; S.; circ. 48,201.

Rocky Mountain News: 400 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. 80204; Editor JACK FOSTER; Ind.; M.S.; tabloid; circ. 192,279 (M.), 209,887 (S.).

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport Post: 410 State St., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602; Man. Editor LEONARD E. GILBERT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 83,000 (E.), 84,223 (S.).

Hartford Courant: 285 Broad St., Hartford, Conn. 06101; f. 1764; Chair. JOHN R. REITMEYER; Pres. EDMUND W. DOWNES; Editor and Publr. BOB EDDY; Rep.; M.S.; circ. 160,933 (M.), 186,852 (S.).

Hartford Times: 10 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 06101; f. 1817; Publr. ROBERT R. ECKERT; Editor STUART A. DUNHAM; E.; circ. 135,474.

New Haven Register: 367 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. 06503; Co-Publr. and Editor RICHARD S. JACKSON; Exec. Editor ROBERT J. LEENEY; Ind.; E.S.; 106,649 (E.), 122,151 (S.).

Waterbury Republican (M.S.), **Waterbury American** (E.): P.O.B. 2090, Waterbury, Conn. 06720; f. 1844 (American), 1881 (Republican); Publr. WILLIAM B. PAPE; Exec. Editor EUGENE L. MARTIN; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 26,088 (M.), 40,881 (E.), 55,651 (S.).

DELAWARE

Wilmington News (M.), **Wilmington Journal** (E.): 831 Orange St., Wilmington, Del. 19899; f. 1871 (Journal), 1880 (News); Pres. and Editor CHARLES M. HACKETT; Ind.; M.E.; circ. 46,000 (M.), 94,000 (E.).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington News: 1013 13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1921; Pres. RAY F. MACK; Editor RICHARD HOLLANDER; Ind.; E.; circ. 220,629.

Washington Post: 1515 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1877; Pres. KATHARINE GRAHAM; Publr. JOHN W. SWEETERMAN; Editor EUGENE PATTERSON; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 467,505 (M.), 600,357 (S.).

Washington Star: 225 Virginia Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN F. KAUFFMANN; Editor NEWBOLD NOYES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 318,026 (E.), 362,408 (S.).

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach News-Journal: 901 Sixth St., Daytona Beach, Fla.; Editor HERBERT M. DAVIDSON; S.; circ. 35,937 (M.), 29,018 (E.), 43,060 (S.).

Florida Times-Union (M.S.), **Jacksonville Journal** (E): 1 Riverside Ave., P.O.B. 1949, Jacksonville, Fla. 32201; f. 1864 (Times-Union), 1887 (Journal); Exec. Editor JOHN S. WALTERS; Man. Editor ARTHUR B. MANNING (Times-Union), E. G. HENSON (Journal); Ind.-Dem.; circ. 150,000 (M.), 55,000 (E.), 175,000 (S.).

Fort Lauderdale News: 320 S. E. First Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; f. 1911; Publr. J. W. DICKEY; Editor JACK W. GORE; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 79,746 (E.), 88,166 (S.).

Miami Herald: 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33101; f. 1910; Publr. JOHN S. KNIGHT; Editor DON SHOEMAKER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 375,469 (M.), 468,167 (S.).

Miami News: 1001 N.W. Seventh St., Miami, Fla. 33152; Publr. JAMES M. COX, Jr.; Editor (vacant); Dem.; E.S.; circ. 116,756 (E.), 115,245 (S.).

Orlando Sentinel (M.S.), **Orlando Star** (E.): 633 N. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla. 32801; f. 1876 (Star), 1885 (Sentinel); Publr. and Editor W. G. CONOMOS; Exec. Editor NORMAN WOLFE; Ind.; circ. 123,496 (M.), 38,702 (E.), 161,160 (S.).

Pensacola Journal (M.), **Pensacola News** (E.), **Pensacola News-Journal** (S.): 101 E. Romana St., Pensacola, Fla. 32501; f. 1895 (News), 1898 (Journal); Publr. BRADEN L. BALL; Exec. Editor EARLE BOWDEN; Ind.; circ. 55,000 (M.), 35,000 (E.), 63,459 (S.).

St. Petersburg Times (M.S.), **St. Petersburg Independent** (E.): P.O.B. 1121, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33731; f. 1884 (Times), 1906 (Independent); Publr. and Editor NELSON POYNTER; Exec. Editor DONALD K. BALDWIN; Ind.; circ. 139,062 (M.), 18,445 (E.), 149,801 (S.).

Tampa Tribune: Tribune Bldg., Tampa, Fla. 33601; f. 1895; Publr. J. C. COUNCIL; Editor J. A. CLENDINEN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 151,861 (M.), 165,271 (S.).

Today: P.O.B. 1330, Cocoa, Fla.; f. 1966; Exec. Editor JAMES D. HEAD; Man. Editor JACK BRELBART; Ind.; circ. 42,219 (M.), 42,673 (S.).

West Palm Beach Post-Times: 2751 South Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Fla.; f. 1922; Publr. CECIL B. KELLEY; Editor ROBERT H. KIRKPATRICK; Ind.; S.; circ. 51,000.

GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution (M.), **Atlanta Journal** (E.), **Atlanta Journal-Constitution** (S.): Box 4689, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; Editor (Constitution) REGINALD MURPHY, (Journal) JACK SPALDING; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 200,682 (M.), 252,688 (E.), 525,519 (S.).

Augusta Chronicle (M.), **Augusta Herald** (E.), **Augusta Chronicle-Herald** (S.): 725 Broad St., Augusta, Ga. 30903; Publr. W. S. MORRIS III; Editor (Herald) W. S. MORRIS, (Chronicle) L. C. HARRIS; Ind.; circ. 47,624 (M.), 21,000 (E.), 62,268 (S.).

Columbus Ledger-Enquirer: 17 W. 12th St., Columbus, Ga. 31902; f. 1930; Publr. M. R. ASHWORTH; Assoc. Publr. E. R. REID; Exec. Editor CARLTON M. JOHNSON; Ind.-Dem.; S.; circ. 57,703.

Macon Telegraph (M.), **Macon News** (E.), **Macon Telegraph-News** (S.): 120 Broadway, Macon, Ga.; f. 1826 (Telegraph), 1884 (News); Publr. PEYTON ANDERSON; Editor (Telegraph) WM. A. OTT, (News) JOSEPH B. PARHAM; Dem.; circ. 48,000 (M.), 23,000 (E.), 66,000 (S.).

Savannah Morning News: 105-111 West Bay St., Savannah. Ga. 31402; f. 1850; Publr. CHARLES H. MORRIS; Man. Editor THOMAS F. COFFEY, Jr.; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 57,308 (M.), 67,805 (S.).

HAWAII

Honolulu Advertiser (M.), **Honolulu Star-Bulletin** (E.),, **Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Advertiser** (S.): P.O.B. 3110, Honolulu, Hawaii 96802; f. 1856 (Advertiser), 1912 (Star-Bulletin); Editor (Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser) GEORGE CHAPLIN, (Star-Bulletin) A. A. SMYSER; Ind.; circ. 73,000 (M.), 122,000 (E.), 173,000 (S.).

IDAHO

Idaho Statesman: Federated Publications Inc., 6th and Bannock Streets, Boise, Idaho; Man. Editor SANDOR KLEIN; Ind.-Rep.; (M.E.S.); circ. 40,000 (M)., 11,000 (E), 50,000 (S.).

ILLINOIS

Bloomington Pantagraph: 301 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1846; Publr. DAVIS U. MERWIN; Editor HAROLD V. LISTON; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 47,228 (D.), 43,374 (S.).

Chicago Daily News (E.): Field Enterprises Inc., Newspaper Div., 401 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1876; Editor ROY M. FISHER; Ind.; circ. 460,257 (E.), 460,590 (SAT.).

Chicago Sun-Times: Field Enterprises Inc., Newspaper Div., 401 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1947; Editor JAMES F. HOGE, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 526,976 (M.), 428,227 (SAT.), 721,535 (S.).

Chicago Today: 445 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1900 as *Chicago's American*, name changed 1969; Publr. LLOYD WENDT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 446,945 (E.), 486,643 (S.).

Chicago Tribune: Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1847; Publr. HAROLD F. GRUMHAUS; Editor CLAYTON KIRKPATRICK; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 775,000 (M.), 1,045,000 (S.).

Wall Street Journal: (Midwest Edition—*see under* New York): circ. 383,296.

Decatur Herald-Review: 365 N. Main Street, Decatur, Ill.; f. 1877–79; Editor R. E. HARTLEY; Ind.; S.; circ. 54,000 (S.).

Illinois State Journal (M.), **Illinois State Register** (E.), **Illinois State Journal & Register** (S.): 313 South 6th St., Springfield, Ill.; f. 1831 (Journal), 1836 (Register), 1961 (Journal-Register); Publr. JOHN P. CLARKE; Editor (Journal) ROBERT L. WOODS; (Register) EDWARD H. ARMSTRONG; Rep. (Journal), Dem. (Register); circ. 55,000 (M.) 25,000 (E.), 70,000 (S.).

Joliet Herald-News: The Copley Press Inc., 78 N. Scott St., Joliet, Ill. 60431; f. 1838; Publr. and Editor W. BLACKBURN; circ. 42,499 (E.), 43,222 (S.).

Morning Star, The (M.S.), **Register-Republic, The** (E.): 99 East State St., Rockford, Ill. 61105; Member of the Gannett Group; f. 1855; Pres., Publr. WILLIAM K. TODD; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 62,359 (M.), 36,884 (E.), 84,696 (S).

Peoria Journal-Star: War Memorial Drive, Peoria, Ill. 61614; f. 1855; Publr. HENRY P. SLANE; Editor CHARLES L. DANCEY; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 40,675 (M.), 65,000 (E.), 108,965 (S.).

Rock Island Argus: 1724 Fourth Ave., Rock Island, Ill. 61202; f. 1851; Publrs. M. F. and B. H. POTTER; Exec. Editor LYNN L. ASH; Ind.; circ. 262,800 (E.).

Springfield State Journal (M.), **Springfield State Journal and Register** (S.): The Copley Press Inc., 313 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill. 62705; f. 1831; Publr. JAMES E. ARMSTRONG; circ. 55,202 (M.), 70,348 (S.).

INDIANA

Evansville Courier (M.), **Evansville Press** (E.), **Evansville Sunday Courier-Press** (S.): 201 N.W. 2nd St., Evansville. Ind. 47701; f. 1845 Courier), 1906 (Press), 1939 (Courier-Press); Editor (Courier) LENORD U. KREUGER, (Press) MICHAEL GREHL. (Sunday Courier-Press) JAMES MARGEDANT; Ind.; circ. 66,888 (M.), 47,773 (E.), 114,300 (S.).

Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette (M.S.), **Fort Wayne News-Sentinel** (E.): 600 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46802; f. 1833 (News-Sentinel), 1863 (Journal-Gazette); Editor ERNEST E. WILLIAMS (News-Sentinel), FRANK ROBERTS (Journal-Gazette); Ind. Dem. (Journal-Gazette); Ind. Rep. (Sentinel); circ. 69,000 (M.), 78,000 (E.), 109,800 (S.).

Gary Post-Tribune: 1065 Broadway, Gary, Ind. 46402; f. 1909; Editor DALE E. BELLES, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 68,652 (E.), 69,221 (S.).

Hammond Times: 417 Fayette Street, Hammond, Ind.; f. 1906; Editor CARL M. DAVIDSON; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 65,383 (E.), 67,496 (S.).

Indianapolis Star (M.S.), **Indianapolis News** (E.): 307 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1869 (News), f. 1903 (Star); Editor (Star) FRANK H. CRANE, (News) M. STANTON EVANS; Ind.; circ. 230,056 (M.), 193,686 (E.), 380,808 (S.).

Lafayette Journal & Courier: 221 N. 6th Street, Lafayette, Ind. 47901; f. 1829; Publr. JOHN A. SCOTT; Man. Editor GEORGE W. LAMB; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 47,304.

South Bend Tribune: 225 W. Colfax, South Bend, Ind. 46626; Publr. and Editor FRANKLIN D. SCHURZ; Ind.-Rep.; E.S., circ. 118,257 (E.), 123,970 (S).

IOWA

Cedar Rapids Gazette: 500 3rd Avenue, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406; f. 1883; Publr. J. F. HLADKY, Jr.; Man. Editor H. J. ILLIAN; Editor HARRY BOYD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 76,713 (E.), 82,111 (S.).

Davenport Times-Democrat: 124 E. Second St., Davenport, Iowa 52801; Publrs. PHILIP D. ADLER, HENRY B. HOOK; Editor FRED C. BILLS; circ. 58,755 (M.), 75,845 (S.).

Des Moines Register (M.S.), **Des Moines Tribune** (E.): 715 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50304; f. 1849 (Register), 1906 (Tribune); Pres. GARDNER COWLES; Editor and Publr. KENNETH MACDONALD; Ind.; circ. 254,824 (M.), 113,678 (E.), 524,898 (S).

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald: W. 8th and Bluff Streets, Dubuque, Iowa 52001; f. 1836; Publr. F. W. WOODWARD; Editor JAMES GELADAS; Ind.; E.S. ex. Sat.; circ. 41,228 (E.), 42,254 (S.).

Sioux City Journal: 5th and Douglas Sts., Sioux City, Iowa 51102; f. 1870; Pres. ELIZABETH SAMMONS; Editor ERWIN SIAS; Ind.; D.S., circ. 74,000 (D.), 55,000 (S.).

Waterloo Courier: 501 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa; f. 1854; Gen. Man. and Exec. Editor ROBERT J. MCCOY; Editor GENE THORNE; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 55,427 (E.), 54,118 (S.).

KANSAS

Hutchinson News: 300 W. Second Street, Hutchinson Kans.; Publr. and Editor STUART AWBREY; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 51,000 (D.), 53,000 (S.).

Topeka Capital (M.), **Topeka State Journal** (E.), **Topeka Capital-Journal** (S.): 6th & Jefferson, Topeka, Kans.; f. 1874 (State Journal), 1879 (Capital); Publr. O. S. STAUFFER; Ind.; circ. 70,359 (M.), 27,984 (E.), 73,543 (S.).

Wichita Eagle (M.), **Wichita Beacon** (E.), **Wichita Sunday Eagle and Beacon** (S.): 825 East Douglas St., Wichita, Kans. 67201; f. 1872; Publr. and Editor JOHN COLBURN; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 132,000 (M.), 65,000 (E.), 179,000 (S.).

KENTUCKY

Lexington Herald (M.), **Lexington Leader** (E.), **Lexington Herald and Leader** (Sat.), **Lexington Herald-Leader** (S.): 227–239 W. Short St., Lexington, Ky.; f. 1870 (Herald), 1888 (Leader), 1937 (Herald-Leader); Editor (Herald) HERNDON J. EVANS, (Leader) FRED B. WACHS; (Herald) Dem., (Leader) Rep., (Herald-Leader) Ind.; circ. 52,000 (M.), 30,000 (E.), 77,000 (Sat.), 75,000 (S.).

Louisville Courier-Journal (M.S.), **Louisville Times** (E.): 525 W. Broadway 2, Louisville, Ky. 40202; f. 1868 (Courier-Journal), 1884 (Times); Publr. and Editor BARRY BINGHAM; Ind.; circ. 230,434 (M.), 174,000 (E.), 343,823 (S.).

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge Advocate (M.S.), **Baton Rouge State Times** (E.): 525 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge 1, La. 70821; f. 1842; Publr. and Editor CHAS. P. MANSHIP, Jr.; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 52,813 (M.), 35,313 (E.), 79,901 (S.).

Monroe World: 411 N. 4th St., Monroe, La. 71201; f. 1929; Editor NORMAN SMITH; Ind.; S.; circ. 42,000.

New Orleans Times-Picayune (M.S.), **New Orleans States-Item** (E.): 3800 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La. 70140; f. 1837 (Times-Picayune), 1880 (States-Item); Publr. ASHTON PHELPS; Editor GEORGE W. HEALY, Jr.; Man. Editor (Times-Picayune) ARTHUR F. FELT; (States-Item) W. G. COWAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 197,000 (M.), 143,000 (E.), 316,000 (S.).

Shreveport Journal: 222 Lake Street, Shreveport, La,; f. 1895; Publr. DOUGLAS F. ATTAWAY; Editor GEORGE W. SHANNON; Ind.; E.; circ. 45,000.

Shreveport Times: P.O.B. 222, Shreveport, La. 71102; Publr. WILLIAM H. BRONSON; Exec. Editor RAYMOND L. MCDANIEL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 93,500 (M.), 119,000 (S.).

MAINE

Bangor News: 491 Main St., Bangor, Maine 04401; f. 1834; Publr. RICHARD K. WARREN; Ind.; M.; circ. 80,364.

Portland Press Herald (M.), **Portland Express** (E.), **Maine Sunday Telegram** (S.): 390 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04104; f. 1862 (Press Herald), 1882 (Express), 1886 (Telegram); Publr. JEAN GANNETT ARNZEN; Editor ERNEST W. CHARD; Ind.; circ. 55,000 (M.), 29,000 (E.), 109,000 (S.).

MARYLAND

Baltimore News-American: The Hearst Corpn. Inc., Lombard and South Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1872; Publr. MARK F. COLLINS; Editor-in-Chief W. R. HEARST, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 219,795 (E.), 315,418 (S.).

Baltimore Sun: Calvert and Center Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1837; Editor-in-Chief PRICE DAY; Ind.; circ. 187,000 (M.), 212,000 (E.), 345,601 (S.).

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Globe: 135 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, Mass. 02107; Publr. W. D. TAYLOR; Editor THOMAS WINSHIP; circ. 241,712 (M.), 196,923 (E.), 555,905 (S.).

Boston Herald-Traveler: 300 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1846 (Herald), 1824 (Traveler, merged 1967); Publr. GEORGE E. AKERSON; Exec. Editor E. J. MORIARTY; Editor J. HERBERT; Ind.; circ. 230,817 (M.), 302,436 (S.).

Boston Record American (M.), **Boston Advertiser** (S.): Hearst Corporation, 5 Winthrop Square, Boston, Mass.; f. 1961 (Record American), 1904 (Advertiser); Publr. H. G. KERN; Man. Editor (Record American) C. EDWARD HOLLAND; Man. Editor (Advertiser) SAM BORNSTEIN; Ind.; circ. 431,023 (M.), 439,000 (S.).

Brockton Enterprise and Times: 60 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.; f. 1880; Publrs. A. W. and C. A. FULLER; Editor A. W. FULLER; Ind.; E.; circ. 47,000.

Christian Science Monitor: 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass; f. 1908; Editor-in-Chief ERWIN D. CANHAM; Editor DEWITT JOHN; Ind.; M.; circ. 200,000.

Fall River Herald-News: 207 Pocasset St., Fall River, Mass. 02722; f. 1877; Publr. and Editor E. J. DELANEY; Ind;. E.; circ. 41,000.

Lawrence Eagle-Tribune: 285 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.; f. 1867; Publr. and Editor IRVING E. ROGERS; Ind.; D.; circ. 44,000.

Lowell Sun: 15 Kearney Square, Lowell, Mass.; f. 1878; Editor CLEMENT C. COSTELLO; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 45,000.

New Bedford Standard Times: 555 Pleasant Street, New Bedford, Mass.; f. 1850; Publr. JAMES H. OTTAWAY, Jr.; Editor J. RICHARD EARLY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 71,238 (E.), 62,154 (S.).

Patriot Ledger, The: 13-19 Temple St., Quincy, Mass.; f. 1837; Publr. G. PRESCOTT LOW; Editor DONALD C. WILDER; Ind. E.; circ. 68,303.

Springfield Union (M.), **Springfield News** (E.), **Springfield Republican** (S.): 1860 Main St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1864 (Union), 1880 (News), 1824 (Republican); Editor (Union) JOSEPH W. MOONEY, (News) RICHARD GARVEY, (Republican) JOSEPH W. MOONEY; (Union) Rep., (News) Dem., (Republican) Ind.; circ. 80,000 (M.), 98,000 (E.), 120,000 (S.).

Worcester Telegram (M.), **Worcester Evening Gazette** (E.), **Worcester Sunday Telegram** (S.): 20 Franklin St., Worcester, Mass. 01601; Publr. RICHARD C. STEELE; Editor FORREST W. SEYMOUR; Ind.; circ. 59,822 (M.), 94,549 (E.), 108,374 (S.).

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek Enquirer and News: Federated Publications Inc., 155 W. Van Buren St., Battle Creek, Mich. 49016; f. 1911; Publr. and Editor ROBERT B. MILLER; circ. 40,465 (E.), 41,309 (S.).

Detroit Free Press: Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1831; Publr. LEE HILLS; Editor MARK ETHRIDGE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 590,546 (M.), 631,175 (S.).

Detroit News: 615 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1873; Publr. PETER B. CLARK; Editor MARTIN S. HAYDEN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 700,321 (E.), 947,155 (S.).

Flint Journal: 200 East 1st St., Flint, Mich. 48502; f. 1883; Editor GLEN A. BOISSONNEAULT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 111,000 (E.), 111,000 (S.).

Grand Rapids Press: Press Plaza, Vandenberg Center, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; f. 1892; Editor WERNER VEIT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 131,000 (E.), 117,000 (S.).

Kalamazoo Gazette: 401 S. Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.; f. 1833; Editor DANIEL M. RYAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 57,224 (E.), 59,028 (S.).

Lansing State Journal: 120 E. Lenawee St., Lansing, Mich. 48919; f. 1855; Publr. LOUIS A. WEIL, Jr.; Man. Editor K. L. GUNDERMAN; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 77,000 (E.), 77,000 (S.),

Macomb Daily: Macomb Publishing Co., 67 Cass Ave., P.O.B. 707, Mount Clemens, Mich. 48043; Editor EDGAR D. RACINE; circ. 41,686 (E.).

Muskegon Chronicle: 981 Third Street, Muskegon, Mich.; f. 1857; Man. ROBERT A. MORSE; Editor ROBERT C. HERRICK; Ind.; E.; circ. 51,000.

Pontiac Press: 48 W. Huron Street, Pontiac, Mich.; f. 1843; Publr. HOWARD H. FITZGERALD II; Editor JOHN W. FITZGERALD; Ind.; E.; circ. 74,000.

Royal Oak Tribune: 210 E. Third Street, Royal Oak; f. 1902; Editor GRANT W. HOWELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 56,000.

Saginaw News: 203 S. Washington Avenue, Saginaw, Mich.; f. 1859; Editor JAMES P. BROWN, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 59,565 (E.), 59,701 (S.).

MINNESOTA

Duluth News Tribune (M.S.), **Duluth Herald** (E.): 424 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn. 58802; f. 1868 (Tribune), 1883 (Herald); Publr. B. H. RIDDER, Jr.; Exec. Editor ORVILLE E. LOMOE; Ind.; circ. 56,820 ,(M.), 24,973 (E.), 81,557 (S.).

Minneapolis Tribune (M.S.), **Minneapolis Star** (E.): 425 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1867 (Tribune), 1878 (Star); Publr. OTTO A. SILHA; Editor JOHN COWLES, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 241,836 (M.), 292,758 (E.), 674,407 (S.).

St. Paul Pioneer Press (M.S.), **St. Paul Dispatch** (E.): 55 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1875 (Pioneer Press), 1869 (Dispatch); Publr. B. H. RIDDER, Jr.; Editor WILLIAM SUMNER; Ind.; circ. 108,111 (M.), 133,168(E.), 230,966 (S.).

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson Clarion-Ledger (M.), **Jackson News** (E.), **Jackson Clarion Ledger-News** (S.): 311 East Pearl St., Jackson, Miss. 39205; Publr. R. M. HEDERMAN, Jr.; Editor (Clarion-Ledger) T. M. HEDERMAN, Jr., (News) JAMES WARD; Dem.; circ. 55,208 (M.), 46,975 (E.), 99,734 (S.).

MISSOURI

Kansas City Times (M.), **Kansas City Star** (E.S.): 1729 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64116; f. 1880; Editor WILLIAM W. BAKER; Ind.; circ. 334,746 (M.), 327,623 (E.), 396,260 (S.).

St. Joseph Gazette (M. ex. SAT.); **St. Joseph News-Press** (E.S. ex. SAT.): f. 1845 (Gazette), 1879 (News-Press); Publr. DAVID R. BRADLEY; Editor (Gazette) HAROLD MILLS, (News-Post) MERRILL CHILCOTE; Ind.; circ. 44,000 (M.), 47,000 (E.), 50,000 (S.).

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: 12th Boulevard at Delmar, St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1852; Publr. G. DUNCAN BAUMAN; Editor GEORGE A. KILLENBERG; Ind.; M. ex. Sat., Week-end; circ. 306,586 (M.), 342,000 (Week-end).

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Pulitzer Publishing Co., 1133 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1878; Publr. and Editor JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 335,000 (E.), 575,000 (S.).

Springfield News (M.), **Springfield Leader and Press** (E.), **Springfield News and Leader** (S.): f. 1933; Editor C. W. JOHNSON; Ind.; circ. 29,250 (M.), 47,800 (E.), 76,500 (S.).

MONTANA

Billings Gazette: 401 N. Broadway, Billings, Mont.; Publr. STRAND HILLEBOE; Editor DUANE W. BOWLER; circ. 43,500 (M.), 11,000 (E.), 54,500 (S.).

Great Falls Tribune (M.S.), **Great Falls Leader** (E.): 4th and 2nd Avenue, N., Great Falls, Mont.; f. 1888 (Leader), 1887 (Tribune); Publr. WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY; Editor (Tribune) E. P. FURLONG, (Leader) ROBERT P. LATHROP; Ind.; circ. 39,000 (M.), 9,400 (E.), 45,000 (S.).

NEBRASKA

Lincoln Star (M.), **Lincoln Journal** (E.), **Lincoln Journal-Star** (S.): Ninth and P Streets, Lincoln, Neb. 68501; f. 1867; Publr. (Star) W. W. WHITE, (Journal) F. SEACREST, J. W. SEACREST; Editor (Star) WILLIAM O. DOBLER, (Journal) J. R. SEACREST, (Journal-Star) DALE L. GRIFFING; Ind.; circ. 27,000 (M.), 45,038 (E.), 57,006 (S.).

Omaha World-Herald: World-Herald Sq., Omaha, Neb. 68102; f. 1885; Pres. HAROLD ANDERSEN; Exec. Editor LOUIS G. GERDES; Editor KEITH WILSON; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 122,417 (M.), 127,365 (E.), 285,402 (S.).

NEVADA

Las Vegas Review-Journal: 737 North Main St., Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; f. 1908; Publr. DONALD W. REYNOLDS; Editor JIM LEAVY; circ. 46,607 (E.), 39,307 (Sat. E.), 48,977 (S.).

Reno Nevada State Journal (M.S.), **Reno Gazette** (E.): 401 W. Second St., Reno, Nev. 89503; f. 1870 (Journal), 1876 (Gazette); Publr. CHARLES G. MURRAY; Editor (Journal) PAUL A. LEONARD; Man. Editor (Gazette) WARREN LERNDE; (Journal) Ind.-Dem., (Gazette) Ind.-Rep.; circ. 16,819 (M.), 22,542 (E.), 30,449 (S.).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester Union Leader (D.), **New Hampshire Sunday News** (S.): 37 Amherst St., Manchester, N.H. 03105; f. 1862; Publr. WILLIAM LOEB; Editor in Chief B. J. McQUAID; Editor HUGH R. O'NEILL; Ind.; circ. 61,000 (D.), 50,000 (S.).

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park Press: Press Plaza, Asbury Park, N.J. 07712; f. 1879; Publr. ERNEST W. LASS; Editor WAYNE D. McMURRAY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 54,343 (E.), 58,951 (S.).

Atlantic City Press: 1900 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.; f. 1872; Editor CHARLES C. REYNOLDS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 60,000 (M.), 51,000 (S.).

(Camden) Courier-Post: Southern N. J. Newspapers Inc., Camden, N.J.; f. 1875; Publr. WILLIAM A. STRETCH; Editor COIT HENDLEY, Jr.; Ind.; E.; circ. 112,014.

Courier-News: 201 Church St., Plainfield, N.J.; f. 1884; Man. Editor EUGENE F. HAMPSON; Ind.; E.; circ. 53,000.

Elizabeth Journal: 295–299 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J.; f. 1779; Publr. HARRY P. FRANK; Exec. Editor JOSEPH S. JENNINGS; E.; circ. 60,000.

Hackensack Record: 150 River Street, Hackensack, N.J.; f. 1895; Publr. and Editor DONALD G. BORG; Ind.; E.; circ. 151,000.

Herald-News: 988 Main Ave., Passaic, N.J.; Publr. RICHARD DRUKKER; Exec.-Editor ARTHUR G. McMAHON; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 80,000.

Hudson Dispatch: 400 38th Street, Union City, N.J.; f. 1873; Publr. JAMES J. McMAHON; Editor A. BRUCE COOK; Ind.-Dem.; M.; circ. 58,000.

Jersey Journal: 30 Journal Square, Jersey City, N.J., 07306; f. 1867; Publr. JAMES S. WEAR; Editor EUGENE G. FARRELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 94,000.

(Newark) Evening News (E.), **(Newark) Sunday News** (S.): 215–221 Market St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1883; Publr. RICHARD B. SCUDDER; Editor WILLIAM R. CLARK; Ind.; circ. 267,619 (E.), 430,793 (S.).

Newark Star-Ledger: 217 Halsey Street, Newark, N.J.; f. 1832; Publr. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor MORT PYE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 249,729 (M.), 403,863 (S.).

New Brunswick Home News: 123 How Lane, New Brunswick, N.J.; f. 1786, daily since 1879; Exec. Editor JOHN K. QUAD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 53,400 (E.), 54,800 (S.).

Paterson News: News Plaza, Paterson, N.J. 07509; f. 1890; Publr. and Editor HARRY B. HAINES; Ind.; E.; circ. 70,000.

Perth Amboy News: 174 Jefferson St., Perth Amboy, N.J.; Exec. Editor KENNETH MICHAEL; E.; circ. 50,476.

Trenton Times (E.), **Trenton Times-Advertiser** (S.): 500 Perry St., Trenton, N.J. 08618; f. 1882; Publr. and Editor JAMES KERNEY, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 81,000 (E.), 101,000 (S.).

Trentonian: 306 E. Front Street, Trenton; f. 1946; Publr. DEAN A. KRENZ; Editor F. GILLMAN SPENCER; Ind.; M.; circ. 46,000.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Journal (M.S.), **Albuquerque Tribune** (E.): 701 Silver St., S.W., Albuquerque, New Mex. 87102; f. 1880 (Journal), 1922 (Tribune); Publr. (Journal) C. T. LANG, (Tribune) SCRIPPS HOWARD; Editor (Journal) ROBERT A. BROWN, (Tribune) GEORGE CARMACK; Ind.; circ. 65,423 (M.), 34,431 (E.), 90,297 (S.).

NEW YORK

Albany Times-Union (M.S.), **Albany Knickerbocker News** (E.): The Hearst Corporation, 24 Sheridan Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12201; f. 1845 (Knickerbocker News), 1856 (Times-Union); Publr. GENE ROBB; Exec.-Editor (Times-Union) JOHN J. LEARY, Exec. Editor (Knickerbocker News) ROBERT G. FICHENBERG; Ind.; circ. 70,000 (M.), 55,000 (E.), 150,000 (S.).

Binghamton Press: Vestal Parkway East, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; Publr. and Editor FRED W. STEIN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 80,041 (E.), 83,162 (S.).

Buffalo Courier-Express: 787 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14203; f. 1845; Publr. and Editor WILLIAM J. CONNERS III; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 158,973 (M.), 306,989 (S.).

Buffalo Evening News: 218 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1880; Publr. JAMES H. RIGHTER; Man. Editor (Admin.) ELWOOD M. WARDLOW; Man. Editor (News) MURRAY B. LIGHT; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 285,407 (D.), 301,058 (Sat.).

Elmira Star-Gazette (D.), **Elmira Telegram** (S.): 201 Baldwin St., Elmira, N.Y.; f. 1853 (Advertiser), 1888 (Star), 1828 (Gazette), 1907 (Star-Gazette), 1879 (Telegram); Publr. COVE HOOVER; Man. Editor BURTON H. BLAZAR; Ind.; circ. 50,706 (D.), 55,802 (S.).

Long Island (Nassau and Suffolk Counties) Newsday: 550 Stewart Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530; f. 1940; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief HARRY F. GUGGENHEIM; Ind.; E.; circ. 458,341.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (M.S.), **Rochester Times-Union** (E.): 55 Exchange Street, Rochester 14, N.Y.; f. 1832 (Democrat and Chronicle), 1826 (Times-Union); Publr. PAUL MILLER; Man. Editor (Democrat and Chronicle) NORRIS W. VAGG, (Times Union) PAUL MILLER; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 142,794 (M.); 143,855 (E.). 218,586 (S.).

Schenectady Gazette: 334 State St., Schenectady, N.Y.; f. 1894; Editor JOHN E. N. HUME, Jr.; Ind.; M.; circ. 54,000.

Syracuse Herald-Journal (E.), **Syracuse Herald-American-Post-Standard** (S.): 220 Herald Place, Syracuse, N.Y. 13201; f. 1877 (Herald-Journal), 1881 (Herald-American); Publr. STEPHEN ROGERS; Editor WILLIAM D. COTTER; Ind.; circ. 137,000 (E.), 238,000 (S.).

Syracuse Post-Standard: 220 Herald Place, Syracuse 13201, N.Y.; Publr. STEPHEN ROGERS; Editor J. LEONARD GORMAN; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 100,000 (M.), 238,000 (S.).

Troy Record (M.), **Troy Times-Record** (E.): Broadway and 5th Avenue, Troy, N.Y.; f. 1896 (Record), 1899 (Times-Record); Publr. and Editor ALTON T. SLITER; Ind.; circ. 8,106 (M.), 42,367 (E.).

Utica Press (M.), **Utica Observer-Dispatch** (E.S.): 221 Oriskany Plaza, Utica, N.Y.; f. 1882 (Press), 1922 (Observer-Dispatch); Publr. HERMAN E. MOECKER; Exec. Editor MASON C. TAYLOR; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 29,500 (M.), 46,000 (E.), 59,500 (S.).

Watertown Times: 260 Washington Street, Watertown, N.Y.; f. 1861; Editor JOHN B. JOHNSON; Ind.-Rep.; E; circ. 43,000.

Yonkers Herald Statesman: Larkin Plaza, Yonkers, N.Y.; f. 1932; Editor Emeritus OXIE REICHLER; Editor BARNEY WATERS; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 49,000.

NEW YORK CITY

Long Island Press: 92-20 168th St., Jamaica, N.Y. 11433; f. 1898; Publr. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor NORMAN N. NEWHOUSE; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 350,855 (E.), 419,563 (S.).

Long Island Star-Journal: Star Square, Long Island, New York, N.Y.; f. 1876 (Star), 1842 (Journal); Publr. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor PAUL A. TIERNEY; Ind.; E.; circ. 98,914.

New York Daily News: 220 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1919; Publr. F. M. FLYNN; Exec. Editor FLOYD BARGER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 2,097,578 (M.), 3,070,836 (S.).

New York Knickerbocker: 53 East 77th St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1968; colour; non-news entertainment paper; Publrs. FRANK J. KELLER, MAC GACHE, JOSEPH L. MORSE.

New York Post: 75 West St., New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1886; Publr. and Editor-in-Chief DOROTHY SCHIFF; Exec. Editor PAUL SANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 628,146 (E.), 354,497 (Sat.).

New York Telegraph: 525 West 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1833; Publr. STEWART HOOKER; Editor SAUL D. ROSEN; M.; circ. 48,717.

New York Times: 229 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1851; Publr. ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGH; Exec. Editor JAMES RESTON; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 937,559 (M.), 1,501,854 (S.).

Staten Island Advance: 950 Fingerboard Rd., Staten Island, New York, N.Y.; f. 1886; Publr. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor LES TRAUTMANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 66,693 (E.), 64,683 (S.).

Wall Street Journal: 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1889; Man. Editor EDWARD R. CONY; Ind.; M.; circ. 1,239,544 (editions: Eastern 516,291, Midwest 383,296, Southwest 113,628, Pacific 226,329).

White Plains Reporter Dispatch: Westchester Rockland Newspapers Inc., 10 Church St., White Plains, N.Y. 10602; f. 1917; Editor W. I. BOOKMAN; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 45,093 (E.).

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen (M.), **Asheville Times** (E.), **Asheville Citizen-Times** (S.): 14 O. Henry Avenue, Asheville, N.C. 28801; f. 1870; Publr. ROBERT BUNNELLE; Editor (Citizen) HAL TRIBBLE, (Times) RICHARD B. WYNNE, Senior Editor (Citizen-Times) CHAS. K. ROBINSON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 44,000 (M.), 25,000 (E.), 62,659 (S.).

Charlotte Observer (M.S.), **Charlotte News** (E.): 600 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N.C. 28201; f. 1886 (Observer), 1888 (News); Publr. JAMES L. KNIGHT; Editor (Observer) C. A. MCKNIGHT, (News) PERRY MORGAN; Ind.-Dem., (Observer), Ind. (News); circ. 171,375 (M.), 62,000 (E.), 195,028 (S.).

Durham Herald (M.S.), **Durham Sun** (E.): 115 Market, Durham 1, N.C.; Publr. STEED ROLLINS; Exec. Editor H. B. WEBB; Dem.; circ. 42,127 (M.), 26,755 (E.), 50,511 (S.).

Greensboro Record (E.), **Greensboro News** (M.S.): 200-04 N. Davie St., Greensboro, N.C. 27401; f. 1890 (Record), 1909 (News); Editor WM. D. SNIDER; Exec. News Editor CHAS. HAWSER; Ind.-Dem. (Record), Ind. (News); circ. 95,000 (M.), 35,000 (E.), 107,294 (S.).

Raleigh News and Observer (M.S.), **Raleigh Times** (E.): 215 S. McDowell St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601; Editor (News and Observer) JONATHAN DANIELS, (Times) HERBERT O'KEEF; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 132,912 (M.), 23,000 (E.), 149,132 (S.).

Winston-Salem Journal (M.), **Twin City Sentinel** (E.), **Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel** (S.): 416-20 N. Marshall, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1897 (Journal), 1885 (Sentinel), 1928 (Journal Sentinel); Editor and Publr. WALLACE CARROLL; Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD CHIPMAN; Ind.; circ. 78,411 (M.), 45,722 (E.), 95,644 (S.).

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo Forum : 101 5th St. N., Fargo, N.D. 58102; Publr. NORMAN D. BLACK, Jr.; Editor JOHN D. PAULSON; Ind.-Rep.; D.S.; circ. 58,622 (D.), 56,300 (S.).

OHIO

Akron Beacon Journal: 44 E. Exchange St., Akron, Ohio 44309; f. 1839; Pres. and Editor JOHN S. KNIGHT; Publr. BEN MAIDENBURG; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 177,000 (E.), 205,000 (S.).

Canton Repository: 500 Market Ave., S., Canton, Ohio; f. 1815; Editor JOHN A. MAXWELL, Jr.; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 74,000 (E.), 84,000 (S.).

Cincinnati Enquirer: 617 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1841; Editor BRADY BLACK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 189,000 (M.), 278,000 (S.).

Cincinnati Post and Times-Star: 800 Broadway St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1881; Editor WALTER FRIEDENBERG; Ind.; E.; circ. 240,000.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: 1801 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1842; Publr. and Editor THOMAS V. H. VAIL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 401,060 (M.), 537,677 (S.).

Cleveland Press: E. W. Scripps Co., 901 Lakeside Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1878; Editor THOMAS L. BOARDMAN; Ind.; E.; circ. 394,763.

Columbus Citizen-Journal: 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1899; Editor CHARLES EGGER; Ind.; M.; circ. 112,000.

Columbus Dispatch: Dispatch Printing Co., 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; Publr. ROBERT H. WOLFE; Exec. Editor CARL DE BLOOM; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 226,697 (E.), 339,114 (S.).

Dayton Journal-Herald (M.), **Dayton News** (E.S.): 37 S. Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio 45402; Editor (Journal-Herald) CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, (News) JAMES FAIN; Ind.-Rep. (Journal-Herald), Ind.-Dem. (News); circ. 115,000 (M.), 155,541 (E.), 203,904 (S.).

Lima News: 121 E. High St., Lima, Ohio; f. 1884 (E.), 1896 (S.); Publr. E. R. SMITH; Editor TOM MULLEN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 44,750 (E.), 44,984 (Sat. M.), 49,058 (S.).

Mansfield News Journal: 70 W. Fourth Street, Mansfield, Ohio; f. 1885; Editor D. K. WOODMAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 39,000 (E.), 45,000 (S.).

Springfield Sun (M.), **Springfield News** (E.), **Springfield News-Sun** (S.): 202 N. Limestone, Springfield, Ohio; f. 1894 (Sun), 1817 (News), 1928 (News-Sun); Editor (Sun) MAYNARD KNISKERN, (News) LOREN G. SCHULTZ; Ind. (Sun), Ind.-Dem. (News); circ. 19,000 (M.), 30,000 (E.), 44,000 (S.).

Toledo Times (M. except Sat.), **Toledo Blade** (Sat. M., E.S.): 541 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio; f. 1835; Publrs. PAUL BLOCK, Jr., WILLIAM BLOCK; Exec. Editor HARRY R. ROBERTS; Ind.; circ. 32,000 (M.), 179,000 (Sat.), 180,000 (E.), 187,000 (S.).

Warren Tribune Chronicle: 240 Franklin St., S.E., Warren, Ohio; Publr. HELEN HART HURLBURT; Editor STANLEY E. HART; Rep.; E.; circ. 41,000.

Youngstown Vindicator: Vindicator Square, Youngstown, Ohio 44503; Publr. and Editor WILLIAM F. MAAG, Jr.; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 102,000 (E.), 159,845 (S.).

OKLAHOMA

Daily Oklahoman (M.S.) **Oklahoma City Times** (E.): Box 25125, Oklahoma City 73125 Okla.; f. 1889; Publr. and Editor E. K. GAYLORD; Ind.; circ. 102,759 (M.), 184,865 (E.) 282,504 (S.).

Oklahoma Journal: Oklahoma City, Okla.; f. 1964; Publr. and Editor BILL ATKINSON; Ind.; circ. 70,820.

Tulsa World (M.S.), **Tulsa Tribune** (E.): Box 1770, Tulsa, Okla. 74102; f. 1905 (World), 1904 (Tribune); Exec. Editor (World) SID STEEN; Editor (Tribune) JENKIN L. JONES; Ind. (World), Ind.-Rep. (Tribune); circ. 109,000 (M.), 80,000 (E.), 168,000 (S.).

OREGON

Eugene Register-Guard: 975 High St., Eugene, Ore. 97401; f. 1867; Publr. and Editor ALTON F. BAKER, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 52,246 (E.), 53,044 (S.).

Portland Oregonian (M.S.), **Oregon Journal** (E.): 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201; f. 1850 (Oregonian), 1902 (Journal); Pres. (Oregonian) M. J. FREY; Publr. (Journal) WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, (Oregonian) ROBERT C. NOTSON; Editor (Journal) ARDEN X. PANGBORN, Man. Editor (Oregonian) EDWARD M. MILLER; Ind.-Rep. (Oregonian), Ind. (Journal); circ. 242,535 (M.), 136,378 (E.), 403,312(S.).

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown Call (M.), **Allentown Chronicle** (E.), **Allentown Call-Chronicle** (S.): 101 N. Sixth St., Allentown, Pa. 18105; f. 1883 (Call), 1870 (Chronicle); Editor (Call) GORDON B. FISTER, (Chronicle) NELSON A. WEISER, (Call-Chronicle) JOHN W. STEACY, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 87,683 (M.), 24,435 (E.), 118,088 (S.).

Bucks County Courier Times: Route 13, Levittown, Pa. 19058; f. 1966; Editor SANDY OPPENHEIMER; E.; circ. approx. 52,000.

Delaware County Times: 18-26 E. 8th Street, Chester, Pa.; f. 1875; Publr. WILLIAM B. SWEETLAND; Man. Editor CLIFF RAINEY; Ind.; E.; circ. 46,000.

Easton Express: 30 N. Fourth, Easton, Pa. 18042; f. 1855; Publr. J. L. STACKHOUSE; Editor DONALD W. DIEHL; Ind.; E.; circ. 49,337.

Erie News (M.), **Erie Times** (E.), **Erie Times-News** (S.): 20 E. 12th St., Erie, Pa. 16501; Publr. GEORGE J. MEAD; Editor JOSEPH MEAGHER; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 24,000 (M.), 55,000 (E.), 77,000 (S.).

Harrisburg Patriot (M.), **Harrisburg News** (E.), **Harrisburg Patriot-News** (S.): 812 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17104; f. 1831 (News), 1854 (Patriot), 1949 (Patriot-News); Publr. EDWIN F. RUSSELL; Editor JAMES R. DORAN; Ind.; circ. 44,000 (M.), 76,000 (E.), 161,000 (S.).

Johnstown Tribune-Democrat: Locust Street, Johnstown, Pa.; f. 1853; Publr. RICHARD H. MAYER; Editor WALTER W. KREBS; Ind.-Rep.; D.; circ. 59,555.

Lancaster Intelligencer Journal (M.), **Lancaster New Era** (E.), **Lancaster Sunday News** (S.): 8 W. King St., Lancaster, Pa.; f. 1794 (Intelligencer), 1877 (New Era), 1923 (News), Publr. JOHN F. STEINMAN; Editor (Intelligencer) HARRY F. STACKS, (News) HAROLD J. EAGER, (New Era) DANIEL L. CHERRY; Ind.; circ. 34,000 (M.), 57,000 (E.), 114,000 (S.).

Philadelphia Bulletin: 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; Publr. ROBERT L. TAYLOR; Man. Editor WILLIAM B. DICKINSON; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 671,525 (E.), 728,276 (S.).

Philadelphia Inquirer: 400 N. Broad St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1771; Pres. FREDERICK CHAIT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN S. PRESCOTT, Jr.; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 483,650 (M.) 887,627 (S.).

Philadelphia News: 400 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1925; Editor J. RAY HUNT; Ind.; E.; circ. 318,000.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: 50 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; Publrs. WILLIAM BLOCK, PAUL BLOCK, Jr.; Editor FRANK N. HAWKINS; Ind.; M.; circ. 253,000.

Pittsburgh Press: 34 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; Editor JOHN TROAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 343,481 (D.), 731,362 (S.).

Reading Times (M.), **Reading Eagle** (E.S.): 345 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.; f. 1858 (Times), 1868 (Eagle); Publr. HAWLEY QUIER; Editor W. S. DILLON (Eagle), GORDON WILLIAMS (Times); Ind.; circ. 39,000 (M.), 50,000 (E.), 76,000 (S.).

Scranton Times (E.), **Scranton Sunday Times** (S.): Penn and Spruce, Scranton, Pa. 18503; f. 1870; Editor EDWARD J. LYNETT, Jr.; Man. Editor EDWARD J. DONOHOE; Ind.; circ. 55,000 (E.).

Scranton Tribune (M.), **Scrantonian** (S.): 338 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18502; f. 1870; (Tribune), 1897 (Scrantonian); Publrs. HERMAN S. GOODMAN, RICHARD LITTLE; Editor ROBERT J. ARTHUR; Rep.; circ. 35,000 (M.), 49,000 (S.).

Wilkes-Barre Record (M.), **Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader-News** (E.): 15 N. Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; f. 1832 (Record), 1879 (Times-Leader), 1878 (News); Editor (Record) HARRISON H. SMITH, (Times-Leader-News) JOHN J. MCSWEENEY; Ind.; circ. 24,000 (M.), 52,000 (E.).

Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent: 22 S. Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; f. 1906; Editor THOMAS E. HEFFERNAN; Ind.; S.; circ. 51,224.

Williamsport Grit: 208 W. Third Williamsport Pa.; f. 1882; Publr. RALPH R. CRANMER; Editor KENNETH D. RHONE; Ind.; S.; circ. 1,300 000 (Nat. Edition).

York Dispatch: E. Philadelphia St., York, Pa.; Publr. D. PHILIP YOUNG; Man. Editor H. D. CHRONISTER; E.; circ. approx. 40,000.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence Journal (M.S.), **Providence Bulletin** (E.): 75 Fountain St., Providence, R.I. 02902; f. 1829; Publr. JOHN C. A. WATKINS; Exec. Editor MICHAEL J. OGDEN; Man. Editor (Journal) CHARLES H. SPILMAN, (Bulletin) JOSEPH M. UNGARO; Ind.; circ. 67,050 (M.), 147,171 (E.) ,204,809 (S.).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson Independent (M.S.), **Anderson Mail** (E.): 115 E. Market Street, Anderson, S.C.; Publr. WILTON E. HALL; Editor (Independent) L. S. HEMBREE, (Mail) J. B. HALL; Dem.; circ. 66,094 (M.), 40,297 (E.), 87,065 (S.).

Charleston News and Courier (M.S.), **Charleston Post** (E.): 134 Columbus St., Charleston, S.C. 29402; f. 1803 (Courier), 1894 (Post); Publr. PETER MANIGAULT; Editor (News and Courier) THOMAS R. WARING, (Post) ARTHUR M. WILCOX; Ind.; circ. 65,951 (M.), 41,520 (E.), 88,078 (S.).

Columbia State (M.S.), **Columbia Record** (E.): Stadium Rd., P.O.B. 1333, Columbia, S.C. 29202; f. 1891 (State), 1897 (Record); Publr. AMBROSE G. HAMPTON; Editor (State) W. D. WORKMAN, Jr., (Record) JOHN A. MONTGOMERY; Ind.-Ind.; circ. 101,000 (M.), 31,000 (E.), 116,000 (S.).

Greenville News (M.S.), **Greenville Piedmont** (E.): 305 S. Main St., Greenville, S.C. 29602; Publr. J. KELLY SISK; Editor (News) WAYNE W. FREEMAN, (Piedmont) WILLIAM F. GAINES; circ. 93,000 (M.), 23,400 (E.), 98,000 (S.).

Spartanburg Herald (M.), **Spartanburg Journal** (E.) **Spartanburg Herald-Journal** (S.): 177 W. Main Street, Spartanburg, S.C.; f. 1890 (Herald), 1844 (Journal), 1890 (Herald-Journal); Publr. PHIL BUCHHEIT; Editor (Herald) HUBERT HENDRIX, (Journal) T. A. SMITH, Man. Editor (Herald-Journal) TOM FLEMING; Dem. circ. 36,000 (M.), 12,000 (E.), 42,000 (S.).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux-Falls Argus-Leader: 200 S. Minnesota, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102; f. 1885; Publr. WILLIAM H. LEOPARD; Exec. Editor ANSON YEAGER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 50,700 (E.), 54,966 (S.).

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga Times (M.S.), **Chattanooga Post** (E.): 117 East 10th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37403; Publr. (Times and Post) RUTH S. GOLDEN; Editor (Times) MARTIN S. OCHS, (Post) NORMAN BRADLEY; Ind.; circ. 67,000(M.), 76,000 (S.), 26,000 (Post) (E.).

Knoxville Journal: 208 W. Church Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.; f. 1839; Publr. CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr.; Editor GUY L. SMITH; Rep.; M.; circ. 65,000.

Knoxville News-Sentinel: 204 W. Church Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 37901; f. 1886; Editor RALPH L. MILLETT, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 105,000 (E.), 156,000 (S.).

Memphis Commercial Appeal (M.S.), **Memphis Press-Scimitar** (E.): 495 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38101; f. 1840 (Commercial Appeal), 1880 (Press-Scimitar); Editor (Commercial Appeal) GORDON HANNA, (Press-Scimitar) CHARLES H. SCHNEIDER; Ind.; circ. 225,288 (M.), 135,244 (E.), 276,169 (S.).

Nashville Banner: 1100 Broadway, Nashville 1, Tenn. 37202; Publr. JAMES G. STAHLMAN; Editor ALVAND C. DUNKLEBERGER; Ind.; E.; circ. 103,009.

Nashville Tennessean: 1100 Broadway, Nashville 1, Tenn. 37202; f. 1812; Publr. AMON CARTER EVANS; Editor JOHN SEIGENTHALER; Dem.; M.S.; circ. 144,319 (M.), 237,497 (S.).

TEXAS

Abilene Reporter News: N. 2nd and Cypress Streets, Abilene, Tex. 79601; f. 1881; Publr. A. B. SHELTON; Editor E. N. WISHCAMPER; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 44,080(M.), 21,485 (E.), 53,837 (S.).

Amarillo News (M.), **Amarillo Globe Times** (E. ex. Sat.), **Amarillo News-Globe** (S.): 900 Harrison St., Amarillo, Tex. 79,105; f. 1909 (News), 1924 (Globe); Publr. (News) WES IZZARD, (Globe Times) T. THOMPSON; Man. Editor DON BOYETT; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 45,000 (M.), 40,000 (E.), 78,915 (S.).

Austin American (M.), **Austin Statesman** (E), **Austin American-Statesman** (S.): 308 Guadalupe St., P.O.B. 670, Austin, Tex. 78767; f. 1914 (American), 1871 (Statesman), 1924 (American-Statesman); Publr. RICHARD F. BROWN; Editor SAM WOOD; Dem.; circ. 51,192 (M.), 31,932 (E.), 81,195 (S.).

Beaumont Enterprise (M.S.), **Beaumont Journal** (E.): 380 Walnut St., Beaumont, Tex. 77704; f. 1880 (Enterprise), 1889 (Journal); Editor TANNER T. HUNT, Sr.; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 65,000 (M.), 24,000 (E.), 75,000 (S.).

Corpus Christi Caller (M.), **Corpus Christi Times** (E.), **Corpus Christi Caller-Times** (S.): 820 Lower Broadwey, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78403; Publr. EDWARD H. HARTE Editor, ROBERT M. JACKSON; Ind.; circ. 64,000 (M.), 35,offo (E.) 78,081 (S.).

Dallas News: "Communications Center", Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1885; Pres. JOE M. DEALEY; Editor DICK WEST; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 243,081 (M.) 284,884 (S.).

Dallas Times Herald: 1101 Pacific, Dallas, Tex. 75202; f. 1876; Publr. JOHN W. RUNYON; Editor FELIX R. MCKNIGHT; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 214,521 (E.), 237,430 (S.).

El Paso Times (M.S.), **El Paso Herald-Post** (E.): 401 Mills St., El Paso, Tex. 79999; f. 1881; Publr. (Times) DORRANCE D. RODERICK, (Herald-Post) ROBERT W. LEE; Editor (Times) WILLIAM J. HOOTEN, (Herald-Post) ROBERT W. LEE; Ind.; circ. 59,163 (M.), 43,622 (E.), 82,000 (S.).

Fort Worth Press: 507 Jones, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; f. 1921; Editor C. A. SELLARS; Ind.; E.S. (ex. Sat.); circ. 53,072 (E.), 60,556 (S.).

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: 400 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; Publr. AMON G. CARTER, Jr.; Editor JACK L. BUTLER; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 247,323 (M.E.), 220,455 (S.).

Houston Chronicle: 512-20 Travis St., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1901; Editor EVERETT D. COLLIER; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 290,584 (E.), 333,794 (S.).

Houston Post: 2410 Polk Ave., Houston, Tex. 77003; f. 1885; Exec. Editor W. P. HOBBY, Jr.; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 287,000 (M.), 302,000 (S.).

Lubbock Avalanche-Journal: 8th St. and Ave. J. Lubbock, Tex. 79402; Publr. and Editor CHARLES A. GUY; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 65,011 (M.), 32,719 (E.), 76,555 (S.).

San Angelo Standard-Times: 34 W. Harris St., San Angelo, Tex. 76901; Editor DALE WALTON (M.), BILL MARTIN (E.); M.E.S. (ex. Sat.); circ. 51,820 (M.E.), 42,177 (S.).

San Antonio Express (M.), **San Antonio News** (E.), **San Antonio Express-News** (S.): Ave. E. and 3rd St., San Antonio, Tex. 78206; f. 1865; Publr. CONWAY C. CRAIG; Exec. Editor C. O. KILPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 67,000 (M.), 53,000 (E.), 109,890 (S.).

San Antonio Light: Hearst Corpn., 5th and Broadway, San Antonio 6, Tex.; f. 1881; Publr. and Editor F. A. BENNACK, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 110,000 (E.), 130,000 (S.).

Waco News-Tribune (M.), **Waco Times-Herald** (E.), **Waco Tribune-Herald** (S.): 900 Franklin, Waco, Tex.; f. 1895 (News-Tribune), 1891 (Times-Herald); Publr. PAT TAGGART; Editor HARRY PROVENCE; Ind.; circ. 26,686 (M.), 23,020 (E.), 51,375 (S.).

Wall Street Journal (Southwest Edition): *see under* New York; circ. 113,628 .

Wichita Falls Record News (M., except Sunday), **Wichita Fall Times** (E.S.): 1301 Lamar St., Wichita, Tex. 76307; f. 1907; Publr. and Editor RHEA HOWARD; Dem.; circ. 31,005 (M.), 20,668 (E.), 46,115 (S.).

UTAH

Salt Lake City Desert News: 33 Richards St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84101; f. 1850; Editor W. B. SMART; Ind.; E.; circ. 85,735.

Salt Lake City Tribune: 143 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1871; Publr. J. W. GALLIVAN; Editor ARTHUR C. DECK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 109,234 (M.), 189,740 (S.).

VERMONT

Burlington Free Press: 189 College St., Burlington, Vt. 05401; f. 1827; Publr. J. WARREN MCCLURE; Editor GORDON T. MILLS; Ind.-Rep.; M.; circ. 37,500.

VIRGINIA

Newport News Daily Press (M.S.), **Newport News Times-Herald** (E.): 7505 Warwick Blvd., Newport Va. 23607; f. 1896 (Press) 1900 (Times-Herald); Editor Mrs. DOROTHY R. BOTTOM; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 50,612 (M.), 40,882 (E.), 79,714 (S.).

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (M.S.), **Norfolk Ledger-Star** (E): 150 W. Brambleton Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23510; f. 1865 (Virginian-Pilot), 1876 (Ledger-Star); Publr. FRANK BATTEN; Editor (Virginian-Pilot) ROBERT MASON, Ledger-Star) WILLIAM H. FITZPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 127,490 (M.), 106,691 (E.), 174,912 (R).

Richmond Times-Dispatch (M.S.), **Richmond News Leader** (E.): 333 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va. 23219; f. 1850 (Times-Dispatch), 1896 (News Leader); Publr. D. TENNANT BRYAN; Exec. Editor J. E. LEARD; Ind.; circ. 149,726 (M.), 122,538 (E.), 198,683 (S.).

Roanoke Times (M.S.), **Roanoke World-News** (E.): 201-209 W. Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Va. 24011; Publr. M. W. ARMISTEAD III; Editor BARTON W. MORRIS, Jr.; Ind.; *circ. 59,281 (M.), 46,000 (E.), 97,681 (S.).*

WASHINGTON

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: Hearst Publishing Co., 6th and Wall Streets, Seattle, Wash.; f. 1863; Publr. DAN STARR; Editor LOUIS R. GUZZO; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 217,230 (M.), 267,877 (S.).

Seattle Times: Fairview Ave N. and John, Seattle, Wash. 98111; f. 1896; Publr. J. A. BLETHEN; Man. Editor HENRY MACLEOD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 246,000 (E.), 300,000 (S.).

Spokane Chronicle: W. 927 Riverside, Spokane 10, Wash.; *f. 1881; Publr. W. H. COWLES; Editor H. C. CLEAVINGER;* Ind.; E.; circ. 72,000.

Spokane Spokesman-Review: W. 927 Riverside, Spokane 10, Wash.; f. 1883; Publr. W. H. COWLES; Editor JAMES L. BRACKEN; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 89,000 (M.), 130,000 (S.).

Tacoma News Tribune (E.), **Tribune and Ledger** (S.): 711 St. Helens Ave., Tacoma; f. 1918 (News Tribune), 1907 (Tribune and Ledger); Publr. ELBERT H. BAKER II; Editor FRANK M. LOCKERBY; Ind.; circ. 100,016 (E.), 97,838 (S.).

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston Gazette (M.), **Charleston Gazette-Mail** (S.): 1001 Virginia St. E., Charleston, W. Va. 25330; f. 1883 (Gazette), 1887 (Mail); Editor HARRY G. HOFFMAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 68,356 (M.), 106,879 (S.).

Charleston Mail: 1001 Virginia Street E., Charleston, W. Va.; f. 1887; Publr. F. M. STAUNTON; Editor J. D. MAURICE; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 53,000.

Huntington Herald-Dispatch (M.), **Huntington Advertiser** (E.), **Huntington Herald-Advertiser** (S.): 946 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 25701; f. 1927; Publr. (Herald-Dispatch) Mrs. HELEN BIRKE, (Advertiser) Mrs. E. H. LONG; Editor-in-Chief RAYMOND BREWSTER, (Advertiser) GEORGE H. CLARK, (Herald-Dispatch) BOYD JARRELL; Rep. (Herald-Dispatch), Dem. (Advertiser), Ind. (Herald-Advertiser); circ. 54,900 (M.), 19,168 (E.), 61,333 (S.).

Wheeling Intelligencer (M.), **Wheeling News-Register** (E. ex. Sat., S.): News Publishing Co., 1500 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.; f. 1852 (Intelligencer), 1890 (News-Register); Editor (Intelligencer) THOMAS O'BRIEN FLYNN, (News-Register) HARRY HAMM; Rep. (Intelligencer), Ind.-Dem. (News-Register); circ. 22,000 (M.), 30,000 (E.), 56,000 (S.).

WISCONSIN

Green Bay Press-Gazette: 435 E. Walnut St., Green Bay Wis. 54305; f. 1915; Editor DAVID A. YUENGER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 49,000 (E.), 59,000 (S.).

Milwaukee Sentinel (M.), **Milwaukee Journal** (E.S.): 333 W. State St., Milwaukee, Wis.; f. 1837 (Sentinel), 1882 (Journal); Publr. DONALD B. ABERT; Editor (Sentinel) HARVEY W. SCHWANDNER, (Journal) RICHARD LEONARD; Ind.; circ. 168,000 (M.), 366,000 (E.), 556,693 (S.).

Post Crescent: *306 West Washington St., Appleton, Wis.* 54911; Editor JOHN B. TORINUS; E.S.; circ. approx. 43,000 (E.), 48,000 (S.).

Wisconsin State Journal (M.S.), **Capital Times** (E.): 115 South Carroll Street, Madison, Wis. 53701; f. 1839 (Journal), 1917 (Times); Publr. (Journal) DON ANDERSON, (Times) WILLIAM T. EVJUE; Editor (Journal) LAWRENCE FITZPATRICK, (Times) G. R. STEPHENSON; Ind.-Rep. (Journal), Ind.-Dem. (Times); circ. 59,000 (M.), 46,000 (E.), 93,000 (S.).

WYOMING

Casper Star-Tribune: 111 South Jefferson, Casper, Wyo.; f. 1914; Publr. and Editor WILLIAM J. MISSETT; Ind.; circ. 24,224 (D.), 25,038 (S.).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Q=quarterly; M=monthly; F=fortnightly; W=weekly)

AAUW Journal (*American Association of University Women*): 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1882; Editor BETTY WILLIAMS; circ. 185,000; Q.

Africa Report: Suite 531, Dupont Circle Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20036; circ. 11,993; 9 a year.

Agricultural Situation: *OMS*, Division of Information, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1921; developments in agricultural economics; Asst. Editor RAYMOND L. BRIDGE; circ. 284,600; M.

Airline Management and Marketing including American Aviation: Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., 1156 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1937; Editor WILLIAM V. HENZEY.

America: 106 West 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1909; current events from Roman Catholic viewpoint; Editor DONALD R. CAMPION; circ. 75,000; W.

American Anthropologist: 1703 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor WARD H. GOODENOUGH; circ. 7,600; bi-monthly.

American Artist: Billboard Publishing Co., Inc., 165 W. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1937; Editor NORMAN KENT; circ. 70,000.

American Child, The: 419 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1919; Editor LILA ROSENBLUM; Lib.; M.

American Cinematographer: American Society of Cinematographers Inc., 1782 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. 90028; f. 1920; Editor HERB A. LIGHTMAN; M.

Journal of the American Society for Information Science (ASIS Journal) (formerly *American Documentation*): c/o American Society for Information Science, 2011 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1950· Editor ARTHUR W. ELIAS; bi-monthly.

American Economic Review: American Economic Assn., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.; f. 1911; Editor GEORGE H. BORTS; circ. 25,000; Q.

American Federationist: A.F.L.-C.I.O., Washington, D.C. 20006; Editor GEORGE MEANY; M.

American Heritage: The Magazine of History, 551 Fifth Ave., New York 10017; Editor OLIVER JENSEN; circ. 300,000; 6 a year.

American Historical Review, The: 400 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; Editor R. K. WEBB; circ. 19,500; 5 issues annually.

American Home: 641 Lexington Ave, New York 10022; f. 1928; Editor HUBBARD H. COBB; circ. 3,359,606; M.

American Journal of International Law: 2223 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; f. 1906; Pres. OSCAR SCHACHTER; Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM W. BISHOP, Jr.; circ. 7,000; Q.

American Journal of Medicine, American Journal of Surgery, American Journal of Cardiology: 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editors ALEXANDER B. GUTMAN (Medicine), ROBERT M. ZOLLINGER, M.D. (Surgery), SIMON DACK, M.D. (Cardiology).

American Journal of Psychiatry: American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, M.D.; circ. 23,696; M.

American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health: 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1911; Editor GEORGE ROSEN, M.D.; circ. 30,000; M.

American Journal of Science: Kline Geology Lab., New Haven, Conn.; f. 1818; Editors JOHN RODGERS, JOHN H. OSTROM; circ. 2,800; 10 times a year.

American Legion Magazine: 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1919; organ of the American Legion; Editor ROBERT B. PITKIN; circ. 2,500,000; M.

American Literature: Duke University Press, College Station, Box 6697, Durham, N.C. 27708; f. 1929; Editor ARLIN TURNER; circ. 5,200; Q.

American Motorist: 1712 G Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1902; Managing Editor GLENN T. LASHLEY; M.

American Observer: Civic Education Service, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1931; Editor CLAY COSS; current history, wall maps and charts, paperback books, transparencies dealing with American history; W.; also publish *Weekly News Review, Junior Review* and *Civic Leader*.

American Photograph: American Photographic Publishing Company, 421 Fifth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; f. 1889; Editor GEORGE WRIGHT; M.

American Political Science Review: 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editorial Offices of Review, North Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706; f. 1903; Editor AUSTIN RANNEY; circ. 16,000; Q.

American Scholar: 1811 Q. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor HIRAM HAYDN; circ. 45,000; Q.

American Scientist: 33 Witherspoon St., Princeton, N.J. 08540; f. 1942; circ. 100,000; Q.

American Sociological Review: American Sociological Association, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor NORMAN B. RYDER; circ. 15,000; bi-monthly.

American Teacher: 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1916; Editor DAVID A. ELSILA; circ. 210,000; M.

Analytical Chemistry: American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1928; Editor Prof. HERBERT A. LAITINEN; circ. 31,500; M.

Architectural Record: c/o McGraw Hill Inc., 330 West 42 St., New York 10036; Editor WALTER F. WAGNER, Jr.; circ. 51,000; M.

Argosy Magazins: 205 East 42nd Street, New York 10017; f. 1882; Editor HENRY STEEGER; circ. 1,348,000; M.

Armed Forces Journal: 1710 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1863; Editor JAMES HESSMAN; Publr. BENJAMIN SCHEMMER; circ. 25,000; W.

Atlantic Monthly, The: 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1857; Editor ROBERT MANNING; Ind.; circ. 350,000; M.

Automotive Industries: Publisher Chilton Company, 56th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.; f. 1895; Editor and Publisher HARTLEY W. BARCLAY; semi-monthly.

Barrons National Business & Financial Weekly: 30 Broad St., New York 10004; Editor ROBERT M. BLEIBERG; circ. 240,000; W.

Better Homes and Gardens: Meredith Corporation, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia. 50303; f. 1922; Editor JAMES A. RIGGS; circ. 20,200,000; M.

Biological Abstracts: 2100 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1926; Dir. P. V. PARKINS; reports all aspects of life sciences research.

Books: 598 Madison Ave., New York 10022; Editor JEROME B. AGEL; M.

Books Abroad: University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma; f. 1927; Editor IVAR IVASK; Q.

British-American Trade News: British-American Chamber of Commerce, 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Editor JOHN SPACKMAN; Q.

Broadcasting: 1735 De Sales Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1931; Editor and Publisher SOL TAISHOFF; Ind.; circ. 40,000; W.

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists: c/o Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, 935 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; Editor-in-Chief EUGENE RABINOWITCH; Man. Editor RICHARD S. LEWIS; circ. 26,000; 10 issues a year.

Business Week: 330 West 42nd St., New York 10036; f. 1929; Editorial Chair. ELLIOTT V. BELL; Ind.; circ. 540,000; W.

Changing Education: 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1966; Editor DAVID A. ELSILA; circ. 210,000; Q.

Changing Times: 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1947; family economics and self-help; Publr. A. H. KIPLINGER; Editor R. W. HARVEY; circ. 1,400,000; M.

Chemical and Engineering News: American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1923 Director RICHARD L. KENYON, Editor PATRICK P. MCCURDY; circ. 135,000; W.

Chemical Week: 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1914; Editor-in-Chief RALPH R. SCHULZ; circ. 60,000; W.

Child Life Magazine: 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; f. 1921; Publr. BEURT SERVAAS; Editor RITA COOPER; circ. 210,000.

Childhood Education: Assn. for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1924; Editor MONROE D. COHEN; circ. 68,000; 8 issues a year.

Christian Century, The: 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1908; Editor ALAN GEYER; circ. 40,000; W.

Christian Herald: 27 East 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1878; Editor KENNETH L. WILSON; circ. 400,000; M.

Christianity Today: 1014 Washington Building, 15th and New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Editor Dr. HAROLD LINDSELL; circ. 148,000; F.

Civil Engineering: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1930; Editor K. A. GODFREY, Jr.; published by the American Society of Civil Engineers; circ. 66,000.

Civil Liberties: American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10010; f. 1920; Editor CLAIRE COOPER; circ. 137,000.

Congressional Digest: 3231 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1921; Publr. N. T. N. ROBINSON III; Editor JOHN E. SHIELDS; M.

Consumer Reports: Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., 256 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550; f. 1936; Pres. COLSTON E. WARNE; Dir. WALKER SANDBACH; circ. 1,250,000; M.

Contemporary Psychology: American Psychological Assn., 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor GARDNER LINDZEY; circ. 12,300; M.

Crisis, The: 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1910; Editor HENRY LEE MOON; M.

Cumulative Book Index: 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Editor NINA THOMPSON; M.

Current Biography: 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1940; Editor CHARLES MORITZ; circ. 15,477; M. (except August).

Current History: 12 Old Boston Rd., Wilton, Conn. 06897; f. 1914; Editor CAROL L. THOMPSON; M.

Daedalus: 7 Linden, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Editor STEPHEN R. GRAUBARD; Man. Editor GENO A. BALLOTTI; circ. 65,000; Q.

Design: 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; Publr. BEURT SERVAAS; Editor RITA COOPER; bi-M.

Dimensions in American Judaism: 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1966; Editor MYRNA POLLAK; Q.

Drug and Cosmetic Industry: 101 West 31st St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1914; Editor DONALD A. DAVIS; circ. 6,700; M.

Dun's: Dun and Bradstreet Publications Corp., 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; M.

Ebony: 1820 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60616; f. 1945; news and illustrated; for Negroes; Editor and Publisher JOHN H. JOHNSON; circ. 996,247; M.

Economic Geology: 91A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520; f. 1905; Business Editor RICHARD V. DIETRICH; scientific journal; 8 times a year.

Editor & Publisher: 850 Third Ave., New York 10022; f. 1884; Editor ROBERT U. BROWN; circ. 25,455; W.

Educational Record, The: American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1920; Editor CHARLES G. DOBBINS; circ. 10,000; Q.

Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide: 230 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.; f. 1922; Publr. H. S. GILLETTE; Editor PAUL C. REED; M.

Electricity on the Farm: 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1927; Publr. and Editorial Dir. H. J. HANSEN; circ. 710,000; M.

Electronics: 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, N.Y., 75,000; W.

Elks Magazine: 386 Park Avenue South, New York 10016; Gen. Man. W. H. MAGRATH; circ. 1,361,455; M.

Esquire: 488 Madison Ave.,New York City, N.Y. 10022; f. 1933; U.S. and International editions; Publr. ARNOLD GINGRICH; circ. 1,062,290; M.

Evergreen Review: Evergreen Review, Inc., 85 Bleecker St., New York, N.Y. 10012; Editor BARNEY ROSSET; literary; circ. 125,000; monthly.

Export Trade: 20 Vesey St., New York 7, N.Y.; f. 1919; Editor REDINGTON FISKE; W.

Extension Service Review: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1930; Editor W. J. WHORTON; M.

Family Circle: Cowles Communications Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor ARTHUR HETTICH; circ. 7,000,000.

Farm Journal: Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1877; Editor LANE PALMER; circ. 2,944,726; M.

Federationist: American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1886; M.

Film Quarterly: c/o University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 94720; Editor E. CALLENBACH; critical journal; circ. 6,400; Q.

Foreign Affairs: 58 East 68th St., New York City, N.Y. 10021; f. 1922; Editor HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG; circ. 75,000; Q.

Forest Industries: Miller Freeman Publications, 731 S.W. Oak St., Portland, Oregon 97205; Editor HERBERT G. LAMBERT; Vice-Pres. and Publr. JAMES C. WALLACE; circ. 23:000.

Fortune: Time and Life Building, New York City, N.Y. 10020; business and industry; Man. Editor LOUIS BANKS; circ. 457,294; M.

Geographical Review: Broadway and 156 St., New York, N.Y. 10032; f. 1916; Editor WILMA B. FAIRCHILD; circ. 7,500; Q.

Good Housekeeping: 959 8th Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10019; women's magazine; circ. 5,500,000; M.

Graphic Arts Monthly, The: 7373 North Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; f. 1929; Editor PAUL J. HARTSUCH; circ. 61,774; M.

Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies: Duke University, Durham, N.C.; f. 1958; Sen. Editor WILLIAM H. WILLIS; Q.

Harper's Bazaar: 572 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; women's fashion and general magazine; Editor NANCY WHITE; circ. 427,064; M.

Harper's Magazine: 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1850; public affairs, literary; Editor WILLIE MORRIS; circ. 386,000.

Harvard Business Review: Soldiers Field, Boston 63, Mass.; f. 1922; Editor EDWARD C. BURSK; bi-M.

High Fidelity: The Billboard Publishing Co., Great Barrington, Mass. 01230; Editor LEONARD MARCUS; High Fidelity/Musical America Edition; M.

Holiday: Curtis Publishing Co., 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1946; Editor CASKIE STINNETT; circ. 1,250,000; M.

Horizon: 551 Fifth Ave., New York N.Y. 10017; Editor JOSEPH J. THORNDIKE; circ. 150,000; Q.

Hotel & Motel Management: 105 W. Adams, Chicago 60603, Ill.; Editor ROBERT C. FREEMAN.

House & Garden: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editor-in-Chief HARRIET BURKET; circ. 1,256,000; M.

House Beautiful: 717 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor WALLACE GUENTHER; circ. 912,000; M.

Industrial Bulletin: New York State Dept. of Labor, State Campus, Albany 12226; f. 1899; Man. Editor DONALD E. WAGGONER; circ. 16,000; M.

Industrial Marketing: Crain Communications Inc., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1916; Man. Editor JOHN B. STONER, Jr.; M.

Industry Week: Penton Publishing Co., Penton Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44113; f. 1882; Editor-in-Chief WALTER J. CAMPBELL; W.

Journal of Abnormal Psychology: American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1906; Editor HOWARD F. HUNT; circ. 9,900; bi-M.

Journal of Accountancy, The: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1905; Editor WILLIAM O. DOHERTY; circ. 125,000; M.

Journal of Applied Psychology: American Psychological Association, 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Editor K. E. CLARK; circ. 6,600; bi-M.

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science: 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1910; Editor FRED E. INBAU; Police Science Editor ORDWAY HILTON; Q.

Journal of Home Economics: American Home Economics Association, 1600 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1909; Editor Miss RUTHANNA RUSSEL; circ. 31,463; M. exc. July and August.

Journal of Marketing: American Marketing Association, 230 N. Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1936; Exec. Dir. WAYNE A. LEMBURG; Editor RALPH L. DAY; circ. 18,000; Q.; also publish *Journal of Marketing Research.*

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology: American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1965; Editor WILLIAM J. MCGUIRE; circ. 6,000; M.

Journal of Philosophy: 720 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York 10027; f. 1904; Editors JOHN H. RANDALL, Jr., ARTHUR DANTO, SYDNEY MORGENBESSER, CHARLES D. PARSONS, JAMES J. WALSH; Man. Editor LEIGH S. CAUMAN; circ. 4,500; F.

Journal of Religion: University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1920; Editors NATHAN A. SCOTT, Jr., J. C. RYLARSDAM; Q.

Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA): 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; Editor JOHN H. TALBOTT, M.D.; circ. 214,000; W.

Kenyon Review: Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022; f. 1939; Editor GEORGE LANNING; arts and letters; circ. 6,300; 5 times a year.

Labor: Labor Cooperative Educational & Publishing Society, 400 First Street, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1919; Editor RUBEN LEVIN; W.

Ladies' Home Journal: Downe Publishing Co. Inc., 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10522; f. 1883; Editor JOHN MACK CARTER; circ. 7,700,000; M.

Library Journal: R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York 10036; f. 1876; Editor JOHN N. BERRY III; circ. 42,000; F.

Life: Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1946; Editor THOMAS GRIFFITH; Ind.; circ. 7,417,712; W; also Int. and Spanish editions.

Look: Cowles Magazines Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; family illustrated; Editor WILLIAM ARTHUR; circ. 7,750,000.

McCall's Magazine: McCall Corporation, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1870; Editor ROBERT STEIN; circ. 8,500,000.

The Magazine of Standards: 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1930; Editor DOROTHY HOGAN; M.

Management Review: American Management Association, 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Editor-in-Chief ROBERT F. GUDER; circ. 67,000; M.

Management Services: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1964; Editor ROBERT M. SMITH; circ. 23,000; bi-M.

Marketing/Communications: Decker Communications Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1888; Editor WALTER JOYCE.

Materials Engineering (formerly *Materials in Design Engineering*): Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 600 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1929; Editor A. A. LAYNE; M.

Metalworking Economics: Cahners Publishing Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116; Editor HARRY S. WHAREN; circ. 62,000; M.

Mechanix Illustrated: 67 West 44th Street, New York 10036; f. 1928; Editor ROBERT G. BEASON; circ. 1,600,000; M.

Modern Materials Handling: 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1946; Editor MILES J. ROWAN; M.

Modern Packaging: 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1927; Publr. THEODORE B. BRESKIN; Editor ROBERT J. KELSEY; M.

Motion Picture Herald: Quigley Publishing Company, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y. 10020; London Office: Paramount House, 162–170 Wardour St., W.1, England; f. 1907; Editor MARTIN QUIGLEY, Jr.; circ. 10,500; bi-W.

Motor: 250 West 55th Street, New York City, N.Y. 10019; M.

Museum News: 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1924; Editor MICHAEL W. ROBBINS; M.

Musical Quarterly, The: 609 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1915; Editor PAUL HENRY LANG; Q.

Nation: 333 Sixth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10014; W.

Nation's Business: 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1912; Chamber of Commerce Journal; Editor JACK WOOLDRIDGE; circ. 838,520; M.

National Geographic Magazine: National Geographic Society, 17th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1888; Editor FREDERICK G. VOSBURGH; circ. 6,500,000; M.

National Petroleum News: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1909; Editor FRANK BREESE; M.

National Review: 150 East 35th St., New York City, N.Y. 10016; f. 1955; Editor W. F. BUCKLEY, Jr.; circ. 128,154; W.

Nation's Schools: 1050 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654; f. 1928; Editor AARON COHODES; M.

Natural History: American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79 St., New York 10024; Editor ALFRED MEYER; circ. 200,000; 10 a year.

New Republic: New Republic, Inc., 1244 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1914; Editor GILBERT A. HARRISON; circ. 150,000; W.

New Yorker: 25 West 43rd St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; fiction, commentary and humour; circ. 473,275; W.

New York Times Book Review: Times Square, New York City, N.Y.; W.

Newsweek: Newsweek Building, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, N.Y. 10022; f. 1937; published by Washington Post Co.; European and Pacific editions; circ. 2,090,563; W.

Nursing World: Joseph Kruger Publications, 468 4th Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.; f. 1888; Editor VIRGINIA A. TURNER, R.N.; M.

Office, The: 73 Southfield Ave., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1935; Editor WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF; circ. 91,000; M.

Outdoor Life: 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1898; Editor WILLIAM E. RAE; circ. 1,450,000; M.

Paper Trade Journal: Lockwood Trade Journal Company, Inc., 49 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor JOHN C. W. EVANS; W.

Parents' Magazine: Parents' Magazine Enterprises Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1926; Publr. GEORGE J. HECHT; Editor Mrs. DOROTHY WHYTE COTTON; circ. 2,000,000; M.

Partisan Review: 191 College Ave., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; f. 1934; Editors WILLIAM PHILLIPS, RICHARD POIRIER; Associate Editor STEVEN MARCUS; Lib.; circ. 10,000; Q.

Personnel: American Management Association, 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Exec. Editor FRANCES FORE; circ. 67,000; bi-M.

Plant Operating Management: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928; Editor ROBERT K. MOFFETT; M.

Physics Today: 335 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1948; Editor R. HOBART ELLIS, Jr.; circ. 52,000; M.

Plastics Industry Magazine: 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1941; Editor MORRISON S. RICKER; M.

Plastics World: Cahners Publishing Co. Inc., 3375 South Bannock St., Englewood, Colo. 80110; Editor JOHN R. LAWRENCE; circ. 50,044; M.

Playboy: 919 N. Michigan Avenue, Ill. 60611; f. 1953; men's magazine; Editor H. HEFNER; circ. 4,253,305.

Plays: 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1941; Editor A. S. BURACK; M.

Poetry: 1018 North State St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1912; Editor DARYL HINE; circ. 10,000; M.

Political Science Quarterly: Academy of Political Science, 413 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York 10027; Editor ALDEN T. VAUGHAN; circ. 12,000; Q.

Popular Mechanics: 224 West 57 St., New York, N.Y. 10019; subsidiary of the Hearst Corporation; f. 1902; Editor ROBERT P. CROSSLEY; circ. 1,711,561; M.

Popular Photography: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1937; Editor JAMES M. ZANUTTO; M.

Power: McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York N.Y. 10036; f. 1882; Editor and Publisher L. N. ROWLEY; M.

Practical Home Economics: Lakeside Publishing Company, 468 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1929; Editor RUTHANNA RUSSELL; M.

Printing Magazine/National Lithographer: Walden Mott Inc., 466 Kinderkamack Rd., Oradell, N.J. 07649; f. 1894; Publr. JOHN S. FAVAT; Editor JAMES F. BURNS, Jr.; circ. 32,000; M.

Product Engineering: McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1930; Editor W. A. STANBURY; bi-W.

Progressive Architecture: 600 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; originally f. 1920 as *Pencil Points*; Publr. PHILIP H. HUBBARD, Jr.; Editor FORREST WILSON; circ. 63,703; M.

Progressive Farmer, The: 821 North 19th St., Box 2581, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1886; Editor-in-Chief EUGENE BUTLER; circ. 1,252,544; M.

PTA Magazine: National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; Editor Mrs. EVA H. GRANT; M.

Public Administration Review: American Society for Public Administration, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1940; Pres. FERREL HEADY; bi-M.; also publish *Public Administration News*.

Public Management: International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; Editor MARION C. TURECK.

Public Opinion Quarterly: Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1937; Editor W. PHILLIPS DAVISON; Q.

Publishers' Weekly: R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor CHANDLER B. GRANNIS; circ. 28,200; W.

QST: American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, Conn. 06111; f. 1915; Editor JOHN HUNTOON; circ. 110,000; M.

Railway Age: Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation; 30 Church Street, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1856; Editor LUTHER S. MILLER; W.

Reader's Digest: Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570; summary of current literature; also foreign language editions; Co-Chairs. DE WITT WALLACE, LILA A. WALLACE; circ. 29,517,367 (17,423,581 U.S., 12,093,786 Int.); M.

Recreation: 8 West 8th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1906; Editor DOROTHY DONALDSON; M.

Redbook Magazine: 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Editor SEY CHASSLER; circ. 4,400,000; M.

Religion in Life: 201 Eighth Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1931; Editor EMORY STEVENS BUCKE; Q.

Review of Educational Research: American Educational Research Association, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1930; Editor JACOB T. HUNT; 5 copies per year.

Rotarian, The: Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201; f. 1911; Editor KARL K. KRUEGER; circ. 437,000; M.

Rural Sociology: Rural Sociological Society, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; f. 1936; Editor FREDERICK C. FLIEGEL; Q.

Saturday Review, The: 380 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1924; Editor NORMAN COUSINS; circ. 411,361; F.

Scholastic Teacher: Scholastic Magazines, Inc., 50 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1946; Managing Editor WILLIAM K. RICHARDS; circ. 370,000; W.

School & Community: Missouri State Teachers' Association, M.S.T.A. Building, Columbia, Mo. 65201; f. 1920; Editor Dr. INKS FRANKLIN; M.

School & Society: Society for the Advancement of Education, 1860 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023; f. 1915; Editor and Sec. Dr. WILLIAM W. BRICKMAN; M. (Oct.-May).

Science: 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1880; official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor PHILIP H. ABELSON; circ. 160,000; W.

Science and Mechanics: The Science and Mechanics Publishing Company, 505 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1930; Editor RICHARD DEMSKE; M.

Science Books: 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1965; scientific book review publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor HILARY J. DEASON; circ. 6,500; Q.

Science Digest: Science Digest, 1775 Broadway, New York 10019; f. 1937; Editor HUBERT PRYOR; circ. 143,340; M.

Science News: Science Service, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; Editor WARREN KORNBERG; circ. 100,000; M.; also publish *Things of Science*.

Science World: 50 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y., 10036; two editions for different age-groups; publ. by Scholastic Magazines and Book Services, Inc.; Editorial Dir. ERIC BERGER; circ. 450,000; F.

Scientific American: 415 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10017; f. 1845; popular science; Pres. GERARD PIEL; Vice-Pres. DENNIS FLANAGAN; Vice-Pres., Sec. and Treas. DONALD H. MILLER, Jr.; circ. 417,000; M.

Sewanee Review: University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. 37375; Editor ANDREW LYTLE; circ. 3,800; Q.

Slavic Review: c/o Prof. D. W. TREADGOLD (Editor), 208 Thompson Hall, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105; Man. Editor LOUISE E. LUKE; circ. 3,526; Q.

Social Casework: Family Service Association of America, 215 Park Ave. South, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1920; Editor CORA KASIUS; M.

Special Libraries: Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1909; Editor F. E. MCKENNA; M.

Sport: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; M.

Sports Illustrated: Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; Man. Editor ANDRE LAQUERRE; W.

Successful Farming: Meredith Publishing Company; 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50303; f. 1902; Editor DICK HANSON; M.

Survey, The: Survey Associates Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1912; Editor PAUL U. KELLOG; M.

Symposium: A Quarterly Journal in Modern Foreign Literatures: c/o Syracuse University Press, University Sta., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; Editor Prof. J. H. MATTHEWS; Q.

Technical Book Review Index: Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor ALBERT F. KAMPER; M.

Technology Week: American Aviation Publications, Inc., 1001 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1956; Editor W. J. COUGHLIN; circ. 45,000; W.

Television: 444 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1946; Editor and Publisher SOL TAISHOFF; Vice-Pres. and Man. Editor DONALD V. WEST; circ. 12,500; M.

TV Guide: TV Guide Building, Radnor, Pa.; Editor MERRILL PANITT; circ. 15,000,000; W.

TV Radio Mirror: 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; M.

Textile World: McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1868; Editor LAURENCE CHRISTENSEN, Jr.; Publr. R. D. SCLATER; circ. 28,375; M.

Time: Time, Inc., Time and Life Building, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923 (Atlantic Edition f. 1946); Editor HEDLEY DONOVAN; circ. 3,710,574; W.; also publish *Time Asia, Time South Pacific, Time Latin America, Time Canada, Time Atlantic*, and Military edition.

Today's Health: 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1923; published by the Amer. Med. Assen.; Editor BYRON T. SCOTT; circ. 711,446.

Town & Country: 572 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1846; Editor HENRY B. SELL; circ. 91,208; W.

Trap & Field: 1100 Waterway Boulevard, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202; f. 1890; Publisher BEURT SERVAAS; Editor BETTY ANN FOXWORTHY; M.

Travel: Travel Building, Floral Park, New York, N.Y. 11001; f. 1901; Editor MALCOLM MCTEAR DAVIS; M.

True: 67 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1927; fiction; Editor DOUGLAS KENNEDY; circ. 2,600,000; M.

True Story Magazine: MacFadden-Bartell Corp., 205 E. 42nd Street, New York 10017; f. 1919; Editor SUZANNE HILLIARD; circ. 2,500,000; M.

U.S. Camera: 9 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; M.

U.S. News & World Report: 2300 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1933; Chair. and Editor DAVID LAWRENCE; Ind.; circ. 1,625,000; W.

Variety: 154 West 46th St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; films, television, theatres, radio, music, night clubs, vaudeville, drama, legit., news, reviews, etc.; f. 1905; Publr. SYD SILVERMAN; Man. Editor ROBERT J. LANDRY; Editor ABEL GREEN; W.

Venture: The Traveller's World: Cowles Communications Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor CURTISS ANDERSON; circ. 300,000.

Village Voice: Sheridan Sq., New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1955; reviews; Editor DANIEL WOLF; Publr. EDWIN FANCHER; circ. 140,000; W.

Vital Speeches: Box 606 Southold, N.Y. 10803; f. 1934; Man. Editor THOMAS F. DALY III; F.

Vogue: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1892; Editor DIANA VREELAND; circ. 445,000; F.

Washington Examiner: Washington, D.C.; f. 1967; offset tabloid; Publisher O. ROY CHALK; Editor JACK LIMPERT; W.

Wilson Library Bulletin: 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1914; Editor R. KATHLEEN MOLZ; circ. 37,849; M. (excl. July and Aug.).

Wire and Radio Communications: Verona, N.J.; f. 1883; Editor L. G. SANDS; M.

Woman's Day: 67 West 44th St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; Editor EILEEN TIGHE; circ. 6,500,000; M.

World Aviation Directory: Aviation Division, Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., 1156 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Publr. and Editor DONALD W. DEAN; Semi-Annual.

World's Business Magazine: 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1879; Editor ERNEST L. FARESE; M.

World Space Directory including Oceanology: Aviation Division, Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., 1156 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1962; Publr. and Editor DONALD W. DEAN; circ. 3,250; semi-annual.

Writer's Digest: 22 East 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45210; f. 1920; Editor KIRK POLKING; M.; also publish *The Writer's Market* and *Writer's Yearbook*.

Yale Review: 28 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06520; Editor J. E. PALMER; circ. 7,000; Q.

Youth and Work: 419 Park Ave. South, New York 16; f. 1956; Exec. Editor LILA ROSENBLUM.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1848; Pres. PAUL MILLER (*Rochester Times Union*); Gen. Man. WES GALLAGHER; Sec. HARRY T. MONTGOMERY; 4,200 U.S. members and 5,200 subscribers abroad.

Central News of America: 67 Wall Street, New York City; Editor WALTER ZOUBECK; Man. J. P. REDINGTON.

Central Press Association: 235 E. 45th Street, New York City; Editor COURTLAND C. SMITH; Gen. Man. FRANK C. MCLEARN.

Dow Jones & Co. Inc.: 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; publishes the *Wall Street Journal* (circ. 1,239,544), *Barrons' National Business and Financial Weekly* (circ. 250,735), *The National Observer* (circ. 529,390) and the Dow Jones News Service; operates the AP-Dow Jones Economic Report and the AP-Dow Jones Financial Wire in association with Associated Press; the Dow Jones Broadcast Service established in 1967.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency Inc.: 660 First Ave., New York 16, N.Y.; f. 1917; Pres. ROBERT H. ARNOW; Editor VICTOR M. BIENSTOCK.

Newspaper Enterprise Association Inc.: 1200 W. Third St., Cleveland, Ohio 44113; News Features; f. 1902; Pres. and Editor BOYD LEWIS, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MEADE MONROE, Cleveland.

North American Newspaper Alliance Inc.: 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; News Features; f. 1922; Pres. FORTUNE POPE; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN OSENENKO; Editor SID GOLDBERG; 140 newspaper subscribers; circ. 23 million.

United Press International: 220 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1907 as the United Press and merged with the International News Service, 1958; Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW; First Vice-Pres. and Gen. Business Man. MIMS THOMASON; Vice-Pres. and Editor E. J. JOHNSON; Vice-Pres. for International Affairs JOSEPH L. JONES; Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Client Relations LEROY KELLER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. United Press Newspictures FRANK TREMAINE; Sec. ROBERT L. FREY; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Europe THOMAS R. CURRAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Asia ERNEST HOBERECHT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Latin America WILLIAM H. MCCALL; serves clients in 85 countries and territories in 48 languages; in the United States it serves 1,592 newspapers and 1,946 radio stations.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 914 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; Chief JEAN LAGRANGE.

Agence Tunis Afrique Presse: 40 East 71st St., New York.

ANSA (Italian National News Agency): 220 East 42nd St., New York 17; North American Bureau Chief CARLO SCARSINI; 2475 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Washington Correspondent ALDO BAGNALASTA.

Canadian Press: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief GEORGE KITCHEN; 1300 Connecticut, N.W., Washington, D.C. 202, Chief A. M. MACKENZIE.

Ceteka (Czechoslovak News Agency): 1444 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Central News Agency of China: 503 News Building, 220 East 42nd St., New York 17; 549 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.; 681 Market St., Room 772, San Francisco 5, Calif.

Ghana News Agency: 300 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Kyodo News Service: Room 730, National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004, Chief HIROSHI ISHIZUKA; Room 522, AP Building, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief TOSHIO HORIKAWA; Room 212, 312 East First St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012, Chief YUKIO SHOJI.

Antara, DPA, Jiji Press, Novosti, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in the U.S.A.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

American Newspaper Publishers Association: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1887; Pres. J. HOWARD WOOD; Gen. Man. STANFORD SMITH; over 1,000 daily newspapers.

American Society of Newspaper Editors: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. MICHAEL J. OGDEN (*Providence Journal and Bulletin*); Exec. Sec. GENE GIANCARLO; 650 subscribers; publ. *Bulletin*.

Audit Bureau of Circulations: 123 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1914; Chair. of Board FRED W. HECKEL (United Air Lines); Sec. JOHN R. MILLER (Hearst Magazines); Pres. and Man. Dir. ALAN T. WOLCOTT; 4,200 mems.

Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines—C.C.L.M.: New York; f. 1967; aims to support non-commercial literary magazines; funds (1970) total $250,000 from National Endowment for the Arts and private sources; grants awarded total $30,000; Chair. of the Board WILLIAM PHILLIPS; Exec. Dir. CAROLINE RAND HERRON; Sec. JULES CHAMETZKY.

Educational Press Association of America: Newhouse Communications Center, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York; f. 1895; Pres. ARTHUR RICE, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. MARVIN REED; 800 mems.; publs. *Directory of Educational Periodicals* (biennially), *Edpress News Letter* (14 issues).

Gridiron Club: 315 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1885; Sec. JULIUS FRANDSEN; 50 active mems., 15 limited mems., associated membership varies.

Magazine Publishers' Association Inc.: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Pres. STEPHEN E. KELLY; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT E. KENYON; Chair. BAYARD G. SAWYER; Vice-Chair. EUGENE S. DUFFIELD; membership: 111 publishers of 400 publications.

National Newspaper Association: 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1885; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. THEODORE A. SERRILL; 6,800 mems.; publs. *National Publisher, Publishers' Auxiliary*.

National Press Club: National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1908; Pres. ED. EDSTROM; approx. 5,000 mems.

Periodical Publishers Association of America: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT KENYON; 110 mems.

PUBLISHERS

American publishing is a complex product of free, private enterprise and national organization. Although publishing houses are autonomous bodies, most are members of one of the several national publishing associations. Of these, the two most important are the American Book Publishers Council (ABPC) and the American Educational Book Publishers Institute (AEPI). The ABPC is the organization of general book publishers. Through special seminars and annual meetings, it studies the various problems of authors and publishing houses, including tax problems, personnel problems and the problems of marketing and production. The AEPI works more closely with government bodies and organizations such as the Great Cities Research Council and the National Education Association, in an attempt to relate educational publishing to existing social and educational needs. The ABPC and AEPI have been working towards a unified publishers' association for several years, though certain legal and other issues are yet to be resolved. Both organizations have accepted the principle of federation, and during 1969 they co-operated in several joint activities, including joint seminars at their annual meetings.

The U.S.A. is a member of the Universal Copyright Convention, which it signed in September 1952. A revision bill now before Congress would bring about the following major changes to the domestic copyright law of 1909: the term of copyright would be extended to the life of the author plus fifty years; in certain cases domestic manufacture would no longer be a precondition of copyright for works by American authors; and limited exemption for copying copyrighted work would be granted to schools, libraries and other educational institutions.

The total number of book titles produced in the U.S.A. in 1969 was 29,579, of which 21,787 were new books and 7,792 were new editions. This figure was approximately the same as the figure for 1968, and represented a levelling-off in book production after a period of expansion. The number of fiction titles produced was 2,717, of which 1,816 were new books; and the number of hardbound textbooks produced was 2,641, of which 2,203 were new books. Of the 7,068 paperback titles published in 1969, 1,277 were fiction and 5,791 were non-fiction. The 1,084 translations into English published in 1969 were mainly from French (281), German (243) and Russian (156).

Total sales from the publishing trade in 1969 were estimated at $2,765 million, with almost one billion books sold. The sales of textbooks and subscription-reference books were estimated at $1,305 million. Exports were two and one-half times as great as imports, and were mainly to Canada (40 per cent), Japan (15 per cent) and the United Kingdom (10 per cent).

Abelard-Schuman Ltd.: 62 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Pres. LEW SCHWARTZ; juvenile, non-fiction, science.

Abingdon Press: 201 Eighth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1789; Man. THOMAS E. CARPENTER; religious, juvenile, general, biography, music.

Harry N. Abrams, Inc.: 110 East 59th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; acquired by Times-Mirror Co. 1966; Pres. HARRY N. ABRAMS; art.

Academic Press, Inc.: 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1942; Pres. WALTER J. JOHNSON; scientific and technical books and journals.

Ace Books: 1120 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; Pres. and Publr. RUSSELL W. BARICH; Editor DONALD A. WOLLHEIM; paperbacks, mainly fiction.

Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc.: Reading, Mass 01867; 3220 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, Calif.; f. 1942 Pres. MELBOURNE W. CUMMINGS; scientific, engineering, textbooks for universities, technical institutes, secondary and elementary schools.

Aldine Publishing Co.: 529 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDER J. MORIN.

Allyn and Bacon, Inc.: 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02110; Pres. KENNETH M. GRUBB; educational.

American Book Company: 450 West 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10001; Chair. R. L. ASH; Pres. N. B. SAMUELS; college and school textbooks.

American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc.: 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. Dr. R. E. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Pres. BEN RUSSAK; Vice-Pres. H. P. M. BERGMANS; scientific, technical and medical.

American Heritage Publishing Co. Inc.: 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

American Technical Society: 848 East 58th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Americana Corporation: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Appleton-Century-Crofts: 440 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1825; Pres. ALLAN W. FERRIN; a division of Meredith Corporation; college texts, general programming materials and medical, scientific and reference books.

Archon Books: *see* The Shoe String Press Inc.

Arco Publishing Co., Inc.: 219 Park Ave. South, New York 10003; Pres. MILTON GLADSTONE; business, technical.

Associated Educational Services Corp.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020.

Association Press: 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; Dir. ROBERT W. HILL; publication department of National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s.

Atheneum Publishers: 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. ALFRED KNOPF, Jr.; Pres. SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE; fiction and non-fiction, poetry, drama.

Atherton Press: 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011.

Atlantic Monthly Press: 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116.

Augsburg Publishing House: 426 S. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1873; Gen. Man. R. E. HAUGAN; religious.

Avon Book Division of Hearst Corpn.: 959 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Publr. and Editor-in-Chief PETER MAYER; reprints and original.

Baker Book House: 1019 Wealthy St., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; f. 1939; Pres. HERMAN BAKER; Vice-Pres. RICHARD BAKER, PETER BAKER; religious (Protestant).

Ballantine Books, Inc.: 101 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. IAN BALLANTINE; fiction, non-fiction, originals and reprints.

Bantam Books, Inc.: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. OSCAR DYSTEL; paperbacks.

A. S. Barnes & Co.: Forsgate Drive, Cranbury, N.J. 08512; f. 1838; Pres. JULIEN YOSELOFF; sports, outdoor, cinema and general books.

Barnes and Noble, Inc.: 105 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. WARREN SULLIVAN; college textbooks.

Clarence L. Barnhart: Box 359, Bronxville, N.Y.

Richard W. Baron Publishing: 243A East 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Basic Books, Inc.: 404 Park Ave., South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1953; Pres. A. J. ROSENTHAL; social, physical and political sciences, natural history, behavioural sciences.

Basic Systems, Inc.: 880 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Beacon Press: 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1904; Dir. GOBIN STAIR; Editors ARNOLD TOVELL, WILLIAM DENNEN, DONALD CUTLER, JEREMY COTT; world affairs, ethics, liberal religion, general non-fiction.

Belmont Books: 185 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1960; Pres. and Editor Mrs. GAIL WENDROFF; paperback reprints and originals, fiction and non-fiction.

Benefic Press: 10300 West Roosevelt Rd., Westchester, Ill. 60153.

W. A. Benjamin, Inc.: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. W. A. BENJAMIN; Editor JAMES WALSH; science.

Benziger, Inc.: 260 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1792; Pres. JACK E. WITMER; Editor J. J. COMISKEY; liturgical books, Bibles, elementary, secondary, college educational materials, Catholic and Public School.

Berkley Publishing Corpn.: 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; owned by G. P. Putnam & Sons; Pres. STEPHEN CONLAND; paperback originals and reprints.

The Bethany Press: 2640 Pine Blvd., Box 179, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.

Benjamin Blom, Inc.: 4 West Mt. Eden Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1963; Pres. BENJAMIN BLOM; Sec. and Treas. Miss ANETTE RENDAR; literature, the arts, humanities.

Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc.: 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1838; subsidiary of Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc.; Chair. of Board HOWARD W. SAMS; Pres. LEO C. GOBIN; fiction, biography, history, popular science, travel, children's books, religious, technical, law, education, paperbacks.

Bollingen Foundation: 140 East 62nd St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

The Book House for Children: Tangley Oaks Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044.

R. R. Bowker Co.: 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; acquired by Xerox Corp. in 1968; Pres. GEORGE M. MCCORKLE; *Publishers' Weekly, Library Journal, School Library Journal, American Book Publishing Record;* books of reference and bibliography.

George Braziller, Inc.: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. GEORGE BRAZILLER; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief EDWIN SEAVER; high-quality fiction and non-fiction, art books.

The British Book Centre Inc.: 21st St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

Broadman Press: 127 Ninth Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn. 37203.

Brookings Institution: 1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Brown University Press: 71 George St., Providence, R.I. 02912.

William C. Brown Co.: 135 South Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa 52001; Pres. WILLIAM C. BROWN; Vice-Pres. JOHN W. GORSUCH; college textbooks.

Bruce Publishing Co.: 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1891; br. in New York and Chicago; Chair. of Board WILLIAM C. BRUCE; Pres. WILLIAM G. BRUCE; general trade books, biography, history, philosophy, textbooks, high-school and college books, craft books, juveniles, and Catholic trade and text-books.

Burgess Publishing Co.: 426 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1925; Pres. M. C. BURGESS; Exec. Vice-Pres. C. S. HUTCHINSON; college textbooks and manuals.

Butterworth, Inc.: 7300 Pearl St., Washington, D.C. 20014; medicine, science and law.

Callaghan & Co.: 6141 North Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; f. 1864; Pres. MICHAEL CUDAHY; law and tax materials.

Cambridge University Press: 32 E. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Man. RONALD MANSBRIDGE.

Case Western Reserve University Press: 11000 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, O. 44106.

Catholic University of America Press: 620 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

The Caxton Printers Ltd.: Caldwell, Ida. 83605.

Chandler Publishing Company: 124 Spear St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

The Child's World Inc.: Box 711, Mankato, Minn. 56001.

Childrens Press Inc.: 1224 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60607.

Chilmark Press: 80 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Chilton Book Co.: 401 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. NIC. GROENEVELT; general.

The Christian Science Publishing Society: One Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115.

Citadel Press: 222 Park Ave., South, New York 10003; Dirs. ALLAN J. WILSON, MORRIS SORKIN; general.

Coiner Publications Ltd.: 3066 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1962; law books; Pres. MAYO L. COINER.

College and University Press: 263 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. 06513; Pres. I. FREDERICK DODUCK; f. 1958; college and school textbooks, scholarly books and paperbacks.

Collier Books: 866 Third Ave., New York 10022; Division of The Macmillan Co.; quality paperback books on all subjects.

Columbia University Press: 440 West 110th St., New York, N.Y. 10025; f. 1893; Chair. FRANK D. FACKENTHAL; Pres. and Dir. CHARLES G. PROFFITT; trade, educational and scientific books, reference books.

Commerce Clearing House, Inc.: 4025 West Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; Pres. ROBERT C. BARTLETT; Man. Editor GEORGE HARRIS; taxation and business law subjects.

F. E. Compton Co.: 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; division of *Encyclopedia Britannica*; Editor-in-Chief DONALD E. LAWSON; *Compton's Encyclopedia, Compton's Year Book.*

Concordia Publishing House: 3558 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63118; Gen. Man. OTTO A. DORN; religious (Protestant).

Cooper Square Publishers, Inc.: 59 Fourth Ave., New York 10003; f. 1960; Pres. HENRY CHAFETZ; Vice-Pres. SIDNEY B. SOLOMAN; scholarly, reference.

Cornell University Press: 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850; f. 1869; Publisher ROGER HOWLEY; works of scholarship and general non-fiction.

Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.: 58 East 68th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

Coward-McCann, Inc.: 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1928; Pres. JOHN J. GEOGHEGAN; fiction, juveniles, plays, translations.

Cowles Communications, Inc.: 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Cowles Education Corporation: 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Creative Educational Society, Inc.: 515 North Front St., Mankato, Minn. 56002.

Thomas Y. Crowell Company: 201 Park Avenue South,New York, N.Y. 10003; f. (*as binders*) 1834, (*as publishers*) 1876; Pres. ROBERT L. CROWELL; reference books, general non-fiction, juveniles, college texts, linguistics and art and music books.

Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc.: 640 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. and Chair. of Board RAYMOND C. HAGEL; Senior Vice-Pres. L. C. DEIGHTON, J. KAPLAN, W. B. SMITH, J. F. BOND; *Collier's Encyclopaedia,* reference books, textbooks, trade books, home study courses, professional magazines.

Crown Publishers, Inc.: 419 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. NAT WARTELS; general fiction and non-fiction, illustrated books, educational records, art and gift books, hard-cover reprints.

The Dartnell Corporation: 4660 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60640.

F. A. Davis Co.: 1915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1879; Pres. ROBERT H. CRAVEN; medical and scientific.

John Day Co. Inc., The: 257 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1926; Pres. RICHARD J. WALSH, Jr.; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.

John De Graff, Inc.: 34 Oak Ave., Tuckahoe, N.Y. 10707.

Marcel Dekker, Inc.: 95 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Delacorte Press: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; a division of the Dell Publishing Co.; Editorial Dir. Ross CLAIBORNE; Exec. Editor MANON TINGUE.

Delmar Publishers, Inc.: Mountainview Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12205.

Denoyer-Geppert Co.: 5235 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60640; f. 1916; acquired by Times Mirror Inc. 1967; Pres. OTTO EMIL GEPPERT; Export Sales WILLIAM S. MILLER; maps, globes, atlases, charts, biological models, transparencies and study prints.

Devin-Adair Co., The: 682 Forest Ave., New York, N.Y. 10580; f. 1911; Pres. DEVIN A. GARRITY; general fiction and non-fiction, Irish and health.

Dial Press: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; a subsidiary of Dell Publishing Co., Inc.; Pres. and Publr. RICHARD W. BARON; Editor-in-Chief E. L. DOCTOROW; general fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.

Dodd, Mead & Co.: 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1839; Chair. of Board EDWARD H. DODD, Jr.; Pres. S. PHELPS PLATT, Jr.; Vice-Pres. WILLIAM M. OMAN, D. FRED SLOTA; fiction, biography, belles-lettres, juvenile.

Doubleday & Company Inc.: Garden City, N.Y. 11530; f. 1897; Pres. JOHN T. SARGENT; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. NELSON DOUBLEDAY; general.

Dover Publications, Inc.: 180 Varick St., New York, N.Y. 10014; Pres. HAYWARD CIRKER; high quality paperback non-fiction.

Dow Jones and Company: 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004.

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Dufour Editions, Inc.: Chester Springs, Pa. 19425; Pres. PAUL J. DUFOUR; literary, art, English imports.

Duke University Press: Box 6697, College Station, Durham, N.C. 27708; f. 1922; Dir. A. G. BRICE; scholarly.

Duquesne University Press: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

E. P. Dutton & Co.: 201 Park Ave., South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN MACRAE, Jr.; Vice-Pres. JOHN MACRAE III, JOHN HOLWELL and WILLIAM E. LARNED.

East-West Center Press: 1777 East-West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96872.

W. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.: 255 Jefferson Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; Pres. WILLIAM B. EERDMANS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. HERO BRATT, CALVIN BULTHUIS; religious (Protestant), some fiction, juveniles.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.: 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; Chair. of Board WILLIAM BENTON; Pres. CHARLES E. SWANSON.

M. Evans & Company, Inc.: 216 East 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc.: 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Chair. JOHN FARRAR; Pres. ROGER W. STRAUS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ROBERT GIROUX; general, special interest in new writers.

Fawcett World Library: 67 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; paperback fiction and non-fiction.

J. G. Ferguson Publishing Company: 6 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60602.

Field Educational Publications, Inc.: 609 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

Field Enterprises Educational Corpn.: 510 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60654; Pres. R. R. BARKER; Editorial Dir. Dr. W. H. NAULT; *World Book Encyclopedia* and reference books.

Follett Publishing Co.: 201 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Publr. J. PHILIP O'HARA; Man. Editor EUGENIA FAWCETT; juveniles, dictionaries and reference books, sports books, Big Table books.

Fordham University Press: 441 East Fordham Rd., Bronx, N.Y. 10458.

Fortress Press: 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 19129.

Franklin Book Programs, Inc.: 432 Park Ave. South, New York 10016; f. 1952; Pres. MICHAEL HARRIS; a non-profit organization for international book-publishing development.

Free Press, The (Div. of Macmillan Co.): 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; non-fiction, college textbooks.

W. H. Freeman & Company, Publishers: 660 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Samuel French, Inc.: 25 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Man. Dir. ABBOTT VAN NOSTRAND; plays.

Friendship Press: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

The Frontier Press Company: 50 West Broad St., Columbus, O. 43215.

Funk & Wagnalls Co. (A division of Reader's Digest Books, Inc.); 380 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1877; Gen. Man. ROGER MCLEAN; dictionaries, reference books, general literature, belles lettres, children's books, paperbacks.

Gale Research Co.: 1400 Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1954; Pres. FREDERICK G. RUFFNER, Jr.; Editorial Dir. JAMES M. ETHRIDGE; reference books and reprints.

Garrard Publishing Company: 1607 North Market St., Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Bernard Geis Associates: 128 East 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Genealogical Publishing Co.: 521-523 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1959; Pres. JULES CHODAK; Sec. LEONA NUTH; reprints of books on genealogy and heraldry.

K. S. Giniger Co., Inc.: 1140 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 10001; f. 1965; Pres. KENNETH S. GINIGER; joint imprint publishers.

Ginn & Co.: Statler Building, Back Bay P.O. 191, Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1867; Pres. GRANT M. BENNION; Senior Vice-Pres. WILSON D. LEVAN; elementary, secondary and college textbooks.

Gina-Blaisdell: 275 Wyman St., Waltham, Mass. 02154; a Xerox company; Editor-in-Chief HOWARD S. AKSEN; college textbooks.

Golden Press: 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; a division of Western Publishing Co., Inc.; Gen. Man. and Vice-Pres. JOHN C. WORRELL; juveniles, encyclopaedias and reference books, classics, art books, periodicals.

Good Will Publishers, Inc.: P.O.B. 269, 1520 York Rd., Gastonia, N.C.

Gordon and Breach, Science Publishers, Inc.: 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1961; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief MARTIN B. GORDON; Vice-Pres. JEROME PEARLMAN; scientific and technical books.

Stephen Greene Press: 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. 05301.

Greenwood Press: 51 Riverside Ave., Westport, Conn. 06880; f. 1967; Dirs. HAROLD MASON, HAROLD SCHWARTZ; journals, reprints, children's books, scholarly books, original monographs.

Grolier Incorporated: 575 Lexington Ave., New York N.Y. 10022; f. 1895; Chair. E. J. MCCABE, Jr.; Pres. W. J. MURPHY; *The Book of Knowledge, Encyclopaedia Americana*; other encyclopaedias and reference books.

Grosset & Dunlap, Inc.: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1898; acquired by National General Corpn. in 1968; Pres. and Chair. of Board MANUEL SIWEK; original and reprint adult and juvenile books in paper and hard covers.

Grove Press, Inc.: 85 Bleecker St., New York, N.Y. 10012; Pres. BARNEY ROSSET; fiction and non-fiction, college textbooks, Evergreen books, Evergreen book club, Evergreen review, Grove Press Film Division, Black Cat Books.

Grune & Stratton, Inc.: 381 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Hafner Publishing Co., Inc.: 31 East Tenth St., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1946; Chair. WALTER A. HAFNER; Pres. ROBERT E. KRIEGER; science, technology, philosophy, medicine, mathematics.

Hamond Incorporated (C. S. Hammond & Co.): 515 Valley St., Maplewood, N.J. 07040.

Harcourt, Brace & World Inc.: 757 Third Ave., New York 10017; f. 1919; Chair. WILLIAM JOVANOVICH; Pres. PAUL D. CORBETT; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. BARNETT BALL; textbooks and general.

Harlow Publishing Corporation: P.O.B. 898, 212 East Gray St., Norman, Okla. 73070.

Harper & Row: 49 East 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1817; Chair. of Board JOHN COWLES, Jr.; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer WINTHROP KNOWLTON; fiction, non-fiction, travel, educational books, general.

Hart Publishing Company, Inc.: 510 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011.

Harvard University Press: 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138; British Agents, Oxford University Press; f. 1913; Dir. MARK CARROLL; Assoc. Dir. DAVID HORNE; educational, scientific, classics, fine arts, philosophy, religion, history and government.

Hastings House Publishers, Inc.: 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor WALTER W. FRESE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Editor RUSSELL F. NEALE; general, regional, Americana, decorative and graphic arts, communications, arts, children's books.

Hawthorn Books, Inc.: 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1952; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer W. CLEMENT STONE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. DALE TIMPE; Vice-Pres. and Editorial Dir. PAUL FARGIS; general non-fiction, reference, business, religious, history, biography, cookery and juveniles.

Hayden Book Companies: 116 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011.

D. C. Heath & Co.: 125 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173.

James H. Heineman Inc.: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Herder & Herder, Inc.: 232 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Hewitt House: Old Tappan, N.J. 07675; f. 1969; a division of Fleming H. Revell Co.; Pres. WILLIAM R. BARBOUR, JR.; family-oriented, non-fiction.

Highlights for Children: 2300 W. Fifth Ave., Columbus, O. 43216.

Hill and Wang: 72 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. and Editor ARTHUR W. WANG; Vice-Pres. LAWRENCE HILL; fiction, non-fiction, drama, history, juveniles.

Hillary House Publishers: 303 Park Ave, South, New York, N.Y. 10010; division of Humanities Press Inc.

R. H. Hinkley Company: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

History Book Club: 40 Guernsey St., Stamford, Conn. 06904.

Holden-Day, Inc.: 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111.

Holiday House: 18 E. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.: 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1866; Chair. Ross O. SACKETT; Pres. KENNETH NORTHROP; textbooks and general, magazines.

Houghton Mifflin Company: 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107; f. 1832; Pres. STEPHEN W. GRANT; Vice-Pres. Finance and Admin. F. K. HOYT; all types of books.

Humanities Press: 303 Park Ave. South, New York 10010; f. 1950; Pres. and Editor SIMON SILVERMAN; scholarly.

Indiana University Press: 10th and Morton Streets, Bloomington, Indiana 47401; f. 1950; Dir. BERNARD B. PERRY; trade and scholarly non-fiction.

Industrial Press: 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Initial Teaching Alphabet Pubns., Inc.: 20 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

International Textbook Co.: Scranton, Pa. 18515; Chair. of Board and Pres. GLENN A. OMAN; Vice-Pres. GERALD J. STASHAK; college textbooks in fields of engineering,

business, mathematics, science, social sciences, English, speech, drama, political science, anthropology, industrial arts, general and specialized non-fiction.

Iowa State University Press: Press Bldg., Ames, Ia. 50010.

Richard D. Irwin, Inc.: 1818 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill. 60430; f. 1933; Chair. of Board RICHARD D. IRWIN; Pres. IRVIN L. GRIMES; Vice-Pres. and Treas. JOHN K. FRANKLIN; economics and business books.

Jewish Publication Soc. of America: 222 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

Johns Hopkins Press: Baltimore, Md. 21218; f. 1878; Dir. HAROLD E. INGLE; Asst. Dir. THOMAS L. MCFARLAND; Editorial Dir. JACK G. GOELLNER; books and journals in the social sciences, humanities, science.

Johnson Reprint Corpn.: 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1945; affiliated to the Academic Press Inc.; Pres. WALTER J. JOHNSON; Editor ROBERT HAGELSTEIN; reprints of scientific and learned books and journals.

Augustus M. Kelley, Publishers: 1140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1947; reprints of economic classics.

Kennikat Press Inc.: Box 270, Port Washington, N.Y. 11050; f. 1963; Pres. and Editor CORNELL JARAY; scholarly reprints and originals.

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1915; merged with Random House Inc. 1960; Chair. ALFRED A. KNOPF; Pres. WILLIAM A. KOSHLAND; fiction, textbooks and general literature.

John Knox Press: P.O.B. 1176, Richmond, Va. 23209; f. 1938; Gen. Man. M. E. BRATCHER; Editor DAVIS YEUELL; books on ethical, social and cultural dimension of religion.

Kraus Reprint Co.: 16 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; a U.S. division of Kraus-Thomson Organization Ltd.; reprints of books and periodicals.

Laidlaw Brothers: Thatcher and Madison Streets, River Forest, Ill. 60305.

Lancer Books Inc.: 1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; Editors ROBERT HOSKINS, RUTH BRONSTEEN, EVAN HEYMAN; paperback reprints and originals.

Lea and Febiger: 600 S. Washington Square, Philadephia, Pa. 19106; f. 1875; Editorial Adviser JOHN F. SPAHR; medical, dental, veterinary and other life sciences.

Lenox Hill Press: 419 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; a division of Crown Publishers, Inc.; light fiction, Gothic romances, westerns.

The Lion Press: 21 W. 38th St., New York, N.Y. 10018.

J. B. Lippincott Company: East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1792; Chair. of Board H. K. BAUERNFEIND; Pres. JOSEPH W. LIPPINCOTT, Jr.; Sec. WALTER KAHOE; fiction, biography, history, scientific, medical, educational, juveniles, reference.

Little, Brown and Company Inc.: 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1837, acquired by Time Inc. 1968; Chair. of Board ARTHUR H. THORNHILL; Pres. ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, Jr.; Sec. A. BRADLEE EMMONS; fiction, biography, history, current affairs, travel, drama, juveniles, medical, law, and college textbooks.

Louisiana State University Press: Baton Rouge, La. 70803; f. 1935; Dir. RICHARD L. WENTWORTH; scholarly, regional and general.

Loyola University Press: 3441 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60657.

Lyons and Carnahan: 407 E. 25th St., Chicago, Ill. 60616.

M.I.T. Press: 50 Ames St., Room 741, Cambridge, Mass. 02142; f. 1932; Editor-in-Chief MICHAEL J. CONNOLLY; Financial Dir. EDWARD HAAS; scholarly, advanced textbooks, research monographs, non-fiction trade books and paperbacks.

McCormick-Mathers Publishing Co. Inc.: 300 Pike St., Cincinnati, O. 45202.

McCutchan Publishing Corporation: 2526 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif. 94704.

MacFadden-Bartell Corporation: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. of Board GERALD A. BARTELL; Pres. FREDERICK A. KLEIN; paper-bound fiction and non-fiction.

McGraw Hill Book Co.: 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1909; Chair. of Board JOHN L. MCGRAW; Pres. E. E. BOOHER; college and school textbooks, technical, scientific and business, medical, legal, religious, art, fiction, general non-fiction and young people's books, encyclopaedias and reference books, text-films and film-strips, subscription and home-study books and programmes, tapes, records, transparencies, science kits, instructional systems and tests, planetariums and special instructional equipment.

David McKay Co. Inc.: 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, Pres. and Ed. KENNETT L. RAWSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. EDWARD E. MILLS; general fiction, non-fiction, juvenile, college texts, languages, dictionaries.

The Macmillan Co.: 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; a subsidiary of Crowell Collier and Macmillan Inc..; Chair. LEE C. DEIGHTON; Pres. JEREMIAH KAPLAN; trade and professional books, college textbooks.

Macrae Smith Company: 225 S. 15th St., Lewis Tower Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

Maryknoll Publications: Maryknoll, N.Y. 10545.

Meredith Press Division, Meredith Corpn.: 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50303; f. 1961; Pres. JACK BARLASS; Vice-Pres. ROBERT NELSON; fiction and non-fiction.

G. and C. Merriam Co.: 47 Federal St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1831; Acting Pres. and Sec. CRAWFORD LINCOLN; Vice-Pres. VICTOR W. WEIDMAN, HARRY L. GOFF, HARRIS E. ADRIANCE; an affiliate of Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.; Merriam-Webster dictionaries.

Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., Inc.: 1300 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1842; wholly owned subsidiary of Bell and Howell; Pres. COBURN T. WHEELER; textbooks and supplementary material.

Julian Messner, Inc.: 1 W. 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10018.

Metropolitan Museum of Art: 5th Ave. at 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.

Michigan State University Press: Box 550, East Lansing, Mich. 48823; Chair. of Board. LYLE BLAIR; Pres. RUSSEL B. NYE.

Monarch: 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; a division of Simon & Schuster Inc.; Publr. STUART SLOVES; Monarch Notes and Study Guides, Monarch Technical Outlines.

Moody Press: 820 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1894; Dir. PETER F. GUNTHER; Editor CHARLES W. MCKINNEY; religious.

William Morrow & Co. Inc.: 105 Madison Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; wholly-owned subsidiary of Scott, Foresman & Co.; Pres. LAWRENCE HUGHES; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES C. FINKENSTAEDT; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.

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Pres. LEONARD A. BATTERSON; medical, dental, nursing education and nursing science books and journals.

National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council: 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418; f. 1863; Pres. Dr. PHILIP HANDLER; scientific and technical reports, abstracts, bibliographies, catalogues.

National Educational Assen.: 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1857; Pres. GEORGE D. FISCHER; educational books and periodicals.

Thomas Nelson & Sons: Copewood & Davis Streets, Camden, New Jersey 08103; f. 1854; Pres. and Treas. CHARLES CRIDLAND; religious, trade, juveniles.

The New American Library, Inc.: 1301 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; Chair. MARTIN P. LEVIN; Pres. SIDNEY B. KRAMER; hard cover and paper-bound books; all categories except text; a subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.

New Directions Pub. Corpn.: 333 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor JAMES LAUGHLIN; modern literature, poetry, criticism, belles lettres.

New York University Press: 62 Fifth Ave., New York 10011; f. 1916; Dir. CHRIS W. KENTARA; Man. Editor ROBERT L. BULL; Editor ANTHONY MEISEL; Sales, Advertising and Promotion Man. EDWIN M. SCRIBNER, Jr.; scholarly books.

Noble and Noble, Publishers, Inc.: 750 3rd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Northwestern University Press: 1735 Benson Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201.

W. W. Norton & Co. Inc.: 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1924; Pres. GEORGE P. BROCKWAY; Vice-Pres. and Exec. Editor ERIC P. SWENSON; general fiction and non-fiction, college, science.

Oceana Publications Inc.: 40 Cedar St., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522; f. 1957; Pres. PHILIP F. COHEN; Vice-Pres. DAVID R. COHEN; trade, general, juveniles, law, politics, directories.

Octagon Books: 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor-in-Chief HENRY G. SCHLANGER.

October House, Inc.: 55 W. 13th St., New York, N.Y. 10011.

Odyssey Press: 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; a division of Western Publishing Co. Inc.; Publr. and Editor ERNEST STRAUSS; college and secondary school textbooks, especially modern languages and social studies.

Ohio State University Press: 2070 Neil Ave., Columbus, O. 43210.

Ohio University Press: 301 Davis Hall, Ohio University, Athens, O. 45701.

Ottenheimer Publishers, Inc.: 1330 Reistertown Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21208.

Oxford University Press Inc.: 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1896; Pres. JOHN R. B. BRETT-SMITH; Marketing Dir. FON W. BOARDMAN; all non-fiction, trade books, religious, reference, Bibles, college textbooks, medical, music, technical.

Pantheon Books: 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; division of Random House Inc.; Man. Dir. DONALD KLOPFER; Editorial Dir. ANDRÉ SCHIFFRIN; fiction, non-fiction, history, philosophy, art, juvenile, illustrated editions.

Paperback Library Inc.: 315 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; Pres. HY STEIRMAN; Editorial Dir. JERRY GROSS; paperback reprints and originals.

Parents' Magazine Enterprises, Inc.: 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Parnassus Press: 2422 Ashby Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94705.

Penguin Books Inc.: 7110 Ambassador Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21207; f. 1951; Pres. Sir ALLEN LANE; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHRISTOPHER DOLLEY; reprints and originals.

Pennsylvania State University Press: University Press Building, University Park, Pa. 16802; f. 1956; Dir. T. ROWLAND SLINGLUFF, Jr.; Sales Man. THEODORE W. LOGAN; scholarly non-fiction, science, art history, architectural history, literature, history, music.

Pergamon Press Inc.: Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523; f. 1952; Chair. (vacant); Deputy Chair. L. D. MAJTHENYI; science, medicine.

Philosophical Library, Inc.: 15 East 40th Street, New York 10016; f. 1941; Pres. and Editor DAGOBERT D. RUNES, PH.D.; Editor THOMAS KIERNAN; educational and reference.

Pitman Publishing Corporation: 6 East 43 St., New York 10017; Isaac Pitman & Sons, f. 1894, inc. as Pitman Publishing Corpn., 1933; Chair. of Board Sir JOHN FOSTER; Pres. THEODORE B. DOLMATCH; business education, technical, college, arts and crafts, and general non-fiction.

Plenum Publishing Corpn.: 227 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. EARL M. COLEMAN; scientific and technical books and journals, dictionaries, translations, music, Americana, exploration, art, architecture and general reprints.

Pocket Books Inc.: 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020; f. 1939; a division of Simon & Schuster Inc.; Pres. LEON SHIMKIN; publishers of 35-cent, 50-cent, 75-cent and 95-cent reprints and originals.

Popular Library: 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. JOSEPH L. JOHNSTON; Foreign Sales Man. VINCENT A. GIACCO; reprints and originals.

Clarkson N. Potter, Inc.: 419 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Praeger Publishers, Inc.: 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N,Y. 10003; f. 1950; Pres. GEORGE ALDOR; Editor-in-Chief ARNOLD DOLIN; international relations, history, art, architecture and archaeology, economics, geography. social sciences, contemporary public affairs, books for young readers.

Prentice-Hall Inc.: Engelwood Cliffs, N.J. 07632, and 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1913; Pres. PAUL R. ANDREWS; Chair. of Board RICHARD P. ETTINGER; scientific, industrial, educational, textbooks, general.

Princeton University Press: Princeton, New Jersey 08540; f. 1905; Dir. HERBERT S. BAILEY, Jr.; scholarly books in all fields.

The Psychological Corporation: 304 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

G. P. Putnam's Sons: 200 Madison Avenue, New York 10016; f. 1838; Pres. WALTER J. MINTON; general.

Pyramid Publications, Inc.: 444 Madison Avenue, New York 10022; Chair. A. R. PLAINE; Pres. MATTHEW HUTTNER; paperback reprints and originals.

Quadrangle Books, Inc.: 12 East Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill. 60611; history, politics; paperbacks.

Rand McNally & Co.: 8255 Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. 60076; f. 1856; Pres. ANDREW MCNALLY III; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM BOLD; juvenile, non-fiction, school, college textbooks, atlases, maps.

Random House Inc.: 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; acquired Alfred A. Knopf, Smith and Haas Inc., Beginner Books, Gateway Books, American Birthright Books, Pantheon Books, Looking Glass Library and the L. W. Singer Co. Inc.; Chair. of Board BENNETT A. CERF; Pres. ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN; new books; reprints under the title The Modern Library; paperbacks under the title Vintage Books; new juvenile and series Landmark Books, Allabout Books, college textbooks, elementary school textbooks under L. W. Singer imprint.

Raytheon Education Co.: 125 Spring St., Boston, Mass. 02173; f. 1967; formerly D. C. Heath & Co., f. 1885; Exec. Vice-Pres. RICHARD C. NORWOOD; elementary, secondary and college textbooks.

The Reader's Digest: 200 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reader's Digest Association: Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.

Henry Regnery Co.: 114 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1947; Chair. HENRY REGNERY; Pres. HARVEY PLOTNICK; general, non-fiction, poetry, fiction.

Reinhold Publishing Corporation: 430 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. *10022*; Pres. JAMES F. MOTTERSHEAD; Vice-Pres. and Publishing Dir. JAMES B. ROSS; technical, architectural, art and craft books, chemical, scientific, engineering magazines.

Fleming H. Revell Co.: Old Tappan, N.J. 07675; f. 1870; Chair. of Board FLEMING H. REVELL, Jr.; Pres. WILLIAM R. BARBOUR, Jr.; religious.

Reynal & Company, Inc.: 221 E. 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

The Richards Company: 635 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Ward Ritchie Press: 3044 Riverside Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. 90039.

The Rockefeller University Press: York Ave. and 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

Ronald Press Co., The: 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1900; Pres. and Treas. PHILIP J. WARNER; Exec. Vice-Pres. EUGENE SIMONOFF; non-fiction, college textbooks, reference books.

Roy Publishers, Inc.: 30 East 74th Street, New York 10021; Pres. HANNA KISTER; fiction and non-fiction, juveniles.

Russell and Russell (Division of Atheneum House, Inc.): 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Man. Editor S. A. RUSSELL; Asst. Man. Editor Mrs. E. SOSCHIN; reprints of scholarly books.

Rutgers University Press: 30 College Avenue, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; Dir. WILLIAM SLOANE; Assoc. Dir. HELEN STEWART; scholarly and regional.

William H. Sadlier Inc.: 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1832; Chief Exec. Officer F. SADLIER DINGER; Pres. FRANK M. POWER; elementary and secondary school textbooks.

St. Martin's Press Inc.: 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1952; Chair. JOHN GRAY; Pres. F. A. UPJOHN; *Statesman's Year Book* and *Who's Who*, general and technical trade, textbooks.

Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.: 4300 W. 62nd Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46268; Chair. and Pres. HOWARD W. SAMS; Administrative Vice-Pres. JOHN W. MERRITT and W. W. HENSLER; text and technical books.

W. B. Saunders Co.: West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1888; Pres. HARRY R. MOST; Editor JOHN L. DUSSEAU; Exec. Vice-Pres. T. VANDENBEEMT; medical, technical and scientific textbooks.

Scarecrow Press, Inc.: 52 Liberty St., Metuchen, N.J. 08840.

Schenkman Publishing Co. Inc.: One Story St., Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; f. 1961; politics, sociology, economics, biology, trade.

Schocken Books, Inc.: 67 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Scholastic Book Services: 53 W. 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1920; a division of Scholastic Magazines Inc.; Chair. MAURICE R. ROBINSON; Pres. DONALD E. LAYMAN; educational paperbacks and periodicals for elementary and secondary schools.

Scholastic Magazines, Inc.: 50 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

Science Research Associates, Inc.: 259 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

William R. Scott, Inc.: 333 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1938; Pres. and Treas. WILLIAM R. SCOTT; Vice-Pres. JOHN G. MCCULLOUGH; Sec. and Editor CARLA STEVENS; juveniles.

Scott, Foresman & Co.: 1900 East Lake Ave., Glenview, Ill. 60025; f. 1896; Pres. DARREL E. PETERSON; Man. International Sales J. T. HOLMES; school and college textbooks.

Charles Scribner's Sons: 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 10017; f. 1846; Pres. CHARLES SCRIBNER, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres./Treas. G. MCKAY SCHIEFFELIN; all types.

Seabury Press, Inc.: 815 Second Avenue, New York 10017; Chair. Rt. Rev. JOHN E. HINES; Pres. JOHN C. GOODBODY; religious (Protestant).

Sheed & Ward: 64 University Place, New York, N.Y. 1003; Pres. JAMES F. KANE; Vice-Pres. PHILIP SCHARPER; Editor and Publr. LEONARD MAYHEW; history, biography, juvenile, theology, sociology, philosophy, Catholic.

Shoe String Press Inc., The: 995 Sherman Ave., Hamden, Conn. 06514; f. 1952; Pres. Mrs. FRANCES T. OTTEMILLER; Editor LEWIS M. WIGGIN; scholarly literature, reprints and originals, bibliography and documentation; *Archon Books.*

Silver Burdett Company: 250 James St., Morristown, N.J. 07960.

Simon & Schuster, Inc.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York 10020; f. 1924; Pres. LEON SHIMKIN; general.

The L. W. Singer Company, Inc.: 249 W. Erie Blvd., Syracuse, N.Y. 13201.

Peter Smith: 6 Lexington Ave., Gloucester, Mass. 01932; Editor PETER SMITH; reprints of out-of-print and rare books.

Smithsonian Institution Press: 10th St. and Jefferson Drive, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Society for Visual Education, Inc.: 1345 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. 60614.

Southern Illinois University Press: Carbondale, Ill. 62901; f. 1953; Dir. and Editor VERNON STERNBERG; scholarly non-fiction and standard fiction reprints.

Southern Methodist University Press: Dallas, Tex. 75222.

The Southwestern Company: 2968 Foster Creighton Drive, P.O.B. 8994, Nashville, Tenn. 37211.

South-Western Publishing Company: 5101 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, O. 45227.

Spencer International Press Inc.: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.: 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10010; Exec. Vice-Pres. GUNTER HOLTZ; scientific, technical, research and reference books.

Stackpole Books: Cameron and Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105; f. 1930; Pres. and Editorial Dir. JAMES RIETMULDER; outdoor, general-trade, politico-military, juvenile, gun care and repair.

Standard Education Society, Inc.: 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

Stanford University Press: Stanford, Calif. 94305; f. 1917; Dir. LEON E. SELTZER; Editor J. G. BELL.

State University of New York Press: 10 Thurlow Terrace, Albany, N.Y. 12201.

Steck-Vaughn Company: P.O.B. 2028, Austin, Tex. 78767.

Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.: 419 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1949; Pres. DAVID A. BOEHM; non-fiction and juveniles.

Summy-Birchard Company: 1834 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60204.

Swallow Press Inc., The: 1139 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1940; Pres. MORTON P. WEISMAN; Vice-Pres. and Editor DURRETT WAGNER; poetry, fiction, criticism, biography, reprints and originals.

Syracuse University Press: P.O.B. 8, University Station, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

Taplinger Publishing Co. Inc.: 29 East 10th St., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1955; Pres. RICHARD TAPLINGER; general.

Theatre Arts Books: 333 6th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10014.

Charles C. Thomas, Publisher: 301 East Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. 62703; f. 1927; Pres. CHARLES C. THOMAS; Editor PAYNE E. L. THOMAS; Treas. N. P. THOMAS; medical, law, technical and textbooks.

Time-Life Books: Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; Publr. RHETT AUSTELL; Gen. Man. JOSEPH C. HAZEN; non-fiction books on political, cultural and social aspects of world nations, U.S. history, science, art and music.

Times-Mirror Co.: Times-Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1887; Divisions are the Los Angeles Times and Times Mirror Press; subsidiaries are Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Matthew Bender Co., Inc., The C. V. Mosby Co., Denoyer-Geppert Co., New American Library, Inc., New English Library Ltd., Popular Science Publishing Co., Publishers' Paper Co., The World Publishing Co. and Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.; Chair. Dr. FRANKLIN D. MURPHY; Pres. ALBERT V. CASEY.

Twayne Publishers Inc.: 31 Union Square W., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1949; Pres. and Exec. Editor JACOB STEINBERG; Man. Editor and Dir. HERBERT MORDANA; trade, literary criticism, textbooks and monographs.

Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc.: 28 Main St., Rutland, Vt. 05701; f. 1832; Pres. CHARLES E. TUTTLE; books on the Orient, particularly Japan, language, art, culture, juveniles.

Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., Inc.: 250 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1940; Pres. FREDERICK UNGAR; Vice-Pres. and Man. Editor Miss RUTH SELDEN; reference works, non-fiction, literature and critisicm, languages, engineering, mathematics, textbooks.

The United Educators, Inc.: Tangley Oaks Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044.

United Nations: Sales Section, Publishing Service, New York, N.Y. 10017; Chief of Section W. SCOTT LAING; trade and textbooks on world and national economy, international trade, social questions, human rights, international law.

United States Naval Institute: Annapolis, Md. 21402.

Universal Publishing and Distributing Corpn.: 235 East 45th St., New York 10017; f. 1945; Pres. and Publr. ARNOLD E. ABRAMSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT J. ABRAMSON; paperback originals and reprints, fiction and non-fiction.

University of Alabama Press: Drawer 2877, University, Ala. 35486; f. 1945; Dir. MORGAN L. WALTERS; Editor FRANCIS P. SQUIBB; scholarly books, especially political science, public administration, history, linguistics and philology, philosophy and religion.

University of Arizona Press: Box 3398, College Sta., Tucson, Ariz. 85700; f. 1959; Dir. MARSHALL TOWNSEND; scholarly works.

University of California Press: Berkeley, Calif. 94720; f. 1893; Los Angeles Office: 60 Powell Library, U.C., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024; New York Office: 25 W. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1893; Dir. AUGUST FRUGÉ; Assoc. Dir. PHILIP E. LILIENTHAL; L.A. Editor ROBERT ZACHARY.

University of Chicago Press: 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1891; Dir. MORRIS PHILIPSON; scholarly books and journals, textbooks, general.

University of Florida Press: 15 N.W. 15th St. Gainesville, Fla. 32601; f. 1945; Dir. WILLIAM B. HARVEY; Editor PAUL CHALKER; general, scholarly and regional books.

University of Georgia Press: Athens, Ga. 30601.

University of Hawaii Press: 535 Ward Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

University of Illinois Press: Urbana, Ill. 61801; f. 1918; Dir. MIODRAG MUNTYAN; Editor RICHARD L. WENTWORTH; scholarly books and journals.

University of Kansas Press: 358 Watson Library, Lawrence, Kan. 66044.

University of Kentucky Press: Laffery Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506; f. 1943; Dir. BRUCE F. DENBO; Editor JEROME CROUCH; general scholarly non-fiction and works on regional topics.

University of Massachusetts Press: Munson Hall, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

University of Miami Press: Drawer 9088, Coral Gables, Fla. 33124.

University of Michigan Press, The: Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106; f. 1930; Dir. GLENN D. GOSLING; Assoc. Dir. JOHN SCOTT MABON; non-fiction, textbooks, paperbacks.

University of Minnesota Press: 2037 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455; f. 1927; Dir. JOHN ERVIN, Jr.; Editor JEANNE SINNEN; general.

University of Missouri Press: 103 Swallow Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

University of Nebraska Press: Lincoln, Nebr. 68508; f. 1941; Dir. BRUCE H. NICOLL; Editor VIRGINIA FAULKNER; general scholarly non-fiction, regional history.

University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque, New Mex. 87106; f. 1931; Dir. ROGER W. SHUGG; Asst. Dir. J. G. H. SCOON; general and scholarly books.

University of North Carolina Press: Box 510, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514; f. 1922; Dir. LAMBERT DAVIS; biographical, regional, general non-fiction, general college, text, poetry, drama.

University of Notre Dame Press: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; f. 1949; Chair. of Board Rev. PAUL E. BEICHNER; Dir. EMILY M. SCHLOSSBERGER; religious (Catholic), scholarly and theological.

University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, Okla. 73069; f. 1928; Dir. ED SHAW; Editor MARY STITH; scholarly books in all fields.

University of Pennsylvania Press: 3933 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; Dir. FRED WIECK; scholarly books.

University of Pittsburgh Press: Social Science Bldg., University Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

University of South Carolina Press: Columbia, S.C. 29208.

University of Tennessee Press: Publications Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn. 37916.

University of Texas Press: Austin, Texas 78712; Dir. FRANK H. WARDLAW.

University Press of Virginia: Box 3608, University Sta., Charlottesville, Va. 22903; f. 1963; Dir. WALKER COWEN; Exec. Editor CATHERINE STURTEVANT; bibliography.

University of Washington Press: Seattle, Wash. 98105; f. 1909; Dir. DONALD R. ELLEGOOD; Editor-in-Chief CHARLES E. CUNNINGHAM; general, scholarly, non-fiction, reprints.

University of Wisconsin Press: Box 1379, Madison, Wis. 53701; University of Wisconsin Press Ltd.; Dir. THOMSON WEBB, Jr.; Asst. Dir. EZRA DIMAN; non-fiction.

Vanderbilt University Press: Nashville, Tenn. 37203.

Vanguard Press, Inc.: 424 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc.: 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. 08540; f. 1848; Pres. E. M. CRANE, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. GUSTAV H. GANDER; educational, technical, scientific and general non-fiction.

The Viking Press, Inc.: 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; Pres. THOMAS H. GUINZBURG; Chair. Exec. Cttee. MARSHALL A. BEST; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc.: Belmont, Calif. 94002; f. 1956; Chair. of Board RICHARD P. ETTINGER, Jr.; Pres. JAMES F. LEISY; college textbooks.

Henry Z. Walck, Inc.: 19 Union Square W., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Walker & Co.: 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1959; a division of Walker Publishing Co. Inc.; Pres. SAMUEL S. WALKER, Jr.; Chair. SAMUEL W. MEEK; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Washington Square Press: 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1959; a subsidiary of Simon and Schuster, Inc.; Pres. FREEMAN LEWIS; educational paperback books.

Franklin Watts, Inc.: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1942; Pres. FRANKLIN WATTS; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS M. SCHMID; a division of Grolier, Inc.; juvenile, adult non-fiction.

Wayne State University Press: 5980 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202.

Webster Publishing: Manchester Rd., Manchester, Mo. 63011.

Wesleyan University Press: 100 Riverview Center, Middletown, Conn. 06457.

Western Publishing Co., Inc.: 1220 Mound Ave., Racine. Wis. 53404; f. 1907; Chair. and Chief Exec. HERMAN E. JOHNSON; Pres. and Gen. Man. WILLIAM C. KIDD; Vice-Pres. European Operations R. H. HAUMERSEN; divisions include Whitman Publishing, Golden Press; juvenile and general book publishers.

The Westminster Press: Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Sansom Streets. Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Gen. Man. CHARLES COLMAN III; Religious Editor PAUL L. MEACHAM; Juvenile Editor BARBARA BATES; juvenile fiction, non-fiction, religious.

Weybright and Talley, Inc.: 3 E. 54th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

David White Company, Publishers: 60 E. 55th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

John Wiley and Sons, Inc.: 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1807; Pres. W. BRADFORD WILEY; scientific, technical, medical and social science books, research monographs and periodicals under the imprint Wiley—Interscience, including Audio-Visual materials.

Williams & Wilkins Co., The: 428 East Preston St., Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1925; Pres. W. M. PASSANO; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHARLES O. REVILLE, Jr.; medical, dental, veterinary, scientific.

H. W. Wilson Co.: 950 University Ave, Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Chair. of Board HOWARD HAYCRAFT; Pres. LEO M. WEINS; publishers of the *Cumulative Book Index*, periodical indexes, other reference works for libraries, Wilson Library Bulletin and Current Biography.

World Publishing Co., The: 2231 West 110 St., Cleveland, Ohio 44102, and 110 East 59th St., New York, N.Y.; acquired by Times-Mirror Co. of Los Angeles, Dec. 1963; Chair. MARTIN P. LEVIN; Pres. CHRISTOPHER J. H. M. SHAW; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Publr. LEONARD R. HARRIS; trade books, juvenile, art, fiction, biography, information, Bibles, dictionaries, religious.

Yale University Press: 149 York Street, New Haven, Conn. 06511; f. 1908; Dir. CHESTER KERR; scholarly non-fiction.

Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.: 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.; Pres. ALEXANDER GREENE; medical.

Zondervan Publishing House: 1415 Lake Drive, S.E. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; f. 1931; Pres. P. J ZONDERVAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. B. D. ZONDERVAN, Jr.; religious (Protestant).

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

American Book Publishers Council, Inc.: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1946; 175 mems.; Man. Dir. RICHARD H. SULLIVAN.

American Booksellers' Association: 175 5th Ave., New York, 10010; f. 1900; 2,850 mems.; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH A. DUFFY.

American Educational Publishers Institute: 432 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. H. M. WARRINGTON.

Association of American University Presses Inc.: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1931; 65 mems.; Exec. Dir. ALDEN H. CLARK; publ. *Directory*.

National Association of Book Editors: 59 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1962; 100 mems.; Pres. HANS SANTESSON; publ. *Nabe News* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Federal Communications Commissions (FCC): Washington, D.C. 20554; f. 1934; Seven Commissioners appointed by the President for seven years; regulates inter-state and foreign communication by radio, wire and cable; Chair. DEAN BURCH.

National Association of Broadcasters (NAB): 1771 N. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; over 4,000 mems.; a private body of Radio and TV stations and networks; lays down Operating Codes for Radio and TV, and provides other services; funds subscribed by members.

RADIO

Number of licensed and operating stations A.M. over 4,300, F.M. over 2,100.

COMMERCIAL NETWORKS

American Broadcasting Cos., Inc.: 1330 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; 7 owned and operated AM/FM radio stations, 5 owned and operated television stations, 705 AM and FM radio affiliates, 259 television affiliates, 400 motion picture theatres.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.: 51 West 52nd St., New York, 10019; Chair. WILLIAM S. PALEY; Pres. FRANK STANTON; Pres. C.B.S. Radio Division CLARK B. GEORGE; 7 owned and operated A.M., 7 owned and operated F.M., 243 affiliated stations.

Mutual Broadcasting System: 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; Pres. ROBERT F. HURLEIGH.

National Broadcasting Company: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; Chair. of Board WALTER D. SCOTT; Pres. JULIAN GOODMAN; 5 owned television stations, 215 television affiliated stations; 6 owned radio stations, 221 radio affiliated stations.

Keystone Broadcasting System: 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602; and 527 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; branches in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Detroit; transcription network for rural America; approx. 1,140 affiliated stations.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company Inc.: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. D. H. MCGANNON; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. V. TOOKE and L. H. ISRAEL; 6 AM, 3 FM, 5 VHF-TV owned and operated stations.

EDUCATIONAL

National Association of Educational Broadcasters: 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1925; Pres. WILLIAM G. HARLEY; 165 member educational radio stations, 135 educational television members, 5,000 individual members; publs. *Newsletter* (monthly), *Educational Broadcasting Review* (bi-monthly), *Annual Directory/Yearbook of Educational Broadcasting.*

National Educational TV and Radio Center: 2320 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.; a national centre for instructing educational broadcasters.

U.S. Office of Education: Washington, D.C. 20202; Asst; Sec. and Commr. of Education JAMES E. ALLEN, Jr.. 100 stations.

TELEVISION

Number of receiving sets (1967) 70,000,000, including over 2,500,000 colour T.V. sets.

Number of licensed and operating stations 620.

COMMERCIAL

(*see also* Radio Section for full addresses)

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.: 1330 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; LT 1-7777; Pres. LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; 5 owned TV stations; 6 owned radio stations; 140 primary TV network affiliates; 132 secondary TV network affiliates.

American Broadcasting Company: Pres. of ABC Television Network THOMAS W. MOORE; 140 primary affiliates; 132 secondary TV network affiliates.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.: Pres. C.B.S. T.V. Network Division THOMAS H. DAWSON; Pres. C.B.S. Television Stations ROBERT D. WOOD; 5 owned and operated, 205 affiliated stations.

National Broadcasting Company: Pres. TV stations R. E. KINTNER; 5 owned and operated, 212 affiliated stations.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: National T.V. Sales Man. ROBERT MCGREDY; 5 stations.

EDUCATIONAL

Office of Education: Washington, D.C. 20202.

National Association of Educational Broadcasters: Washington; represents more than 135 educational television stations, 160 educational radio stations, 100 school closed-circuit television installations; supervises educational television projects in Trinidad and American Samoa.

National Educational Television: H.Q.: 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019; distribution office in Ann Arbor, Mich., and office in Washington, D.C.; f. 1953; non-profit corpn. providing programming to 85 affiliated non-commercial educational television stations; Pres. JOHN F. WHITE.

Many Universities and Colleges have closed circuit systems.

FOREIGN RADIO SERVICES

GOVERNMENT

Voice of America: U.S. Information Agency, 330 Independence Ave., Washington, D.C. 20547; Dir. U.S. Information Agency FRANK SHAKESPEARE; Asst. Dir. (Broadcasting) KENNETH R. GIDDENS; broadcasts in 36 languages to all areas of the world.

Department of Defense, Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS): Office of Information for the Armed Forces OASO (M and RA), Washington, D.C. 20305; *European Pacific and Southeast Asia Service:* Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, Washington, Office of Information for the Armed Forces ASD (M and RA), Washington, D.C. 20305; Chief LTC HARRY R. BANGS.

All broadcasts are in English.

Broadcasts to Europe, Middle and Far East, Southeast Asia, Caribbean, North Atlantic, Pacific, North Africa.

Television: There are services in all the above areas.

PRIVATE

ABC International: 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; subsidiary company of the American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres Inc.; Pres. DONALD

W. COYLE; 60 stations in 25 nations, including the LATWO Network in 14 nations of Latin America and Worldvision stations in Japan, Australia, Canada, Lebanon, etc.

Radio Free Europe: Englischer Garten 1, Munich 22' Germany; Dir. RALPH WALTER; a division of Free Europe Inc., 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. WILLIAM P. DURKEE.

Broadcasts to:	*Languages*
Eastern Europe	Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian.

Radio Liberty: 8 Munich 81, Arabellastrasse 18, Germany; Exec. Dir. WALTER K. SCOTT; supported by the Radio Liberty Committee Inc., whose funds are from private persons and organizations in the United States; 30 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. HOWLAND H. SARGEANT.

Broadcasts 24 hours daily in 17 national languages of the Soviet Union.

KFRN: Ferney, Texas; f. 1960; operated by Globe Broadcasting Co.; serves Central and South America.

Radio New York Worldwide Inc.: 485 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; Pres. G. STANLEY MCALLISTER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RICHARD W. GREFE; operates New York City stereo FM station WRFM and the commercial international (short-wave) radio system, WNYW, with services in English to Europe, Africa, Caribbean and Latin America and in Spanish to Latin America.

Radio Station KGEI Inc. The Voice of Friendship: Box 887, Belmont, Calif.; f. 1939; owned and operated by Far East Broadcasting Co. Inc.; Pres. R. H. BOWMAN; Station Man. JIM R. BOWMAN; broadcasts in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Ukrainian and German.

FINANCE

BANKING

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(Washington, D.C. 20551)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chair.: Dr. ARTHUR F. BURNS.

Vice-Chair.: J. L. ROBERTSON.

Governors: GEORGE W. MITCHELL, J. DEWEY DAANE, SHERMAN J. MAISEL, ANDREW F. BRIMMER, WILLIAM W. SHERRILL.

Senior Adviser to the Board: DANIEL H. BRILL.

Adviser to the Board: ROBERT SOLOMON.

Assistants to the Board: CHARLES MOLONY, MERRIT SHERMAN, ROBERT L. CARDON.

Legislative Counsel: DAVID B. HEXTER.

Secretary: ROBERT C. HOLLAND.

General Counsel: HOWARD H. HACKLEY.

Director, Division of Research and Statistics: DANIEL H. BRILL.

Director, Division of International Finance: ROBERT SOLOMON.

The Federal Reserve System comprises the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal Advisory Council, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks with 24 branches, and the member banks. Founded 1913.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., is composed of seven members appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board has important responsibilities in the areas of monetary policy and supervision.

The Reserve Banks are empowered to issue Federal Reserve notes fully secured by the following assets, alone or in any combination: (1) Gold certificates; (2) U.S. Government securities; (3) Eligible paper as described by statute. Each Reserve Bank must have gold certificate reserves of not less than 25 per cent of its Federal Reserve Notes in circulation. The Reserve Banks may discount paper for member banks and make properly secured advances to member banks. At the direction of the Federal Open Market Committee the Federal Reserve Banks engage in open market operations, chiefly concerned with U.S. Government securities; the Reserve Banks function as collectors and clearing houses for member banks and act as fiscal agents of the United States Government.

All national banks are members of the Federal Reserve System, and State-chartered banks may apply for membership and be admitted upon qualification.

The Controller of the Currency has primary supervisory authority over national banks, and the banking supervisors of the States have similar jurisdiction over banks organised under State laws. State member banks are examined by the Federal Reserve, and all member banks are subject to regulations issued by the Board of Governors.

Every member of the Federal Reserve System must subscribe to stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of its district in an amount equal to 6 per cent of its paid-up capital and surplus. One half of the subscribed stock is paid upon admission to membership, the other half being subject to call by the Board of Governors.

Any State bank or trust company may withdraw from the Federal Reserve System on six months' written notice to the Board.

Every member bank of the Federal Reserve System must take part in a Federal deposit insurance fund, under which its deposits are insured to the extent of $10,000 for each depositor. Non-member banks may be accepted for deposit insurance. The fund is administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, established by the Banking Act of 1933.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Bank of:	*Chairman*	*President*
Boston	ERWIN O. CANHAM	GEORGE H. ELLIS
New York	EVERETT N. CASE	ALFRED HAYES
Philadelphia	WALTER E. HOADLEY	KARL R. BOPP
Cleveland	JOSEPH B. HALL	W. BRADDOCK HICKMAN
Richmond	EDWIN HYDE	EDWARD A. WAYNE
Atlanta	JACK TARVER	HAROLD T. PATTERSON
Chicago	FRANKLIN J. LUNDIG	CHARLES J. SCANLON
St. Louis	RAYMOND REBSAMEN	DARRYL R. FRANCIS
Minneapolis	JUDSON BEMIS	HUGH D. GALUSHA, Jr.
Kansas City	HOMER A. SCOTT	GEORGE H. CLAY
Dallas	CARL J. THOMSEN	WATROUS H. IRONS
San Francisco	FREDERIC S. HIRSCHLER	ELIOT J. SWAN

CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY

Controller: WILLIAM B. CAMP.

The Controller of Currency has supervisory control over all Federal chartered banks (the national banks), comprising more than half the U.S. banking system.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

First Washington Securities Corporation: Washington, D.C.; f. 1970; international finance, particularly in Europe, Latin America and the Far East.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Export-Import Bank of the United States: 811 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20571; f. 1934, and made a permanent independent agency of the United States in 1945; auth. cap. stock $1,000,000,000; management is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of five full-time members appointed by the President, by, and with the advice and consent of, the Senate, one of whom is designated by the President as Chairman; the general purpose of the Bank is to assist in financing and to facilitate the trade of the U.S. with other countries, both export and import; it is authorized to do a general banking business in the foreign trade field and to guarantee and insure payment to American foreign traders and banks, and to extend credit to private entities in other countries and foreign governments; Pres. and Chair. HENRY KEARNS; First Vice-Pres. and Vice-Chair. WALTER C. SAUER; Dir. TOM LILLEY, R. ALEX MCCULLOUGH, JOHN C. CLARK; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. H. ROWNTREE; Vice-Pres. RAYMOND L. JONES, DON BOSTWICK, GEORGE J. DIETZ, WARREN W. GLICK; General Counsel JOHN E. CORETTE, III; Treas. J. PATRICK DUGAN; Sec. JOSEPH H. REGAN.

THE UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL BANKING SYSTEM

As might be expected the United States banking system is the largest and in most respects the most comprehensive and sophisticated in the world, and it includes the four largest banks in terms of deposits. Banking has, however, been largely subject to state rather than federal jurisdiction, and this has created a structure very different from that in other advanced industrial countries. In general no bank may open branches or acquire subsidiaries in states other than that in which it is based. Some states also restrict banks to a single branch, or to operating only in certain counties of the state. The strict federal anti-trust laws also limit mergers of banks within a state. The effect of these measures has been to preserve the independence of a very large number of banks—over 13,500 in 1969. Nevertheless, the dominant banks are the main banks in the big industrial states; of the ten largest, six are based in New York, two each in California and Illinois.

"ONE-BANK HOLDING COMPANIES"

The Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 restricted banks to their basic function of borrowing and lending money, and in particular prohibited them from owning common stock in U.S. corporations. Separate investment banks handle securities and act as brokers and financial advisers. Since 1967 widespread use of a loophole in the 1956 Bank Holding Act has, in theory at least, greatly expanded the range of activities open to commercial banks. This loophole enables a bank to set up a holding company with the bank itself as the sole initial asset; the holding company may then acquire interests in many other fields. During the 1968–69 period almost all the major commercial banks transformed themselves into "One-Bank Holding Companies". The anticipated acquisition of non-banking interests has, however, generally awaited the legislation which the Administration and the Federal Reserve Board are thought to be planning to deal with this development.

BANKING AND THE INDIVIDUAL

The possession of bank accounts and the use of banking facilities are perhaps more widespread amongst all classes and regions than in any other country. This has had important effects on monetary theory and policy, as bank credit has become much more important than currency supply in the regulation of the economy. Use of "checking" or current accounts is so common that many authorities claim the U.S. can be regarded as effectively a "cashless" society.

A more recent development has been the very rapid growth in the use of bank credit cards. Five million cards were in circulation in 1965, mostly in California; by early 1970 some 50 million had been issued by over 8,000 banks. This is in addition to the older established credit cards used mainly for travel and entertainment, such as the Diners Club and American Express cards; some five million of these are in circulation. Only two national bank credit cards now exist—BankAmericard and Interbank-Master Charge (a recent merger); each has well over 20 million cardholders and each is issued on a franchise basis by over 3,500 banks. Merchants accepting bank cards agree to take a discount of about 4 per cent; this margin covers the cost of the scheme, there being no charge to the cardholder.

Bank credit cards could not have come into widespread use without the general introduction of advanced electronic and mechanical means of processing details of accounts quickly, computers being particularly important. Since competition in service to clients is keener than in most countries—the authorities permit very few of the agreements on opening hours, charges, etc., which are usual abroad—and since manpower is expensive, the principal U.S. banks lead the world in the adoption of these methods. Some experts are already looking beyond the "cashless society" to a "checkless" financial system. Other facilities offered to clients, such as "drive-in" banks, frequently reflect the American standard of living.

EXPANSION OVERSEAS

Since 1960 the leading banks have rapidly built up substantial banking interests overseas. There were then only about 15 branches of U.S. banks in Europe and a negligible number elsewhere; by early 1970 some 400 branches had opened overseas (over 100 in Europe), owned by more than 40 banks. Over 300 of these are owned by the largest three banks; these three, and several others, also own or have taken large minority interests in a number of foreign banks. Overseas branches as a whole are estimated to account for over 20 per cent of American bank deposits. The main factors behind the expansion overseas are the geographical limitations imposed by law at home; the rapid expansion of U.S. business interests abroad and their preference for dealing with an American bank; the faster economic growth of certain foreign countries; and finally the profitability of the "Euro-dollar" capital market in Europe. In return, several European and Japanese banks have established branches in New York and California.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The following list is based on a minimum of $10 million capital. In states where no such bank exists the bank with the largest capital is listed.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

ALABAMA

First National Bank of Birmingham: 17 North 20th St., P.O.B. 2534, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1873; cap. $20m.; dep. $548.2m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Exec. Cttee.

and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN A. HAND; Chair. HARVEY TERRELL; Vice-Chair. NEWTON H. DEBARDELEBEN; Pres. JOHN W. WOODS.

ALASKA

National Bank of Alaska: Fourth and E, Box 600, Anchorage; f. 1916; cap. $5m.; dep. 161m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of Board E. E. RASMUSON; Pres. D. L. MELLISH; International Banking Dept. Man. STEVEN H. HASEGAWA.

ARIZONA

First National Bank of Arizona: 411 N. Central Ave., Phoenix; f. 1877; cap. $12.5m.; dep. $765.7m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. S. HAZELTINE; Pres. R. D. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. and Cashier A. B. CAMPBELL; Man. International Dept. LEE STAVA.

Valley National Bank of Arizona: 141 North Central Ave., Phoenix; f. 1899; cap. $91.6m.; dep. 1,388m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. W. R. BIMSON; Pres. E. L. BIMSON.

ARKANSAS

Simmons First National Bank of Pine Bluff: Pine Bluff, Ark.; f. 1903; cap. $3m.; dep. $77m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. WAYNE A. STONE; Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. A. MARTIN.

CALIFORNIA

Bank of America (International) (subsidiary of Bank of America N.T. & S.A.): P.O.B. 446, Church St. Station, New York, N.Y. 10015; cap. $34m.; dep. $554.3m. (June 1966).

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Assn.: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1904; cap. $214.6m.; dep. $21,900m.; 1,053 banking offices; London Branch, 27-29 Walbrook, E.C.4 (Vice-Pres. and Man. R. F. YOUNG), West End Branch, 29 Davies St., W.1; Pres. A. W. CLAUSEN; Chair. of the Board LOUIS B. LUNDBORG.

Bank of California, N.A.: 400 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1864; cap. $99m.; dep. $1,500m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. of Board CHARLES DE BRETTEVILLE; Pres. JOHN M. SCHUTT.

United California Bank: 600 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1903; cap. $313m.; dep. $4,141m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. FRANK L. KING; Pres. NORMAN BARKER.

Crocker-Citizens National Bank: Administrative Headquarters, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; formed by merger in 1963, of Crocker-Anglo National Bank (San Francisco, f. 1870) and Citizens National Bank (*Los Angeles, f. 1890*); *cap. $324m.*; dep. $3,897m. (Sept. 1968); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer EMMETT G. SOLOMON; Senior Vice-Pres. and Man. International Div. A. TAAPKEN.

First Western Bank and Trust Co.: 548 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90013; f. 1961; cap. $70.4m.; dep. $801.1m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. TROY V. POST; Pres. STAFFORD GRADY; Senior Vice-Pres. and Man. International Banking Dept. ARTHUR L. REISCH.

Security Pacific National Bank: 6th and Spring Sts., Los Angeles 90013 and P.O.B. 2097, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1871; cap. $168m.; dep. $5,765m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer FREDERICK G. LARKIN, Jr.; Pres. CARL E. HARTNACK.

Union Bank: Fifth and Figueroa Sts., Los Angeles; f. 1914; cap. $118.5m.; dep. $1,716m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. GEORGE A. THATCHER.

Wells Fargo Bank: 464 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1960; cap. $372.1m.; dep.$4,730.4m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. of Board ERNEST C. ARBUCKLE.

COLORADO

Denver United States National Bank: 17th and Broadway, Denver; f. 1958; cap. $10.2m.; dep. $457 (Dec. 1968); Chair. R. D. KNIGHT, Jr.; Vice-Chair. NE L F. ROBERTS; Pres. JOHN D. HERSHNER.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.: Hartford; f. 1792; cap. $16m.; dep. $830m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. POMEROY DAY; Pres. JAMES F. ENGLISH, Jr.

Hartford National Bank and Trust Co.: 777 Main St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1792; cap. $13.7m.; dep. $664m. (June 1966); Chair. OSTROM ENDERS.

DELAWARE

Bank of Delaware: 901 Market St., Wilmington; f. 1885; cap. $12.2m.; dep. $232m. (Dec. 1969); Chair EDWIN P. NEILAN; Pres. JAMES H. DAWSON; Treas. FRANCIS J. KARPINSKI.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.: 1503 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20013; f. 1836; cap. and sur. $71m.; dep. $829m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. L. A. JENNINGS; Pres. JOHN M. CHRISTIE.

FLORIDA

First National Bank of Miami: 100 South Biscayne Blvd., Miami; f. 1902; cap. $10m.; dep. $712m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. H. H. BASSETT; Pres. R. W. BRUCE.

GEORGIA

Citizens and Southern National Bank: Marrietta and Broad Sts., Atlanta, Ga. 30302; f. 1887; cap. $143.8m.; dep. $1,308.2m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. MILLS B. LANE, Jr.; Vice-Pres. Int. Dept. JAMES E. GREEN, Jr.; 75 brs.

First National Bank: P.O.B. 4148, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; f. 1865; cap. $16.3m.; dep. $803.5m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ED. D. SMITH.

HAWAII

Bank of Hawaii: P.O.B. 2900, Honolulu 96802; f. 1897; cap. $53.7m.; dep. $597.4m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. CLIFTON D. TERRY.

IDAHO

Idaho First National Bank: P.O.B. 140, Boise; f. 1867; cap. $6m.; dep. $312m. (June 1966); Pres. W. E. IRVIN.

ILLINOIS

American National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: La Salle St. at Washington, Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1928; cap. $20m.; dep. $692.3m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. A. P. STULTS; Pres W. G. ERICSSON.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: 231 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; org. 1857; cap. $168.6m.; dep. $6,361m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of Board DONALD M. GRAHAM; Pres. TILDEN CUMMINGS.

First National Bank of Chicago: 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670; f. 1863; cap. $576m.; dep. $4,247m. (Jan. 1970); Chair. GAYLORD A. FREEMAN, Jr.;Vice-Chair. EDWARD F. BLETTNER; Pres. JOHN E. DRICK.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank: 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1882; inc. 1907; cap. funds $173.6m.; dep. $1,556m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. K. V. ZWIENER.

Northern Trust Co., The: 50 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1889; cap. $110.6m.; dep. $1,457m. (June 1968); Chair. EDWARD B. SMITH; Pres. DOUGLAS R. FULLER.

INDIANA

Indiana National Bank, The: 3 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1834; cap. $79.9m.; dep. $840.6m. (March 1970); Chair. of Board WILSON MOTHERSHEAD; Pres. J. KURT MAHRDT; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. FRED RISK.

Merchants National Bank and Trust Co. of Indianapolis: 11 South Meridian St., Indianapolis; f. 1865; cap. $5m.; dep. $381m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. R. E. SWEENEY, Jr.

IOWA

Iowa-Des Moines National Bank: 6th and Walnut Sts., Des Moines; f. 1969; cap. $15.3m.; dep. $251.4m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. JOHN R. FITZGIBBON; Exec. Vice-Pres. HAROLD P. KLEIN.

KANSAS

Fourth National Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 1090, Wichita, Kans. 67201; f. 1887; cap. $9.5m.; dep. $231m.(Dec. 1966); Pres. A. DWIGHT BUTTON.

KENTUCKY

First National Bank of Louisville: 5th St. and Court Place, Louisville; f. 1863; cap. $37m.; dep. 412m (Dec. 1967); Chair. J. V. NORMAN, Jr.; Pres. KEITH C. SPEARS.

LOUISIANA

National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans: Baronne and Common Streets, New Orleans; f. 1933; cap. $9m.; dep. $328m. (June 1966); Pres. JAMES H. JONES; Vice-Pres. EDWIN G. JEWETT, Jr.

MAINE

Maine National Bank: 400 Congress St., Portland; f. 1889; cap. and surplus $12.3m.; dep. 109m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. CHESTER G. ABBOTT.

MARYLAND

First National Bank of Maryland: Light and Redwood Sts., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1806; cap. $50.8m.; dep. $582.2m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of the Board ADRIAN L. MCCARDELL; Pres. J. OWEN COLE.

Maryland National Bank: Baltimore and Light Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1960; cap. $78m.; dep. $920m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. R. D. H. HARVEY.

MASSACHUSETTS

First National Bank of Boston: 67 Milk St., Boston; f. 1784; cap. $312.6m.; dep. $3,260.8m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. ROGER C. DAMON; Pres. RICHARD D. HILL.

National Shawmut Bank of Boston: 40 Water St., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1836; cap. $10m.; dep. 769m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer LAWRENCE H. MARTIN; Pres. D. THOMAS TRIGG.

State Street Bank and Trust Co.: 225 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. 02101; f. 1792; cap. $20m.; dep. $987.5m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Pres. H. FREDERICK HAGEMANN, Jr.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Bank and Trust Co.: Fort at Washington, Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1849; cap. $24.5m.; dep. $1,883m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. RAYMOND T. PERRING; Pres. C. BOYD STOCKMEYER.

Manufacturers' National Bank of Detroit: Detroit 31; f. 1933; cap. $108m.; dep. $1,671m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. R. A. MEWHORT.

Michigan National Bank: Lansing; f. 1940; cap. $65m.; dep. $1,051m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. HOWARD J. STODDARD; Pres. JOSEPH F. SHAW; Vice-Pres. H. PERRY DRIGGS, Jr.

National Bank of Detroit: 611 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48232; f. 1933; cap. $60m.; dep. $3,443m. (Dec. 1968); 100 offices; Chair. HENRY T. BODMAN; Pres. ROBERT M. SURDAM.

MINNESOTA

First National Bank of Minneapolis: 120 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402; f. 1857; formerly First National Bank and Trust Company, present name 1943; cap. $22.5m.; dep. $781.1m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of the Board GORDON MURRAY; Pres. GEORGE H. DIXON.

First National Bank of St. Paul: St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1853; cap. $18m.; dep. $697m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. P. H. NASON.

Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis: Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; f 1872; cap $76m.; dep. $917m. (Dec. 1969); Chair J. A. MOORHEAD; Pres. P. B. HARRIS; Int. Dept. Vice-Pres. J. P. STEN.

MISSISSIPPI

Deposit Guaranty National Bank: 200 East Capitol St., Jackson; f. 1925; cap. $8.6m.; dep. $387m. (Dec. 1969);

MISSOURI

City National Bank and Trust Co.: 10th and Grand Ave., Kansas City; f. 1913; cap. and earned reserves $42.3m.; dep. $330.7m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer R. CROSBY KEMPER, Jr.

First National Bank in St. Louis: 510 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1919; cap. $16.9m.; dep. $702m. (June 1966); Chair. JAS. P. HICKOK; Pres. JOHN B. MITCHELL.

Mercantile Trust Co.: 721 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1855; cap. $23.1m.; dep. $967.8m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of the Board JOHN FOX; Pres. DONALD E. LASATER.

MONTANA

First National Bank: 101 N. Main St., Butte; f. 1877; cap. $300,000; dep. $30m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. E. LOWRY KUNKEL.

NEBRASKA

Omaha National Bank: 1620 Farnam St., Omaha; f. 1866; cap. $10m.; dep. $328.7m. (Sept. 1968); Chair. W. B. MILLARD, Jr.; Pres. MORRIS F. MILLER.

NEVADA

First National Bank of Nevada: One East First St., Reno; f. 1903; cap. $15.4m.; dep. $486m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. of Board and Pres. A. M. SMITH.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord National Bank: 43 North Main St., Concord; f. 1864; cap. $600,000; dep. $28.6m. (June 1967); Pres. F. N. SOUTHWORTH; Vice-Pres. K. W. FELDHUSEN.

NEW JERSEY

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey: 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City; f. 1899; cap. $24.5m.; dep. $173.7m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of the Board and Chief Exec. Officer HARRY C. ZIMMER; Pres. ROBERT SWANSON.

National Newark and Essex Bank: 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1804; cap. $12m.; dep. $600m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. of Board R. G. COWAN; Pres. GUSTAVE E. WIEDENMAYER.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque National Bank: 123 Central Ave., N.W., Albuquerque; f. 1924; cap. $3.9m.; dep. $205.3m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ROBERT L. TRIPP.

NEW YORK

Allied Bank International: 63 Wall St., P.O.B. 3076, Church St. Station, New York, N.Y. 10008; f. 1968; cap. funds $22m.; Pres. JACQUES R. STUNZI.

Bank of America: P.O.B. 466, Church St. Station, New York, N.Y. 10015; wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association; f. 1950; cap. $34m.; dep. 468.8m. (Dec. 1966).

Bank of New York, The: 48 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1784; cap. $128m.; dep. $1,537m. (Dec. 1969); Chair and Chief Exec. Officer SAMUEL H. WOOLLEY; Pres. ELLIOTT OVERETT.

Bankers' Trust Company: 16 Wall St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1903; cap. $91m.; dep. $6,828m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. of the Board WILLIAM H. MOORE.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., The: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1955 through the merging of the Chase National Bank (f. 1877) and the Bank of the Manhattan Company (f. 1799); cap. $1,388m.; dep. $18,999m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of the Board DAVID ROCKEFELLER; Vice-Chair. JOHN B. M. PLACE, GEORGE A. ROEDER, Jr.; Pres. HERBERT P. PATTERSON.

Chemical Bank: 20 Pine St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1824; wholly owned subsidiary of Chemical New York Corpn.; cap. $696.3m.; dep. $7,932.6m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. WILLIAM S. RENCHARD.

First National City Corporation: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1812; cap. $1,438m.; dep. $19,142m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. G. S. MOORE; Pres. W. B. WRISTON; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. R. S. PERKINS.

Irving Trust Company: 1 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1851; cap. $268m.; dep. $5,000m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. GEORGE A. MURPHY; Pres. WILLIAM E. PETERSEN.

Lincoln Rochester Trust Company: 183 East Main St., Rochester 3; f. 1893; cap. $11.6m.; dep. $543.1m. (June 1966); Pres. WILMOT R. CRAIG.

Manufacturers' and Traders' Trust Company: 1 M and T Plaza, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1856; cap. $77.9m.; dep. $734m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. CLAUDE F. SHUCHTER.

Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company: 350 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1961, through merger of Manufacturers' Trust Co. (f. 1905) and The Hanover Bank (f. 1831); cap. $210m.; dep. $9,202m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. Board of Dirs. and Chief Exec. Officer R. E. McNEILL, Jr.; Pres. GABRIEL HAUGE.

Marine Midland Grace Trust Company of New York: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1907; cap. $19m.; dep. $2,280m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. of Board and Pres. CROCKER NEVIN.

Marine Midland Trust Company of Western New York: 241 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14203; f. 1850; cap. $115.3m.; dep. $1,235.8m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. SEYMOUR H. KNOX; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. ROBERT S. SCHEU; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer DAVID J. LAUB; Vice-Pres. and Man. International Dept. J. A. GOMMENGENGER.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York: 23 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; formed by merger of J. P. Morgan & Co. Inc. and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 1959; cap. $228m.; dep. $8,212m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. of Board JOHN M. MEYER, Jr.; Pres. ELLMORE C. PATTERSON.

National Bank of North America: 44 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; through merger of Meadow Brook National Bank and Bank of North America, May 1967; cap. $111m.; dep. $1.4m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. S. FRIEDMAN; Pres. J. H. VOGEL.

United States Trust Company (of New York): 45 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1853; cap. $10.5m.; dep. $207m. (June 1966); Chair. HOYT AMMIDON; Pres. CHARLES W. BUEK.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company N.A.: Third and Main Streets, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101; f. 1879; cap. $24.7m.; dep. $1,327.9m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. JOHN F. WATLINGTON, Jr.; Vice-Pres. International WILLIAM C. EDWARDS, Jr.

North Carolina National Bank: 200 South Tryon St., Charlotte; f. 1874; cap. $15.3m.; dep. $1,088m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. A. H. REESE; Pres. T. I. STORRS.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bank of North Dakota: 700 Main St., Bismarck; f. 1919; cap. $2m.; dep. $111.9m. (June 1969); owned and operated by the State of North Dakota; Pres. and Man. H. L. THORNOHL.

OHIO

Central National Bank of Cleveland: 800 Superior, Cleveland Ohio 44114; f. 1890; cap. $26.6m.; dep. $1,024.7m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. EDWARD L. CARPENTER; Pres. JOHN A. GELBACH.

Central Trust Company: Fourth and Vine Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1862; cap. $12m.; dep. $394m. (June 1966); Chair. W. E. ANDERSON; Pres. F. E. NYCE.

Cleveland Trust Company: Euclid Ave. and E. 9th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1894; cap. $50m.; dep. $2,129m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. G. F. KARCH; Pres. EVERETT WARE SMITH.

Fifth Third Union Trust Company: Fifth Third Bank, Fifth Third Center, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1858; cap. $15m.; dep. $411m. (June 1966); Chair. and Pres. W. S. ROWE.

First National Bank of Cincinnati, The: S.E. cnr. 4th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1863; cap. $61.8m.; dep. 573.7m. (June 1967); Chair. FRED A. DOWD; Pres. K. PETTENGILL.

National City Bank of Cleveland: 623 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 45201; f. 1845; cap. $25.7m.; dep. $989.7m. (June 1966); Pres. JOHN S. FANGBONER.

Society National Bank of Cleveland: 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1849; cap. and surplus $50m.; dep. $748.8m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. WALTER F. LINEBERGER, Jr.; Pres. J. MAURICE STRUCHEN.

Toledo Trust Company: 245 Summit St., Toledo; f. 1868; cap. $43.8m.; dep. $413m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of the Board DONALD M. DRESSER; Pres. SAMUEL G. CARSON.

Union Commerce Bank: 917 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1938; cap. $14.6m.; dep. $665m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ALFRED L. JONES.

OKLAHOMA

First National Bank and Trust Co. of Oklahoma City: 120 North Robinson, Oklahoma City; f. 1889; cap. $18m.; dep. $356m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. FELIX N. PORTER.

OREGON

First National Bank of Oregon: 400 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97204; f. 1865; cap. $34.8m.; dep. $1,438 (Dec. 1967); Pres. RALPH J. VOSS.

United States National Bank of Oregon: 321 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97208; f. 1891; cap. $108.2m.; dep. $1,475m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. LEROY B. STAVER.

PENNSYLVANIA

First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co., The: 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1782; cap. $25m.; dep. $2,174m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. W. L. DAY; Pres. JOHN R. BUNTING.

Girard Bank: Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; cap. $25.6m.; dep. $1,654.7m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. STEPHEN S. GARDNER.

Mellon National Bank and Trust Company: Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; f. 1902; cap. $441.9m.; dep. $3,748m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. JOHN A. MAYER; Pres. A. BRUCE BOWDEN.

Philadelphia National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1803; cap. $174.8m.; dep. $1,815.7m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. G. MORRIS DORRANCE, Jr.

Pittsburgh National Bank: 1 Oliver Plaza Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1864; cap. $30.8m.; dep. $1,510.8m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. F. E. AGNEW, Jr.; Pres. M. E. GILLIAND.

Provident National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; cap. $84.2m.; dep. $920.9m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. WILLIAM G. FOULKE; Pres. ROGER S. HILLAS.

RHODE ISLAND

Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island: 111 Westminster St., Providence; f. 1791; cap. $73m.; dep. $720m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. JOHN SIMMEN; Pres. JOHN J. CUMMINGS, Jr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina National Bank: 14–16 Broad St., Charleston; f. 1834; cap. $5.6m.; dep. $378,323,495 (Dec. 1966); Chair. W. W. MCEACHERN; Pres. JOHN H. LUMPKIN.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Northwestern National Bank of Sioux Falls: Sioux Falls; f. 1890; cap. $2.5m.; dep. $112.8m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. CURTIS A. LOVRE.

TENNESSEE

First American National Bank: 326 Union St., Nashville, Tenn. 37202; f. 1883; cap. 15m.; dep. $522m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. SCOTT FILLEBROWN.

Union Planters National Bank: 67 Madison Ave., Memphis; f. 1869; cap. $12.5m.; dep. $608m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of the Board C. BENNETT HARRISON.

TEXAS

Bank of the Southwest N.A.: Houston; f. 1907; cap. $74.3m.; dep. $649m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer A. G. MCNEESE, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Man. International Banking M. R. CROCKARD.

First City National Bank of Houston: P.O.B. 2557, Houston, Tex. 77001; est. 1956, being a consolidation of First National Bank in Houston (est. 1866) and City National Bank of Houston (est. 1928); cap. $37.5m.; dep. $1,041.5m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. S. MARCUS GREER; Senior Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. HOWARD.

First National Bank in Dallas: P.O.B. 6031, Dallas; f. 1875; cap. $48.4m.; dep. $1,419.6m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. ROBERT H. STEWART III; Pres. W. DEWEY PRESLEY.

Mercantile National Bank at Dallas: 1704 Main St., Dallas; f. 1916; cap. $17.5m.; dep. $564m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. R. L. THORNTON, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Cashier CHARLES F. NOWLIN.

Republic National Bank of Dallas: Pacific and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1920; cap. $116m.; dep. $1,531m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. of Board JAMES W. ASTON; Pres. JAMES W. KEAY.

Texas Commerce Bank N.A. (formerly *Texas National Bank of Commerce*): 712 Main St., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1964 through merger of National Bank of Commerce of Houston (est. 1912) and of Texas National Bank (est. 1886); cap. $29m.; surplus $60m.; dep. $939m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer J. E. WHITMORE; Pres. B. F. LOVE; Sen. Vice-Pres. International Div. GEORGE W. EBANKS.

UTAH

First Security Bank of Utah National Association: P.O.B. 1289, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; f. 1881; cap. $14m.; dep. $486.7m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. HAROLD J. STEELE.

VERMONT

First National Bank: Montpelier.

Howard National Bank and Trust Company of Burlington: 111 Main St., Burlington; f. 1870; cap. $7.7m.; dep. $116m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. W. M. LOCKWOOD.

VIRGINIA

First and Merchants' National Bank: 827 East Main St., Richmond, Va. 23217; f. 1865; cap. $50m.; dep. $692m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ROBERT L. GORDON, Jr.

WASHINGTON (STATE)

National Bank of Commerce of Seattle: P.O.B. 3966, 1100 Second Ave., Seattle; f. 1889; cap. $22m.; dep. $1,172m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. MAXWELL CARLSON; Chair. ANDREW PRICE, Jr.

Seattle-First National Bank: 1001 Fourth Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98124; f. 1870; cap. $1,972m.; dep. $1,692m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. WILLIAM M. JENKINS; Pres. ROBERT S. BEAUPRE.

WEST VIRGINIA

Security National Bank and Trust Co.: 1114 Market St., Wheeling; f. 1962 through merger of Security Trust Co. and National Bank of West Virginia (est. 1817); cap. $980,000; dep. $33m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. H. B. DAVIS.

WISCONSIN

First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee: 743 N. Water St., Milwaukee 2; f. 1853; cap. $30m.; dep. $1,166.5m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. of Board GEORGE F. KASTEN; Pres. HAL C. KUEHL.

WYOMING

First National Bank of Casper: Casper; f. 1889; cap. $700,000; dep. $64.9m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ROBERT E. BRYANS.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

There is in each State a State Bankers Association.

The American Bankers Association: 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1875; is chief banking organization in the U.S. and includes ninety-seven out of every hundred banks in the country. Vice-Pres. WILLIS W. ALEXANDER; Sec. GEORGE H. GUSTAFSON.

Investment Bankers Association of America: 425 Thirteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1912; Pres. H. LAWRENCE PARKER; Sec.-Treas. JOHN A. FALVEY; 690 mems.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1920; Pres. SAMUEL W. HAWLEY; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. W. ENSLEY; 515 mems.

New York Clearing House Association: 100 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 1004; f. 1853; Pres. R. E. MCNEILL (Chair. of the Board, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.); Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN F. LEE.

Securities and Exchange Commission: 500 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20549; federal body which administers the Federal securities, laws; Chair. HAMER H. BUDGE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

American Stock Exchange: 86 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1849, became indoor exchange 1921; Chair. of the Board FRANK C. GRAHAM, Jr.; Pres. RALPH S. SAUL; mems. 650 regular, 247 associate.

Baltimore Stock Exchange: Baltimore Stock Exchange Building, Baltimore, Md. 21202.

Boston Stock Exchange: 53 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109; f. 1834; Pres. JAMES E. DOWD; Vice-Pres. Finance ELMER C. HERSKIND; 173 mems.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange: 209–210 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1885; Chair. of Board ALBERT W. AULT; Pres. and Sec. C. H. STEFFENS.

Colorado Springs Stock Exchange: 418 Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.; f. 1924; Pres. B. BARRETT GRIFFITH; Sec. JOHN GARDNER.

Detroit Stock Exchange: 2314 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1907; 63 mems.; Pres. PETER M. MACPHERSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. M. EDWARD DENNY.

Honolulu Stock Exchange: 843 Fort St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; f. 1898; Pres. R. F. GUARD; 15 mems.

Midwest Stock Exchange: 120 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1882; Chair. of Board RICHARD W. SIMMONS; Pres. MICHAEL E. TOBIN; Sen. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN G. WEITHERS; 435 mems.

Midwest Stock Exchange: Cleveland Regional Office, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

Minneapolis-St. Paul Stock Exchange: Roanoke Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

National Stock Exchange: 91 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. 10013; registered 1960; opened 1962; Pres. EDWARD T. MCCORMICK; Sec. HARRY ASPINWALL.

New Orleans Stock Exchange: 740 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. 71212.

New York Stock Exchange: 11 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1792; Pres. ROBERT W. HAACK; Sec. JOHN J. MULCAHY; 1,366 mems.

Pacific Coast Stock Exchange: Offices: 618 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90014; 301 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 92104; f. 1957; 205 mems.; Pres. THOMAS P. PHELAN; Sec. PETER SIBERELL; Treas. RAYMOND H. PEISER.

Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange: Stock Exchange, 17th St. and Stock Exchange Place, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1790; Pres. ELKINS WETHERILL; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. CHARLES L. WILSON.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange: 333 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; org. 1895, inc. 1896; Pres. K. B. CUNNINGHAM; Sec. A. M. NEDBALETZ.

Richmond Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 77, Zone 1, Richmond, Va.; f. 1873; Pres. JOHN R. REYNOLDS; Vice-Pres. RICHARD W. HEWARD; Sec.-Treas. MYRL L. HAIRFIELD.

Salt Lake Stock Exchange: 39 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah; f. 1888; Pres. VERNON E. ANDERSON; Exec. Sec. CLINTON D. SHURTLEFF.

San Francisco Mining Exchange: 249 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 92104; Pres. GEORGE J. FLACH.

Spokane Stock Exchange: Radio Central Building, Spokane 8, Wash.; f. 1927; Pres. BENJAMIN A. HARRISON; Sec, JOHN R. MEEK; 12 mems.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE COMPANIES

(With assets of $10,000,000 or more)

Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company: 51 Louisiana Ave., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1869; Chair. of the Board HOWARD W. KACY; Pres. DANIEL L. HURSON; operating in 33 States and the District of Columbia.

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.: 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1907.

Aetna Insurance Company: 55 Elm St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1819; Pres. F. D. WATKINS.

Aetna Life Insurance Company: 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1850; Chair. OLCOTT D. SMITH; Pres. JOHN A. HILL; operating in all States in the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

American Equitable Assurance Co. of New York: 92 William Street, New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1918.

American General Insurance Co.: 2727 Allen Parkway, Houston, Texas; f. 1926.

American Insurance Company: 15 Washington Street, Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1846; Pres. F. H. MERRILL.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.: Wakefield, Mass.; f. 1887.

American Mutual Life Insurance Company: Liberty Building, Des Moines 7, Iowa 50307; f. 1897; Pres. G. F. N. SMITH; Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Agencies E. A. CONLEY; operating in 23 States.

American National Insurance Company: Moody Ave. and Market St., Galveston, Texas; f. 1905; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer PHIL B. NOAH; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Western Europe and Puerto Rico.

American United Life Insurance Company: 30 West Fall Creek Parkway, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206; f. 1877; Chair. of Board and Pres. JACK E. REICH; Senior Vice-Pres. J. HOWARD ALLTOP; Asst. to Pres. and Sec. J. HAROLD THOMPSON; operating in 42 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Ontario, Canada; authorized reinsurer in 4 additional States.

Amicable Life Insurance Company: Amicable Life Building, Waco, Texas; f. 1909; Pres. FRANKLIN SMITH; operating in Texas.

Arkwright-Boston Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co.: 225 Wyman St., Waltham, Mass. 02154; f. 1850.

Baltimore Life Insurance Company: Mount Royal Plaza, Baltimore 1, Md.; f. 1882; Pres. HENRY E. NILES; operating in 7 States and the District of Columbia.

Bankers Life Company: 711 High St., Des Moines, Iowa 50307; f. 1879; Chair. E. F. BUCKNELL; Pres. H. G. ALLEN; operating in District of Columbia, all States and in Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta and Quebec.

Bankers' Life and Casualty Co.: 4444 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60630; f. 1880; Chair. JOHN D. MACARTHUR; Pres. PAUL D. DOOLEN; operates in the District of Columbia and all States except Alaska, California, New Jersey and New York.

Bankers Life Nebraska: Corner at O St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68501; f. 1887; Pres. GEORGE B. COOK; operating in 41 States, District of Columbia and Ontario, Canada.

Bankers' National Life Insurance Company: 1 Sunset Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey; f. 1927; Chair. RALPH R. LOUNSBURY; Pres. JOHN D. BRUNDAGE; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHARLES A. BELL; Sec. WILLIAM H. HACKETT; Vice-Pres. and Treas. ALBERT C. WINDOLF; operating in 47 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Berkshire Life Insurance Company: 700 South St., Pittsfield, Mass.; f. 1851; Pres. LAWRENCE W. STRATTNER, Jr.; operating in 17 States and the District of Columbia.

Business Men's Assurance Company of America: B.M.A. Tower, 1 Penn Valley Park, Kansas City, Mo. 64141; f. 1909; Pres. W. D. GRANT; operating in 42 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

California-Western States Life Insurance Company: 2020 L St., Sacramento, Calif. 95814; f. 1910; Pres. H. HAROLD LEAVEY; operating in 27 States.

Capitol Life Insurance Company: 1600 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.; f. 1905; Pres. HARLAND W. FARRAR; operating in 49 States, Europe and Puerto Rico.

Central Life Assurance Company: 611 Fifth Ave., Des Moines 9, Iowa; f. 1896; Pres. N. T. FUHLROOT; operating in 26 States and District of Columbia.

Central Standard Life Insurance Co.: Chicago: *see* Reliance Standard Life Insurance Co., below.

Colonial Life Insurance Company of America: P.O. Box 191, East Orange, New Jersey; f. 1897; Pres. RICHARD D. NELSON; operating in 40 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company: East Broad St., Columbus 16, Ohio; f. 1907; Pres. RALPH E. WALDO; Vice-Pres. and Sec. ORVAL J. MILLER; operating in 27 States and the District of Colombia.

Commonwealth Life Insurance Company: Commonwealth Building, 4th and Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40202; f. 1905; Chair. of Board WILLIAM H. ABELL; Pres. HOMER D. PARKER; operating in 10 States and District of Columbia.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company: Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1865; Pres. HENRY R. ROBERTS; operating in District of Columbia and all States of the U.S.A.; also in Canada and Puerto Rico.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company: 140 Garden St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1846; Pres. EDWARD B. BATES; operating in District of Columbia and all States in U.S.A. except North Dakota.

Continental American Life Insurance Company: 11th and King Street, Wilmington, Del. 19899; f. 1907; Pres. WILLIAM G. COPELAND; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Continental Assurance Company: 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; f. 1911; Chair. HOWARD C. REEDER; Pres. JACQUE W. SAMMET; operating in all States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Continental Casualty Company: 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1897; Chair. H. C. REEDER; Pres. JACQUE W. SAMMET.

Continental Insurance Company: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1853; Chair. J. V. HERD; Vice-Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Pres. W. E. MATCHETT.

Country Life Insurance Co.: 1701 Towanda Avenue, Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1928; Pres. WILLIAM J. KUHFUSS.

Country Mutual Insurance Co.: 1701 Towanda Avenue, Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1925.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States: 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1859; Pres. JAMES F. OATES, Jr.; Sec. GORDON K. SMITH; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Equitable Life Insurance Company: 3900 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1902; Chair. of Board C. E. PHILLIPS; Pres. W. J. HAMRICK; operating in 14 States and the District of Columbia.

Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa: 604 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50306; f. 1867; Chair. of the Board JAMES H. WINDSOR; Pres. K. R. AUSTIN; operating in 33 States and the District of Columbia.

Factory Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of America: 10 Weybosset St., Providence, R.I. 02904; f. 1914.

Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Company: 960 James St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13203; f. 1912; Pres. MATTHIAS E. SMITH; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM T. BOLTON; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.

Farmers' Insurance Exchange: 4680 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 54, Calif.; f. 1928.

Farmers New World Life Insurance Co.: Sunset Highway, Mercer Island, Wash. 98040; f. 1910; Pres. R. C. VON ROSENBERG; operating in 25 States.

Federal Insurance Company: Millburn Township, N.J.; f. 1901; Chair. PERCY CHUBB; Pres. W. M. REES.

Federal Life Insurance Company: 6100 N. Cicero Avenue, Chicago 46, Ill.; f. 1899; Pres. SPENCER R. KEARE; operating in 19 States.

Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1875; Chair. J. V. HERD; Vice-Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Pres. W. E. MATCHETT.

Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company: The Parkway at Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1878; Pres. E. L. NICHOLSON; operating in 34 States.

Fidelity-Phoenix Insurance Company: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1874; Chair. J. V. HERD.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company: 3333 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1863; Pres. F. H. MERRILL.

Fireman's Insurance Company of Newark, N.J.: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1855; Chair. J. V. HERD; Pres. N. H. WENTWORTH.

Franklin Life Insurance Company: Franklin Square, Springfield, Ill. 62705; f. 1884; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer GEORGE E. HATMAKER; operating in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and all States except New York.

General American Life Insurance Company: N.W. Corner 15th and Locust Streets, St. Louis 66, Mo.; f. 1933; Pres. FREDERIC M. PEIRCE; operating in 42 States.

Great American Insurance Co.: 99 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1872; Chair. W. E. NEWCOMB.

Great Southern Life Insurance Co.: 3121 Buffalo Speedway, Houston 6, Texas; f. 1909; Chair. PAT. M. GREENWOOD; operates in 14 States.

Guarantee Mutual Life Company: Guarantee Mutual Life Bldg., 8721 Indian Hills Drive, Omaha, Nebraska 68114; f. 1901; Pres. J. D. ANDERSON; operating in 22 States.

Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, The: 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1860; Pres. GEORGE T. CONKLIN, Jr.; Chair. of Board DANIEL J. LYONS; operating in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Gulf Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1771, Dallas, Texas 75221; f. 1925.

Gulf Life Insurance Co.: 1301 Gulf Life Drive, Jacksonville, Fla. 32207; f. 1911; Pres. M. S. NIEHAUS; operates in 16 States and District of Columbia.

Hanover Insurance Co.: 111 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1852; Pres. J. L. DORRIS.

Hartford Insurance Group: Hartford Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1810; Chair. of Board and Pres. H. V. WILLIAMS.

Hartford Life Insurance Co.: 2 Center Plaza, Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1902; Pres. JOHN W. CLARKE; operating in all States.

Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.: 56 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 06102; f. 1866; Vice-Pres. of Engineering T. R. HARDIN.

Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company: 3901 West Broad St., Richmond 12, Va.; f. 1899; Hon. Chair. of Board W. E. WILTSHIRE; Chair. of Board M. D. NUNNALLY, Jr.; Pres. R. W. WILTSHIRE; operating in 6 States and the District of Columbia.

Home Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of California: 3333 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; f. 1864.

Home Insurance Company Ltd.: 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10008; f. 1853; Pres. K. E. BLACK.

Home Life Insurance Company: 253 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1896o; Pres. J. HARRY WOOD; operating in all States of the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico.

Indianapolis Life Insurance Company: 2960 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46208; f. 1905; Pres. WALTER H. HUEHL; operating in 24 States and the District of Columbia.

Insurance Company of North America: 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1792; Vice-Chair. H. RICHARD HEILMAN; Pres. CHARLES K. COX.

Inter-Insurance Exchange of the Chicago Motor Club: 66 East South Water Street, Chicago 1, Ill.; f. 1917.

Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company: Jefferson Square, Greensboro, N.C. 27401; f. 1907; Pres. W. ROGER SOLES; operating in 31 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company: 200 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1862; Pres. ROBERT E. SLATER; operating in all States of U.S.A., the District of Columbia, and in the Dominion of Canada.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company: 3520 Broadway, Box No. 139, Kansas City 41, Mo.; f. 1895; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer W. E. BIXBY; Pres. JOSEPH R. BIXBY; Exec. Vice-Pres. HARRY W. KENNEY; Vice-Pres. and Sec. C. W. ARNOLD; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Lamar Life Insurance Company: P.O. Box 880, 317 East Capitol Street, Jackson, Miss.; f. 1906; Pres. HARLAND L. KNIGHT; operating in 11 States.

Liberty Life Insurance Company: Liberty Life Building, Wade Hampton Blvd., Greenville, S.C., 29602; f. 1905; Chair. of the Board FRANCIS M. HIPP; Pres. HERMAN N. HIPP; Legal Vice-Pres. R. R. SCALES, Jr.; Vice-Pres. J. K. DAVIS; Sec. ROBERT D. RITCHIE; Marketing Vice-Pres. L. WARREN ISOM; Financial Exec. Vice-Pres. HARRIS P. GRAVELY; Investments Exec. Vice-Pres. B. C. HIPP; licensed in 23 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Life and Casualty Insurance of Tennessee: Life and Casualty Tower, Nashville, Tenn.; f. 1903; Pres. GUILFORD DUDLEY, Jr.; Sec. PRICE F. CARNEY; operating in 27 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Life Insurance Co. of Georgia: Life of Georgia Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30308; f. 1891; Chair. R. HOWARD DOBBS, Jr.; Pres. RANKIN M. SMITH; operates in 11 Southeastern States.

Life Insurance Company of Virginia: Capitol and 10th Streets, Richmond 9, Va.; f. 1871; Pres. WARREN M. PACE; licensed in 26 States and the District of Columbia.

Lincoln National Life Insurance Company: South Harrison St. Fort Wayne, Indiana; f. 1905; Chair. H. F. ROOD; Pres. T. A. WATSON; operating in Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Canada, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, District of Columbia and all States of U.S. except New York.

Lutheran Mutual Life Insurance Company: First St., S.E., Waverly, Iowa; f. 1879; Pres. E. T. KOOPMAN; operating in 28 States and the District of Columbia.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company: 111 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1850; Chair. THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, Jr.; operating in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company: State St., Springfield, Mass.; f. 1851; Pres. JAMES R. MARTIN; licensed in all States of the Union and the District of Columbia; also in Puerto Rico and the Dominion of Canada, with provincial licenses in Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: 1 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1868; Chair. of the Board GILBERT W. FITZHUGH; Vice-Chair. of the Board and Chair. Finance Cttee. GEORGE P. JENKINS; Vice-Chair. of the Board and Chair. Exec. Cttee. CHARLES A. SIEGFRIED; Pres. RICHARD R. SHINN; licensed in all of the United States, in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and in Canada; also authorized to solicit life insurance among certain military personnel and certain other U.S. and Canadian citizens overseas.

Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company, The: 250 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1905; Pres. JAMES B. MCINTOSH; Agency Vice-Pres. CHARLES E. SHERER; Admin. Vice-Pres. CHARLES W. GRADY; Staff Vice-Pres. G. EMERSON REILLY; operating in 21 States.

Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company: Victory Square, Saint Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1880; Pres. and Chair. of Board FRANKLIN BRIESE; operating in all the Continental United States, also Canada and Puerto Rico.

Monarch Life Insurance Company: 1250 State St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1901; Chair. of Board WILLIAM C. GILES, Jr.; Pres. BENJAMIN F. JONES; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Monumental Life Insurance Company: Charles and Chase Streets, Baltimore 2, Md.; f. 1858; Chair. FRANK BAKER, Jr.; Pres. DONALD H. WILSON, Jr.; operating in 17 States and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company: 520 Broad Street, Newark 1, New Jersey; f. 1845; Pres. JOHN J. MAGOVERN, Jr.; operating in all States of the Union (except Alaska) and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1842; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Mutual Trust Life Insurance Co.: 77 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; f. 1904; Pres. DELMAR OLSON, operates in 29 States and the District of Columbia.

National Guardian Life Insurance Company: 2 East Gilman St., Madison, Wis. 53703; f. 1909; Pres. L. J. LARSON; operating in 31 States.

National Life and Accident Insurance Company: National Building, 301 7th Ave. North, Nashville, Tenn. 37219; f. 1898; Chair. of Board G. D. BROOKS; Pres. C. R. CLEMENTS, Jr.; operating in 23 States.

National Life Insurance Company: National Life Drive, Montpelier, Vt.; f. 1848; Pres. DEANE C. DAVIS; licensed for sale of life insurance in all States of the Union, including the District of Colombia.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.: 246 North High St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1933.

New York Life Insurance Company: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1845; Chair. RICHARD K. PAYNTER, Jr.; Pres. DUDLEY DOWELL; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.: 80 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1850.

North American Life Insurance Company of Chicago: 36 South State Street, Chicago 3, Ill.; f. 1907; Pres. L. O. COPELAND; operating in 42 States including the District of Columbia.

North American Reassurance Company: 245 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. ARCHIBALD H. MCAULAY; operating in all States and Canada (this office writes life reassurance business only but is included in this list because its assets exceed $10,000,000).

Northern Assurance Company of America, The: 110 Milk St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1954; Pres. FRANK J. CAREY; First Vice-Pres. HENRY S. STONE.

Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co.: 217 Pine St., Seattle, Wash. 98101; f. 1901.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 720 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1857; Pres. FRANCIS E. FERGUSON; operates in all States, except Hawaii and Alaska, also in District of Columbia.

Northwestern National Insurance Co.: 731 North Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1869; Chair. CHARLES D. JAMES; Pres. T. PARKER LOWE; Sec. ROBERT P. FALAT.

Northwestern National Life Insurance Company: 20 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; f. 1885; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN S. PILLSBURY, Jr.; Pres. HARRY E. ATWOOD; operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California: 12th St. at Hill to Hill and Olive at 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1906; Pres. EARL CLARK; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, Canada, Hong Kong, Philippines and Japan.

Ohio National Life Insurance Company: W. Howard Taft Road at Highland Avenue, Cincinnati 1, Ohio; f. 1909; Pres. M. R. DODSON; operating in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Ohio State Life Insurance Company: 100 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43215; f. 1906; Pres. JAMES M. BATES; operating in 20 States and the District of Columbia.

Old Line Life Insurance Company of America: 707 N. 11th Street, Milwaukee 3, Wis.; f. 1931; Pres. F. D. GUYNN; Vice-Pres. FRANKLIN P. GRAF; operating in 29 States.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company: Pacific Mutual Building, 523 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1868; Pres. STANTON G. HALE; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Pan-American Life Insurance Company: Pan-American Life Building, 2400 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. 70119; f. 1911; Chair. of Board JOHN Y. RUDDOCK; Pres. G. FRANK PURVIS, Jr.; operating in 30 States and the District of Columbia and in 14 Central and South American countires.

Paul Revere Life Insurance Co.: 18 Chestnut St., Worcester, Mass.; f. 1930; Pres. GEORGE L. HOGEMAN; operates in all States, District of Columbia and all Provinces in Canada except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Independence Square, Philadelphia, Penn. 19105; f. 1847; Pres. CHARLES R. TYSON; operates in all States except Alaska and Hawaii, and in the District of Columbia; also provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, Canada.

People's-Home Life Insurance Company of Indiana: 3637 N Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46208; f. 1906; Pres. FRED L. SEAMAN; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

People's Life Insurance Company: 601 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 7, D.C.; f. 1903; Chair. of the Board SAMUEL W. HAUSER; Pres. WILLIAM T. LEITH; operating in 10 States and the District of Columbia.

Philadelphia Life Insurance Company: 111 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; f. 1906; Pres. JOSEPH E. BOETTNER; operating in 25 States and the District of Columbia.

Phoenix Insurance Co.: 61 Woodland Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1854; Pres. J. D. TAYLOR.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company: One American Row, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1851; Pres. LYNDES B. STONE; operating in 44 States.

Pilot Life Insurance Company: Greensboro, N.C.; f. 1890; Hon. Chair. of Board J. M. BRYAN; Pres. RUFUS WHITE; operating in 26 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Protective Life Insurance Company: Protective Life Bldg., 2027 First Ave. North, Birmingham, Ala. 35203; f. 1907; Chair. of Board Col. WILLIAM J. RUSHTON; operating in 14 States and the District of Columbia.

Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company: Fountain Square, Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; f. 1887; Pres. ROBERT L. MACLELLAN; operating in 47 States of the Union; also Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada.

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia: 4601 Market St., Philadelphia 1, Pa.; f. 1865; Chair. of Board THOMAS A. BRADSHAW; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Prudential Insurance Company of America, The: Prudential Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1875; Pres. DONALD S. MACNAUGHTON; operating throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

Reliance Insurance Co.: 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1817; Pres. A. ADDISON ROBERTS.

Reliance Standard Life Insurance Co.: 175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Exec. Offices 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1907 as Central Standard Life Insurance Co., name changed 1965; Chair. A. A. ROBERTS; operates in 47 States and the District of Columbia.

SAFECO Insurance Companies: 4347 Brooklyn Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98105.

St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.: 385 Washington St., St. Paul, Minn. 55102; f. 1853; Pres. C. B. DRAKE, Jr.

Security Insurance Co. of New Haven: 175 Whitney Avenue, New Haven 5, Conn.; f. 1841; Pres. E. C. GENGRAS.

Security Life and Trust Company: 420 North Spruce Street, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1920; Pres. J. EDWIN COLLETTE; operating in 22 States.

Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: Court House Square, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; f. 1886; Chair. of Board RICHARD E. PILLE; Pres. ROBERT M. BEST; Exec. Vice-Pres. KENNETH P. LORD; operating in the District of Columbia and all States except Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Southland Life Insurance Company: Southland Center, Dallas 1, Texas; f. 1908; Pres. DAN C. WILLIAMS; operating in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

Southwestern Life Insurance Company: Southwestern Life Building, 1807 Ross Ave., Dallas 1, Texas; f. 1903; purchased Atlantic Life Insurance Co., Richmond, Va. in 1964; Pres. W. DAWSON STERLING; Chair. of the Board A. D. HARDER; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Standard Insurance Company: P.O.B. 711, Portland, Ore. 92707; f. 1906 as Oregon Life; Pres. GARNETT E. CANNON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. EDWIN A. PHILLIPS; operating in 10 States.

Standard Insurance Company: P.O.B. 711, Portland, Oregon 97207; f. 1906 as Oregon Mutual Life; Pres. GARNETT E. CANNON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. EDWIN A. PHILLIPS; operating in 10 States.

State Farm Life Insurance Co.: State Farm Life Insurance Building, 112 East Washington Street, Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1929; Chair. ADLAI H. RUST; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. PERRY; operates in all States except Conn., N.Y., Wis., and in the District of Columbia and Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Manitoba and New Brunswick).

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.: 112 East Washington St., Bloomington, Ill. 61701; f. 1922; Chair. ADLAI H. RUST; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST.

State Life Insurance Company: State Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana; f. 1894; Pres. WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN; operating in 26 States, the District of Columbia and in Canada.

State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America: 440 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass. 01605; f. 1844; Chair. of Board H. LADD PLUMLEY; Pres. W. DOUGLAS BELL; licensed in all States of the Union and the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Sun Life Insurance Company of America: Sun Life Building, Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1890; Pres. S. Z. ROTHSCHILD, Jr.; operating in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

Travelers Insurance Company: One Tower Square, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1864; Chair. of Board J. DOYLE DEWITT; Pres. ROGER C. WILKINS; operating in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Dominion of Canada.

Union Central Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 179, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1867; Hon. Chair. W. HOWARD COX; Pres. JOHN A. LLOYD; Vice-Pres. and Treas. ELMER R. BEST; Vice-Pres. Investments D. A. WARNER, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and General Counsel C. L. PETERSON; Vice-Pres. Sales ROBERT L. POPE; Sec. P. R. INSKEEP; operating in all 50 States of the Union and the District of Columbia.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company: 400 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04112; f. 1848; Pres. COLIN C. HAMPTON; operating in the District of Columbia, all States of the U.S.A. except Alaska, Montana and Wyoming; also in Puerto Rico and Canada.

United Benefit Life Insurance Company: 33rd and Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska; f. 1926; Chair. of the Board V. J. SKUTT; Pres. GALE E. DAVIS; Exec. Vice-Pres. Columbia, Canada, Virgin Islands, Azores, Okinawa, Formosa, Guam, Canal Zone, Panama, Puerto Rico and in Europe and Japan.

United Life and Accident Insurance Company: United Life Building, 2 White Street, Concord, New Hampshire; f. 1913; Pres. T. BENSON LEAVITT; operating in 44 States and the District of Columbia.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.: United States Fidelity & Guaranty Building, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1896; Chair. and Pres. W. J. JEFFERY.

United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York: 125 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1850; Pres. GORDON E. CROSBY, Jr.; operating in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and several foreign countries.

Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company: 5601 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. 60621; f. 1933; Pres. B. C. CYRUS; Vice-Pres. and Sec. M. A. MAHONE; operating in 5 States and the District of Columbia.

Volunteer State Life Insurance Company: Volunteer Building, Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; f. 1903; Chair. of the Board CECIL WOODS; Pres. J. H. DAVENPORT, Jr.; operating in 38 States and District of Columbia.

Washington National Insurance Company: Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; f. 1911; Chair. of Board G. P. KENDALL; Pres. R. W. FRIEDNER; operating in 47 States of the Union, and the District of Columbia and the Provinces of Alberta and Ontario, Canada.

West Coast Life Insurance Company: 605 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif.; f. 1906; Chair. FRANCIS V. KEESLING, Jr.; Pres. H. CURTIS REED; operating in 13 States.

Western-Southern Life Insurance Company: 400 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1888; Pres. WILLIAM C. SAFFORD; operating in 42 States and District of Columbia.

Western Life Insurance Company: 385 Washington St., St. Paul, Minn.; f. 1910; Pres. J. WILLARD JOHNSON; operating in 49 States.

Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company: 220-222 Washington Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.; f. 1908; Pres. W. MEAD STILLMAN; operating in 22 States.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

AFIA: (formerly American Foreign Insurance Association): 110 William St., New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1918; provides fire, marine, bond and casualty insurance and reinsurance; maintains more than 200 branch offices and several thousand agencies in over 80 countries for 10 members American capital stock insurance; mems.: Aetna Insurance Co., The American Insurance Co., Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., Great American Insurance Co., Hartford Fire Insurance Co., The Home Insurance Co., Reliance Insurance Co., St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., United States Fire Insurance Co., Westchester Fire Insurance Co.; Chair. of Board R. M. HUBBS, Vice-Chair; F. D. WATKINS and H. V. WILLIAMS; Pres. F. A. MAYES.

American Institute of Marine Underwriters: 99 John St., New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1898; membership: 118 marine insurance companies represented by 248 individuals; Pres. G. DORNE MCCARTHY; Exec. Vice-Pres. CARL E. MCDOWELL; Sec. JOHN C. HERMAN.

American Insurance Association: 85 John St., New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1866; Pres. T. LAWRENCE JONES; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM HICKS.

American Insurance Group: 15 Washington St., Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1846; Pres. ROBERT Z. ALEXANDER; Sec. J. PAUL RUTTER.

American International Underwriters Corporation: 102 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1926; Chair. E. A. G. MANTON; Pres. J. J. ROBERTS; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. WEBER; Treas. HARRY F. TYNDALL; Sec. P. C. PARIS.

Casualty Actuarial Society: 200 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; 450 mems.; Pres. DANIEL J. MCNAMARA; Sec.-Treas. RONALD L. BORNHUETTER.

Institute of Life Insurance: 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1939; 177 mem. companies; Pres. BLAKE T. NEWTON, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM K. PAYNTER, Vice-Pres. DONALD F. BARNES, ARTHUR C. DANIELS, ROBERT G. TAYLOR, JAMES R. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. WILFRED KELSEY; Vice-Pres. and Treas. MARGARET E. CALLAGHER.

Insurance Rating Board: 125 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 100381; f. 1958 by consolidation of National Automobile Underwriters Assen. and National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters; 88 board mems., 50 assoc. mems., 350 subscribers; Gen. Man. JAMES M. CAHILL; Assoc. Gen. Man. HOWARD S. OMSBERG; Asst. Gen. Man. CARL B. BLACK, Jr., RICHARD H. ELLIOTT.

Life Insurance Agency Management Association: 170 Sigourney St., Hartford, Conn. 06105; f. 1916; over 500 mems.; a world-wide sales research and service organization of life insurance companies; Chair. of Board WILLARD L. ROTH; Pres. BURKETT W. HUEY.

Life Insurance Association of America: 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. BENJAMIN F. SMALL.

Life Office Management Association: 757 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; 500 mem. companies; Pres. ROY A. MACDONALD; Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas. ALDEN F. JACOBS.

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies: 2611 East 46th St., Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205; 1,100 mems.; Pres. RICHARD C. BLOOM; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HAROLD W. WALTERS.

Society of Actuaries: 208 S. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill.; f. 1949; 1,259 fellows, 940 associates; Pres. JOHN H. MILLER; Sec. W. L. GRACE; Treas. GATHINGS STEWART.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1912; Exec. Vice-Pres. ARCH N. BOOTH.

Membership: more than 3,700 organization mems. (Chambers of Commerce, associations, etc.), more than 33,000 business mems. (persons, firms and corporations).

United States JayCees (*U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce*): 21st and Main Streets, Tulsa, Okla.; f. 1920; 253,844 mems. in 5,854 chapters; purpose: leadership training through civic improvement; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK A. FRIEDRICH; publs. *Future* and *Action* (monthlies).

There are chapters in most cities and towns.

British-American Chamber of Commerce: 655 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021.

GENERAL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Management Association: 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Pres. ALEXANDER B. TROWBRIDGE; 60,000 company and individual mems.

American Mining Congress: Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1897; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. ALLEN OVERTON, Jr.; Sec. and Treas. HENRY I. DWORSHAK; publ. *Mining Congress Journal* (monthly).

Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union): 1575 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 80201; one of three general farm organizations; Pres. TONY T. DECHANT.

National Association of Manufacturers: 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1895; Pres. W. P. GULLANDER; Chair. of Board W. W. KEELER; Sec. JOHN MCGRAW; Treas. A. F. AMBROSE; approx. 14,000 mems.

National Grange: 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, 20006; f. 1867; farmers' organisation.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

There are 181 Unions of which 121 are affiliated to the AFL-CIO (1968). Total membership 17,630,000; AFL-CIO membership 14,300,000. Only Unions with 50,000 members or more are listed below.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organisations: 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. GEORGE MEANY; Sec.-Treas. LANE KIRKLAND; publs. *AFL-CIO News* (weekly) and *Federationist* (monthly) (official magazine).

CHEMICALS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Institute of Chemists, Inc.: 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. Dr. EMMETT B. CARMICHAEL; Treas. Dr. F. A. HESSEL; Editor V. F. KIMBALL; Sec. JOHN KOTRADY; publ. *The Chemist* (monthly); 3,100 mems.

American Pharmaceutical Association: 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1852; 43,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM S. APPLE; publ. *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* (monthly), etc.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States and Canada, Inc.: f. 1915; 2 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; Exec. Sec. R. C. SCHLOTTERER.

Fertilizer Institute, The: 1700 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; inc. July 1955; Pres. EDWIN M. WHEELER; Vice-Pres. WILLARD H. GARMAN and LOUIS H. WILSON; Sec.-Treas. WM. S. RITNOUR.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc.: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1872; Pres. Gen. GEORGE H. DECKER; Sec.-Treas. JAMES R. CARNES; 200 mems.

National Association of Retail Druggists: One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1898; Exec. Sec. and Gen. Man. WILLARD B. SIMMONS; 36,000 mems.; publ. *N.A.R.D. Journal.*

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association: 1500 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 1,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT A. ROLAND; Sec. ALLAN W. GATES.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association: 220 East 42nd St., New York City, N.Y. 10017; f. 1876; Exec. Vice Pres. WILLIAM L. FORD; 800 mems.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association: 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1958; Chair. of Board JOHN J. POWERS, Jr.; Pres. C. JOSEPH STETLER; mems. 130.

Soap and Detergent Association: 485 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1926; Pres. E. SCOTT PATTISON.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

International Chemical Workers' Union: 1659 W. Market St., Akron 13, Ohio; f. 1940; Pres. THOMAS E. BOYLE; Sec.-Treas. MARSHALL SHAFER; publ. *Chemical Worker.*

CONSTRUCTION

(see also Electricity and Engineering and Machinery)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associated General Contractors of America: 1957 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1918; trade association representing general contractors; mems. 9,000 construction firms in 1968; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM E. DUNN; Asst. Exec. Dirs. C. I. MEHL and J. M. SPROUSE; publ. *The Constructor* (monthly).

Building Owners and Managers Association International: 134 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1968, formerly National Association of Building Owners and Managers, f. 1908; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS D. LANEY; 2,500 mems.; publ. *Skyscraper Management* (monthly).

International Association of Wall and Ceiling Contractors: Suite One, 20 E. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1918; 500 mems.; Pres. THOMAS J. MCGLOVE; Man. Dir. JOE M. BAKER, Jr.; publ. *The Hexadran* (quarterly), *Walls and Ceilings* (monthly).

Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.: 666 Third Avenue, Suite 1464, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1889; Exec. Vice-Pres. LEON B. KROMER, Jr.; publ. *Mechanical Contractor* (monthly).

National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors: 1016 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1883; 10,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. L. P. MUTTER.

Tile Contractors' Association of America, Inc.: Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1928; Sec. FRED T. WINDSOR.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America: 815 15th Street, Washington 5, D.C.; Sec. THOMAS F. MURPHY; 151,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers: Painters' and Decorators' Building, Lafayette, Ind.; Sec. WM. H. ROHRBERG.

Laborers' International Union of North America: 905 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1903; Pres. JOSEPH V. MORESCHI; 429,279 mems.; publ. *The Laborer.*

Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the U.S. and Canada: 1125 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1864; Pres. EDWARD J. LEONARD; Sec.-Treas. JOHN J. HAUCK; 68,000 mems.; publ. *The Plasterer and Cement Mason* (monthly).

Service Employees' International Union (SAFL-CIO): 900 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. DAVID SULLIVAN; 380,000 mems.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1881; 830,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. M. A. HUTCHESON; Gen. Sec. RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON; publ. *The Carpenter* (monthly).

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union: 7830 W. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60656; f. 1939; Gen. Pres. FELIX C. JONES; Gen. Sec.-Treas. REUBEN ROE; publ. *Voice.*

ELECTRICITY
(see also Construction, and Engineering and Machinery)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Edison Electric Institute: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1933; Man. Dir. E. VENNARD.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

National Association of Electrical Distributors: 600 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. ARTHUR W. HOOPER.

National Electrical Contractors' Association: 1730 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1901; Sec-Treas JAMES E. SWAN.

National Electrical Manufacturers' Association: 155 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: 1200 15th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; 340,000 mems.; Pres. DAVID SULLIVAN.

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers: 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; 340,000 mems.; Pres. PAUL JENNINGS; Sec.-Treas. DAVID J. FITZMAURICE; publ. *IUE News* (every three weeks).

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America: 11 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; 165,000 mems.; Pres. ALBERT FITZGERALD; publ. *UE News.*

ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY
(see also Electricity and Construction)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute: 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1953; Pres. PAUL M. AUGENSTEIN; Man. Dir. L. N. HUNTER.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers: 25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N.Y.; f. 1908; over 20,000 mems.; Sec. F. J. VAN ANTWERPEN; publ. *Chemical Engineering Progress* (monthly), etc.

American Institute of Consulting Engineers: United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1910; Pres. ROBERT B. RICHARDS; Sec. GILBERT I. ROSS; 435 mems.; publs. *Engineering Consultants, Consulting Engineering* (monthly).

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Inc.: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1871; 46,752 mems.; Pres. JAMES BOYD; Exec. Dir. JOE B. ALFORD; publs. *Journal of Metals, Mining Engineering, Journal of Petroleum Technology* (monthlies), *Society of Petroleum Engineers Journal* (quarterly), *Society of Mining Engineers Transactions Quarterly, Transactions of the Metallurgical Society* (quarterly).

American Pipe Fittings Association: Room 2122, 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1938; Exec. Dir. RAY H. GOODRIDGE.

American Railway Engineering Association: 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1899; Exec. Man. E. W. HODGKINS.

American Society of Civil Engineers: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1852; 64,000 mems.; Pres. THOMAS M. NILES; Exec. Dir. W. H. WISELY; publ. *Civil Engineering.*

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers: 62 Worth Street, New York 13, N.Y.; f. 1895; Exec. Sec. A. V. HUTCHINSON; 18,545 mems.; publs. *Air Conditioning and Refrigerating Data Books, Heating Ventilating Air Conditioning Guide* (annually), *ASHRAE Journal* (monthly).

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The: United Engineering Center, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1880; Exec. Dir. and Sec. O. B. SCHIER, II.

American Society of Naval Engineers Inc.: Suite 507, 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 3,850 mems.; Sec.-Treas. Capt. FRANK G. LAW; publ. *Naval Engineers Journal* (every two months).

Engineering Foundation: United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; Sec. JOHN A. ZECCA; publs. *Engineering Foundation Newsletter, Annual Report,* etc.

Farm Equipment Institute: 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1894; Pres. A. A. THORNBROUGH; Exec. Sec. DOUGLAS HEWITT; 208 mems.

Machinery and Allied Products Institute: 1200 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; long-range economic studies in capital goods industries for 22 associations; f. 1933; Pres. C. W. STEWART; publ. *Capital Goods Review.*

National Machine Tool Builders' Association: 2139 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1902; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES A. GRAY; 230 mems.; publs. *Directory of Machine Tools, Training Texts* on *Blueprint Reading, Precision Measurement, Shop Theory* (I and II), *Instructor's Guide, Machine Tools . . . Today, Film Catalog, America's Muscles, Profile of a Distributor, Directory of NC Machine Tool and Related Products, Industrial Training for the Machine Tool Industry, NMTBA Training Tests.*

Society of Automotive Engineers Inc.: 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1905; Pres. HARRY F. BARR; Sec. and Gen. Man. JOSEPH GILBERT; 27,000 mems.; publs. *S.A.E. Journal* (monthly), *S.A.E. Transactions* and *S.A.E. Handbook* (annually), technical papers (published with each meeting).

Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers: 9 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1916; Pres. DEANE R. WHITE; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILTON R. HOLM; 8,000 mems.; publ. *S M P T E Journal.*

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers: 74 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1893; Sec. ROBERT G. MENDE; 9,000 mems.

The Valve Manufacturers' Association: Room 2122, 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1938; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. W. SULLIVAN.

World Safety Research Institute Inc.: 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 1500, New York, N.Y. 10001; worldwide co-operation in all accident prevention matters; Pres. THOMAS N. BOATE; Vice-Pres. ALBERT S. REGULA; Sec.-Treas. JOHN F. SCHWEITERS.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers: 3615 Olive Street, St. Louis 8, Mo.; Pres. JOHN H. LYONS; 138,789 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: Machinists' Building, 1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1880; Gen. Sec.-Treas. EUGENE GLOVER; 1,002,579 mems.; publ. *The Machinist* (weekly).

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: 8th at State Avenue, Kansas City 1, Kansas; org. 1880; Pres. RUSSELL K. BERG; Sec.-Treas. HOMER E. PATTON; 125,000 mems.

International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union of North America: 1225 East McMillan Street, Cincinatti 6, Ohio; f. 1859; Pres. WILLIAM A. LAZZERINI; Sec. WALTER GRIFFITHS; 54,000 mems.

International Union, Allied Industrial Workers of America: 3520 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53215; Pres. CARL W. GRIEPENTROG; 68,000 mems.

International Union of Operating Engineers: 1125 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036; f. 1896; 292,000 mems.; Gen.-Pres. HUNTER P. WHARTON, Gen. Sec.-Treas. NEWELL J. CARMAN; 300,000 mems.

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Mich.; f. 1935; Pres. (Vacant); 1,400,000 mems.; publ. *UAW Solidarity.*

United Steelworkers of America: 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1936; Pres. I. W. ABEL; 1,200,000 mems.; publ. *Steel Labor* (monthly).

FOOD

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Meat Institute: 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1906; Dir. Public Relations HERBERT B. BAIN.

Boston Fisheries Association Incorporated: Administration Building, Fish Pier, Boston, Mass. 02210; f. 1959; Pres. FRANCIS SHINNEY; Exec. Sec. HUGH F. O'ROURKE; 64 mems.

Distilled Spirits Institute: 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1933; Pres. ROBERT W. COYNE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel HUBERT D. SNIDER; Vice-Pres. and Dir. Field Activities MALCOLM E. HARRIS; Dir. Research and Statistics DON A. FISHER; Dir. Public Governmental and Trade Relations MICHAEL B. CROWSON.

Dried Fruit Association of California: 303 Brokaw Rd., P.O.B. 270-A, Santa Clara, Calif.; f. 1908; 36 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. E. THORPE.

Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.: 1632 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1908; Pres. GEORGE W. KOCH.

Millers' National Federation: 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Washington Office: 1114 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1902; Pres. C. L. MAST, Jr.

National American Wholesale Grocers' Association Inc.: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1906, merged 1969 with United States Wholesale Grocers' Association Inc.; Chair. of Board EUGENE M. O'NEILL; Vice-Chair. of Board A. L. SCOTT; Pres. JOHN F. FOX; Exec. Vice-Pres. GERALD E. PECK; Vice-Pres. DOUGLAS W. COULTER.

National Association of Food Chains: 1725 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1934; Pres. CLARENCE G. ADAMY; Exec. Vice-Pres. WALLACE N. FLINT; publ. *Washington Food Industry Newsletter.*

National Association of Retail Grocers: 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.; f. 1893; Pres. RAY COWPERTHWAITE; Exec. Dir. Mrs. M. KIEFER.

National Canners Association: 1133 20th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1907; 600 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. MILAN D. SMITH.

National Confectioners Association: 36 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1884; 505 mems.; Pres. BURR SIFERS; Sec.-Treas. A. F. RATHBUN; publ. *Confectio-NEWS* (monthly).

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives: 1200-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1929; Exec. Vice-Pres. KENNETH D. NADEN; Dir. of Public Relations RUSSELL O. TALL; 128 direct mems.

National Dairy Council: 111 N. Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1915; 3,000 mems.; Pres. RALPH C. CHARBENEAU.

National Grain Trade Council: 604 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.; Pres. WILLIAM F. BROOKS.

National Live Stock and Meat Board: 36 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1923; Chair. GENE GUNTER; Pres. DAVID H. STROUD.

National Soft Drink Association: 1128 Sixteenth St., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; 2,700 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS F. BAKER; publ. *National Soft Drink Bulletin* (monthly).

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association: 777 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; f. 1904; 2,800 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALAN T. RAINS; publs. *United Fresh Outlook, United Spudlight* (weeklies), etc.

United States Brewers' Association: 535 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1862; Pres. HENRY B. KING.

Vegetable Growers' Association of America, Inc.: 226 Transportation Building, 815 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1908; Exec. Sec. A. E. MERCKER.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N.A.: 2800 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60657; f. 1897; Sec.-Treas. PATRICK E. GORMAN.

American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union: 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Pres. DANIEL E. CONWAY.

American Federation of Grain Millers: 4949 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis 22, Minn.; Pres. ROY O. WELLBORN; 60,000 mems.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (AFL-CIO-CLC): 1000 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; chartered 1886; Pres. DANIEL E. CONWAY.

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America: 2347-51 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219; f. 1886; Pres. KARL F. FELLER; Sec.-Treas. ARTHUR P. GILDEA; 75,000 mems.

National Brotherhood of Packinghouse and Dairy Workers, N.F.I.U.: 1201 East Court Ave., Des Moines 16, Iowa; f. 1939; Pres. DON MAHON; Treas. CHESTER C. GREEN; Sec. HAROLD BELCHER.

United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers of America: 608 S. Dearborn Street, 1800 Transportation Building, Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1937; Sec.-Treas. G. R. HATHAWAY.

IRON AND STEEL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Hardware Manufacturers' Association: 2130 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115; f. 1901; Sec.-Treas. F. A. PETERSEN.

American Iron and Steel Institute: 150 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; 83 company mems., 2,700 individual mems.; Chair. GEORGE A. STINSON; Pres. JOHN P. ROCHE; Sec. and Treas. E. O. SOMMER, Jr.; publs. *Steel Facts, Steel Ways* (five times a year).

Gray and Ductile Iron Founders' Society, Inc.: 930 National City, East 6th Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio; f. 1928; 300 mem. companies; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. H. WORKMAN; publ. *Gray and Ductile Iron Castings Handbook, Gray and Ductile Iron News* (monthly), *Advanced Cost Accounting Methods for Gray Iron Foundries.*

National Retail Hardware Association: 964 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1901; 20,000 mems.; Man. Dir. WILLIAM G. MASHAW; publ. *Hardware Retailer* (monthly).

National Wholesale Hardware Association: 1900 Arch St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; f. 1894; Exec. Sec. THOMAS A. FERNLEY, Jr.

Plumbing Fixture Manufacturers Association: 1145 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; Sec. ILER J. FAIRCHILD.

Steel Founders' Society of America: West View Towers, 21010 Center Ridge Rd., Rocky River, Ohio 44116; f. 1902; 135 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS E. BARLOW.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers: 1126 16th St., N.W., Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Pres. ANDREW A. PETTIS; Vice-Pres. JOHN F. BONNER; Sec.-Treas. ROSS BLOOD.

United Assen. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada: 901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; 250,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. PETER T. SCHOEMANN; Sec.-Treas. MARTIN J. WARD; publ. *United Association Journal* (monthly).

LEATHER

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Footwear Manufacturers Association: 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1905; Pres. MARK E. RICHARDSON.

National Shoe Retailers' Association: 274 Madison Ave., New York City; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. J. MCDONALD.

New England Footwear Association: 4575 Prudential Tower, Boston, Mass. 02199; f. 1869, inc. 1871; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. MAXWELL FIELD.

Tanners' Council of America, Inc.: 411 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1917; Pres. IRVING R. GLASS.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

United Shoe Workers of America: AFL-CIO, 1012-14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1937; 60,000 mems.; Pres. GEORGE FECTEAU; Sec.-Treas. ANGELO G. GEORGIAN.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America: 1500 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 21, Pa.; Pres. SAL B. HOFFMAN; 56,000 mems.

LUMBER

(see also Paper)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National-American Wholesale Lumber Association: 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; Org. 1893; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN J. MULROONEY.

National Association of Furniture Manufacturers: 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1928; 500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN M. SNOW.

National Forest Products Association (*Federation of 19 associations*): 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1902.

National Hardwood Lumber Association: 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1898; 1,600 mems.; Sec.-Man. M. B. PENDLETON.

National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association: Suite 302, Ring Bldg., 18th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; Pres. SAMSON WIENER; Exec. Vice-Pres. LOREN F. DORMAN; publ. *National News.*

National Retail Furniture Association Inc.: 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654; inc. 1921; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. ROBERT P. GRUENBERG.

National Wooden Pallet and Container Association: 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1947; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM H. SARDO, Jr.

Southern Pine Association: Box 52468, New Orleans, La., 70150; f. 1914; Exec. Vice-Pres. STANLEY P. DEAS; 125 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Woodworkers of America: 1622 N. Lombard Street, Portland 17, Ore.; f. 1936; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM BOTKIN.

United Furniture Workers of America: 700 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1937; 45,000 mems.; Pres. MORRIS PIZER; Sec.-Treas. FRED FULFORD; publ. *Furniture Workers Press.*

METALS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aluminium Association, The: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1935; Exec. Vice-Pres. S. L. GOLDSMITH, Jr.; Exec. Sec. and Treas. RICHARD A. LILLQUIST.

American Society for Metals: Metals Park, Ohio 44073; f. 1913; Man. Dir. ALLAN RAY PUTMAN; 40,000 mems.; publs. *Metal Progress, Metallurgical Transactions, Metals Abstracts, Metals Engineering Quarterly.*

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council Inc.: 225 Park Ave., Room 315, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Man. Dir. T. E. VELTFORT.

Copper Institute: 26 Broadway, New York City. (R. R. ECKERT.)

Lead Industries Association: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN L. KIMBERLEY; publ. *Lead* (quarterly).

Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America, Inc.: S-75 The Biltmore Hotel and Motor Inn, Providence, R.I. 02902; f. 1880, inc. 1903; 700 mems.; Exec. Dir. GEORGE R. FRANKOVICH; publ. *American Jewelry Manufacturer* (monthly).

Retail Jewelers of America: 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. and inc. 1906; Exec. Vice-Pres. BERNARD N. BURNSTINE; 4,500 mems.; publ. *The RJA Bulletin* (monthly).

Zinc Institute Inc.: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. L. KIMBERLEY; Sec. D. W. PETTIGREW.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association: 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1888; Sec.-Treas. EDWARD F. CARLOUGH.

United Steelworkers of America: 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER
(see also Lumber)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Paper Institute, Inc.: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Chair. WILLIAM R. ADAMS; Pres. ROBERT E. O'CONNOR.

National Paper Box Manufacturers' Association: Room 910; 121 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; f. 1918, Exec. Dir. NORMAN T. BALDWIN.

National Paper Trade Association, Inc.: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Pres. NORMAN M. GOLDSWORD; Exec. Vice-Pres. GLENN LEACH.

National Office Products Association: 740 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C.; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHARLES M. MORTENSEN.

Paperboard Packaging Council: 1250 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1933; Pres. EMMETT W. BELOW; Vice-Pres. GUSTAV L. NORDSTROM.

The Wall Paper Institute: 509 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.; f. 1935; 12 mems.; Sec. JOSEPH ROBY.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: John P. Burke Building, Fort Edward, New York 12828; f. 1906; Pres.-Sec. JOSEPH P. TONELLI.

United Papermakers and Paperworkers: 712–718 North Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. 12201; f. 1957; Pres. HARRY D. SAYRE; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM L. FRANKS; 144,000 mems.

PETROLEUM AND COAL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Petroleum Institute: 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1919; 8,000 mems.; Pres. FRANK N. IKARD; Sec. WILLARD M. WILSON.

National Coal Association: Coal Building, 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Pres. STEPHEN F. DUNN.

National Petroleum Refiners Association: 1725 Desales Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 and 416 Beacon Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. 74103; f. 1902; Pres. PAUL N. HOWELL; 98 mems., 22 assoc. mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: P.O. Box 2812, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo. 80201; f. 1918; 175,000 mems.; Pres. A. F. GROSPIRON; Sec.-Treas. B. J. SCHAFER; publ. *OCAW Union News.*

United Mine Workers of America: United Mine Workers' Building, Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1890; Pres. W. A. BOYLE; Vice-Pres. GEORGE J. TITLER; Sec.-Treas. JOHN OWENS.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Book Publishers Council, Inc.: 58 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1946; Man. Dir. DAN LACY; 181 mems.

American Booksellers' Association: 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH A. DUFFY.

American Business Press Inc.: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1965 by consolidation of Associated Business Publications (f. 1906) and National Business Publications; 116 member companies publishing 510 audited specialized publications; Pres. JOHN B. BABCOCK.

Book Manufacturers' Institute: 161 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1933; Pres. ROBERT A. WUNSCH; Exec. Dir. ROBERT M. PECK.

Lithographers National Association: 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1888, org. 1906; Exec. Dir. W. F. MAXWELL; Sec. EDWARD D. MORRIS.

National Book Committee, Inc.: 58 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1954; 100 mems.; Chair. NORMAN H. STROUSE; Exec. Sec. MARGARET W. DUDLEY.

National Newspaper Association: 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; Exec. Vice-Pres. THEODORE A. SERRILL; Sec. Miss NANCY MAHOOD; 6,800 mems.

Printing Industries of America, Inc.: 5223 River Rd., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1887 as United Typothetae of America; membership of over 7,000 commercial printing and allied industry firms in U.S.A., Canada and elsewhere; Chair. of Board JOSEPH H. HENNAGE; Pres. RODNEY L. BORUM; Vice-Chair. JAMES F. CONWAY; Treas. O. T. HAMILTON; Sec. FRANK LIEDTKE; publ. *Pia Bulletin* (monthly).

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders: 900 City Building, 1612 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1892; 70,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN CONNOLLY; Sec.-Treas. WESLEY A. TAYLOR; publ. *International Bookbinder.*

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America: Pressmen's Home, Tennessee; f. 1889; Sec.-Treas. ALEXANDER J. ROHAN; publs. *The American Pressman, The Speciality Worker* (monthly).

International Typographical Union: P.O. Box 157, Colorado Springs, Colo.; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN J. PILCH; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM R. CLOUD; 122,376 mems.; publ. *The Typographical Journal, The Bulletin, ITU Review.*

Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union: 233 West 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1964; 55,000 mems.; Int. Pres. KENNETH J. BROWN; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM J. HALL.

PUBLIC UTILITIES
(see also Transport)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Gas Association: 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1918; Pres. J. W. HEINEY; Man. Dir. F. DONALD HART; Sec. VAUGHAN O'BRIEN; 7,000 mems.

American Public Utilities Bureau: 280 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.; organised to assist municipalities, other public bodies, and consumers in public utility matters, especially rates and policies in the public interest; Dir. JOHN BAUER; Sec. RUFUS H. REED.

American Public Works Association: 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1894; Exec. Dir. ROBERT D. BUGHER; 12,000 mems.; the Association represents public works officials in the U.S. and Canada; publ. *APWA Reporter* (monthly), books on refuse collection, disposal, etc., research reports.

American Water Works Association: 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1881; Exec. Sec. ERIC F. JOHNSON; 20,000 mems.; publ. *Journal AWWA* (monthly).

Public Administration Service: 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1933; Exec. Dir. H. G. POPE.

State of New York Public Service Commission: 44 Holland Ave., Albany, N.Y.; Branch Office: 199 Church St., New York 7, N.Y.; f. 1907; Chair. JAMES A. LUNDY; Commrs. RALPH A. LEHR, WILLIAM F. WALSH, EDWARD P. LARKIN, JOHN T. RYAN, Sr.; Counsel KENT H. BROWN; Sec. SAMUEL R. MADISON.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions: 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Pres. JOHN W. SHAUGHNESSY, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. CHARLES B. SCOTT; 75,000 mems.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees: 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1936; 450,000 mems.; Pres. JERRY WURF; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH L. AMES.

National Association of Letter Carriers: 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; Pres. JAMES H. RADEMACHER; Sec.-Treas. WM. T. SULLIVAN; 205,000 mems.; publ. *The Postal Record* (monthly).

National League of Postmasters of the U.S.: 927 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1904; Pres. JACK R. BAILEY; Exec. Vice-Pres. FRANK WILSON; Exec. Sec. THOMAS HORNOR, Jr.; publ. *Postmaster's Advocate.*

Transportation-Communication Div., Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; f. 1886; Grand Sec.-Treas. L. H. FREEMAN.

United Federation of Postal Clerks: 817 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1906; Pres. and Editor FRANCIS S. FILBEY; Sec.-Treas. OWEN H. SCHOON; 170,000 mems.; publ. *The Union Postal Clerk and Postal Transport Journal* (monthly).

United Public Workers of America: New York, N.Y.; f. April 1946 by merger of State County and Municipal Workers of America and United Federal Workers of America; Sec.-Treas. EWART GUINIER.

Utility Workers' Union of America: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1945; Pres. WILLIAM J. PACHLER; Sec.-Treas. LEONARD D. KNAPP.

RUBBER

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association Inc.: 1343 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1921; 3,500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. W. MARSH; publ. *Dealer News* (weekly).

Rubber Manufacturers' Association: 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. R. R. ORMSBY.

Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc.: 15 William Street, New York 5, N.Y.; f. 1914; Pres. A. J. GARRY.

Tire Retreading Institute: 1343 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Dir. PHILIP H. TAFT.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: 87 South High St., Akron 8, Ohio; f. 1935; Pres. PETER BOMMARITO; Vice-Pres. KENNETH OLDHAM; Sec.-Treas. I. GOLD, 190,000 mems.; publ. *The United Rubber Worker* (monthly).

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Glassware Association: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1934; Man. Dir. DONALD V. REED.

Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute: 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; reorg. 1946; Gen. Man. VICTOR L. HALL; Sec. H. W. KUNI.

National Crushed Stone Association: 1415 Elliot Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. L. CARTER; Engr. Dir. F. P. NICHOLS, Jr.; publs. engineering and marketing bulletins.

National Lime Association: 4000 Brandywine St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1902, inc. 1922; Exec. Dir. ROBERT S. BOYNTON; Man. Tech. Service KENNETH A. GUTSCHICK.

National Sand and Gravel Association: 900 Spring St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910; f. 1917; Man. Dir. KENNETH E. TOBIN, Jr.

Structural Clay Products Institute: 1520 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1934; 160 mems.; Sec. J. J. CERMAK; publ. *SCPI News.*

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Glass Bottle Blowers Association: 226 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1846; International Sec. NEWTON W. BLACK.

United Glass, Ceramic Workers of America: 556 East Town St., Columbus, Ohio 43215; f. 1941; Pres. RALPH REISER.

TEXTILES

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Inc.: 1440 Broadway, New York City.

American Carpet Institute, Inc.: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1927; Pres. PAUL M. JONES.

American Textile Manufacturers' Institute, Inc.: 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. JACKSON; Sec.-Treas. F. SADLER LOVE.

Custom Tailors and Designers Association of America, The, Inc.: 400 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1881; Sec. C. D. HUNTER; 850 mems.; publ. *The Custom Tailor* (every 2 months).

Hat Institute, Inc.: 358 5th Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1929; Sec. WARREN S. SMITH.

International Association of Garment Manufacturers: 347 5th Avenue, New York 6, N.Y.; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. J. GOLDSTEIN.

Limited Price Variety Stores Association: 25 West 43rd Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1933; Sec. J. J. MYLER.

Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc.: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; Pres. E. FONTAINE BROUN; Sec. JAMES F. O'HARA.

Menswear Retailers of America (formerly National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers): 1257 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1914; Exec. Dir. LOUIS ROTHSCHILD.

National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers: 468 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., and 901 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.; f. 1905; Pres. REUBEN C. BALL; Sec. MATTHEW C. KURTZ.

National Association of Wool Manufacturers: 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; New York Office: 386 Park Ave. South, New York 10016; f. 1864; Pres. JACK A. CROWDER.

National Board of the Coat and Suit Industry: 450 7th Ave., New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1935; 1,200 mems.

National Dress Manufacturers' Association: 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.; Gen. Man. I. A. AGREE.

National Federation of Textiles, Inc.: 389 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.; f. 1872; Exec. Dir. Miss IRENE L. BLUNT.

National Knitted Outerwear Association: 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1918; Pres. DAVID ROSENBLATT; Chair. of Board JAMES F. NIELDS; Exec. Dir. and Counsel S. S. KORZENIK; Sec. EDWARD A. BRANDWEIN; publ. *Knitted Outerwear Times* (weekly), and 3 annuals.

National Knitwear Manufacturers Association: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1866; Man. Dir. ROBERT D. MCCABE.

National Retail Merchants Association Inc.: 100 West 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1911; Chair. of Board C. V. MARTIN; Pres. JAMES J. BLISS; Vice-Pres. International A. L. TROTTA; publ. *Stores* (monthly).

New York Coat and Suit Association, Inc.: 225 West 34th Street, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1962 after merger of Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers and Merchants Ladies Garment Association; Pres. SAMUEL SANDHAUS; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH L. DUBOW.

Northern Textile Association: 211 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1854; inc. 1894; Chair. FULTON RINDGE, Jr.; Pres. WILLIAM F. SULLIVAN.

United Infants' and Children's Wear Association, Inc.: 225 West 34th Street, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1933; Pres. HENRY RIEGEL; Exec. Sec. MAX H. ZUCKERMAN.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO-CLC: 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1914; 400,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. JACOB S. POTOFSKY; Gen. Sec.-Treas. FRANK ROSEMBLUM; publ. *The Advance.*

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1900; Pres. LOUIS STULBERG.

Textile Workers Union of America: 99 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1939; Pres. WILLIAM POLLOCK; Sec.-Treas. SOL STETIN; publ. *Textile Labor* (monthly).

TOBACCO

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc.: Statler Hilton Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1932; Man. Dir. MALCOM L. FLEISCHER; publ. *Tobacco Retailers Almanac.*

Tobacco Association of the United States: Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tobacco Merchants Association of the U.S.: 290 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1915; Exec. Dir. M. K. BLOOM.

TRANSPORT

(see also Public Utilities)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc.: 1725 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; Pres. KARL G. HARR, Jr.; Sec. SAMUEL L. WRIGHT; 58 mems.; publs. *Aerospace Facts and Figures*, etc.

Air Transport Association of America: 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1936; Pres. STUART G. TIPTON; Sec. FREDERICK DAVIS; 32 certificated airlines of U.S. and Canada; publs. *Air Transport, Facts and Figures* (annual).

American Automobile Association: 1712 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1902; Sec. WM. B. SPENCER; 12,037,000 mems.

American Institute of Merchant Shipping: 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1969 (merger of AMMI, CASL and PASSA); Pres. J. J. REYNOLDS; Sec.-Treas. PARKER S. WISE; 38 mem. companies.

American Transit Association: 815 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1882; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sec. ROBERT SLOAN; publ. *Passenger Transport.*

American Trucking Associations: 1616 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Man. Dir. WILLIAM A. BRESNAHAN; 50 affiliated State Associations and District of Columbia; publ. *Transport Topics* (weekly).

Association of American Railroads: American Railroads Bldg., 1920 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1934; Pres. T. M. GOODFELLOW; Exec. Asst. to Pres. and Sec.-Treas. R. E. KEEFER; mems. 107 system lines comprising 149 railroads; 89 associate mems. in U.S.A., Canada and Mexico, incl. 24 associate mems. outside North America.

Automobile Manufacturers Association: 320 New Center Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 48202; f. 1913; Chair. of Board ARJAY MILLER; Pres. THOMAS C. MANN; Admin. Vice-Pres. RUSSELL E. MACCLEERY; Sec. RALPH M. BUZARD.

National Association of Motor Bus Owners: 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1926; Pres. CHARLES A. WEBB; Sec.-Gen. STANLEY HAMILTON; 700 mems.; publ. *Bus Facts.*

National Automobile Dealers' Association: 2000 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1917; 22,000 mems.; Pres. THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, Sr.

Shipbuilders Council of America: 1730 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1921; Pres. EDWIN M. HOOD; 50 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Airline Pilots Association: Munsey Bldg., 1329 E St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004; Pres. CHARLES H. RUBY; 29,950 mems. (Pilot division), 9,400 (Stewardess division).

Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America: 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.; Pres. JOHN M. ELLIOTT; 134,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: 5025 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; chartered 1892; Pres. JOHN M. ELLIOTT; Sec.-Treas. O. J. MISCHO; 130,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio; f. 1863; Grand Chief Engineer ROY E. DAVIDSON; Sec.- Treas. JOHN F. SYTSMA.

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees: 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203; f. 1887; Pres. H. C. CROTTY; Sec.-Treas. FRANK L. NOAKES; 175,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; Chief Exec. Officer GEORGE M. HARRISON; International Pres. C. L. DENNIS; International Sec.-Treas. D. J. SULLIVAN; 300,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America: 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64112; f. 1888; Gen. Sec.-Treas. LERCY A. TAYLOR; 123,000 mems.

Communications Workers of America: 1925 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE; Sec.-Treas. GLENN E. WATTS; 450,000 mems.; publ. *CWA News* (monthly).

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers: 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; Pres. and Sec.-Treas. ANTHONY MATZ.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: 25 Louisiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1903; Gen.-Pres. JAMES R. HOFFA; Gen. Vice-Pres. FRANK FITZSIMMONS; Gen. Sec.-Treas. THOMAS E. FLYNN; 2,000,000 mems.; publ. *The International Teamster* (monthly).

International Longshoremens Association: 265 West 14th Street, New York City, N.Y.; Sec.-Treas. HARRY R. HASSELGREN.

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102; f. 1937; Pres. HARRY BRIDGES; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS GOLDBLATT; publ. *Dispatcher* (bi-weekly).

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: *see* under Engineering and Machinery.

Seafarers' International Union of N.A.: 675 4th Ave., Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.; f. 1938; Pres. PAUL HALL; Sec.-Treas. AL KERR.

Transport Workers' Union of America: 210 West 50th Street, New York 19, N.Y.; org. 1935, chartered 1937; Sec.-Treas. MATHEW GUINAN.

Transportation-Communication Div., Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; Pres. A. R. LOWRY.

United Transportation Union: 15401 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44107; org. 1969; Pres. CHARLES LUNA; Gen. Sec.-Treas J. H. SHEPHERD; 280,000 mems.; publ. *UTU Transportation News* (weekly).

MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Advertising Federation: 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1905; Pres. HOWARD H. BELL; Chair. WALTER E. TERRY; Sec. FRANK KARSH; 50,000 mems.; publ. *AAF Washington Report* and *AAF Exchange* (both 12 times a year).

American Brush Manufacturers' Association: 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.; f. 1917; Pres. PHILIP A. SINGLETON; Exec. Sec. ROBERT C. FERNLEY; 200 mems.

American Chapter, International Real Estate Federation: 155 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1956; 1,200 mems.; Pres. C. ARMEL NUTTER; Vice-Pres. JACK JUSTICE; Sec. EUGENE P. CONSER; Exec. Dir. RUTH K. HOLMES.

American Importers Association Inc.: 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1921; Exec. Vice-Pres. GERALD H. O'BRIEN.

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1887; Admin. Vice-Pres. JOHN LAWLER; 70,000 mems.; publs. *The Journal of Accountancy* (monthly), *Management Services* (bi-monthly), *The Tax Advisor* (monthly).

American National Standards Institute, Inc.: 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1918 as American Engineering Standards Committee; Man. Dir. DONALD L. PEYTON; 150 national trade associations, technical and professional societies and consumer groups; U.S.A. member of the International Organisation for Standardisation and The International Electrotechnical Commission; 900 company mems.

American Society of Association Executives: 2011 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1920; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES P. LOW; 3,200 mems.; publs. *Association Management, Who's Who in Association Management, Convention Liaison Manual, Membership Promotion Manual, Operating Ratio Report, Encyclopedia of Meeting and Convention Speakers, Salary and Fringe Benefits, Policies and Procedures of Associations, Working Effectively With State Legislatures, Association Dues Structure: Theory and Practice, Associations and the Law.*

American Warehousemen's Association: 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. E. HORTON

Bowling Proprietors Association of America: 111 South Washington Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.; f. 1923; Pres. NAT KOGAN; General Counsel RICHARD H. WELS; publ. *The Bowling Proprietor* (monthly).

Co-operative League Fund: 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1944; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. ALLIE C. FELDER; publ. *Co-op Report.*

Electronic Industries Association: 2001 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1924; Pres. GEORGE D. BUTLER.

International Accountants' Society, Inc.: 209 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Ill.; Pres. BYRON MENIDES.

Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.: 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1922; Pres. JACK J. VALENTI; Sec. SIDNEY SCHREIBER.

National Association of Accountants: 919 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. RAWN BRINKLEY; 65,000 mems., chapters in France, Milan, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil; publ. *Management Accounting* (monthly).

National Association of Broadcasters: 1771 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; org. 1922; Pres. VINCENT T. WASILEWSKI; Sec.-Treas. EVERETT E. REVERCOMB; 4,075 mems.

National Association of Purchasing Management: 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1915; 19,500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. W. H. AHL; publ. *Bulletin* (semi-monthly), *Journal of Purchasing* (quarterly).

National Association of Real Estate Boards: 36 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1908; 83,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. EUGENE P. CONSER; Admin. Sec. LOWELL BAKER; publ. *Realtor's Headlines* (weekly newletter).

National Education Association of the United States: 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1857; Sec. SAM M. LAMBERT.

National Funeral Director's Association of the United States, Inc.: 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203; f. 1882; Exec. Sec. HOWARD C. RAETHER.

National Furniture Warehousemen's Association: 175 W. Jackson Building, Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1921; 1,300 mems.; Exec. Dir. ROBERT O. WOGSTAD; publ. *Furniture Warehouseman* (monthly).

National Ice Association: 7979 Old Georgetown Rd., Washington, D.C. 20014; f. 1917; Pres. and Gen. Counsel WILLIAM T. JOBE.

National Institute of Drycleaning: 909 Burlington Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland; f. 1907; Exec. Gen. Man. GEO. P. FULTON; 11,000 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Government Employees: 400 First St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; Sec.-Treas. ESTHER F. JOHNSON; publ. *The Government Standard* (bi-weekly).

American Federation of Musicians of the U.S. and Canada: 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1896; Pres. HERMAN KENIN; Sec. STANLEY BALLARD, 220 Mt. Pleasant, Newark 4, N.J.; 268,000 mems.; publ. *International Musician* (monthly).

American Federation of Teachers: 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1916; Pres. DAVID SELDEN; 175,000 mems.; publs. *The American Teacher, Changing Education.*

Associated Actors and Artistes of America: 226 West 47th Street, New York 36; Pres. CONRAD NAGEL; 58,060 mems.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union: 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1891; Sec. ROBERT L. DIEFENBACH.

International Association of Fire Fighters: AFL-CIO, CLC, 905 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; org. 1918; 130,000 mems.; Pres. WM. HOWARD MCCLENNAN; Sec.-Treas. ALBERT E. ALBERTONI; publ. *International Fire Fighter.*

International Alliance of Theatrical, Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of U.S. and Canada: 1270 Ave. of the Americas, New York 10020; f. 1893; Internat. Pres. RICHARD F. WALSH; Gen. Sec.-Treas. JOHN A. SHUFF.

The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America: 4755 Kingsway Drive, Suite 320, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205; f. 1886; Gen. Pres. JOSEPH N. DEPAOLA; Gen. Sec.-Treas. E. M. SANDERS; publ. *The Journeyman Barber.*

National Federation of Federal Employees: Ind.; 1737 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1917; Pres. NATHAN T. WOLKOMIR; Sec.-Treas. FLORENCE I. BROADWELL; publs. *The Federal Employee, Fraternally Yours* (monthly).

Office Employees International Union: 265 West 14th Street, New York 11, N.Y.; Pres. HOWARD COUGHLIN; 80,000 mems.; publ. *White Collar.*

Retail Clerks International Association: Suffridge Building, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1888; Pres. JAMES T. HOUSEWRIGHT; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM W. MAGUIRE.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: 100 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1937; Pres. MAX GREENBERG.

Upholsterers' International Union of N.A.: 1500 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 21, Pa.; f. 1882; Pres. SAL B. HOFFMANN; Vice-Pres. ALFRED ROTA; Treas. R. ALVIN ALBARINO; 60,000 mems.; publ. *U.I.U. Journal* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1887; federal body with regulatory authority over domestic surface common carriers; jurisdiction extends over rail, inland waterway, oil pipelines and motorised traffic; Chair. PAUL J. TIERNEY.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

(M.=average mileage operated; N.O.I.=net operating income in dollars.)

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.: 80 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005; Chair. of Board E. S. MARSH; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN S. REED; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. C. DAVIS; Vice-Pres. Operations L. CENA; Vice-Pres. Finance R. W. HARPER; Vice-Pres. Law STARR THOMAS; Vice-Pres. Industrial Development and Real Estate J. R. SCOTT; Vice-Pres. Personnel O. H. OSBORN; Vice-Pres. Information Systems R. M. CHAMPION, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Auditor W. E. WILLINGHAM; Vice-Pres. Traffic T. M. CAIAZZA; Vice-Pres. Exec. Rep. R. W. WALKER; Vice-Pres. R. M. CLARK; M. 13,081; N.O.I. 62,842,770.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., The: Baltimore 1, Md.; f. 1827; controlled by Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.; Gen. Counsel K. H. ELKIN; Vice-Pres. Freight Sales WALTER M. HAENSSEL; Vice-Pres. Marketing CHARLES J. HENRY, Jr.; Vice-Pres. Operations C. V. COWAN; Vice-Pres. Finance and Accounting H. T. WATKINS, Jr.; Sec. AUGUST W. SCHELL; Vice-Pres. Public Relations HOWARD SKIDMORE; Treas. EDWIN P. SNYDER; total line mileage operated 5,849.21; total track mileage 11,052.96; N.O.I. (1963) 5,491,000.

Boston and Maine Corporation: 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114; f. 1835; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer D. A. BENSON; First Vice-Pres. R. W. PICKARD; Vice-Pres. Operations, W. H. HOLLAND; Vice-Pres. Traffic P. J. MULLANEY; Vice-Pres. Industrial Development E. F. REED; Gen. Counsel R. J. MULHERN; Sec. H. BLAKE; M. 1,573; N.O.I. 11,914,238.

Central of Georgia Railway: Savannah, Ga.; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, Jr.; Pres. R. E. FRANKLIN; Treas. R. H. SMITH; Sec. J. J. MAHER; net income after fixed and contingent charges 2,155,000 (1968).

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.: Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio 44101; merged with Pere Marquette Railway Co. in 1947; controls Baltimore and Ohio Railway Co.; Chair. of Board CYRUS S. EATON; Pres. G. S. DE VINE; Vice-Pres. OWEN CLARKE, C. V. COWAN, J. P. GANLEY, H. SKIDMORE, H. T. WATKINS, Jr., K. H. EKIN, R. C. MCGOWAN, C. R. ZARFOSS, C. W. CAMPBELL, W. J. ECK, T. A. KEEFE, C. V. HENRY, Jr., W. L. OLLERHEADY; Sec. T. H. KEELOR; N.O.I 37,792,747.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad: Head Office: 547 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.; inc. 1849 as Aurora Branch Railroad, name changed to Chicago and Aurora Railroad 1852, and to present title 1855; mergers and control of other lines in 1864, 1908 and 1939; Pres and Chair. Exec. Cttee. W. J. QUINN; Vice-Pres. Traffic GUY R. GLOVER; Vice-Pres. Operations I. C. ETHINGTON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel ELDON MARTIN; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller W. N. ERNZEN; Vice-Pres. Management Information Services W. K. BUSH; M. 8,538; N.O.I. 277,084,008.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.: 140 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; Pres. J. H. LLOYD; Exec. Vice-Pres. DONALD L. MANION; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. H. S. VIERLING; M. 862; N.O.I. (loss) 1,127,989.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad: 516 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Chair. of Board L. T. CROWLEY; Pres. CURTISS E. CRIPPEN; Vice-Pres. F. G. MCGINN (Operations), G. H. KRONBERG (Sales and Service), W. D. SUNTER (Rates and Divisions), R. F. KRATOCHWILL (Finance and Accounting), Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel E. O. SCHIEWE, E. J. STOLL (Real Estate and Industrial Development), S. W. AMOUR (Labor Relations), B. J. WORLEY (Chief Engineer), L. H. DUGAN (Western Counsel); M. 10,540, including 656 electrified.

Chicago and North Western Railway Co.: 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Chair. BEN W. HEINEMAN; Pres. L. S. PROVO; Vice-Pres. Finance J. M. BUTLER; Vice-Pres. Operations H. L. GASTLER; Vice-Pres. Law R. M. FREEMAN; Sec. T. A. ROSS; Treas. W. KRUCKS; M. 11,577; N.O.I. 1,895,357 (Dec. 31st, 1967).

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.: La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. 60605; Chair. and Pres. JERVIS LANGDON, Jr.; M. 7,645.

Delaware and Hudson Railway Company: The Plaza. Albany, N.Y. 12207; Pres. J. P. FISHWICK; Vice-Pres, Finance J. H. O'NEILL; Vice-Pres. Traffic P. F. ROBINSON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel J. F. REILLY; Comptroller H. J. WILSON; Sec. and Treas. J. A. DEANS; M. 847; N.O.I. 8,848,260.

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.: Rio Grande Building, Denver, Colo. 80217; Pres. G. B. AYDELOTT; Sec. W. G. PRESCOTT; M. 2,153.

Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway: Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn. 55802; Pres. F. W. OKIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. SHANK; Vice-Pres. Finance V. W. KRAETSCH; Vice-Pres. Marketing G. A. SQUIBB; Staff Asst. Operations M. G. ALDERINK; Asst. to Pres. Management Services R. M. MIX; Comptroller W. J. PRITZ; Treas. and Asst. Sec. R. H. NELSON; Chief Engineer R. B. RHODE; Superintendent E. W. ANDERSON; Chief Mechanical Officer R. H. SEITZ; M. 516; net income after taxes 4,673,987.

Erie-Lackawanna Railroad Co.: Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115; formerly Erie Railroad, merged with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. in 1964; Chair. of the Board and Chief Exec. Officer (vacant); Senior Vice-Pres. GREGORY W. MAXWELL; Vice-Pres. MILTON G. MCINNES (Staff), HARRY C. SCHMIDT (Sales), FREDERICK DIEGTEL (Labour),

CURTIS F. BAYER (Purchases); Gen. Counsel PATRICK H. DONOVAN; Comptroller EUGENE S. ROOT; Sec.-Treas. R. H. HANN; M. 2,239; N.O.I. 415,215.

Great Northern Railway Co.: St. Paul, Minn. 55101; New York Office: 40 Wall St.; Pres. J. M. BUDD; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. W. DOWNING; Vice-Pres. C. A. ECKART (Exec.), T. J. LAMPHIER (Administration), M. M. SCANLAN (Marketing), J. L. ROBSON (Operations), A. KANE (Gen. Counsel), J. A. TAUER (Comptroller), T. C. DEBUTTS (Labor Relations); Sec. and Treas. R. M. O'KELLY; Gen. Man. (West) C. M. RASMUSSEN; Gen. Man. (East) R. N. WHITMAN; M. 8,260.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.: Central Station, 135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago 5, Ill.; inc. 1851; Chair. Exec. Cttee. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON; Pres. ALAN S. BOYD; Senior Vice-Pres. (Operations) O. H. ZIMMERMAN; Vice-Pres. (Traffic) E. G. KREYLING, Jr.; Sec. B. C. BOOTHBY; Treas. J. P. FAGAN; Comptroller D. R. MONTGOMERY; Gen. Counsel ROBERT MITTEN; M. 6,714; N.O.I. 25,394,062.

Lehigh Valley Railroad: 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1846; Pres. J. F. NASH; Vice-Pres. J. R. DE CAPRILES (Law and Administration); Vice-Pres. J. A. BROWN (Traffic); Sec. B. H. ROBERTS; Treas. W. R. GERSTNECKER.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad: 908 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; f. 1850; Pres. W. H. KENDALL; Vice-Presidents P. M. LANIER (Law), W. G. WHITSETT (Traffic), C. R. YATES (Finance), L. W. ADKINS (Accounting and Taxation), R. E. BISHA (Executive Dept.), D. D. STRENCH (Operations); Sec. and Treas. C. H. EDWARDS; Comptroller D. L. MORRIS; M. 5,800; net income after taxes $22,904,741 (calendar year 1968); publ. *L. and N. Magazine.*

Maine Central Railroad Co.: 242 St. John St., Portland, Me.; Pres. and Chair. E. SPENCER MILLER; Vice-Pres. A. M. KNOWLES; M. 936.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.: 420 Gimblin Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63147; Line originated 1870, inc. 1922; Pres. JOHN W. BARRIGER; Vice-Pres. F. J. HEILING (Sales and Service), M. R. CRING (Public Relations), FRED R. CARROLL (Man. of Personnel), BILLY R. BISHOP (Operations); Comptroller K. R. LANGFORD; Sec. and Treas. K. O. JANSSON; Gen. Counsel W. A. THIE; M. 2,918.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.: Missouri Pacific Building, St. Louis 3, Mo.; f. 1849; Chair. of Board W. G. MARBURY; Chair. of Finance Cttee. R. H. CRAFT; Pres. D. B. JENKS; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. LLOYD; Vice-Pres. H. M. HOFFMEISTER (Purchases and Materials), J. A. AUSTIN (Traffic); J. E. ANGST, D. L. MANION (Operations), J. C. SELOVER; Controller T. D. RODMAN; Vice-Pres. J. G. SHEPPARD, J. N. SANDERS, F. E. RICHTER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel M. M. HENNELLY; Sec. C. A. ROCKWELL; Treas. L. A. BRUNS; M. 8,978; N.O.I. 42,688,939.

Norfolk and Western Railway: Roanoke, Va.; f. 1896 (merged with New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co. and with Wabash and Nickel Plate in 1964); Pres. H. H. PEVLER; Senior Vice-Pres. J. P. FISHWICK, R. B. CLAYTOR; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. H. E. CARTER; Comptroller H. J. BRINNER; Treas. F. R. MCCARTNEY; Sec. W. H. OGDEN.

Northern Pacific Railway: Northern Pacific Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101; inc. 1864; reorg. 1896; Western Office, Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 98104; Pres. LOUIS W. MENK; Treas. W. R. MONTGOMERY; Comptroller D. J. WIGSTROM; Sec. F. A. DEMING (St. Paul); M. 6,795; N.O.I. 15,336,000 (1968).

Penn Central Co. (former Pennsylvania and New York Central systems, effective February 1st, 1968; incorporating New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. from January 1st, 1969): Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer STUART T. SAUNDERS; Pres. and Chief Admin. Officer ALFRED E. PERLMAN; Sec. BAYARD H. ROBERTS; Treas. RAYMOND C. MCCRON.

Reading Company: Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer C. E. BERTRAND; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel A. W. HESSE, Jr.; Senior Vice-Pres. Traffic T. H. RAMSEY; Vice-Pres. Traffic O. P. BENJAMIN; Vice-Pres. Finance J. R. GREENE; Sec. and Treas. A. M. ARNOLD; M. 1,778 owned, controlled and leased.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company: 906 Olive St., St. Louis 1, Mo.; f. 1916; Chair. and Pres. J. E. GILLILAND; Chair. (Finance Cttee.) WM. A. MCDONNELL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel E. D. GRINNELL; Sec. and Treas. G. M. RAYBURN; Vice-Pres. (Operations) R. C. GRAYSON; Controller H. B. PARKER; Gen. Man. J. H. BROWN; M. 5,034; N.O.I. 11,031,000 (1965).

Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Co. (formed July 1967 through merger of Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co. and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.); 3600 West Broad St., Richmond, Va. 23213 and 500 Water St., Jacksonville, Fla. 32202; Chair. of Board W. THOMAS RICE; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. WILLIAM E. MCGUIRK, Jr.; Pres. PRIME F. OSBORN; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller J. A. STANLEY, Jr.; Treas. L. G. ANDERSON; Sec. F. J. PRIMOSCH; M. 9,280 (Dec. 1969); N.O.I. 24,187,063 (1968).

SOO Line Railroad Company: Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; formed through merger 1961; Pres. LEONARD H. MURRAY; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. D. BOND; Sr. Vice-Pres. T. R. KLINGEL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel F. W. CROUCH; Vice-Pres. KENNETH J. SHERWOOD (Traffic); Vice-Pres. R. L. MURLOWSKI (Accounting); Vice-Pres. and Sec. T. M. BECKLEY (Staff); Treas. R. J. BAKER.

Southern Pacific Company and Railway Subsidiary Companies: 65 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Chair. D. J. RUSSELL; Pres. B. F. BIAGGINI; Sen. Vice-Pres. W. G. PEOPLES, JOHN B. REID; Vice-Pres. L. E. HOYT, D. K. MCNEAR, H. J. MCKENZIE; W. D. LAMPRECHT (Operations); F. E. KRIEBEL (Traffic); F. J. MCLEAN (Finance and Treas.); H. A. NELSON (Accounting); Gen. Counsel A. C. FURTH; Gen. Purchasing Agent-System J. R. CADE; Sec. J. C. JASPAR; M. 14,325; subsidiary: **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines,** Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.; Chair. of Board and Exec. Cttee. D. J. RUSSELL; Pres. H. J. MCKENZIE.

Southern Railway System: Box 1908, Washington, D.C. 20013; Pres. W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, Jr.; Vice-Pres. W. H. MOORE (Operations), JAMES H. MCGLOTHLIN (Law); W. V. BURKE (Sales); JAMES S. CROW (Finance and Taxation); ROBERT S. HAMILTON (Marketing), W. R. DIVINE (Vice-Pres. and Comptroller); L. STANLEY CRANE (Engineering and Research); GEORGE S. PAUL (Personnel); Sec. J. J. MAHER; Treas. R. H. SMITH; M. 10,400.

Union Pacific Railroad: 345 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; inc. Utah 1897; Chair. Board of Dirs. and Chief Exec. Officer F. E. BARNETT; Vice-Chair. Board of Dirs. J. H. EVANS; Chair. Exec. Cttee. E. T. GERRY; Pres. E. H. BAILEY (Omaha, Neb.); Exec. Vice-Pres. R. M. SUTTON; Vice-Pres. Finance W. S. COOK; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel W. J. MCDONALD, Jr.; Sec. C. W. ROSSWORN; Treas. H. B. SHUTTLEWORTH; Controller B. J. RELYEA; M. 9,488; N.O.I. 77,534,205 (1968).

Western Maryland Railway Co.: 201 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1852; Pres. W. P. COLITON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel N. C. MELVIN; Vice-Pres. G. M. LEILICH (Operations); Vice-Pres. W. R. DOWNEY (Sales); Dir. of Personnel Y. R. HOLMAN; Controller E. P. HOLLAND; Sec. and Treas. H. L. WARD; M. 866; N.O.I. 6,646,067 (1969).

Western Pacific Railroad Co.: 526 Mission St., San Francisco 5, Calif.; f. 1916; Pres. M. M. CHRISTY; Vice-Pres. W. C. BRUNBERG (Marketing); Vice-Pres. Law E. L. VAN DELLEN; Vice-Pres. Finance F. A. TEGELER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD M. MACLEOD; Sec. LOGAN PAINE; M. (incl. subsidiaries) 1,513; net income (incl. subsidiaries) —732,000.

ASSOCIATIONS

Association of American Railroads: American Railroads Bldg., 1920 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1934; Pres. THOMAS M. GOODFELLOW; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. S. PRINCE; Sec.-Treas. and Exec. Asst. to Pres. R. E. KEEFER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel W. M. MOLONEY; Vice-Pres. R. R. MANION (Operations and Maintenance), R. B. CURRY (Management Systems), B. N. BEHLING (Economics and Finance), J. A. SCHULTZ (Public Relations), P. H. MATHEWS (Legislative), W. J. HARRIS, Jr. (Research and Tests), I. S. MORRIS (Asst. to Pres.); Vice-Pres. and Special Asst. to Pres. WAYNE IRWIN.

American Short Line Railroad Assen.: 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1913; Pres. and Treas. P. HOWARD CROFT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel CHARLES H. JOHNS; Sec.-Treas. J. R. MORREW; 213 mems.

Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference: 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Chair. A. E. PERLMAN; Exec. Cttee. G. S. DEVINE, E. SPENCER MILLER.

Public Relations Office, Western Railroad Association: 516 West Jackson Blvd., Room 224, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Dir. of Public and Governmental Relations FRANK J. STANTON.

ROADS

Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation): Includes Bureau of Public Roads and Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety; Fed. Highway Administrator FRANCIS C. TURNER; publs. *Public Roads, A Journal of Highway Research* (bi-monthly), *Highway Statistics* (annual).

There are 3,684,085 miles of roads, of which 2,869,883 are surfaced. State mileage 771,791, local 2,737,022, Federal (national parks, forest, etc.) 175,272 (Dec. 1969).

MOTORING ORGANISATIONS

American Automobile Association: 1712 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1902; 12,037,000 mems.; Pres. HARRY D. HOLT.

American Automobile Touring Alliance: 2040 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1932; 1,000,000 mems.; Sec. WILLIAM BERRY.

National Automobile Club: 65 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111; 334,750 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. B. STEWART.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Day Line, Inc. (Inc. 1962): Pier 81, Foot of West 41st St., New York 36, N.Y.; seasonal services on the Hudson River between New York and Bear Mt. State Park, West Pt. U.S. Military Academy and Poughkeepsie; Pres. FRANCIS J. BARRY.

Nicholson Lines: 1465 West Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; daily service across Lake Michigan for loaded road vehicles, petroleum tanker service; Pres. F. L. HEWITT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. P. G. FINDLAY.

Federal Barge Lines, Inc.: 611 East Marceau Street, St. Louis 11, Mo.; f. 1918; year-round direct service on Lower Mississippi, Illinois and Warrior-Tombigbee Rivers; seasonal direct service on Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; year-round connecting service on Ohio River system and Gulf Intra-coastal Waterway; Pres. PETER FANCHI, Jr.; Vice-Pres. J. F. LYNCH (Sales), J. S. MCDERMOTT (Operations); B. O. CAPLENER (Marine Operation), Sec.-Treas. H. W. BRUNE.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Federal Maritime Commission: 1405 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20573; an independent regulatory agency established August 1961 to regulate the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the U.S.; Commission is composed of 5 mems., appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Authority for operation stems from the Shipping Act 1916, Intercoastal Shipping Act 1933, Merchant Marine Act 1920, Merchant Marine Act 1936 and Public Law 89-777.

Maritime Administration/Maritime Subsidy Board: Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235; concerned with administration of Government aid to shipbuilding, shipping and port development; Sec. JAMES S. DAWSON, Jr.

PRINCIPAL PORTS

Port of New York Authority: 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; 400 ship berths; Gen. Man. GERARD G. GORMAN.

Port of Miami: 1015 Port Blvd., Miami, Fla. 33132; 10,000 ft. berthing space.

Philadelphia Port Corporation: 1055 Mall Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; 37 berths in the group of ports.

Massachusetts Port Authority: 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. 02109; 37 cargo berths.

Georgia Ports Authority: P.O.B. 2406, Savannah, Ga. 31402; 18 general cargo berths, 1 container berth, 2 bulk liquid berths, 2 dry bulk berths, 3 million sq. ft. commercial warehousing.

Maryland Port Authority: Pier 2, Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.; 81 berths.

Port of Houston: P.O.B. 2562, Houston, Tex. 77001; 95 deep draft ship berths.

Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners: 1412 Occidental Center, Los Angeles, Calif. 90015; 80 berths; Gen. Man. BERNARD J. CAUGHLIN.

San Francisco Port Authority: Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif. 94106; 42 deepwater berths.

Port of Cleveland: 101 Erieside Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; 20 berths.

Seaport of Chicago; Bureau of Rivers and Harbors: Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill.; 24 berths.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Alaska Steamship Company: Pier 42, Seattle, Wash., 98134; f. 1895; freight services Seattle-Alaskan ports; Pres.

D. E. SKINNER; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. V. R. CRABB; Vice-Pres J F. ZUMDIECK (Operations), R. C. ROSE (Traffic).

Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, 10004; services worldwide; Pres. G. C. HALSTEAD; Vice-Pres. W. E. HINSHAW; Sec. O. A. SWENSON.

American Export Isbrandtsen Lines Inc.: 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; break-bulk freight services: U.S. Atlantic, Great Lakes to Mediterranean; U.S. Atlantic to Red Sea, India, Pakistan, Far East; Great Lakes to Europe and England; container freight services: between Northern Europe, England and Mediterranean; passenger freighter services: to India and North Africa, Lebanon, Greece, Turkey, Spain; Chair. of Board Admiral JOHN M. WILL; Pres. MANUEL DIAZ; Exec. Vice-Pres. DONALD G. ALDRIGE; Sec. ROBERT P. WHITMAN, Jr.; 36 vessels.

American Mail Line: 1010 Washington Buildings, Seattle 4, Wash.; f. 1940; freight service Seattle-Japan-China-Philippines; Pres. W. B. FOWLER; Sec. BEN GROSSCUP; Treas. R. D. STOLTS; 9 vessels.

American President Lines Ltd.: 601 California St., San Francisco, Calif.; f. 1929; Services: West-bound intercoastal: Baltimore, Norfolk, New York-Calif.; East-bound intercoastal: Los Angeles-New York, Baltimore, Norfolk; Transpacific: California ports, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Philippines, and return; Round-the-world: Baltimore, Norfolk, New York (via Panama to California), Orient; Round-the-world via Singapore: Malaysia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, New York; Atlantic Straits: Atlantic ports, California, Manila, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore and return to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, California (via Panama to Atlantic); Pres. WORTH B. FOWLER; Chair. of Board R. K. DAVIES; 25 vessels.

American-West African Line Inc.: Service to and from West African ports; Pres. E. J. BARBER.

Amerind Shipping Corporation: Amerind Shipping Corp., 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N.Y.; weekly freight and mail service New York-Baltimore-Jacksonville-Bermuda; fortnightly container freight service New York-Santo Domingo.

Amoco Shipping Co.: 555 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Marine Transportation Dept.; Pres. R. S. HADDOW; Vice-Pres. C. D. PHILLIPS; Man. of Engineering M. R. SAWYER.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to the Mediterranean, Middle East, Far East, and from Europe and Scandinavia; Pres. E. J. BARBER.

Bull & Co. (Inc.), A. H.: 115 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.; Pres. M. F. BLOOMENSTIEL; Sec. J. HATGIS; 8 vessels.

Chevron Shipping Company: 555 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; name changed from California Shipping Company July 1965; world-wide tanker services; Pres. L. C. FORD; Vice-Pres. W. H. BANKS; Sec. Treas. R. W. MACAULAY; 45 tankers.

Columbia Transportation Division, Oglebay Norton Company: 1200 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115; services on the Great Lakes; Pres. E. W. SLOAN, Jr. 17 vessels.

Delta Steamship Lines Inc. (Delta Line): P.O.B. 50250, 1700 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.

Farrell Lines Inc.: One Whitehall St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1926; regular mail, passenger and freight services from New York and other U.S. Atlantic ports to South, East and West Africa, and from U.S. Atlantic ports and the Gulf to Australia, New Zealand and Islands of the South Pacific; Chair. JAMES A. FARRELL, Jr.; Pres. THOMAS J. SMITH; Vice-Pres., Sec. and Treas. IRA O. LEWIS; Gen. European Agent John T. Rennie, Son and Co., 57–60 Aldgate High St., London, E.C.3.

Global Marine Inc.: 811 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; Chair. of Board R. F. BAUER; Pres. A J. FIELD; 12 vessels.

Grace Line Inc.: 3 Hanover Square, New York 4, N.Y.; passenger and freight services New York-Curaçao-Aruba-Santo Domingo-Jamaica-Haiti-Venezuela-North Coast Colombia; New York-Colombia-Panama-West Coast South America; U.S. Pacific Coast-West Coasts of Mexico, Central and South America; Pres. HAROLD R. LOGAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. R. SENN; Sen. Vice-Pres. A. C. NOVACEK, J. A. HOYT; Vice-Pres. A. J. DE BOUTHILLIN, D. E. GUMM (Treas.), J. DUGGAN (Counsel); 28 vessels.

Humble Oil and Refining Company: Marine Dept., P.O.B. 1512, Houston 1, Texas; Gen. Man. T. J. FUSON; 19 tankers.

Interlake Steamship Company: Division of Pickands Mather & Co., 2000 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115; services on the Great Lakes; Man. D. A. GROH; 19 vessels.

Interocean Shipping Company: 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. F. S. SHERMAN; carriage of bulk materials in foreign trade; 4 vessels.

Isthmian Lines, Inc.: 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to Far East, South-East Asia, Persian Gulf, India, Pakistan; Pres. A. T. DE SMEDT; Chair. ARCHIBALD E. KING; 24 vessels.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Inc.: Commerce Building, New Orleans 11, La., and at Houston, Galveston, New York; f. 1900; regular scheduled sailings: Lykes Caribbean Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, east coast of Colombia and Venezuela; Lykes Africa Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to South and East Africa; Lykes Orient Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to Far Eastern ports; Lykes Mediterranean Line—from U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic ports to Spain, Portugal, North Coast of Africa, and the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas; Lykes U.K. Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to the United Kingdom and Ireland; Lykes Continent Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to Continental Europe and Scandinavia; Chair. Jos T. LYKES, Jr.; Pres. FRANK A. NEMEC; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. M. LYKES, Jr., W. J. AMOSS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. W. T. MORRIS, Jr.; 59 vessels.

Marven Steamship Corporation: 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. F. S. SHERMAN; carriage of bulk materials in foreign trade; 2 vessels.

Matson Navigation Company: 100 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; inc. 1901; cruises from California to Hawaii, the South Pacific, Mexico, the Caribbean, South America, Alaska, the Orient; container freight services between California, Hawaii and the Far East; conventional cargo service between the West Coast, the South Seas, New Zealand and Australia; Pres. STANLEY POWELL, Jr.

Moore-McCormack Lines Inc.: 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to North and South America, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Scandinavia, Baltic. South and East Africa; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM T. MOORE; 36 vessels.

Standard Fruit and Steamship Co.: 2 Canal St., P.O.B. 50830, New Orleans, La. 70150; inc. 1926; Banana imports to New York, New Orleans, Gulfport and Los Angeles and Antwerp, Belgium, from Central America and Ecuador; and to Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Yokaichi, Japan from the Philippines and Ecuador;

Pres. ROBERT H. SMITH; Vice-Pres. and Controller D. W. FURBEE; Vice-Pres. R. BRUCE PASCHAL, C. M. WAITE; Treas. HAROLD L. ROLFES; Sec. ROBERT M. MOORE; 11 vessels.

States Marine Lines: 90 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.; services to the Far East, Europe; Pres. R. G. STONE, Jr.; Chair. HENRY D. MERCER; 25 vessels.

United Fruit Company: (Steamship Service) (Inc. 1899): 30 St. James Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.; services New York to Latin America and Europe; Pres. JOHN M. FOX; Sec. FRANKLIN MOORE; 88 vessels.

United States Lines Co. (N.J.): 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; freight service to Europe, Far East; Pres. JOHN J. MCMULLEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. EDWARD J. HEINE; 48 vessels.

United States Steel Corporation, Lake Shipping: 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-Pres. C. F. BEUKEMA (Lake Shipping); Gen. Man. Capt. J. J. PARRILLA; 51 vessels.

Waterman Steamship Corporation: 61 Saint Joseph St., Mobile, Ala.; services to Europe, the Far East; Pres. E. P. WALSH; Sec. R. S. WALSH; 16 vessels.

Wilson Marine Transit Company: 55 Public Square; Cleveland, Ohio 44113; services on the Great Lakes, Pres. J. C. RIEGER; 14 vessels.

ASSOCIATIONS

American Steamship Owners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Assen. Inc.: 25 Broad Street, New York City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aeronautics Board: Universal Building, Washington, D.C. 20428; f. 1938; five mems. appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; regulates aspects of domestic and international civil aviation and promotes civil aviation both domestic and international; Chair. SECOR D. BROWNE.

Federal Aviation Agency: Dept. of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590; f. 1958; promotes safety in the air; Administrator JOHN H. SHAFFER.

PRINCIPAL SCHEDULED COMPANIES

Air California: Suite 1320, 44 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.; f. 1967; Pres. CARL BENSCOTER; Marketing Vice-Pres. DUDLEY MILLER; fleet of 7 Boeing 737.

Air West Inc.: San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, Calif. 94128; Pres. G. ROBERT HENRY; fleet of 8 DC-9-10, 10 DC-9-30, 9 F-27, 24 F-27A, 4 PA 31.

American Airlines Inc.: 633 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; inc. 1934; mail, express, freight and passengers; Chair. of Board and Pres. GEORGE A. SPATER; Sen. Vice-Pres. (Marketing) F. J. MULLINS; Sen. Vice-Pres. (Operations) GEORGE A. WARDE; Sec. H. WAYNE WILE; fleet of Boeing 707 and 727 and BAC 400.

Braniff Airways Inc. (1930): Exchange Park, P.O.B. 35,001, Dallas, Texas 75235; Chair. of Board and Pres. HARDING L. LAWRENCE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. C. EDWARD ACKER; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Asst. to Chair. R. V. CARLETON; Exec. and Vice-Pres. Operations and Services JOHN J. CASEY; serves U.S. Mainland and Hawaii, Mexico and South America plus transpacific military contract flights; fleet of 9 Boeing 707-320C, 5 Douglas DC8-62, 9 Boeing 707/720, 27 Boeing 727, 13 BAC One-11, 8 Lockheed Electra.

Continental Air Lines Inc. (1934): Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; Pres. R. F. SIX; Sen. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. DAMM; international and domestic services; fleet of 8 Boeing 720, 13 Boeing 320, 14 Boeing 727, 19 Douglas DC-9, 1 727-100, 1 Douglas DC-6 and 1 Sabreliner.

Delta Air Lines Inc.: Atlanta Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320; Pres. C. H. DOLSON; Sen. Vice-Pres. W. T. BEEBE (Admin.), ROBERT OPPENLANDER (Finance), R. S. MAURER (Gen. Counsel), T. M. MILLER (Marketing), D. C. GARRETT (Operations); domestic services and services to Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Jamaica; fleet of 16 Convair 880, 28 Standard DC-8, 13 Super DC-8, 14 Standard DC-9, 53 Super DC-9, 4 Convair 440 and 3 Lockheed L-100.

Eastern Air Lines Inc. (1938): Eastern Air Lines Building. 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.; Chair. F. D. HALL; Pres. ARTHUR D. LEWIS; serves entire eastern half of U.S., Texas, Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon, and Puerto Rico; international services to Canada, Mexico, Bahamas and Bermuda; fleet of 50 Boeing 727 Whisperjet, 20 Boeing 727 "Quick Change', Whisperjet, 39 Lockheed Electra, 7 Douglas DC-8-61' 18 Douglas DC-8, 15 Douglas DC-9-10, 15 Boeing 720, 24 Douglas DC-9-30 Whisperjet II, 23 piston aircraft.

Frontier Airlines: Stapleton International Airport, Denver, Colo. 80207; merged with Central Airlines 1967; Pres. E. PAUL BURKE; fleet of 32 Convair 580, 3 Boeing 727, 10 Boeing 737.

Hawaiian Airlines, Inc.: P.O.B. 9008, Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820; fleet of 8 Douglas DC-9, 6 Convair 640.

Mohawk Airlines Inc.: Oneida County Airport, Utica, N.Y.; fleet of 15 BAC-111, 8 Fairchild-Hiller FH-227 and 4 CV-440.

National Airlines, Inc.: P.O.B. 2055, Airport Mail Facility, Miami, Fla. 33159; f. 1934; Chair. DUDLEY SWIM; Pres. L. B. MAYTAG; Sec. J. M. LINDSEY; fleet of 13 Douglas DC-8, 2 Super DC-8, 13 Boeing 727, 25 Super 727.

Northeast Airlines: Logan International Airport, Boston, Mass. 02128; inc. 1931; Chair. of Board and of Exec. Cttee. GEORGE B. STORER; Pres. BILL MICHAELS; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. LEWIS E. LYLE; fleet of 21 Boeing 727, 6 Fairchild-Hiller 227, 14 Douglas DC-9.

Northwest Orient Airlines, Inc. (1927): Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport, St. Paul, Minn. 55111; Chair. CROIL HUNTER; Pres. DONALD W. NYROP; coast to coast domestic services and services to Canada, Alaska, Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Okinawa, Formosa and Hawaii; fleet of 39 Boeing 727, 16 Boeing 720, 36 Boeing 707, 12 Lockheed Electra.

Pacific Southwest Airlines: Lindbergh Field, San Diego 1, Calif.; Pres. J. FLOYD ANDREWS; fleet of 8 Boeing 727-200, 5 727-100, 4 737-200.

Pan American World Airways: (Inc. 1928); The Pan Am Building, New York 17. N.Y.; Chair. J. T. TRIPPE; Pres. HAROLD GRAY; Vice-Pres. and Asst. to the Pres. JOHN C. LESLIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel HUBERT A. SCHNEIDER; Treas. R. G. FERGUSON; Comptroller DONALD W. THOMSON; Sec. JOSIAH MACY, Jr.; cap. $468,788,000; total assets $663,153,000 (Dec. 31st, 1964); services connect the U.S.A. with every continent and with 88 countries and colonies throughout the world fleet of Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jets), 18 Douglas DC-8, 96 Boeing 707, 9 Boeing 720, 22 Boeing 727, also 27 piston aircraft.

Trans World Airlines Inc.: (formerly Transcontinental and Western Air Inc.): (Inc. 1934); 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Chair. ERNEST R. BREECH; Pres. CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. FORWOOD C. WISER; domestic and international services; fleet of 85 Boeing 707, 47 Boeing 727, 19 Douglas DC-9, 25 Convair 880.

United Air Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666; Pres. G. E. KECK; Exec. Vice-Pres. CURTIS BARKES (Finance and Property); Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. C. F. MCERLEAN; Sec. R. A. DIMPEL; domestic services from coast to coast, Canada and to the Hawaiian Islands; fleet of 99 Douglas DC-8, 29 Boeing 720, 150 Boeing 727, 75 Boeing 737, 20 Caravelle, 15 DC-8F.

Western Airlines International: World Way Postal Center, P.O.B. 92005, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; f. 1925; Chair. of Board T. C. DRINKWATER; Pres. J. J. TAYLOR; Sen. Vice-Pres. Sales A. F. KELLY; North American and Hawaiian services; fleet of 3 Boeing 720A, 26 Boeing 720B, 5 Boeing 707, 30 Boeing 737, 6 Boeing 727, 5 Lockheed Electras.

PRINCIPAL CHARTER COMPANIES

Trans International Airways: Oakland Airport, San Francisco, Calif.; fleet of 3 Douglas DC-8.

World Airways, Inc.: Oakland International Airport, Oakland, Calif. 94614; fleet of 9 Boeing 707, 6 Boeing 727.

Universal Airlines Inc.: Detroit-Willow Run Airport, Ypsilanti, Michigan; fleet of 8 Hawker-Siddeley aircraft.

ASSOCIATION

National Aeronautic Association: 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1905; over 8,000 mems.; Chair. ROBERT B. PIRIE; Pres. MARTIN M. DECKER; Exec. Dir. RALPH V. WHITENER; publ. *National Aeronautics Magazine.*

TOURISM

United States Travel Service: U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230; f. 1961; Government Agency; Dir. C. LANGHORNE WASHBURN.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: 37 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Brazil: Rua Barao de Itapetininga, 225 30, Andar s/310, Sao Paulo.

France: 115-123 ave. de Neuilly, Neuilly sur Seine, 92 Neuilly.

Germany (Federal Republic): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Boersenstrasse 1.

Japan: 209 Kokusai Bldg. 12, 3-chome Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.

Mexico: c/o American Embassy, Mexico City.

United Kingdom: 22 Sackville St., London W1X 2EA, England.

CONVENTION OFFICE

United States Travel Service Convention Office: c/o American Embassy, Bldg. A, Room 211, 2 ave. Gabriel, Paris.

American Society of Travel Agents Inc.: 360 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1931; 9,200 mems.; Pres. CHARLES B. WEST; Exec. Dir. GEO. L. FICHTENBAUM; publ. *ASTA Travel News.*

National Association of Travel Organizations: 1100 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; 500 mems.; Exec. Dir. JAMES C. GROSSY.

Travelers Aid Association of America: 44 East 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1917; concerned with the social, economic and psychological problems of the nation's moving, non-resident and displaced persons; 81 mem. agencies, 800 co-operating reps. throughout the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico; 1,067,358 persons served in 1968, of which 53,408 were foreigners; Pres. ALFRED D. BELL, Jr.; Exec. Dir. PAUL W. GUYLER; publ. *Shifting Scenes.*

Travelers Aid Society of New York: 204 East 39th Street, New York 16, N.Y.; 5,800 mems.; Gen. Dir. HERBERT H. RUMMEL.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Despite the great size of the U.S.A. and its enormous variety of climate, terrain and founding nationalities, a unified American culture has evolved over the past two hundred years. One of the most important instruments in overcoming differences of speech, dress, food and ways of life has been modern technology. The railroads opened up the American west in the second half of the nineteenth century, and with the advent of the railroads the U.S.A. began to move from a rural, regional life to an industrial, urban orientation. Today over two-thirds of all Americans live in urban districts. The communications media have also played a crucial part in the development of a homogeneous American culture, and man's relation to the electronic age is a major preoccupation of contemporary American art. Jazz, pop-rock music, advertising, comic-books, television and films are all aspects of America's popular culture which have had a great impact on the development of the arts both in the U.S.A. and the rest of the world.

The rapid development of the arts in the U.S.A. to their present level of sophistication has been accompanied by a tremendous growth in public interest and government support. With the help of massive financial assistance from public and private sources, art museums have built up excellent collections from every period, and new art museums open at the rate of two per month. There are over one thousand symphony orchestras, the most famous being in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and Chicago, and there are many summer music festivals. The main theatrical centre is the area of New York City on and near Broadway, but there are also over five thousand community theatres and four hundred summer theatres. For the first fifty years of this century Hollywood, California was known as the film capital of the world. In recent years the cinema has suffered from competition with television; however, the film-making industry has turned to foreign production and the production of films for television to help counteract this setback.

Another factor in unifying American society has been its traditional mobility. One American in five moves house every year, and people enjoy a vigorous, active leisure for which the U.S.A. is physically well suited. Some of the most popular pastimes of Americans are swimming, water ski-ing, sailing, surfing, hunting, fishing, climbing, ski-ing, tobogganing and parachute-jumping. There are several mountain ranges, and apart from the Great Lakes there are thousands of groups of smaller lakes with over five thousand miles of shoreline. Huge preserves of forest, lake and stream are kept as state parks, which number over twenty-two thousand. There are also twenty-seven national parks, including Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and the Everglades.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: 1800 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; f. 1965 to develop and promote national support for the arts and humanities in the U.S.; consists of the following bodies:

National Endowment for the Arts: supports the development and growth of the arts by giving matched grants to non-profit organizations, and unmatched grants to individuals; Chair. NANCY HANKS.

National Endowment for the Humanities: supports research, teaching and improved university curricula to encourage development of the humanities; Chair. BARNABY C. KEENEY.

National Council on the Arts and **National Council on the Humanities:** advise the respective endowment Chairmen on policies and procedures; each Council has 26 members chosen by the President.

Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities: co-ordinates the activities of the Endowments with the work of other Federal agencies; Chair. NANCY HANKS.

The Federal Government grants aid to the arts under the following programmes: literary and music programmes of the Library of Congress and the National Gallery, the Office of Education (Arts and Humanities Branch), John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Direct aid to the arts is also granted as an incidental part of wider programmes, such as the Cultural Presentations Program, the cultural exchange agreements with the U.S.S.R., the Urban Renewal Program.

Most states organize their own arts councils, which play a significant role in giving official support to the arts, notably in the states of New York, North Carolina and California. City and county governments have also developed a variety of channels for economic aid to the arts, and business corporations, charitable foundations and wealthy individuals frequently contribute at both state and county levels.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

There are some 50 permanent professional theatre companies operating in the U.S.A., mostly created as non-profit undertakings. The following is a selection of the most important companies:

The Actors Studio Theatre: New York, N.Y.; f. 1962; Dir. LEE STRASBERG.

The Actor's Workshop: San Francisco, Calif.

Alley Theatre: Houston, Tex.

The American Place Theatre: St. Clement's Church, 423 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Dir. WYNN HANDMAN.

The American Shakespeare Festival Theatre: Nr. Highway 95, Stratford, Conn.; 1,500 seats; March to Sept.

APA-Phoenix (formerly *Phoenix Theatre*): New York, N.Y.; f. 1953.

Arena Stage: Washington, D.C.

Center Stage: Baltimore, Md.; professional Resident Company performances Oct. to June.

The Cleveland Play House: Cleveland, Ohio; f. 1915; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM GREENE; Publ. *Playbill* (monthly).

Front Street Theatre: 1819 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; f. 1957; 5,238 mems.

The Magnolia Theatre: Long Beach, Calif.

Milwaukee Repertory Theatre: Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1954; Man. Dir. CHARLES R. MCCALLUM; Artistic Dir. TUNC YALMAN.

Minnesota Theatre Company, Tyrone Guthrie Theatre: 725 Vineland Place, Minneapolis, Minn. 55403; f. 1967.

Mummers Theatre: 1108 W. Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Man. Dir. MACK SCISM.

New York Shakespeare Festival: 425 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1954; Artistic Dir. GERALD FREEDMAN; Producer JOSEPH PAPP; Assoc. Producer BERNARD GERSTEN.

Playhouse in the Park: Cincinnati, Ohio.

Repertory Theater of Lincoln Center Inc., The: Vivian Beaumont Theater Bldg., 150 West 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; f. 1963; Dir. JULES IRVING.

Tyrone Guthrie Theatre: Minneapolis, Minn.

Ypsilanti Greek Theatre: Ypsilanti, Mich.

There are 754 opera-producing groups in the U.S.A., the most important being the New York Metropolitan Opera (Dir. RUDOLF BING), the New York City Opera, the Chicago Lyric Opera and the San Francisco Opera (Dir. (MERCE CUNNINGHAM).

The New York City Ballet, under the direction of GEORGE BALANCHINE, the San Francisco Ballet, the National Ballet in Washington, are among the most important ballet companies. The world-famous modern dance company of Martha Graham has no permanent home.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

There are over 1,400 symphony orchestras. The following are the major* orchestras:

Atlanta Symphony: Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore Symphony: 120 W. Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1916; Pres. JOSEPH MEYERHOFF; Gen. Man. FRANK RATKA; Conductor SERGIU COMISSIONA.

Boston Symphony: Boston, Mass.; f. 1881; Music Dir. WILLIAM STEINBERG; **Boston Pops Orchestra,** Boston, Mass.; f. 1885; Conductor ARTHUR FIEDLER; **Tanglewood,** Lenox, Mass.; July-August; f. 1939; Artistic Dirs. SEIJI OZAWA, GUNTHER SCHULLER; Adviser LEONARD BERNSTEIN.

Buffalo Philharmonic: Kleinhans Music Hall, 370 Pennsylvania St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14201; f. 1933; Pres. PETER P. POTH.

Chicago Symphony: Chicago, Ill.; Music Dir. GEORG SOLTI.

Cincinnati Symphony: 1313 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; Resident Conductor ERICH KUNZEL; Music Conductor (1970–71) THOMAS SCHIPPERS; Gen. Man. LLOYD H. HALDEMAN.

Cleveland Orchestra: Cleveland, Ohio.

Dallas Symphony: Dallas, Tex.

Denver Symphony: 1615 California St., Denver, Colo.; Conductor BRIAN PRIESTMAN; Man. DAVID G. KENT.

Detroit Symphony: Ford Auditorium, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1914; Music Dir. and Conductor SIXTEN EHRLING.

Houston Symphony: Houston, Tex.

Indianapolis Symphony: Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas City Philharmonic: 210 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64105.

Los Angeles Philharmonic: 135 N. Grand Ave., Los Anegeles, Calif. 90012; f. 1919; Conductor ZUBIN MEHTA; Exec. Dir. ERNEST FLEISCHMANN.

*Orchestras with budgets of $250,000 and over.

Minnesota Orchestra: Northrop Auditorium, Minneapolis. Minn.

New Orleans Philharmonic-Symphony: New Orleans, La. 70130.

New York Philharmonic: New York, N.Y.; f. 1842; Music Advisor and Senior Guest Conductor GEORGE SZELL; Laureate Conductor LEONARD BERNSTEIN.

Philadelphia Orchestra: Philadelphia, Penn.; Musical Dir. EUGENE ORMANDY.

Pittsburgh Symphony: Pittsburgh, Penn.; Musical Dir. WILLIAM STEINBERG.

Rochester Philharmonic: Rochester, N.Y.; Conductor and Music Dir. LASZLO SOMOGYI.

St. Louis Symphony: St. Louis, Mo.

San Antonio Symphony: San Antonio, Tex.; Conductor VICTOR ALESSANDRO.

San Francisco Symphony: San Francisco, Calif.

Seattle Symphony: 627 Fourth and Pike Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 98101; f. 1903; Pres. ROBERT DENNY WATT; Gen. Man. ALAN WATROUS; Music Dir. and Conductor MILTON KATIMS.

Utah Symphony Orchestra: 55 West First South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101; Pres. WENDELL J. ASHTON; Gen. Man. HEROLD L. GREGORY.

Washington National Symphony: 2480 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

There are also 29 Metropolitan Orchestras, with budgets between $100,000 and $250,000.

FESTIVAL

Lincoln Center Festival: Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, New York; f. 1967 as America's first major festival of the performing arts; Pres. WILLIAM SCHUMAN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Washington, D.C. 20545; Commissioners GLENN T. SEABORG (Chair.), JAMES T. RAMEY, JOHN C. RYAN, GERALD F. TAPE, JACK ROSEN, GERARD F. HELFRICH, FRANCESCO COSTAGLIOLA, JOHN A. GRIFFIN, WILFRID E. JOHNSON; Gen. Man. ROBERT E. HOLLINGSWORTH; Sec. W. B. MCCOOL.

FUNCTIONS

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 the Commission is required to discharge the following functions:

1. To conduct, assist and foster research and the development of atomic energy.
2. To disseminate unclassified, scientific and technical information.
3. To control the possession, use and production of atomic energy and special nuclear material.
4. To encourage widespread participation in the development and utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to the maximum extent consistent with the common defence and security and with the health and safety of the public.
5. To promote common defence and security and to make available to cooperating nations the benefits of peaceful applications of atomic energy as widely as common defence and security will allow.
6. To keep Congress informed.

At the end of 1969 there were 16 nuclear power plants operable, with a capacity of 4,271,700 kW.; 48 plants under construction, with a capacity of 38,455,200 kW.; and 42 plants planned, with a capacity of 38,528,000 kW.

DEPARTMENTS

Operations: Divisions of Construction, Contracts, Labor Relations and Operational Safety.

Research and Development: Divisions of Biology and Medicine, Isotopes Development, Research, Nuclear Education for Training and Peaceful Nuclear Explosives.

Reactors: Divisions of Reactor Development and Technology, Naval Reactors and Space Nuclear Systems.

International Activities: Division of International Affairs.

Administration: Divisions of Classification, Headquarters Services, Personnel, Security and Technical Information.

Plans and Production: Divisions of Operations Analysis and Forecasting, Plans and Reports, Production and Raw Materials.

Other Divisions: Military Application, Industrial Participation, Intelligence, Public Information, Congressional Relations and Inspection.

FIELD OFFICES

Albuquerque Operations Office: P.O. Box 5400, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87115; Man. HAROLD C. DONNELLY.

Brookhaven Office: Upton, N.Y. 11973; Man. E. L. VAN HORN.

Chicago Operations Office: 9800 South Cass Ave., Argonne, Ill. 60439; Man. KENNETH A. DUNBAR.

Grand Junction Office: Grand Junction, Colo. 81502; Man. ALLAN E. JONES.

Idaho Operations Office: P.O.B. 2108, Idaho Falls, Ida. 83401; Man. W. L. GINKEL.

Nevada Operations Office: P.O.B. 1676, Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; Man. ROBERT MILLER.

New York Operations Office: 376 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. 10014; Man. WESLEY M. JOHNSON.

Oak Ridge Operations Office: P.O.B. E, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37831; Man. S. R. SAPIRIE.

Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Office: P.O.B. 1105, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15122; Man. LAWTON D. GEIGER.

Richland Operations Office: P.O.B. 550, Richland, Wash. 99352; Man. D. G. WILLIAMS.

San Francisco Operations Office: 2111 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94704; Man. ELLISON C. SHUTE.

Savannah River Operations Office: P.O.B. A. Aiken, S.C. 29802; Man. NATHANIEL STETSON.

Schenectady Naval Reactors Office: P.O.B. 1069, Schenectady, N.Y. 12301; Man. STANLEY W. NITZMAN.

MAJOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTALLATIONS

Ames Laboratory: Ames, Iowa; Dir. Dr. ROBERT S. HANSEN.

Argonne National Laboratory: Argonne, Ill.; Dir. Dr. ROBERT B. DUFFIELD.

Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Man. N. A. BELDECOS.

Brookhaven National Laboratory: Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; Dir. Dr. MAURICE GOLDHABER.

Burlington Plant: Burlington, Iowa; Man. R. B. JEWELL.

Feed Materials Production Center: Fernald, Ohio; Man. JAMES H. NOYES.

Hanford Facilities: Richland, Wash.; nine contracts, including Pacific Northwest Laboratory (*sse below*).

Kansas City Plant: The Bendix Corp., Kansas City, Mo.; Gen. Man. R. J. QUIRK.

Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory: Schenectady, N.Y.; Gen. Man. H. E. STONE.

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory: P.O.B. 1663, Los Alamos, N. Mex.; Dir. Dr. NORRIS E. BRADBURY.

Mound Laboratory: Miamisburg, Ohio; Project Dir. H. K. NASON.

National Reactor Testing Station: Idaho Falls, Idaho; Nuclear Systems Man. Dr. J. W. MORFITT.

Nevada Test Site: Mercury, Nev.; Gen. Man. J. R. CROCKETT.

Notre Dame Radiation Laboratory: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; Dir. Prof. MILTON BURTON.

Nuclear Materials and Propulsion Operation: P.O.B. 15132, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215; Man. W. H. LONG.

Nuclear Rocket Development Station: Jackass Flats, Nev.; Project Man. R. L. YORDY.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory: Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Dir. A. M. WEINBERG.

Oak Ridge Production Facilities: Paducah, Ky.; Vice-Pres. R. F. HIBBS.

Pacific Northwest Laboratory: 3000 Stevens Drive, P.O.B. 999, Richland, Wash. 99352; Dir. Dr. F. W. ALBAUGH.

Pantex Plant: Amarillo, Tex.; Man. R. B. JEWELL.

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant: Piketon, Ohio; Gen. Man. C. H. REYNOLDS.

Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator: James Forrestal Research Center, Princeton, N.J.; Dir. Dr. MILTON G. WHITE.

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory: James Forrestal Research Center, Princeton, N.J.; Dir. Dr. MELVIN B. GOTTLIEB.

Rocky Flats Plant: Rocky Flats, Colo.; Gen. Man. Dr. LLOYD M. JOSHEL.

Sandia Laboratory: Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Pres. J. A. HORNBECK.

Savannah River Laboratory: Aiken, S.C.; Dir. F. E. KRUESI.

Stanford Linear Accelerator: Palo Alto, Calif.; Dir. W. K. H. PANOFSKY.

University of California E. O. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory: Berkeley, Calif.; Dir. Dr. EDWIN M. MCMILLAN.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

A Select List

Adelphi University: Garden City, N.Y.; 305 teachers, 7,700 students.

University of Akron: Akron, Ohio; 700 teachers, 16,000 students.

University of Alabama: University, Ala.; 2,169 teachers, 18,245 students.

University of Alaska: Fairbanks, Alaska; 169 teachers, 22,000 students.

Alfred University: Alfred, N.Y.; 157 teachers, 2,000 students.

American University: Washington, D.C.; 426 teachers, 8,206 students.

Arizona State University: Tempe, Arizona; 1,084 teachers, 24,700 students.

University of Arizona: Tucson, Arizona; 1,481 teachers, 23,012 students.

University of Arkansas: Fayetteville, Arkansas; 571 teachers, 10,423 students.

Auburn University: Auburn, Ala.; 903 teachers, 14,000 students.

Baylor University: Waco, Dallas and Houston, Texas; 381 teachers, 7,463 students.

Boston College: Chestnut Hill, Mass.; 787 teachers, 12,589 students.

Boston University: Boston, Mass.; 1,478 teachers, 22,960 students.

Bradley University: Peoria, Ill.; 340 teachers, 4,848 students.

Brandeis University: Waltham, Mass.; 354 teachers, 1,852 students.

Brigham Young University: Provo, Utah; 1,065 teachers, 21,742 students.

Brown University: Providence, R.I.; 1,134 teachers, 5,218 students.

Bryn Mawr College: Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 1,314 students.

California Institute of Technology: Pasadena, Calif.; 627 teachers, 1,484 students.

University of California: Berkeley, Calif. 94720; 12,547 teachers, 98,780 students.

Berkeley Campus: Berkeley, Calif.; 3,050 teachers, 27,500 students.

Davis Campus: Davis, Calif.; 10,000 students.

Irvine Campus: Irvine, Calif.; 350 teachers, 4,675 students.

Los Angeles Campus: Los Angeles, Calif.; 3,100 teachers, 28,000 students.

Riverside Campus: Riverside, Calif.; 512 teachers, 5,060 students.

San Diego Campus: La Jolla, Calif.; 420 teachers, 4,400 students.

San Francisco Medical Center: San Francisco, Calif.; 540 teachers, 2,519 students.

Santa Barbara Campus: Santa Barbara, Calif.; 1,315 teachers, 13,400 students.

Santa Cruz Campus: Santa Cruz, Calif.; 260 teachers, 3,300 students.

Carnegie-Mellon University: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 650 teachers, 4,320 students.

Case Western Reserve University: University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio.

Catholic University of America: Washington, D.C.; 629 teachers, 6,591 students.

University of Chicago: Chicago, Ill.; 1,128 teachers, 8,579 students.

University of Cincinnati: Cincinnati, Ohio; 2,378 teachers, 38,035 students.

Claremont Graduate School and University Center: Claremont, Calif.; 314 teachers, 968 students.

Clark University: Worcester, Mass.; 196 teachers, 3,814 students.

Colorado School of Mines: Golden, Col.; 123 teachers, 1,650 students.

Colorado State College: Greeley, Col.; 485 teachers, 8,700 students.

Colorado State University: Fort Collins, Col.; 865 teachers, 14,565 students.

University of Colorado: Boulder, Col.; 1,383 teachers, 29,250 students.

Columbia University: New York, N.Y.; 5,552 teachers, 17,040 students.

University of Connecticut: *Storrs, Conn.; 1,072 full-time* teachers, 20,048 students.

Cornell University: Ithaca, N.Y.; 1,500 teachers, 14,638 students.

University of Delaware: Newark, Del.; 530 teachers, 13,100 students.

University of Denver: Denver, Col.; 546 teachers, 8,600 students.

Drew University: Madison, N.J.; 157 teachers, 1,442 students.

Duke University: Durham, N.C.; 1,104 teachers, 7,309 students.

Duquesne University: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 381 teachers, 6,945 students.

Emory University: Atlanta, Ga.; 614 teachers, 6,582 students.

Florida State University: Tallahassee, Fla.; 1,179 teachers, 16,100 students.

University of Florida: Gainesville, Fla.; 2,500 teachers, 19,500 students.

Fordham University: New York, N.Y.; 621 teachers, 10,212 students.

George Peabody College for Teachers: Nashville, Tenn.; 125 teachers, 2,000 students.

George Washington University: Washington, D.C.; 1,758 teachers, 17,714 students.

Georgetown University: Washington, D.C.; 1,735 teachers, 7,730 students.

Georgia Institute of Technology: Atlanta, Ga.; 706 teachers, 7,950 students.

University of Georgia: Athens, Ga.; 1,420 teachers, 17,500 students.

University of Hartford: West Hartford, Conn.; 180 teachers, 8,878 students.

Harvard University: Cambridge, Mass.; 5,170 teachers, 15,198 students.

University of Hawaii: Honolulu, Hawaii; 1,800 teachers, 17,500 students.

Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion: Cincinnati, Ohio, 33 teachers, 268 students.

University of Houston: Houston, Texas; 526 teachers, 20,000 students.

Howard University: Washington, D.C.; 1,164 teachers, 11,482 students.

Illinois Institute of Technology: Chicago, Ill.; 704 teachers, 7,890 students.

University of Illinois: Urbana, Chicago, Ill.; 6,997 teachers, 52,754 students.

Indiana University: Bloomington and Indianapolis, Ind.; 4,835 teachers, 47,635 students.

Iowa State University: Ames, Iowa; 19,150 students.

University of Iowa: Iowa City, Iowa; 1,260 teachers, 19,506 students.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, N.Y.; 77 teachers, 493 students.

Johns Hopkins University: Baltimore, Md.; 948 teachers, 11,228 students.

Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science: Manhattan, Kansas; 1,639 teachers, 11,755 students.

University of Kansas: Lawrence, Kansas; 1,060 teachers, 14,500 students.

University of Kentucky: Lexington, Ky.; 1,350 teachers, 15,500 students.

Lawrence University: Appleton, Wis.; 112 teachers, 1,366 students.

Lehigh University: Bethlehem, Pa.; 350 teachers, 4,819 students.

Loma Linda University: Loma Linda, Calif.; 471 teachers, 1,126 students.

Louisiana State University: Baton Rouge, La.; 1,214 teachers, 23,616 students.

University of Louisville: Louisville, Ky.; 538 teachers, 13,500 students.

Loyola University: Chicago, Ill.; 1,484 teachers, 13,548 students.

University of Maine: Orono, Maine; 755 teachers, 9,184 students.

Marquette University: Milwaukee, Wis.; 1,736 teachers, 12,264 students.

University of Maryland: Baltimore, Md.; 3,100 teachers, 38,051 students.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Cambridge, Mass.; 1,368 teachers, 7,725 students.

University of Massachusetts: Amherst, Mass.; 1,172 teachers, 21,450 students.

Medical College of Virginia: Richmond, Va.; 900 teachers, 2,100 students.

University of Miami: Coral Gables, Fla.; 1,291 teachers, 13,213 students.

Michigan State University: East Lansing, Mich.; 2,000 teachers, 38,758 students.

University of Michigan: Ann Arbor, Mich.; 4,314 teachers, 35,242 students.

Middlebury College: Middlebury, Vt.; 152 teachers, 1,609 students.

University of Minnesota: Minneapolis, Minn.; 3,610 teachers, 47,534 students.

Mississippi State University: State College, Miss.; 600 teachers, 8,500 students.

University of Mississippi: nr. Oxford, Miss.; 514 teachers, 7,738 students.

University of Missouri: Columbia, Mo.; 1,431 teachers, 20,113 students.

University of Missouri at Kansas City: Kansas City, Mo.; 390 teachers, 9,003 students.

Montana State University: Bozeman, Mont.; 7,300 students.

University of Montana: Missoula, Mont.; 425 teachers, 7,200 students.

Naval Postgraduate School: Monterey, Calif.; 300 teachers, 1,600 students.

University of Nebraska: Lincoln, Neb.; 1,462 teachers, 30,902 students.

University of New Hampshire: Durham, N.H.; 500 teachers, 7,229 students.

University of New Mexico: Albuquerque, N.M.; 640 teachers, 14,440 students.

New School for Social Research: New York, N.Y.; 498 teachers, 2,609 students.

State University of New York: Albany, N.Y.; 12,435 teachers, 261,017 students.

New York University: New York, N.Y.; 5,503 teachers, 40,711 students.

University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, N.C.

Raleigh Campus: Raleigh, N.C.; 748 teachers, 11,994 students.

Chapel Hill Campus: Chapel Hill, N.C.; 1,600 teachers, 26,546 students.

Charlotte Campus: Charlotte, N.C.; 142 teachers, 2,351 students.

Greensboro Campus: Greensboro, N.C.; 338 full-time teachers, 5,889 students.

University of North Dakota: Grand Forks, N.D.; 406 teachers, 7,530 students.

North Texas State University: Denton, Texas; 847 teachers, 15,387 students.

Northwestern University: Evanston and Chicago, Ill.; 1,026 teachers, 11,273 students.

University of Notre Dame: Notre Dame, Indiana; 604 teachers, 7,500 students.

Occidental College: Los Angeles, Calif.; 125 teachers, 1,714 students.

Ohio State University: Columbus, Ohio; 4,051 teachers, 44,371 students.

Ohio University: Athens, Ohio; 711 teachers, 16,287 students.

Oklahoma State University: Stillwater, Okla.; 675 teachers, 13,677 students.

University of Oklahoma: Norman, Okla.; 1,295 teachers, 19,930 students.

Oregon State University: Corvallis, Ore.; 1,700 teachers, 14,524 students.

University of Oregon: Eugene and Portland, Oregon; 1,298 teachers, 15,419 students.

University of the Pacific: Stockton, Calif.; 522 teachers, 4,131 students.

Pennsylvania State University: University Park, Pa.; 2,800 teachers, 38,625 students.

University of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pa.; 4,411 teachers, 19,300 students.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science: Philadelphia, Pa.; 944 students.

University of Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1,573 teachers, 26,231 students.

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn: Brooklyn, N.Y.; 550 teachers, 5,338 students.

University of Portland: Portland, Ore.; 143 teachers, 1,884 students.

Princeton University: Princeton, N.J.; 704 teachers, 4,654 students.

Purdue University: Lafayette, Ind.; 2,212 teachers, 30,269 students.

Radcliffe College: Cambridge, Mass.; 1,200 students.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Troy, N.Y.; 598 teachers, 5,095 students.

University of Rhode Island: Kingston, R.I.; 588 teachers, 13,100 students.

Rice University: Houston, Texas; 325 teachers, 2,900 students.

University of Rochester: Rochester, N.Y.; 1,801 teachers, 8,679 students.

Rockefeller University: New York, N.Y.; 304 teachers, 135 graduate students.

Rutgers, The State University: New Brunswick, N.J.; 1,469 teachers, 25,852 students.

St. Bonaventure University: St. Bonaventure, N.Y.; 190 teachers, 2,446 students.

Saint John's University: Jamaica, N.Y.; 611 teachers, 12,600 students.

Saint Louis University: St. Louis, Mo.; 1,763 teachers, 11,333 students.

Saint Mary's College: Notre Dame, Ind.; 1,354 students.

St. Mary's Seminary and University: Baltimore, Md.; 59 teachers, 670 students.

University of South Carolina: Columbia, S.C.; 423 teachers, 10,165 students.

South Dakota State University: Brookings, S.D.; 500 teachers, 5,469 students.

University of South Dakota: Vermillion, S.D.; 375 teachers, 4,635 students.

Southern Illinois University: Carbondale, Ill.; 1,654 teachers, 33,386 students.

Springfield College: Springfield, Mass.; 96 teachers, 2,062 students.

University of Southern California: Los Angeles, Calif.; 2,170 teachers, 19,598 students.

Stanford University: Stanford, Calif.; 2,563 teachers, 11,557 students.

Stevens Institute of Technology: Hoboken, N.J.; 175 teachers, 2,700 students.

Syracuse University: Syracuse, N.Y.; 1,303 teachers, 24,468 students.

Temple University: Philadelphia, Pa.; 2,071 teachers, 38,453 students.

University of Tennessee: Knoxville, Tenn.; 1,819 teachers, 23,824 students.

Texas A. & M. University System: College Station, Texas; 925 teachers, 14,000 students.

Texas Tech University: Lubbock, Texas; 1,276 teachers, 19,034 students.

Texas Woman's University: Denton, Texas; 280 teachers, 5,033 students.

University of Texas System: Austin, Texas; 2,167 teachers, 24,993 students.

Tufts University: Medford, Mass.; 668 teachers, 5,022 students.

Tulane University of Louisiana: New Orleans, La.; 1,550 teachers, 8,239 students.

University of Tulsa: Tulsa, Okla.; 260 teachers, 7,000 students.

Union College and University: Schenectady and Albany, N.Y.; 329 teachers, 1,534 students.

University of Utah: Salt Lake City, Utah; 1,350 teachers, 19,000 students.

Utah State University: Logan, Utah; 9,700 students.

Vanderbilt University: Nashville, Tenn.; 1,200 teachers, 6,000 students.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Blacksburg, Va.; 1,000 teachers, 7,249 students.

University of Virginia: Charlottesville, Va.; 696 teachers, 7,249 students.

Washington State University: Pullman, Wash.; 835 teachers, 12,001 students.

Washington University: St. Louis, Mo.; 2,699 teachers, 11,908 students.

University of Washington: Seattle, Wash.; 2,200 teachers, 32,749 students.

Wayne State University: Detroit, Mich.; 1,917 teachers, 33,177 students.

West Virginia University: Morgantown, W. Va.; 1,028 teachers, 16,553 students.

University of Wisconsin: Madison, Wis.; 1,606 teachers, 33,000 students.

University of Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Wis.; 968 full-time teachers, 16,107 students.

University of Wyoming: Laramie, Wyoming; 625 teachers, 7,924 students.

Yale University: New Haven, Conn.; 1,401 teachers, 8,666 students.

Yeshiva University: New York, N.Y.; 2,500 teachers, 8,000 students.

UNITED STATES EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA GUAM PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa is an island group in the southern Central Pacific along latitude 14°S. at about longitude 170°W.

STATISTICS

Area: 76.2 square miles. Seven islands.

Population (1968 est.): Total 28,000; Ofu 620, Olosega 392, Ta'u 1,425, Tutuila 23,027, Swains 100, Rose (uninhabited); Pago Pago (capital, on Tutuila Island) 1,500.

Agriculture (average annual production) (lb.): Bananas 173,035, Taro 504,792, Vegetables 42,035, Fruit 54,852, Coconuts 359,614, Breadfruit 90,005. Papayas and pineapples are grown. There are about 290 cattle, 9,000 pigs and 25,000 chickens.

Industry (1967): Canned Fish $21,415,606, Pet Food $1,360,000, Electricity 31.4 million kWh.

Currency: U.S.$=100 cents; £1 sterling=$2.4.

Budget (1967): Local Revenue $4,000,000, Congressional grants and direct appropriation $9,149,000.

Development Plan: $2,858,000 appropriated for education, building, roads, services and health.

External Trade (1967—U.S.$): *Imports:* $12,220,099 (U.S.A. $8,226,553); *Exports:* $24,156,559.

Transport (1966): *Roads:* Cars 725, Trucks 237, Taxis 104, Motorcycles 208; *Shipping:* Ships entered 516, Passengers 4,371; *Civil Aviation:* Planes arriving at Pago Pago airport 1,532, Passengers 15,098.

THE CONSTITUTION

American Samoa is administered by the United States Department of the Interior. A new Constitution was proposed by the Constitutional Convention and the Secretary of the Interior and approved by a territory-wide election in November 1966. Executive power is vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, but the new Constitution limits his authority in favour of the legislature. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives have an equal voice with the Governor in choosing heads of Departments. Local government is carried out by indigenous officials. The Fono (Legislature) consists of two Houses. The Senate is composed of 18 members elected according to Samoan custom from local Chiefs. The House of Representatives consists of 20 members elected by popular vote. The Fono meets yearly in February for not more than 40 days and at such special sessions as the Governor may call.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: JOHN M. HAYDON.

Executive Departments: Administrative Services, Agriculture, Audit, Communications, Education, Information, Legal Affairs and Public Safety, Local Government, Medical Services, Personnel, Port Administration, Public Defender, and Public Works.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Courts: Appellate, trial and probate divisions; Chief Justice and Associate Justice appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and assisted by four Samoan associate judges. There are also five District Courts.

Chief Justice: H. EDWARD HYDEN.

Associate Justice: JOSEPH W. GOSS.

RELIGION

The population is largely Christian. Roman Catholics come under the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic for Samoa and the Tokelau Islands (Catholic Mission, Apia, Western Samoa) Mgr. GEORGE H. PEARCE, Titular Bishop of Attalea in Pamphilia. Protestant denominations active in the Territory include the Congregational Church, the Methodist Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Assemblies of God, Church of the Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses.

THE PRESS

News Bulletin: Office of Samoan Information, Pago Pago; English; daily; circ. 2,000.

Samoa Times, The: Pago Pago and Apia, Western Samoa; f. 1964; weekly; independent, bi-lingual newspaper covering both American and Western Samoa; Man. Editor PETER R. CREEVEY; circ. 8,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Station WVUV: Pago Pago; Government station administered by the Office of Samoan Information; programmes in English and Samoan; 112 hours a week; Man. V. W. WILLIAMS.

TELEVISION

KVZK: Pago Pago; Government-owned station administered by the Department of Education; programmes in English and Samoan; operates on channels 2, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12 for seven hours a day, broadcasting instructional programme for school use; channels 2 and 4 for three hours daily for adult education, public information, entertainment; Principal Officer ROBERT F. WILLIAMS (Dir. of Education).

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Hawaii: Pago Pago; in 1969 purchased former Bank of American Samoa (f. 1914; dep. $6,136,409 (June 1968); Pres. The Governor of American Samoa; Exec. Vice-Pres. MUNDEY JOHNSTON; Man., Cashier and Sec. JACK BILLET).

Development Bank of American Samoa: Pago Pago; f. 1969; cap. $2m.; Chair. of Board JOHN M. HAYDON; Pres. MUNDEY JOHNSTON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Copra Board of American Samoa: Pago Pago; Government-directed marketing medium.

Star-Kist Samoa Inc.: Employs 500 workers.

Van Camp Sea Food Company: Employs 450 workers.

DEVELOPMENT

American Samoa Development Corporation: Pago Pago, f. 1962; financed by Samoan private shareholders; a luxury hotel employing 115 people has been built.

INSURANCE

G.H.C. Reid and Co.

Burns Philp (SS) Company Ltd.

B.F. Kneubuhl: Pago Pago, Tutuila; agents for American International Underwriters, Inc.

Hartford Insurance Co.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Twenty-one government-owned buses operate a service over 58.6 miles of main and secondary roads.

SHIPPING

Matson Navigation Co.: Vessels en route to the U.S.A. call every three weeks; Freighters from the U.S.A. also call occasionally.

A ship from New Zealand calls every month. Communications are also maintained by two American Samoan vessels between Manu'a and Tutuila and also to Western Samoa; Western Samoan vessels complete weekly schedules between American and Western Samoa. Five inter-island boats operate frequently between Western and American Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Pan American World Airways: c/o B. F. Kneubuhl, Pago Pago; twice weekly to Honolulu; weekly to Sydney and to Papeete, Tahiti.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: c/o R. E. Pritchard, P.O.B. 278, Pago Pago; daily service to Western Samoa.

Air New Zealand: Pago Pago; twice-weekly service to New Zealand via Fiji.

Air Samoa: Charter service.

EDUCATION

(1968–69)

Thirty public and 3 private schools; 369 public school teachers, 50 private school teachers; 8,000 public school and 1,527 private school pupils. In 1966–67 there were 159 Samoans studying abroad on government scholarships.

GUAM

Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. It is the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands, situated about 1,500 miles south-east of Manila (Philippines).

STATISTICS

Area: 209 square miles.

Population (indigenous) (1968): 58,598; Agana (capital) 2,356; Servicemen and dependants, about 40,055.

Agriculture: The principal crops are Maize, Sweet Potatoes, Lemons and Cassava. Egg production is important. Fruit and vegetables (1968): 1.8 million lb. Fish catch in 1968 totalled 343,500 lb.

Industry: Construction companies, retail stores, watch assembly factories, soft drink bottling plants and tourist facilities are the major employers in private industry. The island's economy, once basically military-oriented, is quickly becoming civilian with the rapid growth in tourism. The Government of Guam is also a major employer.

Tourism: No. of visitors: (1966) 3,500; (1967) 4,500; (1968) 18,000; (1975—projected) 200,000.

FINANCE

U.S.$ = 100 cents.
£1 sterling = U.S.$ 2.40.

BUDGET

(1968) (U.S.$)

Revenue	
Local Income Taxes	19,817,860
Other Local Taxes	8,823,645
Licences and Permits	790,638
Federal Aids	3,988,825
Other Revenue	2,819,766
Total Revenue	36,240,734

Expenditure	
Capital Improvements	5,910,911
Education	15,605,895
Medical Services	4,558,939
Public Works	2,868,801
Public Safety	2,799,981
Other Expenditure	7,239,042
Total Expenditure	38,983,569

TRADE

External Trade (1967): *Imports:* $9,819,480 (foodstuffs, clothing and building materials); *Exports:* $2,321,671 (copra, scrap metal, trochus shells, handicrafts, vegetables and fish).

TRANSPORT

(1967)

Roads: Privately owned vehicles (mostly sedans and pickups) are estimated at 2,545.

Shipping: Passengers 9,768 (Micronesian Line, Inc.); Freight 146,063 tons; other American vessels also entered and cleared in external trade.

Civil Aviation: Passenger miles 9,230,402.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Territory of the Pacific Islands is a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the United States of America. Executive and administrative authority is exercised by a High Commissioner, appointed by the President of the United States with the consent and approval of the U.S. Senate. The High Commissioner is under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The High Commissioner is represented in each district by a District Administrator and has his headquarters at Saipan, Mariana Islands.

Legislative authority is vested in the Congress of Micronesia, a bicameral legislature consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are twelve Senators, two elected at large from each of the six districts for a term of four years. The House of Representatives has twenty-one members elected for two-year terms from single-member election districts of approximately equal population. The present apportionment of Representatives is: Mariana Islands District, three; Marshall Islands District, four; Palau District, three; Ponape District, four; Truk District, five; and Yap District, two.

The Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk, and Yap Districts have formally constituted legislatures. Local governmental units are the municipalities and villages. Elected Magistrates and Councils govern the municipalities. Village government is largely traditional.

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: The Hon. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Deputy High Commissioner: The Hon. MARTIN P. MANGAN.

Cabinet: *Commissioner for Administration* JOSEPH F. SCREEN; *Commissioner for Public Affairs* N. NEIMAN CRALEY, Jr.; *Commissioner for Resources and Development* PAUL L. WINSOR; *Commissioner for Education* R. BURL YARBERRY (acting); *Commissioner for Health Services* Dr. WILLIAM M. PECK, M.D.; *Attorney-General* DONALD R. TINDAL.

District Administrators: PETER T. COLEMAN (Mariana Islands), DWIGHT HEINE (Marshall Islands), J. BOYD MACKENZIE (Palau), EDMUND GILMAR (Ponape; acting), JESSY ROBERT QUIGLEY (Truk), JAMES C. FLANNERY (Yap).

CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

President of the Senate: Hon. JOHN O. NGIRAKED.

Speaker of the House of Representatives: Hon. BETHWEL HENRY.

DISTRICT LEGISLATURES

Mariana Islands District Legislature: 16 members serving for three years.

Marshall Islands District Legislature: 24 members serving for two years.

Palau District Legislature (*Olbiil era Kelulau*): 16 chiefs (non-voting members) and 28 elected representatives serving for four years.

Ponape District Legislature: 24 representatives elected for four years (terms staggered).

Truk District Legislature: 27 members, serving for three years.

Yap District Legislature: 20 members, 12 elected from the Yap Islands proper and 8 elected from the Outer Islands of Ulithi and Woleai, for a two-year term.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Trust Territory laws derive from the Trusteeship Agreement, certain applicable laws of the United States and Executive Orders of the President, laws and regulations of the Government of the Trust Territory, District Administrator's orders and enactments of the Congress of Micronesia and district legislative bodies approved by the High Commissioner, and municipal ordinances. Recognized customary law has full force where it does not conflict with aforementioned laws.

High Court: Appellate and Trial Divisions; Chief Justice Hon. ROBERT K. SHOECRAFT; Associate Justices Hon. D. KELLY TURNER (Western Carolines), Hon. HAROLD W. BURNETT (Marshalls and Eastern Carolines).

District Courts: 4 judges Mariana Islands; 3 Marshall Islands; 4 Palau; 5 Ponape; 4 Truk; 3 Yap.

Community Courts: a number in each District; 112 judges.

RELIGION

The population is predominantly Christian. Christian missionaries (Catholic and Protestant) number 150; there are 40 mission schools with 6,307 pupils.

Roman Catholicism: Vicar Apostolic for Caroline and Marshall Islands H.E. Bishop VINCENT I. KENNALLY, S.J.; Vicar Apostolic for Mariana Islands H.E. Bishop A. W. BAUMGARTNER, O.F.M., Cap.

Protestantism: U.S. effort under the auspices of the United Church Board for World Ministries (475 Riverside Drive, New York City, N.Y. 10027); Field Rep., Micronesian Mission, Rev. Dr. HAROLD HANLIN (Ponape District). German work under auspices of the Liebenzell Mission; Field Rep. Rev. PETER ERMEL (Truk, Eastern Carolines 96942).

THE PRESS

Micronesian Reporter: Public Information Office; journal of Micronesia; 4 times a year; circ. 5,300.

Highlights: newsletter from Office of the High Commissioner; semi-monthly; circ. 5,200.

Didil A Chais: sponsored by Palau Community Action Agency; bi-weekly; independent; circ. 1,400.

Journal: Marshall Islands; weekly; Editor BILLY SAWEJ.

Met Poraus: Box 133, Truk, Caroline Islands 96942; f. 1967; independent; weekly (Fridays); English and Trukese; circ. 1,000.

Senyavin Times: weekly newsheet in English and Ponapean.

Mogethin: Yap District; monthly; English and Yapese; circ. 800.

RADIO

All stations are government owned, broadcasting on 1 kW., except Palau which uses 250 watts. Palau should shortly have its own 1 kW. transmitter. All stations broadcast between 6 a.m. and midnight daily.

Station WSZO: Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; Government station operated by District Administration and Broadcast Center, Saipan; programmes in English and Marshallese; S. JORDAN.

Station WSZB: Koror, Palau, W. Caroline Is. 96940; operated by the Palau Administration Information Office; 18 hours a day; Man. H. RODAS.

Station WSZC: Moen, Truk, E. Caroline Is. 96942; programmes in English and Trukese; 18 hours daily; Man. K. PETER.

Station WSZA: Colonia, Yap, W. Caroline Is. 96943; programmes in English and Yapese; 18 hours daily; Man. A. YUG.

Station WSZD: Kolonia, Ponape, E. Caroline Is. 96941; programmes in English and Ponapean; 18 hours daily; Man. E. THOMAS.

Station KJQR: Saipan, Mariana Is. 96950; programmes in English and Chamorro; 18 hours daily; Man. F. RABAULIMAN.

There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association: Saipan Facility 6080, P.O.B. 67, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950; Officer-in-Charge JUAN B. BLANCO, Jr.; brs. also in Truk and Majuro, Marshall Islands.

Bank of Hawaii: brs. in Kwajalein (Marshall Islands), Koror, Palau and Kolonia, Ponape.

Banking services for the rest of the territory are available in Guam, Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland.

INSURANCE

There are two firms on Saipan which sell insurance:

Micronesian Insurance Underwriters Inc.

Microl Corporation.

CO-OPERATIVES

Mariana Islands: Mariana Islands District Co-operative Association, Rota Producers, Tinian Producers Association.

Palau: Palau Fishermen's Co-operative, Palau Boatbuilders' Association, Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild.

Ponape: Ponape Handicraft Co-operative, Ponape Fishermen's Co-operative, Uh Soumwet Co-operative Association, Kolonia Consumers and Producers Co-operative Association, Kitti Minimin Co-operative Association, Ponape Federation of Co-operative Associations, Kapingamarangi Copra Producers' Association, Metalanim Copra Co-operative Association, PICS Co-operative Association, Mokil Island Co-operative Association, Ngatik Island Co-operative Association, Nukuoro Island Co-operative Association, Kusaie Island Co-operative Association, Pingelap Consumers Co-operative Association.

Truk: Truk Co-operative, Faichuk Cacao and Copra Co-operative Association, Pis Fishermen's Co-operative, Fefan Women's Co-operative.

Yap: Yap Co-operative Association, Yap Shipping Co-operative Association.

Co-operative organizations have been set up for the sale of school supplies and sundries, one at the Truk High School and one at the Ponape High School.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Macadam and concrete roads are found in the more important islands. Other islands have stone and coral surfaced roads and tracks.

SHIPPING

Most shipping in the Territory is Government-organized, and the three major vessels are operated by Micronesian Interocean Lines Inc., but private carrier services are being set up with Government subsidies.

Micronesian Interocean Line Inc.: P.O.B. 471, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950; f. September 1968, in succession to *Micronesian Line Inc.*

Kwajalein Island Trading Co.: inter-island tramp.

Marshall Islands Import-Export Co.: Marshall Islands District; service began 1956; carry more than half the inter-district trade; 2 motor vessels; deals with imports from U.S., Japan and Australia.

Ponape Federation of Co-operative Asscns.: P.O.B. 127, Kolonia, Ponape; inter-island tramp.

Saipan Shipping Co.: Mariana Islands District; services Saipan–Tinian–Rota–Guam and Northern Islands.

Truk Transportation Co.: Truk; inter-island tramp.

Yap Shipping Co-operative Assen.: Palau and Yap; inter-island tramp.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air services in the Trust Territory is provided by *Air Micronesia*, a corporation which is jointly owned by Continental Air Lines, Aloha Air Lines, and the United Micronesia Development Association (U.M.D.A.).

Services: daily flight Guam–Saipan by Boeing 727-QC and/or DC-6 aircraft; twice a week by DC-6 from Guam to Yap–Palau; twice a week by Boeing 727-QC from Guam to Truk–Marshalls; shuttle service three times a week between Truk and Ponape by SA-16 aircraft; Trust Territory now connected to Hawaii and Okinawa (Ryukyus) by a new air service.

EDUCATION

(1967)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS		NUMBER OF PUPILS
		Indigenous	Others	
Elementary	205	917	178	26,900
High School	19	86	124	3,230

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

The U.S. Virgin Islands consist of three main islands (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix) and about 40 smaller islands (mostly uninhabited), situated at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles about 40 miles east of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean.

Area: Three main islands total about 140 square miles.

Population (1968 est): St. Thomas 20,000, St. Croix 19,800, St. John 990; total 60,000, of which more than 80 per cent are coloured; Charlotte Amalie (capital on St. Thomas) 12,880.

Employment (1967): Mining and Manufacturing 1,969, Wholesale Trade 599, Retail Trade 3,954, Selected Services 2,945.

Agriculture: Some sugar is produced on St. Croix and vegetables on St. Croix and St. Thomas but most of the land is unsuitable for cultivation on a significant scale. Cattle are also raised on St. Croix, and meat is exported to Puerto Rico.

Fishing: Commercial fishing is on a small scale but there is considerable scope for game fishing, particularly for marlin.

Industry: The chief industries are tourism, watches, jewellery, metal articles and parts, rum distilling, textiles and petroleum products. Value of crushed stone produced in 1967 was $851,000.

FINANCE

1 U.S. dollar=100 cents.

£1 sterling=2.40 U.S. dollars

TWO-YEAR BUDGET

(1967–69 estimate—U.S. dollars)

Revenue	
Estimated Balance	500,000
General Fund	36,612,000
Matching Fund	12,000,000
Total Revenue	49,112,000

Expenditure	
Health	8,921,563
Education	8,896,662
Public Works	6,930,266
Public Safety	2,849,300
Welfare	2,713,343
Legislature	450,000
Commerce	1,716,726
Agriculture	2,044,868
Labour	431,056
Other Administrative Agencies	9,024,702
Total Expenditure	43,978,486

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1965) $118,675,000, (1966) $137,720,755, (1967) $172,155,000, (1968) $260,160,000.

Exports: (1965) $34,375,000, (1966) $56,145,017, (1967) $93,924,000, (1968) $153,892,000.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

(From U.S.A.—$)

	1965	1966
Food	11,319,850	13,440,628
Alcoholic and other Beverages	2,619,467	3,099,540
Tobacco Products	1,496,528	1,625,316
Leather, Leather Products	11,418	20,781
Wood and Cork	2,346,236	3,104,258
Paper and Products	1,405,964	1,499,067
Building Materials	1,355,724	7,611,168
Livestock Feed	455,637	428,997
Textile Fibres	1,705,701	1,474,996
Finished Clothing	3,305,514	—
Motor Vehicles and Trailers	5,254,076	7,299,890
Vehicles and Aircraft Parts	794,398	1,036,239
Drugs, Medical and Chemical	3,366,753	4,052,337
Machinery	13,447,076	2,494,860
Appliances	—	1,584,301
Electrical Equipment	4,377,494	5,883,647
Metal Manufactures	6,229,520	698,644
Fuel Oil Products	1,544,153	1,374,657
Rubber and Rubber Products	—	653,640
Non-Metallic Minerals	427,483	854,654
Vegetable Extracts	218,518	220,136
Photographic—Optical	523,090	665,188
Medical and Dental	103,590	—
Books	588,346	822,785
Miscellaneous	11,190,000	35,100,680

EXPORTS

(To U.S.A. and Puerto Rico—$)

	1965	1966
Sugar Cane	1,061,680	736,430
Rum and Gin	1,175,361	1,934,388
Whisky, Cordials, Liqueurs	57,746	9,955
Cotton Manufactures	510,188	176,336
Jewellery, Metal Articles, Parts	1,035,018	906,185
Perfumery, Toilet Water	735,831	928,690
Woollen and Worsted Fabrics	3,984,770	6,116,022
Watches	21,304,055	28,331,419
Other Articles	4,830,841	11,346,988

Tourism (1967): Number of Tourists 554,434, money spent $75 millions; Tourist Beds 4,620.

Roads (number of vehicles: 1966): Cars 8,232, Lorries 1,920, Buses 120, Motorcycles and Scooters 407.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered: St. Thomas 840, St. Croix 1,499.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers: arrivals 436,775, departures 436,802.

EDUCATION

(1966)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Public	26	359	10,850
Parochial	9	103	3,261
Private	2	22	208

THE CONSTITUTION

The government of the U.S. Virgin Islands is organised under the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, enacted by the Congress of the United States on July 22nd, 1954. Executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor appoints, with the advice and consent of the Legislature, the heads of the eleven executive Departments and may also appoint administrative assistants as his representatives on St. John and St. Croix. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of fifteen Senators elected by popular vote. Legislation is subject to the approval of the Governor. Bills disapproved by the Governor may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority, but if a bill is vetoed twice by the Governor, it must be sent to the President of the United States for final approval or disapproval. All residents of the islands, who are citizens of the United States and aged over 21, have the right to vote in local elections. They do not send representatives to the Federal Congress nor participate in national elections. In January 1971, the first elected Governor will assume office.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: MELVIN H. EVANS.

Government Secretary: CYRIL KING.

Administrative Assistant for St. Croix: AUBREY ANDUZE.

Administrative Assistant for St. John: CARL NELTHROPE.

President of the Legislature: EARL B. OTTLEY.

Secretary of the Legislature: DAVID PURITZ.

The eleven executive Departments (headed by Commissioners) are as follows: Agriculture, Labour, Education, Finance, Health, Property and Procurement, Public Safety, Public Works, Social Welfare and Commerce, Housing and Community Renewal.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of the Virgin Islands: Local jurisdiction and jurisdiction of cases under Federal law; the judge and district attorney are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is also one municipal court.

Judge of the District Court: Hon. ALMERIC L. CHRISTIAN.

RELIGION

The population is mainly Christian. The main churches with followings in the Islands are the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian and Seventh-Day Adventists. There are also a number of Jews.

THE PRESS

Daily News: P.O.B. 644, St. Thomas; f. 1930; morning; Ind.; Editor ARIEL MELCHIOR; circ. 3,800.

Home Journal: P.O. Box 987, St. Thomas; f. 1950; evening except Mon.; Ind.; Editor EARLE B. OTTELY; circ. 1,100.

St. Croix Avis: P.O. Box 750, Christiansted; f. 1844; morning; Ind.; Editor JEROME DREYER; circ. 1,790.

V. I. Times: 6 King St., Christiansted; f. 1963; twice weekly; Ind.; Editor FRED CLARK; circ. 1,200.

West End News: Frederiksted; f. 1912; morning; Ind.; Editor CEPHUS N. ROGERS; circ. 900.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Caribbean Communications Corpn.: St. Thomas.

Island Teleradio Service, Inc.: P.O. Box 1947, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; commercial radio and TV stations; Pres. ROBERT MOSS.

Radio American West Indies (Station WIVI): P.O.B. 310, Christiansted, St. Croix; commercial station; Pres. Mrs. HAZEL M. HIGDON.

Radio Station WSTA: P.O.B. 489, St. Thomas; commercial radio station; Gen. Man. A. C. OTTLEY.

There were 31,000 radio receivers and 12,000 television receivers in 1967.

FINANCE

BANKING

Virgin Islands National Bank: Veterans Drive, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; affiliated to First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company of Philadelphia; f. 1935; cap. $400,000; dep. $53.2m. (1968); Pres. EDWARD C. BOWER.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: San Francisco; 1-B King St., Christiansted, St. Croix.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Man. G. W. ROBINSON.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; St. Thomas.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (3 brs.); Christiansted and Frederiksted, St. Croix (4 brs.); Cruz Bay, St. John.

First Federal Saving and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: St. Thomas branch: Veteran's Drive; Man. OSCAR A. HERNANDEZ; also a branch at St. Croix.

First National City Bank: St. Thomas.

INSURANCE

The principal American companies have agencies in the Virgin Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Thomas-St. John Chamber of Commerce: Box 324, St. Thomas; Pres. ALVIN SCHLENKER.

St. Croix Chamber of Commerce: Christiansted, St. Croix; f. 1925; 400 mems.; Pres. ANN ABRAMSON; Exec. Sec. PATTERSON HUMPHREY; publ. *Newsletter* (twice monthly).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are good roads on St. Thomas and St. Croix; the roads on St. John are being improved.

SHIPPING

Cruise ships and cargo vessels of the Alcoa Steamship Co., Atlantic Lines, Berwin Lines, Delta Line, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Florida Lines and Sea-Way Lines call at the Virgin Islands. Ships entering St. Thomas and Christiansted harbours can avail themselves of pilot services. A bi-monthly passenger service is maintained during the eight months tourist season between Miami and Charlotte Amalie.

CIVIL AVIATION

The U.S. Virgin Islands are served by the following airlines: B.W.I.A., Caribair, PanAm, Puerto Rico International Airlines and Trade Winds Airways.

TOURISM

Department of Commerce (Visitors' Bureau): Frederiksted (St. Croix); Office in New York: 16 West 49th St.; Office in Puerto Rico: 104 La Fortaleza, San Juan.

UPPER VOLTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Upper Volta is a landlocked state in West Africa surrounded by Mali, Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The climate is hot and mainly dry with temperatures averaging 83°F (27°C); humidity reaches 80 per cent in the south during the rainy season June–October. French is the official language and there are three principal native tongues with many dialects. About 75 per cent of the population follow animist beliefs, some 20 per cent are Muslims and the remainder are Christians, chiefly Roman Catholics. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of black, white and red. The capital is Ouagadougou.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French West Africa, Upper Volta became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958, achieving full independence in 1960. In January 1966 Lieut.-Col. Sangoulé Lamizana deposed President Yaméogo, dissolved the National Assembly, suspended the constitution and assumed the position of Chief of State at the head of a new cabinet. In December 1966 the supreme council of the army announced that military rule would continue for four years. Restrictions on political activities were lifted in November 1969 and a new constitution is to be submitted for approval by referendum before general elections are held at the end of 1970. Upper Volta is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente and the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM).

Government

Upper Volta is a Republic, ruled by military decree. Local administration is through eight "Départements" divided into 44 districts.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for eighteen months. Liability for service lasts for twenty-eight years. Armed Forces number 1,500 with 1,800 Police and Security Forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and most of the population are farmers or livestock-raising nomads. Settled agriculture is confined to the river valleys and oases and efforts are being made to extend the area of irrigated land. The chief crops are sorghum, millet, yams, beans, and maize. Livestock, meat, poultry, hides, beans and Karité nuts and butter are the principal exports. Industry is limited to local handicrafts. Small deposits of gold, chromium, copper, iron and manganese are known to exist, but their extraction has only recently begun. The development plan adopted in 1967 envisages a 4 per cent growth rate for domestic production.

Transport and Communications

The Abidjan-Niger railway, jointly operated with the Ivory Coast, is the only line in Upper Volta, giving an outlet to the sea at Abidjan. There are some 16,700 kilometres of roads of which nearly 7,000 kilometres are open all the year round. The airports at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso can take the largest conventional aircraft. There are 47 airfields used for internal flights. International air transport is provided by Air Afrique and three other lines.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and rural medical services. A special medical service for schools is in operation. There are three hospitals, 30 medical centres, 71 maternity clinics and 257 dispensaries. An old-age and veterans pension system was established in 1960. New workers insurance schemes were introduced in 1967.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory with about 10 per cent of children receiving some schooling. Government grants are available for higher education in France and Senegal. A rural radio service is being established to further general and technical education standards in rural areas.

Tourism

The principal tourist attraction is big game hunting in the East and South West and along the river banks of the Black Volta. Three is a wide variety of wild animals in the game reserves. Native dancing and traditional crafts are also of interest.

Visas are not required to visit Upper Volta by nationals of France, or, for visits of up to three months, by nationals of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football and basketball are popular.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Mouloud), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), November 30 (Aid es Seghir), December 11 (Republic Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 3 (Revolution of 1966), February 6 (Id ul Adha), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 15 (Ascension).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (Franc CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 100 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 666 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
277 Francs CFA = U.S. $1

STATISTICS

Area: 274,122 sq. km.

Population: (1969 est.) 5,330,000; (1967 est.) Ouagadougou (capital) 115,000, Bobo-Dioulasso 72,000, Koudougou 32,025.

Main Tribes (1969 est.): Mossi 2,558,000, Peuhl 554,320, Lobi 373,100, Mandingo 367,770, Bobo 357,110. Sénoufo 293,150, Gourounsi 282,400, Biss 260,51 Gourmantché 239,850, Others 43,790.

Employment: Total working population (1966): M 1,265,000, Women 1,359,500, Total 2,624,500; of whi 43,000 wage and salary earners.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 tons)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Sorghum	877.7	779.0	797.7
Millet	377.7	410.0	379.8
Maize	126.6	171.0	137.0
Rice	33.8	38.0	52.0
Beans and Peas	118.0	n.a.	n.a.
Yam, Taro and Manioc	48.3	33.0	41.6
Groundnuts	135.9	131.0	129.4
Sesame	6.3	12.1	13.4
Cotton	14.6	95.0	16.3

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1965	1967
Cattle	2,400	2,800
Sheep and Goats	3,600	4,200
Horses	80	n.a.
Donkeys	180	n.a.
Pigs	140	n.a.

INDUSTRY

	Unit	1966	1967	1968
Soap	metric tons	1,220	1,901	2,350
Groundnut Oil	,, ,,	1,104	759	559
Karité Butter	,, ,,	488	747	868
Oil Cakes	,, ,,	1,343	1,055	851
Beer	hectolitres	35,908	40,340	45,275
Soft Drinks	,,	19,124	17,044	17,771
Gold (mined)	'ooo kg.	—	—	—
Electric Power	'ooo kW.	21,843	21,394	22,753

FINANCE

1 franc C.F.A.=0.02 French francs.

666 francs C.F.A.=£1 sterling; 277 francs C.F.A.=U.S. $1.00.

1,000 francs C.F.A.=£1 10s. 0d. sterling=U.S. $3.60.

Budget (1970—francs C.F.A.): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 9,757 million.

Development Plan (1967–70): Investments 27,381m. C.F.A.; Principal items: Infrastructure 34.6 per cent, Rural developm. 28.6 per cent, Social sector 13.8 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 francs C.F.A.)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports	9,293,000	8,970,300	10,119,100
Exports	3,985,000	4,429,300	5,290,300

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs C.F.A.)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,580	2,007	2,101
Petrol and Oil	544	587	670
Other Raw Materials	908	832	1,051
Cotton, Textiles and Clothing	959	1,299	1,546
Iron, Steel and Metal Products	491	595	516
Vehicles and Parts	521	848	989
Electrical Equipment	289	282	372
Other Machinery	409	377	641

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Live Animals	2,208	2,271	2,525
Cotton	304	842	913
Hides and Skins	204	77	72
Groundnuts	204	283	302

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	4,090	4,029	4,424
Rest of Franc Zone*	3,299	3,190	3,395
Belgium and Luxembourg	472	168	325
U.S.A.	346	217	419
German Federal Republic	247	291	448
Netherlands	176	179	250

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
France	718	600	749
Rest of Franc Zone*	2,328	2,752	3,160
Ghana	598	601	532
Italy	54	140	89
Japan	89	120	358

* About half of the franc zone trade is with the Ivory Coast.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1967	1968
Passenger-kilometres	479,000	541,000
Ton-kilometres	321,000	345,000

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968
Passenger Arrivals	10,169	10,453
Passenger Departures	9,230	9,490
Freight Arrivals (tons)	320	362
Freight Departures (tons)	212	268

ROADS

	1965	1966	1967
Cars	4,239	4,565	4,809
Vans	2,802	4,710	5,065
Lorries	1,516		
Buses	83	87	90
Other Vehicles	1,418	455	466

EDUCATION

(1967–68)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF STUDENTS	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Primary	410	177	97,929	31,435
Country Schools	542	—	31,846	—
Secondary	31	17	7,614	2,531
Technical	10	9	1,354	803
Teacher Training	6	2	1,114	333

Students Abroad: 98.

THE CONSTITUTION

The first constitution was suspended in January 1966. A new one is being drawn up and will be presented to the electorate for approval by referendum in the spring of 1970. Elections are due to be held before the end of the year.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

General SANGOULÉ LAMIZANA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(*April* 1970)

President of the Council of Ministers: General SANGOULÉ LAMIZANA.

Minister of the Interior: Capt. DAOUDA TRAORE.

Minister of Justice: Police Lieut. BONDÉ BAGNAMOU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MALICK ZOROME.

Minister of Finances and Commerce: TIÉMOKO MARC GARANGO.

Minister of Defence: Lt.-Col. ARZOUMA OUEDRAOGO.

Minister of Public Works and Planning: PIERRE-CLAVER DAMIBA.

Minister of Agriculture: Capt. ANTOINE DAKOURE.

Minister of Labour and Public Administration: DOMINIQ KABORE.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sport: MOÏSE LA... OUANDE.

Minister of Public Health and Population: SEYDOU TRA...

Minister of Posts and Communications: BILA ZAGRE.

Minister of Veteran Affairs: Capt. ROBERT COEFFE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou unless otherwise stated.

Algeria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Canada: Accra, Ghana.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): B.P. 399; *Ambassador:* CHENG KAO-JUI.

France: B.P. 504; *Ambassador:* RAOUL DELAYE.

Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 600; *Ambassador:* S. E. M. GORENFLOS.

Ghana: B.P. 212; *Ambassador:* MAMA BOUKARI.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Israel: B.P. 97; *Ambassador:* YAIR ALCAM.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Japan: Dakar, Senegal.

Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Netherlands: Monrovia, Liberia.

Nigeria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.

Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

United Kingdom: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

U.S.A.: B.P. 539; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM CHAUFELÉ.

U.S.S.R.: (address not available); *Ambassador:* YA... LAZAREV.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Upper Volta also has diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mali, Romania, Sierra Spain and Yugoslavia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was prorogued for five years in November 1960, and further prorogued after the military coup of January 1966. The military government has set up a Consultative Committee of 41 members, the president of which is Lt.-Col. WINDPANGA SAMANDOULOUGOU.

Elections should be held before the end of 1970, after a referendum on a new constitution.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Démocratique Voltaïque (U.D.V.): Ouagadougou; National section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (R.D.A.).

Mouvement de Libération Nationale (M.L.N.): Ouagadougou.

Parti du Regroupement Africain (P.R.A.): Ouagadougou.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Supreme Court with four chambers (Constitutional, Judicial, Administrative and Fiscal). There are also a Court of Appeals, two Courts of First Instance and seven sections of those courts.

In 1967 a Special Tribunal was set up under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, to try crimes against internal and external security, crimes of embezzlement of public funds, corruption and theft.

Supreme Court: Ouagadougou; Pres. CHARLES TRAORÉ SÉRIBA.

RELIGION

Most people follow Animist beliefs. There are about a million Muslims and some 220,000 Catholics.

Roman Catholic Missions: In the Archdiocese of Ouagadougou there are 17 parishes and 69 priests.

Archbishop of Ouagadougou: H.E. Cardinal PAUL ZOUNGRANA.

Bishop of Bobo-Dioulasso: Mgr. ANDRÉ DUPONT.

Archbishop of Koudougou: Mgr. ANTHYME BAYALA.

Bishop of Koupéla: Mgr. DIEUDONNE YOUGBARÉ.

Bishop of Nouna: Mgr. JEAN LESOURD.

Bishop of Ouahigouya: Mgr. DENIS TAPSOBA.

Bishop of Fada N'gourma: Mgr. MARCEL CHAUVIN.

Bishop of Diébougou: Mgr. JEAN BAPTISTE SOME.

Bishop of Kaya: Mgr. CONSTANTIN GUIRMA.

PRESS

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: Ouagadougou; publ. by the Service d'Information; daily; simultaneously published in Bobo-Dioulasso.

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information de la Chambre de Commerce: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; daily.

Carrefour Africain: B.P. 368, Ouagadougou; weekly; Editor in Chief C. A. SERGENT.

Journal Officiel de la République de Haute-Volta: Ouagadougou, B.P. 513; weekly.

Agence de Press Voltaïque (A.P.V.): Ouagadougou; press agency; f. 1963 under UNESCO auspices.

Agence France Presse: B.P. 391, Ouagadougou; Chief of Bureau BERNARD LOTH.

Tass also has a bureau in Ouagadougou.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Haute-Volta: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; f. 1959; services in French and 13 vernacular languages; Dir. of Radio and Television R. NIKIMA; Dir. of Programmes Y. GNESSIEN. There is a second station at Bobo Dioulasso.

There are 85,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Voltavision: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; f. 1963; government-owned; daily transmissions at collective viewing centres; Dir. of Programmes O. SANOGOH.

There are about 150 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Ouagadougou, B.P. 356; Manager M. BRAEMER.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Ouagadougou, B.P. 362; branch at Bobo Dioulasso.

Banque Nationale de Développement (B.N.D.): Ouagadougou, B.P. 148; f. 1961; cap. 350m. C.F.A.; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE MELESSE.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Ouagadougou, ave. Binger, B.P. 8.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris; Ouagadougou, ave. de l'Indépendance, B.P. 529.

INSURANCE

Caisse de Compensation des Prestations Familiales: B.P. 333, Ouagadougou.

Several French insurance companies are also represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République de Haute-Volta: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; Pres. ANDRÉ AUBARET; publ. *Bulletin d'Information, Courrier consulaire.*

Jeune Chambre Economique Voltaïque: Ouagadougou; Pres. R.-G. TRAORÉ.

CHIEF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs: B.P. 552, Ouagadougou; mems. are commercial employers.

CO-OPERATIVE

Solvolcom: Ouagadougou; f. 1967 by the amalgamation of the Coopérative Centrale de Consommation and the government Office de Commercialisation; aims to supply peasants and sell their harvests.

TRADE UNIONS

Out of a total of 33,000 wage earners, trade union membership is about 12,500.

Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (CATC): B.P. 445, Ouagadougou; f. 1950; 3,000 mems. in 10 affiliated unions; Pres. JOSEPH OUEDRAOGO; Sec.-Gen. LUCIEN ZONGO.

Organization Voltaïque des Syndicats Libres (OVSL): B.P. 99, Ouagadougou; f. 1960 as Union Nationale des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Haute Volta; 2,500 mems. in 7 affiliated unions; affiliated to Int. Confed. of Free Trade Unions; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS DE SALLES KABORE.

Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Voltaïques: B.P. 381, Ouagadougou; f. 1958 as Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire; 4,300 mems. in 14 affiliated unions; affiliated to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Sec.-Gen. ZOUMANA TRAORE.

There are nine unaffiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: 1,771 km. of track linking Ouagadougou via Bobo-Dioulasso with the coast at Abidjan (Ivory Coast); 517 km. of this railway are in Upper Volta.

It is planned to build, with Japanese aid, a 360 km. extension to the Niger frontier and a branch line to the Tambao manganese deposits near the Mali frontier.

ROADS

Compagnie Transafricaine: Bobo Dioulasso, B.P. 91.

Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission: Accra; set up to implement 1968 agreement on improving communications between the two countries.

There are 4,451 km. of Inter-state roads, 1,995 km. of general roads (open all year), 2,445 km. of local roads and 8,100 km. of tracks, motorable in the dry season only.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Volta: rue Binger, B.P. 116, Ouagadougou; f. 1967, government airline with a monopoly of domestic services; Pres. P. C. DAMIBA; Dir.-Gen. Adjoint J. C. BIGAULT.

International services are provided by Air Afrique, Air Ghana and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 67, Ouagadougou; Dir. FRANÇOIS COMBOIGO.

URUGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Uruguay is the smallest of the South American republics. It lies on the north bank of the estuary of the River Plate with Brazil to the north and Argentina to the west. The climate is temperate with an average temperature of 61°F (16°C). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholicism is predominant with Protestant minorities. The flag consists of four blue stripes on a white field charged with a golden sun in a white canton next to the staff. The capital is Montevideo.

Recent History

The Presidency set up in 1934 was abolished in 1951 and the new Constitution of 1951 provided for a collegiate system of government. The two main political parties have long been the Colorados (Liberals) and the Blancos or Nacionalistas (Conservatives) who were returned to power in 1959 after 94 years in opposition. In 1959 vast tracts of land were inundated by the flooding of the Rivers Uruguay and Rio Negro, but a programme of dam construction and rebuilding should eliminate this in future, There was serious labour unrest during 1965 which twice led to the suspension of constitutional guarantees. In November 1966 the country voted to return to a Presidential system of Government. A new constitution was approved and General Oscar Gestido was elected President and took up his duties in March 1967, bringing the Colorados back to power. On his death in December 1967 Vice-President Jorge Pacheco Areco assumed the presidency. Labour disputes caused a state of emergency to be declared between June 1968 and March 1969. A prolonged bank strike and the activities of urban guerrillas ("Tupamaros") were symptomatic of the continuing unrest in 1969 and 1970.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the President and a council of eleven ministers elected every five years. The legislative body is the bi-cameral General Assembly consisting of the Senate of 30 members plus its President who is also Vice-President of the Republic and the Chamber of Deputies of 99 members. Elections are held every five years by universal suffrage of citizens of eighteen years of age and over. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 19 Departments each under an Intendant and a Departmental Junta of 31 members.

Defence

The Army consists of volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who contract for one or two years of service. There is a small Navy, and an Air Force is being built up with U.S. assistance.

Economic Affairs

The raising of livestock, particularly cattle and sheep, is the chief source of wealth, 60 per cent of the area of the country being used for this purpose. The principal agricultural products are wheat, maize, sunflower seed, rice, linseed, barley and oats. The Agricultural Development Plan, implemented in 1969, includes plans to improve 350,000 hectares of land. The principal industries are food processing (meat, sugar, milk, fruit, wine), hides and leather, textiles, contruction, metallurgy and rubber, which is growing in importance. Most industries are concentrated in the Montevideo area; smaller centres are Paysandu, Rio Negro, Lavalleja, Artigas and Colonia. Trade is mainly with the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, the principal exports being wool and meat. The Ten-Year Plan of Economic Development 1965–74 aims to increase the GNP at an annual rate of 5.2 per cent. In recent years, the economy of Uruguay has been hampered by chronic inflation (135 per cent in 1967); a wage freeze and price controls were imposed in June 1968, but the prolonged bank strike in 1969 caused a severe setback for the economy.

Transport and Communications

The easy nature of the terrain and the small area of the country make for rapid communications within Uruguay and with neighbouring Argentina and Brazil. The railways are state-owned and there are 1,866 miles of track. The total length of roads is some 9,000 km., of which 2,000 km. are paved. Inland waterways are an important means of transport and cargo and passenger services operate on the rivers Plate and Uruguay, which are navigable for 350 miles. Internal air services link the principal towns and international services are provided by one Uruguayan and a number of foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Uruguay is noted for its advanced scheme of social welfare, which covers professional accidents, industrial diseases, sickness, old age, maternity and child welfare. Employment guarantees are in force and Government subsidies are available for workers. The pension age is low (30 years service, sometimes less); social charges faced by companies, however, are high (reaching 77½ per cent for the construction industry and more than 100 per cent in the wool industry and ports). There are also laws governing the protection of minors and women in employment, insurance against suspension from work, annual licences, redundancy payments, etc. Grants for families are provided by the Family Subsidies Fund.

Education

All education, including university education, is free and primary and the first stage of secondary schooling are compulsory. The programmes of instruction are the same in both public and private schools, but private schools are subject to certain state controls. According to the 1963 census, the rate of illiteracy was 8 per cent, but greater opportunities for education, distribution of books and increased school building are lessening that rate. There is one general and one technical university.

Tourism

The sandy beaches and lagoons on the coast and the forests of the interior with their variety of wild life and vegetation provide the main tourist attractions. Tourism is administered by the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism.

Visas are not required to visit Uruguay for up to three months by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay,

Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Dependent Territories and United States. Citizens of the American Republics do not, as a rule, need a visa when proceeding to Uruguay direct from their own country.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport (Uruguay has won various Olympic and World titles), the main centre being in the capital, but there are stadia throughout the country. Basketball and horse racing are important and rowing is popular on the rivers Uruguay and Negro. Swimming, cycling, boxing, volley-ball, tennis, golf, yachting and fishing are also practised.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Battle of Las Piedras), June 19 (Birth of General Artigas), July 18 (Constitution Day), August 25 (National Independence Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), December 8 (Blessing of the Waters), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 24–25 (Carnival), April 5–11 (Holy Week), April 19 (Landing of the 33 patriots).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Peso of 100 Centesimos.

Coins: 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centesimos; 1, 5, 10, Pesos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Pesos.

The present rate of exchange was established in April 1968, previous devaluation November 1967.

Exchange rate: 600 Pesos = £1 sterling
250 Pesos = $1 U:S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area sq. km.	Population 1970 est.	Montevideo (Capital), 1970 est.
177,508	2,886,100	1,350,000

Chief Towns: Paysandú, 60,000; Salto, 60,000; Rivera, 41,000.

EMPLOYMENT

1963 Census

Agriculture	Industry	Transport and Communications	Administration, Commerce, etc.	Total
184,200	339,200	61,500	410,600	995,500

AGRICULTURE

	1967–68		1968–69		1969–70	
	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 metric tons)	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 metric tons)	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 metric tons)
Wheat	222.1	143.8	535.2	469.8	336.2	403.2
Linseed	51.2	26.8	81.7	56.5	112.0	81.2
Oats	54.1	33.0	89.2	73.2	74.8	59.7
Common Barley	5.3	3.1	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.6
Brewing Barley	24.5	10.5	33.8	42.2	34.5	36.5
Birdseed	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.7	7.5	4.5
Potatoes	15.0	52.3	22.3	137.5	12.8	78.7

Livestock (1966—'000): Cattle 8,110, Sheep 22,837, Goats 10,000, Pigs 383.

INDUSTRY

(1965—million pesos)

Food Products	6,000
Drinks	1,500
Tobacco	800
Textiles	9,700
Building	500
Chemical Products	1,500
Metals and Machinery	1,500

FINANCE

1 peso=100 centesimos.
600 pesos=£1 sterling; 250 pesos=U.S. $1.00.
1,000 pesos=£1 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. $4.00.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(thousand pesos)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1966	5,451,500	8,125,200
1967	12,314,900	15,377,700

COST OF LIVING

(1961=100)

	1967	1968	1969
Food	1,607.9	2,329.7	2,619.1
Clothing	1,468.5	2,336.8	3,364.5
Housing	562.8	936.1	1,466.1
Miscellaneous	1,919.4	2,903.8	3,486.2
GENERAL INDEX	1,485.8	2,212.3	2,681.7

Figures for December each year.

GOLD AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(at December 31st)

	1968	1969
Gold reserves (million U.S. $)	133.3	164.9
Notes and coins in circulation (million pesos)	37,721.0	n.a.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. $)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	154.3	171.4	17.1	179.2	139.5	39.7
Tourism	54.0	18.0	36.0	45.0	18.0	27.0
Other Services	32.5	40.6	— 8.1	15.5	73.0	—57.5
Transfer Payments				14.5	1.5	13.0
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	10.8	22.2	—	22.2
Capital and Monetary Gold	—	—	—13.3	57.0	56.0	1.0
Net errors and omissions	—	—	— 2.5	—	23.2	—23.2

SOURCES OF FOREIGN AID
(to December 1967—million U.S. $)

MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM CREDITS	
Inter-American Development Bank	28.2
United States Law 480	19.0
International Development Agency	15.0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	12.7
Export–Import Bank	5.0
Banco Central, Argentina	5.0
TOTAL	84.9

SHORT-TERM CREDITS	
Monetary Fund Contingency Credit	25.0
Monetary Fund Compensatory Credit	9.5
Refinanced Payment	27.0
U.S. Banking Credit	25.5
Canadian Banking Credit	5.0
Banco Central, Argentina	5.0
Bank of London and South America	3.0
TOTAL	100.0

EXTERNAL TRADE
(in thousand U.S. dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	176,899	198,400	150,700	164,200	171,400	159,300	197,325
Exports	165,200	178,900	191,200	185,800	158,600	179,200	200,300

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(thousand U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Raw Materials	65,396	69,221
Fuels and Lubricants	29,470	28,955
Motor Vehicles	17,143	6,266
Machinery	21,542	13,086
Seeds, Forage and Plants	3,908	9,584
Construction Materials	6,134	4,342
Food Products	4,506	3,505
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	6,455	5,018

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Meat and Meat Products	40,426	60,291
Textiles	30,451	31,249
Greasy Wool	46,297	46,964
Washed Wool	6,774	5,497
Hides and Animal Hair	14,417	15,453
Processed Agricultural Products	10,303	6,907
Natural Agricultural Products	3,079	296

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(thousand U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS

	1966	1967	1968
Argentina	11,922	11,329	15,476
Belgium/Luxembourg	2,451	4,289	3,127
Brazil	22,250	20,791	14,987
Canada	3,238	4,591	2,738
Chile	2,437	3,940	2,776
Czechoslovakia	1,090	1,273	599
France	3,054	4,829	3,384
German Federal Republic	18,516	17,010	14,633
Italy	3,700	5,001	4,592
Japan	1,839	872	620
Netherlands	3,238	1,983	2,103
Paraguay	4,272	4,178	3,002
Peru	2,114	1,394	969
Saudi Arabia	1,405	1,774	807
Sweden	1,796	1,702	2,058
Switzerland	3,702	6,274	7,594
United Kingdom	8,894	14,054	7,357
U.S.A.	19,576	23,856	36,024
Venezuela	11,313	2,664	2,937
Other Countries	8,586	39,606	34,687
TOTAL	164,243	171,411	159,663

EXPORTS

	1966	1967	1968
Belgium/Luxembourg	3,839	5,104	6,447
Brazil	10,642	5,196	7,455
Colombia	5,166	2,746	3,942
France	8,573	5,769	6,251
German Federal Republic	15,049	8,840	11,674
Italy	12,961	11,450	12,982
Japan	3,452	2,142	1,637
Netherlands	17,203	10,601	10,533
Spain	9,279	15,003	12,115
U.S.S.R.	6,492	4,007	1,474
United Kingdom	25,801	34,272	37,908
U.S.A.	22,983	11,530	21,699
Other Countries	44,395	42,011	45,117
TOTAL	185,835	158,673	179,158

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers Carried	10,395,000	8,263,000	10,822,000
Freight Tonnage	1,762,000	1,500,000	1,600,000

SHIPPING
PORT OF MONTEVIDEO

	1964	1965	1966
Ocean-going:			
Number of Ships	1,426	1,393	1,309
Tonnage	7,169,901	7,131,000	6,690,000
River:			
Number of Ships	1,229	1,270	1,250
Tonnage	1,235,288	1,500,000	1,600,000

Roads (1966 est.): 143,000 Cars, 100,000 Commercial Vehicles.

Civil Aviation (1966): km. Flown 3,100,000, Passengers carried 300,000, Freight tons 16,050, Mail tons 6,000.

TOURISM

Foreign Exchange Receipts (1967): U.S. $50m. approx.

Number of Tourists (1967): 535,000.

EDUCATION

(1963)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
State Primary .	1,880	8,000	270,900
Private Primary.	282	2,000	68,500
State Secondary .	90	800	65,700
Technical . .	14	400	26,000
University. .	21	2,182	15,000

Sources: CENCI, Uruguay, Montevideo; Bank of London and South America *Review*.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE present constitution of Uruguay was ratified by plebiscite on November 27th, 1966, when the country voted to return to the presidential form of government after fifteen years of "collegiate" government. The main items of the Constitution are as follows:

General Provisions

Uruguay shall have a democratic republican form of Government, sovereignty being exercised directly by the Electoral Body in cases of election, by initiative or by referendum, and indirectly by representative powers established by the constitution, according to the rules set out therein.

There shall be freedom of religion; there is no state religion; property shall be inviolable; there shall be freedom of thought. Anyone may enter Uruguay. There are two forms of citizenship: natural, being persons born in Uruguay or of Uruguayan parents, and legal, being people established in Uruguay with at least three years' residence in the case of those with family, and five years' for those without family. Every citizen has the right and obligation to vote.

Elections for both houses of the General Assembly, the President and Vice-President and for departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November, those elected to take office the following year.

Administration is by a central civil service, autonomous bodies and decentralized services.

Legislature

Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, made up of two houses, which may act separately or together according to the dispositions of the constitution.

It is responsible for drawing up laws, establishing tribunals, arranging administration of justice and administrative litigation; expediting laws relating to the independence, security, peace and decorum of the Republic; laws relating to the protection of individual rights and development of agricultural, industrial and commercial life; it establishes fiscal contributions and the method of collection; it must approve accounts presented by the Executive Power, authorize the National Debt, regulate public credit; it may declare war and approve or reject, by absolute majority, peace treaties and all international agreements made by the Executive; it has jurisdiction over the size of the armed force; it can create new Departments, by a two-thirds majority in each house; it can create or suppress public appointments; concede monopolies, by a two-thirds majority (absolute in the case of government departments).

It elects in joint session the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Electoral Court, Tribunals, Administrative Litigation and the Accounts Tribunal.

Elections for both houses, the President and the Vice-President and the departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November; Sessions of the Assembly begin on March 15th each year and last until December 15th (October 15th in election years, in which case the new Assembly takes office on February 15th). Extraordinary sessions can only be called in cases of extreme urgency.

The Chamber of Representatives has 99 members elected by direct suffrage by the people according to the system of proportional representation, with at least two representatives to each Department. The number of representatives can be altered by law by a two-thirds majority in both houses. Their term of office is five years and they must be over 25 and natural citizens or legal citizens with 5 years' exercise of their citizenship. The members have the right to bring accusations against any member of the government or judiciary for violation of the Constitution or any other serious offence.

The Senate is made up of 30 members, elected directly by the people by proportional representation on the same lists as the representatives, for a term of 5 years. They must be natural citizens or legal citizens with seven years' exercise of their rights, and be over 30 years of age. The Senate is responsible for hearing any cases brought by the representatives and can deprive a guilty person of his post by a two-thirds majority.

The representatives and senators may not take any other paid state employment. The President and members of the Electoral Tribunal may not engage in party political activities. Any change in the civil or electoral registers requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses; any other changes require only a simple majority.

A permanent commission consisting of 4 senators and 7 representatives elected by proportional representation

shall be set up to watch over the observance of the Constitution and laws of the land.

The Executive

Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. There shall be a Vice-President, who shall also be President of the General Assembly and of the Senate. The President and Vice-President are elected by simple majority of the people by means of the system of double simultaneous vote, and remain in office for five years. They must be over 35 and natural citizens of Uruguay.

The Council of Ministers is made up of the office holders in the 11 ministries or their deputies, and is responsible for all acts of government and administration. It is presided over by the President of the Republic who has a vote.

Autonomous Bodies and Decentralized Services administer the industrial and commercial aspects of the country. A National Economy Council may be set up.

There shall be an Accounts Tribunal of 7 members, fulfilling the same qualifications as senators, designated by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority. It shall be responsible to the General Assembly—both houses meeting together—for all matters connected with accounts of the State, Government Departments, Autonomous Bodies and Decentralized Services.

The Judiciary

Judicial Power shall be exercised by the Supreme Court of 5 members and by Tribunals and local courts; members of the Supreme Court must be over 40, natural citizens, or legal citizens with 10 years' exercise and 25 years' residence, and must be lawyers of 10 years' standing, 8 of them in public or fiscal ministry or judiciature. Members serve for 10 years and can be re-elected after a break of 5 years. The Court nominates all other judges and judicial officials.

Administration

All government administration and services in the Departments except public security are in the hands of Departmental Juntas, consisting of 31 members, headed by a Municipal Intendant. Junta members must be over 23 years of age, natural citizens or legal with 3 years' exercise, and be a native of or resident in the Department for at least 3 years. They hold office for 5 years and election is by direct public vote. Intendants are elected under the same conditions as Senators and hold office for 5 years, and may be re-elected once more, provided they resign at least three months before the elections. The Intendant represents the Department in its relations with the state powers and with other Departmental governments.

There are also local Juntas, with five members, in towns outside the departmental capitals.

There shall be an Administrative Litigation Tribunal, made up of 5 members; its jurisdiction is over all definitive administrative acts emanating from state and government bodies.

There shall be an Electoral Court, with direct jurisdiction over all electoral matters. It is made up of 9 members, 5 designated by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority and 4 designated by the General Assembly as representatives of parties, two each from the two most popular lists.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: JORGE PACHECO ARECO (assumed the presidency December 1967 on the death of Gen. OSCAR GESTIDO).

Vice-President: Dr. ALBERTO ABDALA.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Minister of the Interior: Gen. ANTONIO FRANCESE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JORGE PEIRANO FACIO.

Minister of Finance: ARMANDO MALET.

Minister of Defence: Gen. ANTONIO FRANCESE.

Minister of Public Works: Arq. WALTER PINTOS RISSO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. WALTER RAVENNA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: JUAN MARIA BORDABERRY.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Dr. JULIO MARÍA SANGUINETTI.

Minister of Education and Culture: CARLOS FLEITAS.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: PEDRO W. CERSOSIMO.

Minister of Transport, Communications and Tourism: AGUSTÍN CAPUTTI.

Minister of Planning and Budget: JUAN RODRÍGUEZ LÓPEZ.

President of Central Bank: CARLOS SANGUINETTI.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Dr. HÉCTOR GIORGI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS
ACCREDITED TO URUGUAY
(Montevideo, unless otherwise stated)
(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. Agraciada 3397 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.

Austria: Avda. Uruguay 936 (L).

Belgium: Leyenda Patria 2880 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES FOLLEBOUCKT.

Bolivia: Rincón 610, 2 piso (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO SORIANO BADANI.

Brazil: 20 de Setiembre 1415 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO ARMANDO FRAZÃO.

Bulgaria: Bv. Artigas 316 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* STOYAN VENEV.

Canada: Avda. Agraciada 1409, 7 piso (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT CHOQUETTE.

Chile: Cuareim 1473 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE CAÑAS FLORES.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Avda. 8 de Octubre 2628 (E); *Ambassador:* HOO CHE SHY.

Colombia: Hotel Victoria Plaza, Of. 901/907 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO PATIÑO ROSSELLI.

Costa Rica: Avda. Agraciada 1708 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Lic. ANA RAMOS DE PIJUAN.

Czechoslovakia: Luis B. cavia 2996 (E); *Ambassador:* KAREL VOJACEK.

Dominican Republic: Río Branco 1224 *bis* (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL ANTONIO JIMÉNEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

Ecuador: José Ellauri 660 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO PUIG AROSAMENA.

El Salvador: Cerrito 420 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO CORDERO D'AUBUISSON.

Finland: Solís 1533 (L).

France: Avda. Uruguay 853 (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE MICHEL.

German Federal Republic: Bartolomé Mitre 1370 (E); *Ambassador:* ECKART BRIEST.

Greece: Misiones 1481 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. THEODORO BAIZOS.

Guatemala: Convención 1215, 3 piso (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL JOSÉ ARCE Y VALLARDES.

Honduras: Avda. Millán 3491 (L).

Hungary: Avda. 8 de Octubre 2995 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JANOS KRACSEK.

India: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Indonesia: Juan Carlos Gómez 1492, 4 piso (E); *Ambassador:* SULI SULEIMAN.

Israel: Bv. Artigas 1585 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. YAACOV YINON.

Italy: José B. Lamas 2857 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VITTORIO CORDERO DI MONTEZEMOLO.

Japan: Rincón 487 (E); *Ambassador:* SHINJIRO TSUMARA.

Korean Republic: Río Negro 1370 (E); *Ambassador:* MOON KYUNG CHOI.

Lebanon: Luis B. Cavia 3099, 2 piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FARES RAGIA.

Lithuania: Ciudad de París 5836/6182 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANATOLIJUS GRISONAS.

Malta: Cerro Largo 761 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. MANUEL RÍO.

Mexico: Juan Benito Blanco 1261 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. ALFONSO CORTINA GUTIÉRREZ.

Netherlands: Leyenda Patria 2880, Apdo. 202 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ADRIANUS CORNELIUS VROON.

Norway: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Pakistan: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Panama: Domingo Cullen 927 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. RODRIGO O. DE LEÓN.

Paraguay: Paraguay 1341, Apdo. 3, 5 piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUBÉN RAMÍREZ PANE.

Peru: Bv. Artigas 4, Apdo. 302 (E); *Ambassador:* ADHEMAR MONTAGNE SÁNCHEZ.

Poland: Rambia Wilson 471 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* BERNARD BOGDANSKI.

Portugal: Avda. Agraciada 1708, Apdo. 501 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. CARLOS MILHEIRÃO.

Romania: Lord Ponsonby 2550 (E); *Ambassador:* DUMITRU FARA.

Spain: Avda. Brasil 2786 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL FERRER SAGRERAS.

South Africa: Rincón 487, 2 piso (E); *Ambassador:* GERT CORNELIUS NEL.

Sweden: Avda. Brasil 3079, 6 piso (E); *Ambassador:* AKE A. JONSSON.

Switzerland: Ing. Federico Abadie 2940, 11 piso (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO HURNI.

Turkey: Avda. Roque Sáenz Peña 852, 8 piso (E); *Ambassador:* FUAT KEPENK.

U.S.S.R.: Bv. España 2471 (E); *Ambassador:* IGOR K. KOLOSOVSKY.

United Arab Republic: Paraguay 1470, 1 piso (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS HELMY SIDKY.

United Kingdom: Cerrito 420, 7 piso (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY HOLT SEYMOUR JACKSON.

U.S.A.: Avda. Agraciada 1458, 1 piso (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT M. SAYRE.

Vatican: Bv. Artigas 1270 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. ALFREDO BRUNIERA.

Venezuela: Bv. Artigas 1276 (E); *Ambassador:* MERCEDES CAVAJAL DE AROCHA.

Yugoslavia: Avda. Dr. AMÉRICO RICALDONI 2523 (E); *Ambassador:* LAZAR UDOVICKI.

Uruguay also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Australia, Cyprus, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria and the Philippines.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the General Assembly and of the Senate: Dr. Alberto Abdala.

Elections, November 27th, 1966

Party	Total Vote	Seats in Senate	Seats in Chamber
Partido Colorado	607,633	16	50
Partido Nacional	496,910	13	41
Frente Izquierda de Liberación	69,750	1	5
Partido Demócrata Cristiano	37,219	—	3
Partido Socialista	11,559	—	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

The names of the two principal parties derive from the flags of the civil war of 1836, namely Blanco and Colorado. By tradition the Blanco Party is conservative and the Colorado Party more liberal.

Partido Colorado: The Party, which depends for its support largely on the urban area, controlled the executive for 94 years until the elections of 1958. It regained control in 1967 when Gen. Gestido became President under the new Constitution. It is itself divided into a number of factions: the Gestidistas, *Unión Colorada y Batllista*, led by Gen. Gestido until his death and now led by Pres. Jorge Pacheco Areco; the Batllista, *Unidad y Reforma*, faction led by Jorge Batlle; the *Frente Colorado de Unidad*, made up of various batllista groups separated from Jorge Batlle; the *Lista 99*, led by Senator Zelmar Michelini, also a batllista group, and groups led by Vasconcellos and independent coloradas.

Partido Nacional (*Blanco*): The Party, with its substantially rural support, won the 1958 and 1962 elections but lost in 1966. Within the party there are four main factions: the *Herreristas*, led by Martín Echegoyen, and the *Ruralistas*, a group of Blancos and former Colorados, originally led by Benito Nardone; together these two groups formed the "Axis" group in the 1962 elections; the *Herreristas Ortodoxos*, divided into various sub-groups led by Eduardo V. Haedo, Alberto Heber, etc.; the *Unión Nacionalista Blanca* (*UNB*), led by Senator W. Beltrán; the *Movimiento de Rocha*, led by Alberto Gallinal Heber; the *Lista 51*, founded by Daniel Fernández Crespo; these last three groups grew out of the Unión Blanca Democrática which was victorious in the 1962 elections.

Frente Izquierda de Liberación (FIDEL): includes Communists, *Fidelistas*, and other left-wing elements. Leader Aguirre.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): formerly *Unión Cívica del Uruguay*; f. 1962; Pres. Arq. Juan Pablo Terra. The party won 3.5 per cent of the votes in the 1966 election.

Movimiento Cívico Cristiano: Leader Dr. Juan Vicente Chiarino; split from *Partido Demócrata Cristiano* in 1964.

Partido Socialista: obtained 1 per cent of the total vote in 1966 elections; Leaders Cardoso and Frugoni.

Unión Popular (UP): Rondeau 1598, Montevideo; f. 1962; breakaway group from *Partido Socialista* and other minority and local parties; Leader Enrique R. Erro.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Justice has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international and admiralty cases and is the court of cassation for cases in which the decision has been altered or modified in lower appeal courts. It consists of five judges elected by the General Assembly. These hold office for ten years, and can be re-elected only after a five-year interval.

Supreme Court of Justice: Calle Ibicuy 1310, Montevideo; Pres. (1967) Dr. Hamlet Reyes.

There are four *Courts of Appeal*, each with three judges.

In Montevideo there are 18 *Courts of the First Instance* (also dealing in commercial matters), 3 financial courts, 5 criminal instruction courts, 6 crime courts (formerly correctional courts), 2 juvenile courts and 1 customs court.

In the interior of the country there are Departmental Courts in the capitals of each of the 19 departments and also in other important towns; there are Justices of the Peace in each of the 226 judicial sections.

RELIGION

Under the Constitution, the Church and the State were declared separate and toleration for all forms of worship was proclaimed. Roman Catholicism predominates.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Montevideo: Most Rev. Carlos Parteli.

Suffragan Sees:

Florida: Rt. Rev. Humberto Tonna.

Salto: Rt. Rev. Marcelo Mendiharat.

Melo: Rt. Rev. Roberto Caceres.

San José: Rt. Rev. Luis Baccino.

Minas: Rt. Rev. Edmondo Quaglia Martínez.

Tacuarembó: Rt. Rev. Miguel Balaguer.

Mercedes: Rt. Rev. Enrique L. Cabrera Urdangarín.

Canelones: Rt. Rev. Orestes S. Nuti Sanguinetti.

Maldonado: Rt. Rev. Antonio Corso.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Anglican Church: Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity, Calle Reconquista 522, Montevideo; f. 1844; mem. approximately 300 families; Rector Rev. T. L. Isaacs.

Federación de Iglesias Evangélicas del Uruguay: Casilla 1773, Montevideo; Sec. Dr. A. Fernández Arlt.

La Federación de la Juventud Evangélica del Uruguay: San José 1457, Montevideo; Sec. Rev. C. T. Gattinoni; publ. *La Idea* (monthly).

Iglesia Adventista (*Adventist*): Castro 167, Montevideo.

Iglesia Bautista (*Baptist*): Sierra y Paysandú, Montevideo.

Iglesia Evangélica Valdense (*Evangelical*): Avda. 8 de Octubre 3037, Montevideo.

Iglesia Metodista en Uruguay (*Methodist Church of Uruguay*): Medanos 1310, Montevideo; f. 1878; 2,500 communicants; Head of Church: Rev. Emilio Castro.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

MONTEVIDEO

Acción: Camacua 583; Colorado-Batllista; evening; Editor Dr. JORGE BATLLE IBÁÑEZ; circ. 65,000.

B.P. Color: San José 1116; mid-day; f. 1878; circ. 30,000; Dir. EDGARDO SASON.

El Debate: J. C. Gómez 1380; f. 1931; morning; Herrera Nationalist; Editor WASHINGTON GUADALUPE; circ. 65,000.

El Día: Av. 18 de Julio 1299; f. 1886; morning; Colorado-Batllista; Editor JOSÉ PEREIRA GONZÁLEZ; circ. 100,000.

El Diario: Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1923; evening; Colorado Independent; Editor Dr. EUGENIO BAROFFIO; circ. 170,000.

Diario Español: Cerrito 551-555, Apdo. 899; f. 1905; morning (except Monday); Democratic-Republican; Editor MANUEL MAGARIÑOS; circ. 15,000.

Diario Oficial: Florida 1178; f. 1905; morning; publishes laws, official decrees, parliamentary debates and legal transactions; Dir. OSVALDO BUONO (publ. at the Govt. Printing Office).

Frente: San José 1116; f. 1969; left-wing.

Gaceta Comercial: Pl. Independencia 717; f. 1916; morning (except Sunday); Dir. MILTON SANS; Editor MARIO A. RAINERI; circ. 8,500.

Hechos: Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1964; Colorado Batllista; Editor Dr. ZELMAR MICHELINI.

La Mañana: Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1917; morning; Colorado Independent; Editor Dr. CARLOS MANINI RÍOS; circ. 45,000, Sundays 120,000.

El País: Cuareim 1287; f. 1918; morning and evening; Independent-Blanco; Dirs. DANIEL RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA, MARTÍN AGUIRRE and ENRIQUE BELTRÁN; circ. 120,000.

El Plata: Cuareim 1287; f. 1914; evening; Independent-Blanco; Dirs. JOSÉ ANTONIO RAMÍREZ, ALFREDO GARCÍA MORALES; circ. 50,000.

El Popular: Avda. 18 de Julio 948, 2° piso; organ of the Central Committee of the Partido Communista; morning; Dir. EDUARDO VIERA.

Primera Hora: Juncal 1317; Dir. Ing. GUZMÁN ACOSTA Y LARA.

The Southern Star: Bartolomé Mitre 1361; non-partisan, in English; Editor RICHARD M. BUNZL.

La Tribuna: f. 1879; Blanco; circ. 75,000.

Vida Marítima: Apdo. 517; f. 1918; evening; commercial; Dir. RICARDO SERRANO.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES AND WEEKLIES

ARTIGAS

El Ciudadano: Artigas; f. 1966; weekly.

Orientación: Artigas; f. 1929; weekly.

Principios: Artigas; f. 1957; weekly.

La Voz del Norte: Artigas; f. 1947; weekly.

CANELONES

Espacio: Canelones; f. 1901; weekly.

El Noticioso: Canelones; f. 1945; weekly.

Nuevos Rumbos: Canelones; f. 1928; weekly.

La Razón: Canelones; f. 1942; weekly.

Vanguardia: La Paz; f. 1961; weekly.

El Pueblo: Las Piedras; f. 1935; weekly.

La Gaceta: San Ramón; f. 1921; weekly.

El Pueblo: Santa, Lucía; f. 1921; weekly.

La Voz del Sur: Santa Lucía; f. 1944; weekly.

El Faro: Sauce; f. 1935; weekly.

COLONIA

La Colonia: Colonia; f. 1901; bi-weekly.

Renovación: Colonia; f. 1960; weekly.

La Unión: Colonia; f. 1929; bi-weekly.

Litoral: Carmelo; f. 1940; weekly.

El Municipio: Carmelo; f. 1908; three times a week.

Claridad: Juan L. Lacaze; f. 1958; three times a week.

El Eco: Rosario; f. 1907; three times a week.

El Eco de Palmira: *Nueva Palmira; f. 1960;* weekly.

Helvecia: Nueva Helvecia; f. 1914; three times a week.

Vanguardia: Nueva Helvecia; f. 1963; three times a week.

Combate: Tarariras; f. 1967; weekly.

El Progreso: Tarariras; f. 1931; twice-weekly.

Verdad: Tarariras; f. 1965; weekly.

DURAZNO

La Publicidad: Durazno; f. 1909; twice-weekly.

FLORES

La Idea Nueva: Francisco Fondar 568, Trinidad; f. 1910; twice-weekly; Dir. CARLOS FARRO DEBELLIS.

FLORIDA

El Heraldo: Florida; f. 1919; daily; circ. 7,000.

Noticias: Sarandí Grande; f. 1957; weekly.

LAVALLEJA

La Unión: Minas; f. 1875; daily.

El Noticiero: Minas; f. 1943; weekly.

El Pueblo: Batlle y Ordóñez; f. 1933; weekly.

MALDONADO

Punta del Este: Maldonado; f. 1954; daily.

Superación: Maldonado; f. 1958; weekly.

La Democracia: San Carlos; f. 1922; weekly.

PAYSANDÚ

El Telégrafo: 18 de Julio 1027, Paysandú; f. 1910; independent; Dir. FERNANDO M. BACCARO; daily; circ. 10,000.

El Diario: Paysandú; f. 1916; weekly.

El Terruño: Guichón; f. 1956; weekly.

RÍO NEGRO

El Litoral: Fray Bentos; f. 1948; twice-weekly.

Renovación: Fray Bentos; f. 1929; twice-weekly

El Heraldo de Young: Young; f. 1943 twice-weekly.

La Verdad: Young; f. 1965; weekly.

RIVERA

Norte: Rivera; f. 1957; daily.

El Ideal: Rivera; f. 1948; weekly

La Palabra: Rivera; f. 1935; twice-weekly.

ROCHA

El Este: Rocha; f. 1950; daily.
La Palabra: Rocha; f. 1920; daily.
La Acción: Castillos; f. 1929; weekly.
Rumbos: Castillos; f. 1966; weekly.
El Lascanense: Lascano; f. 1909; weekly.

SALTA

Tribuna Salteña: Salto; f. 1910; daily.

SAN JOSÉ

Aquí Está: San José; f. 1957; daily.
La Defensa: San José; f. 1943; weekly.
La Idea: San José; f. 1935; weekly.
La Prensa: San José; f. 1966; weekly.
Los Principios: San José; f. 1914; three times a week.
La Razón: Ecilda Paullier; f. 1950; weekly.

SORIANO

Acción: Mercedes; f. 1940; daily.
El Radical: Mercedes; f. 1925; daily.
El Tiempo: Mercedes; f. 1943; daily.
Centenario: Cardona; f. 1930; twice-weekly.
Verdad: Cardona; f. 1946; twice-weekly.
Irupé: Dolores; f. 1966; weekly.

TACUAREMBÓ

Informaciones: Tacuarembó; f. 1944; three times a week.
La Voz del Pueblo: Tacuarembó; f. 1924; twice-weekly.
La Idea: Paso de los Toros; f. 1935; weekly.

TREINTA Y TRES

Presente: Treinta y Tres; f. 1962; weekly.
Santa Clara: Santa Clara de Olimar; f. 1966; weekly.

PERIODICALS

MONTEVIDEO

Boletín Comercial: Colón 1580; monthly.
Boletín Informativo del Ministerio de Hacienda: monthly; commerce and statistics.
Comunidad: Catholic weekly; Editor ELISEO SOSA CONSTANTINI.
Gacetilla Austral: Coronel Alegre 1340; f. 1950; monthly; bibliography; Dir. CARLOS M. RAMA.
La Justicia Uruguaya: 25 de Mayo 555.
Marcha: Rincón 577; f. 1939; weekly; independent; Dir. CARLOS QUIJANO; Editor JULIO CASTRO.
Montevidean: Ituzainago 1522; f. 1951; English; weekly; Editor Mrs. ILMA LEWIS.
Municipales: Treinta y Tres 1289.
Revista Militar y Naval: 25 de Mayo 279.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agencia Nacional de Informaciones (A.N.I.): Montevideo; f. 1945.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Plaza Cagancha 1356, 2 piso, Montevideo; Chiefs AGUSTIN FERNANDEZ CHAVES, SANDRO COLOMBO.
AP: Bartolome Mitre 1275, Montevideo; Correspondent FRANCISCO QUINTANS.
UPI: Avda. 18 de Julio 1224, 2 Piso, Montevideo; Chief MARTIN LEGIZAMON.

DPA, Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Montevideo.

PUBLISHERS

MONTEVIDEO

Editorial Aguilar: Andes 1406; general.
Editorial Alfa: Ciudadela 1389; Asunción 1465; f. 1957; literature, history; Dir. BENITO MILLA.
Editorial América Latina: 18 de Julio 2089; politics, economics, sociology.
Barreiro y Ramos, S.A.: 25 de Mayo y J. C. Gómez; general.
Cenci-Uruguay: Misiones 1361; economics, statistics.
Editorial Ciencias: Duvimioso Terra 1461; medicine.
Codex: 18 de Julio 1707; education.
Librería-Editorial Amalio M. Fernández: 25 de Mayo 477; f. 1951; law.
Editorial González Porto: J. C. Gómez 1328; f. 1938; technical, education.
Jackson W. M. Inc.: Paraguay 1388; education.
Editorial Kapelusz: Uruguay 1331; technical.
Labor S.A. Argentina: Mercedes 1125; general.
Editorial Losada Uruguaya S.A.: Maldonado 1092; literature.
Editorial Medina: Tristán Narvaja 1547; general.
Mentor: Uruguay 1325; general.
Mosca Hnos.: 18 de Julio 1574; religion.
Bibliográfica Omeba: Rincón 416; technical.
Editorial Peri: Alzaibar 1328; agriculture.
Ediciones Pueblos Unidos: Tacuarembó 1494; f. 1943; general.
Editorial El Siglo Ilustrado: Yí 1276; history, politics and sociology.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección de Radiocomunicaciones: Montevideo; Dir. R. Buencristiano.

Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radioeléctrica (SODRE): Mercedes 823, Montevideo; non-commercial; Govt.-owned; Dir. J. Zavala Carvalho.

Radio Ariel: Olimar 1472; Dir.-Gen. J. U. Pierri.

Radio Carve: Mercedes 973; f. 1928; Dirs. Raúl Fontaina, Juan E. de Feo.

Radio El Espectador: Soriano 1287, Montevideo; Dir.-Gen. H. Amengual.

Radio Fénix: Rio Branco 1366; Dir. J. J. Rabassa.

CX4 Radio Rural: 18 de Julio 1513; Dir. Alfredo M. Lázaro.

Commercial radio stations in the Montevideo area total 19 and there are stations in all but two of the 19 departments, with a total of 34.

In 1969 there were 1,080,000 radio receivers in Uruguay.

TELEVISION

Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radioeléctrica (SODRE): Bulevar Artigas, Colorado, Montevideo; f. 1961; state-owned; Dir. J. Zavala Carvalho.

Saeta: Tacuarembó 1234, Montevideo; commercial; f. 1956; Pres. Raúl Fontaina.

Televisora Larranaga, S.A.: Enriqueta Compte y Rique 1276, Montevideo; commercial; Pres. Carlos E. Scheck; Gen. Man. H. Scheck.

Monte Carlo TV: Av. 18 de Julio 1855, Montevideo; commercial; Channel 4; Dir.-Gen. H. Romay Salvo.

Punta del Este: Maldonado.

Rio Uruguay TV: Fray Bentos, Paysandú; Dir. Daniel Romay Salvo.

Tele-Rocha: Rocha; Dir. Francisco Elices.

There were 220,000 TV sets in 1969.

Asociación Nacional de Broadcasters Uruguayos (A.N.D.E.B.U.): Calle Yi 1264, Montevideo; f. 1933; 66 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. Jiménez de Aréchaga; Sec. F. Raul Correa; publ. *Memorandum Mensual.*

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

Banco Central: Cerrito y Zabala, Montevideo; f. 1967; note-issuing bank, also controls private banking; Pres. Dr. Carlos Sanguinetti.

Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay: Cerrito y Zabala, Montevideo; f. 1896; a State institution; cap. 1,240m.; dep. 12,500m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. Armando R. Malet.

Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay (*State Mortgage Bank*): Plaza de la Constitución, Montevideo; f. 1892; cap. 555m., dep. 1,333m. (1967); Pres. Edison Mozart Fradiletti.

Banco de Previsión Social: Mercedes 1852, Montevideo; Autonomous Service of the State; co-ordinates state welfare services and organizes social security; Pres. Dr. Julio C. Espínola.

Banco de Seguros del Estado: Agraciada y Mercedes; f. 1912; insurance; Pres. Nelson Verderosa.

Principal Commercial Banks

Montevideo

Banco Comercial: Cerrito 400; f. 1857; cap. 115m., dep. 3,192m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Julio F. Braga Salvañach; Gen. Man. Orlando G. Dovat; publ. *Información Económica del Uruguay.*

Banco de Cobranzas: Sarandí 402; f. 1889; cap. 182m.; dep. 1,809m. (1968); Gen. Man. Eduardo M. Moirano.

Banco de Crédito: 18 de Julio 1451, Montevideo; f. 1908; cap. 30m., dep. 1,195m. (1967); Pres. Santiago A. Ham; Man. Cr. Raúl Ferraro.

Banco de Montevideo: Rincón Esq., Misiones; f. 1941; cap. 13.1m., dep. 1,983m. (June 1968); Pres. Dr. Alberto Domínguez Cámpora; Gen. Man. Carlos Langwagen.

Banco Español Territorial-Unión de Bancos del Uruguay: Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 401; merged 1964; cap. and res. 243m., dep. 1,864m. (1969); Pres. José L. Helguera; Gen. Man. Leonidas Halarewicz.

Banco Financiero Sudamericano, S.A.: Calle Cerrito 425, f. 1910; Pres. Nilo Berchesi; Man. Carlos Seoane.

Banco Internacional: Zabala 1463; f. 1952; cap. and res. 86m., dep. 1,531m. (1969); Man. Edmundo Martínez Peña.

Banco Israelita del Uruguay: Convención 1271; f. 1938; cap. 2m., dep. 2.3m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Bernardo Konicheckis.

Banco La Caja Obrera: 25 de Mayo 500; f. 1905; cap. 22m., dep. 1,160m. (1967); Pres. Alberto Fernández Goyechea; Gen. Man. Luis Marrero.

Banco Mercantil del Río de la Plata: Zabala 1542; f. 1915; cap. 120m., dep. 2,327m. (1968); Pres. Dr. Jorge Peirano Facio.

Banco Popular del Uruguay: 25 de Mayo 402, Montevideo; f. 1902; cap. p.u. 25m.; dep. 1,073m. (March 1968); Pres. Arq. Carlos García Arocena.

Banco Rural: Avda. 18 de Julio 1317; f. 1957; cap. 17m., dep. 142m. (1964); Gen. Man. Luis O. Pérez Molea.

Durazno

Banco de Durazno: Eusebio Píriz 850; f. 1914; Pres. Ernesto J. Filippini; Man. Hugo L. Despaux.

Florida

Banco de Florida: Independencia 718; f. 1951; Pres. ALCIDES V. DOS SANTOS; Man. LUIS MEDEGLIA.

San José

Banco de San José: 18 de Julio 509; f. 1909; cap. 18.5m., dep. 360m. (June 1967); Pres. Dr. LUIS A. SARAZOLA; Man. MARIO PEREDA.

Paysandú

Banco del Litoral: 18 de Julio 1084; f. 1938; cap. p.u. 15m., dep. 300m. (1967); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL SARALEGUI; Manager TÓMAS SÁNCHEZ.

FOREIGN BANKS IN MONTEVIDEO

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Buenos Aires; J. C. Gómez 1372.

Banco do Brasil: Rio de Janeiro; 25 de Mayo 628; Man. LARAJE CIDADE.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: London; Bank of London and South America Building, Zabala 1500, P.O. Box 204, Montevideo; Manager for Uruguay M. ST. G. JOHNSTON.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud: Paris; Rincón 500.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: German Federal Republic; Avda. 18 de Julio 1455, 6 piso.

First National City Bank: New York; Cerrito y Misiones, Casilla de Correo 690, Montevideo; Man. J. L. MORAN.

Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V. (*Banco Holandés Unido*): Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 501; Managers in Montevideo F. L. G. HUIGEN, G. J. J. MULDER.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Producción y Consumo: Uruguay 883, Montevideo.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos del Uruguay (*Bank Association of Uruguay*): Rincón 468; f. 1945; 33 mem. banks; Man. J. E. OREGGIONI PONS; publ. *Resúmen de los principales aspectos de la actividad económica del Uruguay* (annual).

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo (*Stock Exchange*): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1867; 80 mems.; Pres. JOSE MARÍA DE CORES; publs. *Boletín Diario de Operaciones y de Cierre del Mercado Bursátil, Información Oficial* (stock and shares information, quarterly), *Panorama del Mercado Bursátil* (annual), *Informe Anual.*

INSURANCE

Montevideo

Banco de Seguros del Estado (*State Insurance Organization*): Avda. Agraciada, esq. Mercedes, Casilla 473.

Since the establishment of the State Insurance Organization in 1912 it has had a monopoly of certain types of insurance and no new companies are allowed to be set up.

La Uruguaya, S.A.: Florida 1251; f. 1900; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. L. DE SOBRINO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

(all in Montevideo)

Cámara Nacional de Comercio (*National Chamber of Commerce*): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1875; 760 mems.; Pres. ARTURO LERENA ACEVEDO; publs. *Revista Mensual, Boletín* (weekly).

Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País (*Chamber of Commerce for Local Products*): Avda. General Rondeau 1908; f. 1891; 415 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR SARNO BERAMUNDI.

There are chambers of commerce in the following fields: shops and stores; agricultural and chemical products and seeds. There are associations or chambers of importers of: ironmongery; agricultural machinery; sewing machines; automobile parts and spares; electrical and radio articles; motor vehicles; motor cycles; office and school equipment; paper and cardboard; pharmaceutical specialities; photographic equipment; pumps; medical and scientific apparatus.

FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio Belgo-Uruguaya de Montevideo: Casilla de Correo 666; f. 1935; 115 mems.; Pres. MAXIMILIEN HERODE; publ. *Monthly Bulletin.*

Cámara de Comercio Británica: Calle Cerrito 420, Of. 605; f. 1915; 200 mems.; Pres. B. H. FOX; Perm. Sec. W. SAVORY.

Cámara de Comercio de los EE. UU. en el Uruguay: Rincón 723; f. 1935; 400 mems.; Pres. JOHN H. WELLS; Sec. JULIO C. BRUSA; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (fortnightly in Spanish and English).

Cámara de Comercio Francesa de Montevideo: Soriano 1203; f. 1882; 120 mems.; Pres. JACQUES BERTAUX; Vice-Pres. BRUNO DE LOMBARDON; Sec.-Gen. FERNAND HAREAU.

Cámara de Comercio Holando-Uruguaya: Zabala 1542, 8° piso; Dir. A. LILIENHEIM.

Cámara de Comercio Italiana del Uruguay: Paysandú 816.

Cámara de Comercio Suizo-Uruguaya: Avda. Agraciada 1641, 4° piso; f. 1944; 99 mems.; Pres. LUIS A. DANERO; Vice-Pres. CARLOS J. JOOS; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Alemana: Zabala 1379, Casilla 1499.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Argentina: Avda. 18 de Julio 1018; f. 1939; 200 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ C. CADENAZZI.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Brasileña: Avda. 18 de Julio 984; f. 1917; 210 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO OTEGUI

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Chilena: 25 de Mayo 622.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Israeli: Buenos Aires 484.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Plaza Cagancha 1344.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING ASSOCIATIONS

AFICAU—Asociación de Fomento del Intercambio Comercial Anglo-Uruguayo (*Association for the Development of Anglo-Uruguayan Trade*): Agraciada 1641 2° Piso; f. 1935; 321 mems.; Pres. (vacant); publ. monthly bulletin in English and Spanish.

Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Producción (*Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production*): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio; f. 1941; 507 mems.; Hon. Pres. JOSE BRUNET; Pres. ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA CAMPOS; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS ONS COTELO; publs. *Boletín Informativo, Libre Empresa* (bi-monthly), *Informes y Documentos*.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Administración Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Paysandú y Agraciada; is an autonomous Government organization (f. 1931) concerned with the transport, refining and sale of crude petroleum and petroleum products, and the manufacture of alcohol, spirits, cement and sugar; owns research laboratories in Pando-Canelones, an agricultural experimental station in Juanicó and a sugar-factory and sugar-beet farms in Salto; Pres. HÉCTOR BATLLE CORREA.

Frigorífico Nacional: Andes 1470; f. 1929; monopoly in supply of Montevideo; concerned with processing of meat and sub-products for internal consumption and export; Pres. BERNARDO AVILA.

Obras Sanitarias del Estado (OSE): José Martí 3379; f. 1952; processing and distribution of drinking water, sinking wells, supplying industrial zones of the country; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ CAIAZZO.

Servicio Oceanográfico y de Pesca (SOYP): Julio H. y Obés 1467; autonomous body concerned with exploiting rivers and seas of the country; fishing, fish processing and sales; sealing; conservation of marine fauna; Dir.-Gen. JULIO C. FRANZINI.

Usinas y Teléfonos del Estado (UTE): Paraguay 2431; autonomous state body; sole purveyor of electricity and telephones; owns a hydro-electric centre at Rincón del Bonete on the Río Negro; Pres. ULISES PEREIRA REVERBEL.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comisión Patronal del Uruguay de Asuntos Relacionados con la O.I.T. (*Commission of Uruguayan Employers for Affairs of O.I.T.*): Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; f. 1954; mems. Cámara Nacional de Comercio, Cámara de Industrias, Asociación Comercial del Uruguay; Sec. Man. JUAN M. AGUIRRE GONZÁLEZ.

Asociación de Importadores y Mayoristas de Almacén (*Importers' and Wholesalers' Association*): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio; f. 1926; 38 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS BRABA; publ. annual report.

Asociación Rural del Uruguay: Uruguay 864; f. 1871; 1,600 mems.; Pres. Ing. FRANCISCO HAEDO TERRA; publ. *Revista Mensual*.

Federación Rural: 18 de Julio 965; f. 1915; 1,463 mems.; Pres. Ing. ANTONIO M. DURÁN RUBIO.

Unión Industrial Uruguaya (*Chamber of Industry*): Avda. Agraciada 1670, 1° piso; Pres. ALFREDO DE AMBROSIS; Sec. DOUGLAS F. HUBBER.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Sindical del Uruguay—CSU (*Confederation of Uruguayan Trade Unions*): Paraguay 1273, Montevideo; f. 1951; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 83,000 mems. in 72 affiliated unions; Pres. JOSÉ M. COTELO; Sec. Gen. JUAN ANTONIO ACUÑA.

Frente Autónomo Sindical—FAS (*Autonomous Union Front*): Cambay 2539, Montevideo; 8,000 mems. from 7 affiliates; Pres. LUIS ALBERTO COLOTUZZO; Sec. ELEUTERIO GUERRERO.

Central Unica de Trabajadores del Uruguay—CUTU (*Sole Centre of Workers of Uruguay*): Mercedes 1522; f. 1961; 150,000 mems. from 30 affiliated unions; Gen. Secs. JUAN ANGEL TOLEDO, ENRIQUE PASTORINO, LUCIANO DA SILVA.

Acción Sindical Uruguaya—ASU (*Christian Trade Union Movement of Uruguay*): Minas 1250, Montevideo; f. 1951; 2 affiliates; admitted to CISC/CLASC; Pres. WALDO WARREN; Sec.-Gen. JUAN LLEIXÁ AGUILÁ.

A large number of unions remain unaffiliated with a national centre. They include the Federación Obrera de la Industria de la Carne y Afines (*Workers' Federation of the Meat Industry and Related Activities*) and the Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Públicos (*National Association of Public Employees*).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Ministerio de Transporte, Comunicaciones y Turismo: formed under terms of new constitution of 1967; exercises control over all state forms of transport: railways, airline, river and maritime fleets, urban transport system in Montevideo; also exercises some control over private transport companies; the Municipal Intendancies are responsible for urban and departmental transport.

RAILWAYS

Administración de los Ferrocarriles del Estado—AFE: La Paz 1095, Montevideo; State organization; monopoly of all railways; 2,976 km. of track connecting all parts of the country; the system was created in 1952 and includes four lines formerly under British ownership; there are connections with Argentine and Brazilian networks; Pres. E. MARIO PEYROT.

ROADS

Uruguay has 2,000 km. of good paved roads, among the best in South America, which connect Montevideo with Colonia and Mercedes on the Rio Negro, with the interior of the country as far as Paso Toros, and go eastwards, through Minas and Treinta y Tres, almost to the Brazilian frontier. Another road connects the watering places, starting at Montevideo and ending at Punta del Este. The international bridge of the Yaguaron River, connecting the city of Yaguaron (Brazil) with Rio Branco (Uruguay), is open. Long-distance motor buses and lorries ply in certain areas in competition with the trains.

A public works programme recently passed by Congress approved expenditure of 318m. pesos on road works, involving the construction or improvement of 1,619 km. of paved roads, 396 km. of improved roads and 6,912 km. of other roads.

Automóvil Club del Uruguay: Av. Agraciada 1532, Montevideo; f. 1918; 6,898 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO IGLESIAS MONTERO; Sec. Dr. FRANCISCO DEVINCENZI.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compañía Uruguaya de Navegación y Transportes Aéreos S.A.: Plaza Independencia 811, Montevideo; owns five vessels of 1,920, 740, 950, 520 and 450 tons; operates cargo and passenger services on the River Plate, and the Uruguay and Paraná rivers.

There are about 775 miles of navigable waterways, which provide an important means of transport.

A hydrofoil service to Buenos Aires was inaugurated in 1962.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Puertos: Rambla Franklin D. Roosevelt entre Macial y Guaraní, Montevideo.

Administración Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Agraciada y Paysandú, Montevideo; Pres. BATLLE CORREA; tanker services, also river transportation.

Prefectura General Marítima: Rambla Roosevelt, Montevideo.

Alamar (Asociación Latinoamericana de Armadores): 25 de mayo 572, Montevideo; f. 1963 in Chile; private consultative organization with legal status in Chile and Uruguay; represents 65 Latin-American private and government shipowners from 11 Lafta countries; total tonnage registered: 4,110,777 d.w.t.; Pres. VIDAL BEDOYA (Paraguay); Gen. Sec. JORGE MEDINA C. (Uruguay).

Dodero: Buenos Aires; Montevideo; passenger services between Argentina and Uruguay.

Uruguay's merchant fleet totalled 108,560 GRT in 1967.

The following foreign shipping lines have offices in Montevideo:

Argentine, Bank, Blue Star, Brodin, Columbus, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Cia. Chilena, Delta, Greek South America, Hamburg-South American, Havenlijn, Houlder Brothers, Italia, Ivaran, Johnson, Lamport and Holt, Linea "C", Messageries Maritimes, Moore-McCormack, Nopal, O.S.K. Line, Rotterdam-South America, Royal Interocean, Royal Mail, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes, Torm, Westfal-Larsen, Ybarra.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea (P.L.U.N.A.): Head Office: Colonia 1021 and Agraciada, Montevideo; f. 1936; operates internal services and services to Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay; Dir.-Gen. Col. ALBERTO L. GARCÍA; Gen. Man. RAÚL E. ADAMI; Traffic Man. WILMAR PÉREZ LARREA.

The following foreign airlines also serve Uruguay: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Colonia, Air France, Alitalia, Austral, British United, Cruzeiro do Sul, Iberia, K.L.M., L.A.N., L.A.P.S.A., L.A.V., Lufthansa, Pan-Am. S.A.S., Swissair, Varig.

TOURISM

Ministerio de Transporte, Comunicaciones y Turismo: Agraciada 1409, Montevideo; created by Constitution of 1967, replacing former Comisión Nacional de Turismo; responsible for all aspects of tourism: lodgings and hotels, entertainments, fairs, price controls, etc.; visitors come mainly from Argentina and Brazil; revenue from tourism amounts to some U.S. $50m. a year; development plans include publishing more tourist literature and establishing tourism promotion offices in Argentina (eight offices in provincial capitals) and Brazil (four new offices); Minister Dr. JULIO CARRERE SAPRIZA; the Ministry maintains overseas offices in São Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Asociación de Turismo del Uruguay: Pres. Arq. JUAN A. SCASSO; Sec. PLINIO TORRES.

Asociación Uruguaya de Agencias de Viajes Internacionales —AUDAVI: Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA BALSEIRO, Hotel Victoria Plaza, Of. 502, Montevideo.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Sarandí 430, 3° piso, Montevideo; f. 1955; Pres. Dr. ALFONSO C. FRANGELLA.

Universidad de la República: Av. 18 de Julio 1824, Montevideo; atomic research in the faculties of engineering and medicine.

Instituto de Física: Parque Rodo, Montevideo; Dir. W. S. HILL.

Instituto de Radiología y Ciencias Físicas: Av. 8 de Octubre 3265, Montevideo; Dir. Dr. ALFONSO C. FRANGELLA.

Instituto de Endocrinología "Prof. Dr. Juan C. Mussio Fournier" del Ministerio de Salud Pública: Hospital Pasteur, Larravide 74, Montevideo; Dir. Prof. Dr. JOSÉ M. CERVIÑO.

Laboratorio MC²: Avda. 8 de Octubre 2874, Montevideo; medical application of radio isotopes; Dir. Dr. WALTER S. HILL.

Instituto de Investigación de Ciencias Biológicas: Av. Italia 3318, Casilla 458, Montevideo; Dir. Prof. CLEMENTE ESTABLE.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la República: Av. 18 de Julio 1824, Montevideo; 2,982 teachers, 16,500 students.

Universidad del Trabajo del Uruguay: Calle San Salvador 1674, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Venezuela lies on the north coast of South America and is bordered by Colombia to the west, Guyana to the east and Brazil to the south. The climate varies with altitude from tropical to cool, the average temperature at Caracas being 69°F (21°C). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion, but most of the population are Roman Catholics. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of yellow, blue and red, the central blue stripe being charged with seven stars and the yellow stripe with the national coat of arms. The capital is Caracas.

Recent History

President Pérez Jiménez seized power in 1948 and remained in office until 1958 when he was overthrown by a military junta under Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal. The next President, Romulo Betancourt, was elected in the same year. His Government was greatly harassed and in 1960 there were serious left-wing riots. He became the first Venezuelan President to complete his term of office when President Raúl Leoni was elected in December 1963. A new constitution, the twenty-sixth in the country's history, was promulgated in 1961. Venezuela was accepted as a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) in 1965, and ratified her acceptance in October 1966. Dr. Rafael Caldera was elected as President in December 1968.

Government

Venezuela is a Federal Republic consisting of 20 states, a Federal District and two Federal Territories, each under a Governor. Executive power is vested in the President who is elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage and has wide powers. The legislative organ is Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Both Houses of Congress are elected by universal suffrage.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for two years between eighteen and forty-five. The strength of the Army is about 15,000 men and there are a small Navy (including a body of Marines) and Air Force.

Economic Affairs

Oil, of which Venezuela is one of the world's leading producers, is the predominant factor in the economy. Concessions are held by foreign interests with a percentage of revenue going to the Government. Production in 1968 was 3.6 million barrels a day; it had been stepped up considerably after the June 1967 Middle East crisis. The petro-chemicals industry is expanding rapidly. Other minerals include iron ore, bauxite, gold and coal. The chief crops are maize, coffee, cocoa, rice and cotton. Livestock raising is important and production of meat and milk is growing. Industries include cement, food and drink, textiles and tyres.

The first stage of the Guri dam project, begun in 1964, was completed in November 1968 and has an output of 525,000 kW. When the project is finally completed towards 1990, it will have an output of 6 million kW from 24 generators and will be one of the largest in the world; the cost is estimated at U.S.$73 million.

In 1966 the Bolivar was accepted as a medium for international payments.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is 291 miles and a 20-year National Railway Plan was inaugurated in 1950. There are 19,375 miles of all-weather roads. The river Orinoco is navigable for about 700 miles and there are steamer services on Lake Maracaibo. Internal air services are well-developed and international air transport is provided by four national and sixteen foreign lines. A new international airport is to be built at Maiquetía.

Social Welfare

Labour legislation protects workers and there are benefits for accidents, sickness and old age. A modified insurance scheme was introduced in 1967, entitling insured workers and their dependents to medical assistance, pensions etc., and granting aid to survivors.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. By 1968 there were nearly 11,000 primary schools with over 1,500,000 pupils. Secondary education, received by over 200,000 pupils, lasts for four years with a further year for admission to higher education. There are six state and two private universities.

Tourism

The mountain peaks and the many forests and lakes form the main tourist attractions. Angel Waterfalls (3,212 feet) are reputed to be the highest in the world. In 1962 a state organisation, FOMTUR, was set up to promote tourism.

Visas are required by all visitors to Venezuela.

Sport

Football, tennis, golf, baseball and basketball are the most popular sports. Bullfighting also has a large following.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 15 (Ascension Day), June 5 (Corpus Christi), June 24 (Battle of Carabobo), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 5 (Independence Day), July 24 (Birth of the Liberator, Simón Bolívar), August 15 (Assumption), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1971: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 22–23 (Carnival), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 9–11 (Easter), April 19 (Declaration of Independence).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Bolivar of 100 Centimos.

Coins: 5, 12.5, 25, 50 Centimos; 1, 2, 5 Bolivares.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 Bolivares.

Exchange rate: 10.75 Bolivares=£1 sterling.
4.5 Bolivares=$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area sq. km.	Population (Est. June 1970)				
	Total	Caracas (Capital)	Maracaibo	Barquisimeto	Valencia
912,050	10,398,907	2,175,438*	655,578	291,353	232,035

* Metropolitan area.

STATE POPULATIONS AND CAPITALS

(Est. June 1970)

Federal District	2,009,561	Caracas	2,175,438
Anzoátegui	501,384	Barcelona	54,916
Apure	158,487	San Fernando	44,358
Aragua	429,344	Maracay	192,863
Barinas	193,914	Barinas	50,576
Bolívar	383,315	Ciudad Bolívar	109,605
Carabobo	512,173	Valencia	232,035
Cojedes	95,177	San Carlos	18,432
Falcón	408,051	Coro	55,955
Guárico	330,147	San Juan	43,107
Lara	611,192	Barquisimeto	291,353
Mérida	335,428	Mérida	75,634
Miranda	702,603	Los Teques	54,253
Monagas	316,732	Maturín	97,257
Nueva Esparta	112,611	La Asunción	6,407
Portuguesa	284,523	Guanare	33,379
Sucre	493,840	Cumaná	100,498
Táchira	525,840	San Cristóbal	156,618
Trujillo	382,441	Trujillo	27,107
Yaracuy	222,041	San Felipe	43,402
Zulia	1,342,994	Maracaibo	655,578
Federal Territories and Dependencies	47,109		
TOTAL	10,398,907		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1965	379,386	48,415	60,973
1966	377,305	51,863	61,724
1967	405,468	52,698	62,081
1968	382,219	55,020	63,771

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Maize	521.0	557.5	604.2	735.6
Rice (in hull)	199.0	210.0	292.2	244.5
Beans	26.1	29.8	31.7	26.3
Cassava	301.4	320.0	327.6	340.8
Potatoes	135.9	142.8	151.0	142.5
Sesame	54.1	60.0	80.5	76.2
Raw Cotton	44.6	46.0	47.8	51.7
Coffee	54.1	61.0	61.8	62.1
Cocoa	21.9	22.9	24.0	24.6
Tobacco	9.0	9.8	10.1	11.4
Bananas	547.1*	590.0*	595.5*	838.4*
Sugar Cane	4,562.9	3,847.2	4,455.4	3,995.7

* '000 units

LIVESTOCK

(head)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cattle	1,029,901	1,114,862	1,150,987	1,204,508
Pigs	768,204	773,657	811,600	835,136
Goats	379,041	380,112	381,266	382,410
Sheep	45,454	45,366	45,325	46,267

MILK, MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTION

	Unit	1965	1966	1967	1968
Milk	'000 litres	625.6	661.0	695.6	736.7
Meat	'000 metric tons	194.1	211.2	221.4	217.7
Fish	" " "	120.7	116.7	113.2	125.1

MINING

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gold (grammes)	696,407	525,508	584,370	640,000
Diamonds (carats)	88,800	84,695	69,630	114,000
Iron Ore (metric tons)	17,650,141	17,840,986	17,123,544	16,190,000
Coal (metric tons)	31,297	34,074	34,458	32,000

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND EXPLOITATION

Congress has approved the legal reforms necessary to change the present concessions system to one of contracts (probably a maximum of 30 years) with selective relinquishment of areas covered by contracts and subsequent transfer to the Venezuelan authorities of all installations at the expiration of the contract. A more important role is envisaged for the Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo, which will negotiate the contracts.

Crude Oil Production: (1967) 184,800,000 metric tons=3,546,641 bbl./day; (1968) 188,670,000 metric tons=3,611,026 bbl./day; (1969) 187,300,000 metric tons=3,590,000 bbl./day.

		1966	1967	1968
Wells Drilled	number	394	319	438
Reserves	m. bbl./day	16,869	16,800	15,700
Technical Duration	years	13.7	12.3	11.9
Crude Petroleum Production	m. bbl./day	3,370	3,541	3,605
Refining of Crude Petroleum	'000 bbl./day	1,190	1,167	1,185
Internal Consumption of Petrol Derivatives	,,	n.a.	184	n.a.
Exports of Petroleum	,,	3,186	3,361	3,368
of which Crude Petroleum	,,	2,263	2,425	n.a.

REFINING OF CRUDE OIL

('000 cu. metres)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Crude Oil	201,534	195,628	205,551	209,758
Gasoline and Naphtha	8,317	8,052	7,988	9,114
Kerosene	1,523	965	802	753
Gas and Diesel Oil	11,708	11,452	10,754	10,653
Fuel Oil	42,621	41,434	40,699	41,152
Asphalt	877	787	871	871
Other Petroleum Products	4,412	5,660	4,937	4,815

DESTINATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTS

('000 barrels)

	1966	1967	1968
Africa	8,455	11,524	13,708
Central America	127,098	129,734	149,069
Panama	25,198	26,968	27,676
Puerto Rico	55,202	56,279	63,618
North America	619,495	646,542	659,369
United States	512,485	503,009	502,569
Canada	105,362	142,541	155,357
South America	118,553	124,105	140,748
Brazil	27,546	20,764	25,379
Europe	227,166	247,557	217,983
Netherlands	25,068	24,043	16,613
Sweden	22,557	12,890	7,620
United Kingdom	84,454	80,003	81,243
Far East and Oceania	33,108	38,077	31,605
TOTAL	1,134,532	1,198,573	1,213,514

INDUSTRY

		1965	1966	1967	1968
Beer	('000 litres)	277,913	297,067	332,360	356,216
Soft Drinks	(,, ,,)	495,881	529,468	557,075	553,180
Cigarettes	('000)	9,459,163	9,675,865	10,402,522	11,048,128
Sawn Timber	(cubic metres)	214,964	204,570	200,590	209,646
Cement	(metric tons)	2,111,816	2,114,504	2,278,303	2,355,395
Electricity	('000 kWh.)	8,245,489	8,769,771	9,478,884	10,369,000
Tyres	(number)	1,222,485	1,326,722	1,243,906	1,530,000
Inner Tubes	(,,)	738,269	791,916	n.a.	n.a.
Textiles:					
Drills	(metres)	14,030	9,538	11,398	n.a.
Cotton Cloth	(,,)	72,202	72,197	67,804	66,850
Rayon Cloth	(,,)	31,585	32,976	37,012	38,121
Paint	(metric tons)	28,073	27,583	32,646	19,748
Animal Feeding Stuffs	(,, ,,)	446,354	478,642	507,702	537,109
Vegetable Oils and Fats	(,, ,,)	78,272	77,439	79,396	n.a.
Salt	(,, ,,)	171,764	148,756	170,966	95,100
Sugar	(,, ,,)	340,379	292,151	346,764	308,654

Motor vehicles: (1966) 60,502, (1967) 58,049, (1968) 60,134.

FINANCE

One Bolivar=100 Centimos.
10.75 Bolivares=£1 sterling; 4.5 Bolivares=U.S. $1.00.
100 Bolivares=£9 6s. 0d. sterling=U.S. $22.40.

BUDGET 1969
(million Bolivares)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Royalties and Oil Taxes	2,971.6	Interior	1,817
Income Tax from Oil Industry	2,737	Foreign Affairs	76
Customs	500.8	Treasury	599
Income Tax from Iron Industry	180	Defence	918
Foreign Exchange	50	Development	233
Bond Issue	—	Public Works	1,965
Income and Inheritance Tax	1,417	Education	1,351
Excise Taxes	814.2	Health and Welfare	802
Other Taxes	409.6	Agriculture	615
Back Taxes	—	Labour	128
		Communications	312
		Justice	232
		Mining	196
		Budget Adjustment	36
GRAND TOTAL	9,280.0	TOTAL	9,280

Budget Estimate (1970): Expenditure 9,886m. Bolivares.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(Caracas 1962=100)

	1967	1968
Food, Drink and Tobacco	104.15	105.55
Fuel	n.a.	n.a.
Housing	105.32	106.12
Clothing	99.68	100.93
Other expenses	111.57	113.52
GENERAL INDEX	106.90	108.31

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million Bolivares)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Reserves	3,131.9	2,780.9	3,225.4	3,450.7
Banco Central Reserves	3,059.9	2,771.6	n.a.	n.a.
Gold in Venezuela	1,047.3	1,047.3	1,047.3	1,047.3
Deposits Abroad	1,668.6	1,376.7	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial Banks Reserves	72.0	9.3	n.a.	n.a.
Gold	21.8	21.7	n.a.	n.a.
Total Currency in Circulation	5,832.4	5,964.9	6,687.2	n.a.
Coin	245.8	345.7	n.a.	n.a.
Notes	1,776.7	1,815.4	n.a.	n.a.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. $)

	1966	1967	1968
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	1,053.04	1,134.06	919.37
Non-monetary gold	— 7.56	— 9.21	— 8.91
Freight and insurance	—173.86	—178.14	—207.19
Other transportation	— 12.49	— 26.85	— 20.25
Other insurance	— 6.76	— 5.10	— 9.22
Travel	— 77.40	— 70.05	— 81.76
Investment income	—681.78	—695.14	—703.15
Government expenditure n.e.s.	— 12.88	— 37.68	— 9.00
Other services	— 38.22	— 42.69	— 1.36
Total	42.09	69.20	—121.47
Transfer Payments	— 93.24	—109.16	—102.87
CURRENT BALANCE	— 51.15	— 39.96	—224.34
Capital and Monetary Gold:			
Non-monetary Sector:			
Private long-term	65.26	63.31	175.23
Private short-term	— 66.99	— 10.33	— 0.06
Other private	—	—	—
Government long-term	54.90	43.77	68.73
Government short-term	—	— 4.67	— 5.38
Total	53.17	96.75	243.90
Monetary Sector:			
Central Bank	36.81	— 89.42	— 39.70
Commercial banks	13.96	— 2.90	— 4.71
Gold (— = increase)	0.04	— 9.56	— 9.46
Total	50.81	—101.88	— 53.87
CAPITAL BALANCE	103.98	— 5.13	190.03
Net Errors and Omissions	— 52.83	45.09	34.31

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Bolivares)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	3,703	4,958	5,591	5,120	5,787	6,699
Exports	8,807	12,828	13,026	12,875	13,697	13,564

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million Bolivares)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Foodstuffs	567.5	592.4
Drink and Tobacco	58.0	73.7
Raw Materials, except Fuels	240.8	263.3
Fuels and Lubricants	39.7	55.0
Oils and Fats	48.2	71.3
Chemicals	589.4	706.6
Manufactures (classified)	1,150.7	1,233.8
Manufactures (non-classified)	2,420.9	2,941.9
Machinery and Transport Equipment	479.5	546.9
Miscellaneous	194.9	214.2

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Coffee	62.4	34.7
Cocoa	32.3	n.a.
Iron Ore	604.3	n.a.
Petroleum and Derivatives	12,724.5	12,657.0

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Argentina	14.4	19.5	29.8	85.0	122.4	134.1
Belgium and Luxembourg	71.1	75.6	95.8	89.2	158.6	141.8
Brazil	23.1	17.5	20.0	310.3	219.9	270.6
Canada	277.6	313.3	306.2	1,034.5	1,238.2	1,158.3
Denmark	43.0	56.4	72.7	19.4	41.6	23.2
France	165.4	213.5	178.5	144.6	201.2	158.9
German Fed. Republic	508.9	527.4	570.1	189.7	205.2	180.5
Italy	271.3	295.8	338.1	96.1	178.2	183.3
Japan	273.7	344.6	389.5	138.8	193.3	113.4
Netherlands	105.0	125.2	130.0	306.2	255.7	199.7
Netherlands Antilles	14.8	28.4	51.7	1,065.5	1,192.1	1,074.0
Spain	45.5	69.2	78.6	167.3	232.3	241.2
United Kingdom	285.8	305.7	435.6	911.0	880.9	863.0
United States	2,641.7	3,228.5	3,332.0	4,034.4	3,921.3	3,616.6

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968
Tourists	70,794	76,270	93,490
Cruise Passengers	37,591	48,052	65,137
Transit Passengers	28,664	28,211	25,664

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	Number of Passengers	Freight (metric tons)	Total Revenue (thousand Bolivares)
1965	577,169	248,951	3,547
1966	512,000	206,963	3,741
1967	444,000	135,858	2,589

ROADS

	Passenger Cars	Buses	Lorries	Trucks
1962	279,905	6,433	59,004	47,878
1963	286,600	6,423	56,936	44,986
1964	298,819	5,910	60,662	44,491

SHIPPING

	1967
Total Ships Handled	10,807
Total Registered Tonnage ('000)	94,119
Cargo Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	3,063
Cargo Loaded ('000 metric tons)	n.a.

MERCHANT FLEET

	1965	1966
Number of Vessels	87	93
Net Tonnage	212,110	320,266
Gross Tonnage	332,489	518,435

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
No. of Passengers	676,669	740,791
Cargo Ton Km. ('000)	109,904	103,095
Total Revenue ('000 Bolivares)	195,966	195,491

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1969
Telephones	260,195	282,558	n.a.
Radio Receivers	1,651,000	1,660,000	1,685,000
Television Sets	n.a.	425,000	700,000

EDUCATION

(1967)

	Number of Establishments	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
Kindergarten and Primary	10,853	44,904	1,541,236
Secondary	601	9,941	209,821
Normal	79	1,368	11,015
Technical	276	5,372	29,622
Pedagogical Institutes	2	612	3,159
Universities	8	5,757	53,790

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales and Banco Central de Venezuela, Caracas.

THE CONSTITUTION

(January 1961)

The Federal Republic of Venezuela is divided into States, a Federal District, Federal Territories and Federal Dependencies. The States are autonomous but must comply with the laws and constitution of the Republic.

The Legislative Power is exercised by Congress, divided into two Chambers: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Senators are elected by universal suffrage, two to represent each State, and two to represent the Federal District. There are in addition other Senators, their number being determined by law, who are selected on the principle of minority representation Ex-Presidents of the Republic are also members of the Senate. Deputies are elected by universal suffrage, the number representing each State being at least two and for the Federal District one. Ordinary sessions of both Chambers shall commence on the second day of March of each year, and continue until the sixth day of the following July; thereafter, sessions are renewed from the first day of October to the thirtieth day of November, both dates inclusive. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to initiate legislation. Congress also elects a Controller-General to preside over the Audit Office (*Contraloría de la Nación*), which investigates Treasury income and expenditure, and the finances of the autonomous institutes.

The Executive Power is vested in a President of the Republic elected by universal suffrage every five years; he may not serve two consecutive terms The President is empowered to discharge the Constitution and the laws, to nominate or remove Ministers, to take supreme command of the Armed Forces, to direct foreign relations of the State, to declare a state of emergency and withdraw the civil guarantees laid down in the Constitution, to convene extraordinary sessions of Congress, to administer national finance and to nominate and remove Governors of the Federal District and the Federal Territories. The President also appoints an Attorney General to act as a legal arbiter for the state.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and by the Tribunals. The Supreme Court forms the highest Tribunal of the Republic and the Magistrates of the Supreme Court are elected by both Chambers in joint session.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA (elected December 1968).
Secretary to the President: Dr. GUILLERMO ALVAREZ BAJARES.

THE CABINET

(May 1970)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. LORENZO FERNÁNDEZ.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ARÍSTIDES CALVANI.
Minister of Finance: Dr. PEDRO A. TINOCO.
Minister of Defence: Gen. MARTÍN CARCÍA VILLASMIL.
Minister of Development: HAYDEÉ CASTILLO.
Minister of Public Works: Dr. JOSÉ CURIEL.
Minister of Education: Dr. HÉCTOR HERNÁNDEZ CARABAÑO.
Minister of Health: Dr. LISANDRO LATUFF.
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Dr. JESÚS LÓPEZ LUQUE.
Minister of Labour: Dr. ALFREDO TARRE MURZI.
Minister of Communications: Dr. RAMÓN VELÁSQUEZ.
Minister of Justice: Dr. NECTARIO ANDRADE LABARCA.
Minister of Mines and Petroleum: Dr. HUGO PÉREZ LA SALVIA.
Governor of the Federal District: Dr. CARLOS GINAND BALDÓ.
Secretary-General to the Presidency: Dr. LUIS ALBERTO MACHADO.

STATE GOVERNORS

STATE	GOVERNOR
Anzóategui	Ing. OSWALDO PÉREZA.
Apure	Dr. WILMER URDANETA.
Aragua	Ing. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ VIZO.
Barinas	Dr. LUCIANO VALERA.
Bolívar	Dr. EDUARDO OXFORD ARIAS.
Carabobo	Dr. FERNÁNDEZ GUERRERA MÉNDEZ.
Cojedes	OSCAR PICÓN GIACOPINI.
Falcón	Ing. RAMÓN ANTONIO MEDINA.
Guárico	Dr. J. GONZÁLEZ ARAGORT.
Lara	RAFAEL MONTES DE OCA.
Mérida	Dr. GERMÁN BRICEÑO FERRIGUI.
Miranda	Dr. DANIEL SCOTT.
Monaguas	Ing. HUMBERTO ANDERSEN.
Nueva Esparta	ALEJANDRO HERNÁNDEZ.
Portuguesa	Ing. WALDEMAR CORDERO.
Sucre	JOSÉ BERRIZBEITIA.
Táchira	Dr. JORGEN FRANCISCO RAD.
Trujillo	Dr. ALEJANDRO SÁNCHEZ CORTÉS.
Yaracuy	Dr. SIMÓN SAAVEDRA.
Zulia	Dr. ELIO SUÁREZ ROMERO.
Distrito Federal	Dr. CARLOS GINAND BALDÓ.
Territorio Federal Amazonas	Dr. RAFAEL MARÍA BRICEÑO.
Delta Amacuro	MANUEL ALFREDO DIEPLAT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO VENEZUELA

(Caracas unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Austria: Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Avda. La Estancia 10, Edif. La Estancia, 11 piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PETER C. MULLER.

Belgium: Avda. Principal La Castellana 115 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT NIJS.

Brazil: Quinta San Antonio, Avda. San Juen Bosco, esq. con Transversal 8, Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* A. BOULITREAU FRAGOSO.

Canada: Edif. La Estancia 10, 14 piso, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco (E); *Ambassador:* B. I. RANKIN.

Chile: Edif. Nuevo Centro, Of. 5-B, Avda. Libertador, Chacao (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO DROGUETT DEL FIERRO.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 3 Calle 9, Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* SIH SHOU-HENG.

Colombia: Avda. El Parque 18, Calle 3, Quinta Colombia, Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERMAN ARCINIEGAS.

Costa Rica: Edif. Roraima, 10 piso, Apdo. 10-G, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. ROGELIO RAMOS VALVERDE.

Denmark: Edif. Easo, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaíto (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AXEL SERUP.

Dominican Republic: Quinta Arichuna, Avda. Los Almendros, San Rafael de La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* BUENAVENTURA SÁNCHEZ FÉLIX.

Ecuador: Quinta Los Núñez, Avda. 3, Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO PARRA VELASCO.

El Salvador: Quinta La Ermita, Avda. Las Acacias 69, La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL EGUIZABAL.

France: Quinta San Miguel, Avda. San Felipe 34, La Castellana (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE GUIRAMAND.

German Federal Republic: Edif. Mene Grande, 8 piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Los Palos Grandes (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNES, Count of WELCZECK.

Guatemala: Quinta Vivian, Transversal 8 entre Avda. 10 y Avda. Avila, Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* Col. FRANCISCO COSENZA GÁLVEZ.

Guyana: Quinta Teral, Calle Suapura, Urbanización Lomas de Bello Monte, Bello Monte (E).

Israel: Edif. Teatro Altamira, Entrada Este, 3 piso no. 32, Plaza Sur Altamira; *Ambassador:* JACOB DORON.

Italy: Edif. Sudameris, 12 piso, Avda. Fuerzas Armadas (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Count PAOLO VALFRÉ DI BONZO.

Japan: Edif. Teatro Altamira, 2 piso, Of. 22, entrada Oeste (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGERU HIROTA.

Lebanon: Avda. Suapure, Quinta Assunta, Colinas de Bello Monte (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE FRANCIS.

Mexico: Edif. Villa Provenza, Apdo. 1-A, Avda. El Bosque 7, La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO ALVAREZ PABLOS.

Netherlands: Edif. La Estancia, 3 piso, Avda. La Estancia 10, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Chacao (E); *Ambassador:* FRANS VON OVEN.

Nicaragua: Calle La Colina, Quinta Ultimeña, Lomas de San Rafael, La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANILO SANSON ROMÁN.

Norway: Quinta Las Marías, Calle El Mirador, Lomas de San Rafael de la Florida (E); *Ambassador:* OLAV LYDVO.

Paraguay: Edif. Mercaderes, 2 piso, Of. 4 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. ELADIO R. BUENO DE LOS RÍOS.

Poland: Avda. San Felipe 13, La Castellana (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* WITOLD JURASZ.

Portugal: Quinta Panorama, Calle Los Bambúes (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO A. DA ROCHA FONTES.

Romania: Hotel Plaza Palace (E); *Ambassador:* OCTAVIAN BARBULESCU.

Saudi Arabia: Edif. Mobil, Of. 300, Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh FAISAL AL HUJAILAN.

Spain: Quinta Caurimare 52, Avda. Tamanaco, Urbanización El Rosal (E); *Ambassador:* MATÍAS VEGA GUERRA.

Sweden: Edif. Mata de Coco, 6 piso, Avda. Blandín, Urbanización San Marino, Chacao (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO RATHSMAN.

Switzerland: Edif. Roraima, 1 piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER BOSSI.

Syria: Edif. Easo, 3 piso, Letra B, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaíto (E); *Ambassador:* BACHIR EL-KOTB.

Trinidad and Tobago: Edificio Galipán, Of. 1-A, Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E); *Ambassador:* MATTHEW RAMCHARAN.

Turkey: Quinta Marcangalha, Calle Chivacoa, Urbanización San Román (E); *Ambassador:* NAMIK YOLGA.

United Arab Republic: Avda. Chama, Colina de Bello Monte, Quinta Cunuri (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED CHAFIE.

United Kingdom: Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Chacao, Avda. La Estancia 10, 12 piso (E); *Ambassador:* Sir DONALD HOPSON, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Avda. Principal de la Floresta, esq. Francisco de Miranda, La Floresta (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE M. BERNBAUM.

Uruguay: Edif. Torre del Bosque, Of. C, Avda. Principal, El Bosque (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO FREYRE.

Vatican: Avda. La Salle, Los Caobos (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. FELICE PIROZZI.

Yugoslavia: Edif. Teatro Altamira, 7 piso, Apdo. 74, Plaza Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO BASIC.

Venezuela also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru and the U.S.S.R.

CONGRESS

(Elections for both Chambers of Congress were held in December 1968)

SENATE

President: Dr. José A. PÉREZ DÍAZ (COPEI).

PARTY	SEATS
COPEI—Government	17
Acción Democrática	21
Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo (MEP)	5
Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista (CCN)	2
Fuerza Democrática Popular (FDP)	2
Others	7

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: Prof. JORGE DARGEN (FDP).

PARTY	SEATS
COPEI—Government	57
Acción Democrática	68
Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo (MEP)	24
Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista (CCN)	18
Fuerza Democrática Popular (FDP)	10
Others	14

POLITICAL PARTIES

Comitado Organización Politica Electoral Independiente—COPEI: Government party; Christian Socialist; Leader Pres. Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA.

Acción Democrática—AD: Calle Los Cedros, Edif. No. 4, La Florida, Caracas; centre party; party of former Pres. Betancourt; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO LÉIDENZ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS ANDRÉS PÉREZ; Presidential candidate 1968: Dr. GONZALO BARRIOS.

Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista: f. 1968; Leader ex-Pres. PÉREZ JIMÉNEZ; obtained 10 per cent of the votes in the December 1968 elections.

Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo—MEP: f. 1967 by Dr. LUIS BELTRÁN PRIETO FIGUEROA, former president of Acción Democrática, candidate for Presidency 1968; left-wing members of A.D.; still supports A.D. in Congress.

Unión Republicana Democrática—URD: supported Leoni government until 1968 elections; Leader JOVITO VILLALBA.

Frente Nacional Democrático—FND: f. 1964 to replace Grupo de Independientes Pro Frente Nacional; split from government coalition in March 1966.

Fuerza Democrática Popular—FDP: f. 1962; opposition party; presidential candidate Adm. WOLFGANG LARRAZÁBAL; Sec.-Gen. JORGE DAGER.

Partido Revolucionario de Izquierda Nacionalista—PRIN: opposition party.

Movimiento de Acción Nacional—MAN: extreme right-wing group; presidential candidate GERMÁN BORREGALES.

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionario—MIR: Caracas; left-wing opposition party.

Partido Comunista Venezolano: Caracas; f. 1931; 30,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Senator JESÚS FARÍA; Leader GUSTAVO MACHADO.

Partido Socialista Venezolana (PSV).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of Justice decides whether the laws of Congress and the acts of the Executive are constitutional. It hears accusations against members of the government and high public officials, cases involving diplomatic representatives, and certain civil actions arising between the State and individuals.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL PADILLA HERNÁNDEZ (Pres.), Dr. HUGO ARDILA BUSTAMENTE (First Vice-Pres.), Dr. CARLOS ACEDO TORO (Second Vice-Pres.).

STATE COURTS

A Superior Court in each state hears appeals from the Courts of First Instance in that state.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the population, but there is complete freedom of worship.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:
Caracas . H.E. Cardinal JOSÉ HUMBERTO QUINTERO.

Suffragan Sees:
Calabozo . Rt. Rev. MIGUEL ANTONIO SALAS.
Los Teques . Most Rev. JUAN JOSÉ BERNAL ORTIZ.
Maracay . Rt. Rev. FELICIANO GONZÁLEZ ASCANIO.
Valencia . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ ALÍ LEBRÚM MORATINOS.

Metropolitan See:
Barquisimeto Most Rev. CRÍSPULO BENÍTEZ FONTÚRVEL.

Suffragan Sees:
Guanare . Rt. Rev. EDUARDO HERRERA RIERA.
San Felipe . Rt. Rev. TOMÁS ENRIQUE MÁRQUEZ GÓMEZ.

Metropolitan See:
Maracaibo . Most Rev. DOMINGO ROA PÉREZ.

Suffragan Sees:
Cabimas . Rt. Rev. CONSTANTINO MARADEL DONATO.
Coro . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO JOSÉ ITURRIZA GUILLÉN.

Metropolitan See:
Mérida . Most Rev. JOSÉ RAFAEL PULIDO MÉNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:
Barinas . Rt. Rev. RAFAEL ANGEL GONZÁLEZ RAMÍREZ.
San Cristóbal Rt. Rev. ALEJANDRO FERNÁNDEZ FEOTINOCO.
Trujillo . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ LEÓN ROJAS CHAPARRO.

Metropolitan See:
Ciudad Bolívar Most Rev. CRISANTO MATA COVO.

Suffragan Sees:
Barcelona . Rt. Rev. ANGEL PÉREZ CISNEROS.
Cumaná . Rt. Rev. MARIANO JOSÉ PARRA LEÓN.
Maturín . Rt. Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ RAMÍREZ SALAVERRIA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

CARACAS

Daily Journal, The: Apdo. 1408; f. 1945; publ. in English; Editor J. L. WALDMAN; circ. 12,000.

El Nacional: Edificio El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puerto Escondido, Apdo. 209; f. 1943; morning; independent; Editor Dr. ARTURO USLAR PIETRI; circ. 102,157.

La Esfera: Apdo. 1908; f. 1927; morning; independent; Editor JUAN ACOSTA CRUZ; circ. 50,000.

Gaceta Oficial.

El Mundo: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1959; evening; independent; Editor* MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 97,205.

La Religión: Apdo. 1008; f. 1890; morning; Catholic; Editor JESÚS MARÍA PELLIN; circ. 27,000.

La Tarde: Edif. Sandac, Pte. Hierro a Guayabal; evening; circ. 25,000.

Ultimas Noticias: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1941; afternoon; tabloid; independent; Editor CÉSAR CAPRILES; circ. 126,993.

El Universal: Edif. Ambos Mundos, Conde a Principal, Apdo. 1909; f. 1909; morning; Dir. LUIS T. NÚÑEZ REY; circ. 60,000.

La Verdad: Calle Real de Quebrada Honda 30-32, Apdo. 1089; f. 1965; evening; Dir. Dr. NICOMEDES ZULOAGA; circ. 30,000.

BARQUISIMETO

El Impulso: Edificio El Impulso; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. GUSTAVO A. CARMONA; circ. 20,000.

Ultima Hora: Calle 27, No. 22-15; f. 1949; evening; independent; Dir. BLANCA OLIVARES DE VILLAZÁN; circ. 15,000.

CARORA

El Diario: f. 1919; independent; Editor ANTONIO HERRERA OROPEZA; circ. 10,000.

CARÚPANO

Agencia Comercial: Independencia 57; f. 1925; evening; independent; Editor PEDRO A. LUCIANI.

CUMANÁ

Renacimiento: Sucre 40, Apdo. 201; f. 1925; morning; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ ACUNA.

MARACAIBO

La Columna: Calle 95 No. 7-11, Apdo. Postal 420; f. 1924; evening; Catholic; Editor Fr. FERNANDO INCIARTE; circ. 4,000.

Crítica: Calle 92, No. 3-21; f. 1966; morning; independent; Editor C. C. CAPRILES; circ. 54,000.

Panorama: Apdo. 425; f. 1914; morning; in Spanish and English; Dir. Dr. CARLOS RAMÍREZ MACGREGOR; circ. 62,155.

MÉRIDA

El Vigilante: Vargas 9; f. 1922; religious; circ. 2,600.

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ

El Tiempo: f. 1958; independent; Editor FELIZ ALVARADO; circ. 15,000.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

Diario Católico: Carrera 4a, 3-41; f. 1924; Catholic; Editor PBRO. NELSON ARELLANO ROA; circ. 7,500.

El Centinela: f. 1938; independent; Dir. MARCO A. MORALES; circ. 2,000.

VALENCIA

El Carabobeño: Edificio Ayacucho, Avda. Urdaneta 99-60; daily except Mondays; Editor ELADIO ALEMÁN SUCRE* circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

CARACAS

Aeronáutica: Este 4 No. 219-1, Apdo. 1309; technical aeronautical monthly; Dir. LUIS M. CHAFARDET URBINA.

Aeronaves: Edificio Zingg 221-223; f. 1945; aeronautical monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 5,000.

Banca y Seguros: Edificio Zingg 221-3; f. 1945; economics; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 4,000.

Billiken: Cruz Verde a Zamuro; f. 1919; literary fortnightly; Dir. LUCAS MANZANO.

Bohemia Venezolana: Ferrenquín a La Cruz 178; general interest weekly; circ. 164,200 (Venezuela and Caribbean countries).

Il Corriere di Caracas: Apdo. 2560; f. 1949; Sunday; Italian; Pres. Dir. FRANCO PATTARINO; circ. 15,000.

Elite: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1925; weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 65,000.

Ellas: fortnightly; circ. 27,893.

El Farol: Apdo. 889; f. 1939; organ of the Creole Petroleum Corpn.; four issues per year; Editor FELIPE LLERANDI; circ. 39,500.

Gallo Pelón: Páez a Junín, Edif. Dinapreu, San Augustín del Norte; weekly; circ. 39,000.

El Independiente: Pinango a Muñoz 11; f. 1936; democratic; Editor R. H. OJEDA MAZZARELI.

Momento: Edif. La Línea, Avda. Libertad, Apdo. 9324; general interest weekly; Editor CARLOS RANGEL; circ. 57,000.

Páginas: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1948; women's weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 50,000.

Petróleo y Minería de Venezuela: Edificio Zingg 221-3; f. 1948; petroleum monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 6,000.

Revista Nacional de Cultura: Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Bellas Artes; cultural monthly.

Tópicos Shell: Compañía Shell de Venezuela Ltd., Edificio "La Estancia", Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Apdo. 809, Caracas; f. 1939; monthly; house organ; Editor M. RIVERA MONTEVERDE.

Variedades: Miranda a Páez 144; weekly; circ. 18,028.

Venezuela Gráfica: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1951; weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; illustrated news magazine; circ. 48,000.

La Voce d'Italia: twice weekly; Italian and Spanish editions; circ. 20,000.

Zona Franca: Edif. Disconti, esq. Puente, Trinidad, Apdo. 2976; literary weekly.

CIUDAD BOLÍVAR

Demos: Apdo. 5; f. 1960; monthly illustrated review; Dir. Mons. Dr. CONSTANTINO MARADEI; circ. 4,000.

MARACAIBO

Maracaibo: Edif. Nery No. 4, Apdo. 1308; fortnightly; general interest; Dir. HÉCTOR HERNÁNDEZ CALLES.

VALENCIA

Adelante: f. 1938; weekly; Dir. F. A. LÓPEZ OLIVERO.

PRESS AGENCIES

A.N.S.A.: Torre de la Prensa, 13° piso, Plaza Panteón; Chief MARCELLO MANCINI.

A.P.: Edificio El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puente Escondido, Of. 46, Caracas, Apdo. 1015; Chief THOMAS V. BRADY.

U.P.I.: Edificio Avilanes, Avilanes a Rio, 16 piso, Caracas; Chief MARTIN LEGUIZAMON.

Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Caracas.

PUBLISHERS

CARACAS

Editorial El Ateneo: Avda. Las Acacias 44, Apdo. 1702; scholarly and reference.

Editorial Ciudad Universitaria: Universidad Central de Venezuela, Ciudad Universitaria; f. 1961; education, textbooks, science, arts, religion; Dir. RAFAEL DI PRISCO.

Editorial Edisa: Avda. Páez, Quinta Susana, Apdo. 8364, El Paraíso.

Editorial Escolar, S.A.: Apdo. 552; juvenile, reference, textbooks.

Editorial González Porto: Avda. Universidad 8, Edif. Reyes Pinal, Apdo. 502.

Editorial Kapelusz Venezolana, S.A.: Edif. Camoruco, Avda. Urdaneta, Animas a Platanal, Apdo. 14234; f. 1963; Man. Dir. OSCAR R. TREVISAN.

Editorial Labor: Avda. Andrés Bello, Edif. Garten (Sector Maripérez), Apdo. 9165; arts, science, education, textbooks.

Ediciones Palante, S.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda.

Libreria Editorial Salesiana S.A.: Paradero a Salesianos 6, Apdo. 369; f. 1960; education; Man. FELIPE SPATERO.

Ediciones Selectas, S.A.: Calle Real de Sabana Grande 181, Edif. Araure, Apdo. 8208.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Dirección de Telecomunicaciones, División de Radiodifusión y Televisión, Caracas; controls all broadcasting and television.

RADIO

Radio Nacional: Apdo. 3979, Caracas; f. 1946; State broadcasting organization; one medium wave, one short wave and two ultra short wave transmitters; foreign language programmes broadcast in French and English; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO PIZANI-PARDI; publ. *Programme Bulletin*.

There are also one educational and 108 commercial stations, including the organizations in most large provincial towns.

In 1969 there were 1,685,000 radio licences.

Cámara Venezolana Industria Radio y Televisión: Apdo. 3155, Caracas; Pres. A. JOSÉ ISTURIZ.

TELEVISION

Televisora Nacional: Cerro Marin, Apdo. 3979, Caracas; State television organization; one transmitter; Dir. PEDRO FRANCISCO LIZARDO.

Venevisión S.A.: Apdo. 6674, Caracas; commercial; eight stations; Gen. Man. E. CUSCÓ.

Radio Caracas Televisión: Edificio Radio Centro, Barcenas, Apdo. 2057, Caracas; commercial station; station Caracas and 10 repeater stations throughout country; Dir.-Gen. PETER BOTTOME.

Ondas del Lago Televisión: Calle 74, Edif. Teleradiopolis, Maracaibo; commercial station; one transmitter; Dir.-Gen. N. VALE.

Radio Valencia Televisión: Valencia, Estado Carabobo; commercial station; one transmitter; Dir.-Gen. M. GÓMEZ LEAL.

Canal Once TV: Caracas; Tech. Dir. M. SAPKOWSKI.

Cadena Venezolana de Televisión: Apdo. 2739, Caracas; colour station, 4 repeaters; Dir.-Gen. F. CARDONA MORENO.

In 1969 there were 700,000 TV receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Bolivares unless otherwise stated)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Venezuela: Avda. Urdaneta, esq. Santa Capilla, Caracas; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 5m.; dep. 1,421m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. BENITO RAÚL LOSADA; Man. Dir. Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL SILVA.

CARACAS

Banco Agrario Nacional: State-owned; supplies credit to the agricultural sector.

Banco Agrícola y Pecuario: Socarrás a Salvador de León 40; f. 1928; State-owned; cap. 167 m.; dep. 364 m.; Man. Dir. Dr. ALEJANDRO OSARIO.

Banco Caracas, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta 4; f. 1890; cap. 40m.; dep. 250m. (Feb. 1970); Pres. Dr. ANDRÉS VELUTINI; Man. Dir. JOSÉ DOMINGO SÁNCHEZ.

Banco del Centro Consolidado, C.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Urb. La California Norte, Caracas-Petare; f. 1969; cap. 40m.; dep. 311.7m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ALVAREZ STELLING; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL BERRIZBEITIA L.; 10 brs. and 28 agencies.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: esq. San Jacinto, Apdo 2330; f. 1954; cap 20m.; dep. 136m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. AQUILES MORRISON; Vice-Pres. GEORGE MALDONADO B.

Banco del Caribe, C.A.: Avda. Fuerzas Armadas, esq. Socarrás; f. 1954; cap. 45m.; dep. 402m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. N. D. DAO; Vice-Pres. Dr. MARCO TULIO HENRÍQUEZ.

Banco de la Construcción y de Oriente, C.A.: Marrón a Dr. Paúl, Apdo. 6719; f. 1955; cap. 27m.; dep. 236m. (1969); Chair. GIACOMO DI MASE; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALFREDO A. AZPURUA.

Banco de los Trabajadores: Caracas; f. 1967; auth. cap. 20m.; to channel workers' savings for the financing of artisans and small industrial firms, some government participation.

Banco de Venezuela, S.A.: Este 4 no. 7; f. 1890; cap. 105 m.; dep. 1,058m. (1966); Pres. E. SOSA FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Exterior, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta-Urapal a Rio, Apdo. 14278; f. 1958; cap. 20m.; dep. 174m. (1967); Gen. Man. FÉLIX VALHONDO CARRASCO.

Banco de Fomento Comercial de Venezuela: Gradillas a San Jacinto 6-3, Apdo. 6734; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 13.7m.; dep. 99m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. MIGUEL ROTTENBERG; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. VELAZIO TROCONIS.

Banco la Guaira Internacional, S.A.: Torre a Madrices, Apdo. 3127; f. 1956 as *Banco de la Guaira*, merged with Caracas Branch of *Bank of London and Montreal* and name changed 1965; cap. p.u. 24m. (July 1965); Pres. ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. RAFAEL NÚÑEZ ALEMÁN.

Banco Hipotecario Unido, S.A.: Este 2, Edificio Banco Hipotecario, Los Caobos; f. 1961; mortgage and credit institution; cap. p.u. 12.5m.; Chair. SALVADOR SALVATIERRA S.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela, C.A.: Traposos; f. 1938; State-owned; cap. 78m.; dep. 130m. (Jan. 1963); Man. F. ACOSTA ESTRADA.

Banco Latino Americano de Venezuela C.A. "Sudameris": Apdo. 2026, Edificio Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta; f. 1950 as Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sur, name changed 1967; cap. p.u. 42m.; dep. 350m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. Y. JAHAN.

Banco Mercantil y Agrícola: Sociedad a San Francisco No. 5, Apdo. 789; f. 1925; cap. 45m.; dep. 500m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO MACHADO GÓMEZ; Man. Dir. F. GRIMES.

Banco Metropolitano, C.A.: Banco Metropolitano Building; f. 1953; cap. 25.8m.; dep. 143m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. R. ROJAS; Vice-Pres. and Man. A. FRANCESCHI.

Banco Nacional de Descuento, C.A.: Apdo. 2701, Avda. Urdaneta, Conde a Carmelitas; f. 1954; cap. 120m.; dep. 558m. (1968); Chair. and Pres. Dr. J. J. GONZÁLEZ GORRONDONA; Vice-Pres. Lic. HOMERO FARÍA.

Banco Obrero: Torre Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar; f. 1926; State owned; cap. 789m.

Banco Provincial de Venezuela: Apdo. 1269; f. 1953; cap. 22.6m.; dep. 203m. (April 1967); Pres. REMIGIO ELIAS PÉREZ; Gen. Man. H. DE MONTBEL.

Banco Unión, S.A.: Chorro a Dr. Díaz 45–47; f. 1946; cap. 79m.; dep. 1,050m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. SALVADOR SALVATIERRA; Man. RAMÓN ALLER ALBERDI.

Banco Venezolano de Crédito: Monjas a San Francisco 7; f. 1925; cap. 42m.; dep. 216m. (1965); Managing Dir. Dr. LUIS PÉREZ DUPUY.

H.L. Boulton & Co., S.A.: Esq. del Chorro 24, Apdo 929; cap. 12m.; dep. 13.2m.; Dirs. H. L. BOULTON, A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

CUMANA

Banco de Fomento Regional de Oriente, C.A.: Edificio Banco de Fomento, Calle Mariño, f. 1951; cap. p.u. and res. 5.8m.; dep. 44.5m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO A. AZPÚRUA; Gen. Man. ARCÁNGELO VULPIS MILANO.

MARACAIBO

Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, C.A.: 4–37 Calle 99; f. 1916; cap. 40 m.; dep. 138·3 m. (Dec. 1961); Pres. R. J. VILLASMIL; Vice-Pres. HERNÁN VILLASMIL B.

Banco de Fomento Regional Zulia, S.A.: Avda. 4 entre Calles 97 y 98; f. 1956; Pres. ANTONIO QUINTERO PARRA; Man. ARCÁNGELO VULPIS MILANO.

Banco de Maracaibo, C.A.: Calle 99; f. 1882; cap. p.u. 58m.; dep. 260.2m. (1967); Pres. D. BELLOSO ROSSELL.

Banco Occidental de Descuento, C.A.: Apdo. 695; f. 1957; cap. 13m.; dep. 104m. (June 1966); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO BELLOSO.

H.L. Boulton Jr. and Co., S.A.: Av. 3 97–101, Apdo. 131, f. 1875; cap. 12m.; Dirs. A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON; H. L. BOULTON, Jr.

MARACAY

Banco Italo-Venezolano: Avda. Universidad; f. 1952; cap. 30m.; dep. 346m. (1967); Chair. Dr. FELIX MIRALLES.

PUERTO CABELLO

Boulton and Co.: Comercio 45; f. 1850; cap. 4 m.; Dirs. A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

Calderón Hijos: Edificio Mercaderes, Apdo. 1946; f. 1906; cap. 350,000; Partners M. S. SALAS, FERMÍN CALDERÓN, FRANCISCO A. CALDERÓN.

"Rioka" S.A. Sucesora de R. & O. Kolster: Avda. 101 Norte (Comercio) 117; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 2·4 m.; Pres. LUIS GONZALO MARTURET; Exec. Dir. MIGUEL A. SCHÖN.

PUERTO LA CRUZ

Boulton Bros., S.A.: Apartado 4053; f. 1948; cap. 4m.; Dirs. H. L. BOULTON, A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

Banco Táchira, C.A.: Calle 5 No. 47; f. 1944; cap. 20m.; dep. 102m. (1960); Pres. F R.. VALE; Gen. Man. M. A. CONTRERAS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome; T.I.E.C., Edif. Citibank, Carmelitas a Altagracias, Of. 205, Caracas.

Banco de Santander: Santander, Spain; Avda de Urdaneta, esq., Las Ibarras, Edificio Central Oficina 104, Caracas.

Banco Holandés Unido (*Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.*): Amsterdam; Sociedad a San Francisco 6, Caracas; Apdo. 909; Local Mans. H. F. SINNECKER, C. GROEN.

Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation: New York; Edificio Seguros Caracas, Piso 7°, Marrón a Cují, Caracas; Rep. WALTER A. BUSTARD.

Deutsche Bank A.G.: German Federal Republic; Caracas Office: Apdo. 60.568, Chacao; Rep. G. W. P. SOMMERLATTE.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud (*Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank* and *Dresdner Bank*): joint representation: Edificio Galipán, Entrada A, 1er piso, Of. B., Avda. Francisco de Miranda, El Rosal.

First National City Bank: New York; Caracas, Carmelitas a Altagracia; Vice-Pres. GEORGE HAGERMAN.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York: New York; Caracas.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; 31 Sociedad a Camejo, Caracas.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio de Caracas: Edif. Mercantil y Agrícola, 5° piso, esq. de San Francisco, Caracas; f. 1947; 27 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL SÁNCHEZ; Man. Dr. HÉCTOR ESTEVES H.; publs. daily, weekly, monthly reports, bulletins.

Bolsa de Comercio del Estado Miranda: Edif. Easo, Loc. H., Avda. Miranda, Caracas.

Bolsa de Comercio de Valencia: Valencia.

INSURANCE

All companies must have at least 51 per cent Venezuelan participation in their capital.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Adriática Venezolana de Seguros, C.A.: Edificio Venadria, Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 1928, Caracas; f. 1952; Man. L. LUALDI.

Arauca, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Edif. Torre del Banco Industrial de Venezuela, esq. Traposos, Apdo. 3178, Caracas; Gen. Man. ANSELMO BARRERO M.

Avila Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Edif. Banco Caracas, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1007, Caracas; f. 1936; Man. W. R. PHELAN.

Compañía Anónima Catatumbo: Avda. 4, 83-49 Apdo. 1083, Maracaibo.

Compañia Anónima de República: Edificio Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 6134, Caracas; f. 1955; Man. A. RICCI.

Compañía Anónima de Seguros American International: Edif. Seguros Venezuela, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Apdo. del Este 5323, Chacao, Caracas; Pres. CARLOS R. BERSTENE MORA.

Compañía Anónima de Seguros Royal Caribe de Venezuela: Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1609, Caracas; Chair. J. C. F. MILLER.

Confederación del Canadá Venezolana, C.A.: Torre Phelps, 16° piso, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo. 51174—Sabana Grande, Caracas; inc. as a Venezuelan co. 1967; Gen. Man. PATRICIO ESTEVEZ NAVARRO.

La Continental Venezolana, Compañía Anónima: Edificio La Ceiba, Calle San Francisco a Sociedad 8, Apdo. 6606, Caracas; f. 1956; Pres. G. A. LOVERA; Gen. Man. G. SCHARIFKER.

Co-operativa Central de Seguros: Avda. Urdaneta esq. La Pelota, Apdo. 2655, Caracas; f. 1957.

La Coromoto, S.A.: Calle Altavista 2, Catia, Caracas; f. 1955; Man. B. NAVARRO ANDREU.

Horizonte, C.A.: Edificio Banco Industrial, Avda. Universidad, esq. de Traposos, Apdo. 2357, Caracas; f. 1956; Gen. Man. L. HERNÁNDEZ ALARCÓN.

La Metropolitana: Edificio "Seguros la Metropolitana", Avda. Universidad (Perico a Monroy), Apdo. 2197, Caracas; f. 1949; Man. Dr. C. G. RANGEL.

La Nacional, Compañía Anónima: Edificio América esq. de Veroes, Apdo. 1028, Caracas; f. 1940; Pres. SAMUEL BELLOSO; Exec. Vice-Pres. HECTOR BELLOSO.

Nuevo Mundo, S.A.: Edificio Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta y Fuerzas Armadas, Apdo. 2062, Caracas; f. 1956; Gen. Man. F. LESCURE.

La Occidental, C.A.: Edificio Boulton, Calle 98, Apdo. 131, Maracaibo; f. 1957; Gen. Man. J. MORENO MARTÍNEZ.

Patria, C.A.: Edificio Abril, Avda. Urdaneta esq. Las Ibarras; Apdo. 6598, Caracas; f. 1957; Man. Dr. A. J. VILELA.

La Popular, C.A.: Edificio Urapal esq. de Urapal. Avda. Urdaneta (este 1), Caracas; f. 1958.

"La Previsora", Compañía Nacional Anónima de Seguros: esq. de La Marrón, Apdo. 848, Caracas; f. 1914; Pres. RAMÓN E. TELLO.

Reaseguradora Nacional de Venezuela, C.A.: Edificio Citibank, Carmelitas a Altagracia, Apdo. 6662, Caracas; f. 1957; Gen. Man. A. S. OLMETA.

La Seguridad, C.A.: Edificio "C.A. La Seguridad", esq. Calle Ibarras a Maturín 21/23, Apdo. 473, Caracas; f. 1943; Man. Dir. Dr. E. ANZOLA MONTAUBÁN.

Seguros Los Andes, C.A.: Carrera 7, 9-40, Apdo. 168, San Cristobal, Estado Tachira; f. 1956; Man. Dr. E. RAMÍREZ.

Seguros Carabobo: Avda. Diaz Moreno y Calle Rondón, Apdo. 138, Valencia; f. 1955; Gen. Man. RODOLFO NOYA.

Seguros Caracas, C.A.: Edificio "Seguros Caracas", Torre Norte 1 piso, Marron a Cuji, Apdo. 981; f. 1943; cap. 20m.; Gen. Man. R. MATTHIES.

Seguros La Paz, C.A.: Edificio "La Paz-Andrés Bello", Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 3242, Caracas; f. 1918; Pres. Dr. S. TOVAR, Jr.

C.A. Seguros Lara: Edificio Seguros Lara, Calle 25 con Carrera 18, Apdo. 527, Barquisimeto, Estado Lara; f. 1957; Pres. JOSÉ MARIO PARRA.

Seguros Orinoco, C.A.: Edificio San Sebastián, Avda. Urdaneta esq. Santa Capilla, Apdo. 6448, Caracas; f. 1957; Man. Dr. L. SEGULÍN.

Seguros Venezuela, C.A.: Edificio Luz Eléctrica, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 3302, Caracas; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO DÍAZ ROMAÑACH.

S.A. General de Seguros y Reaseguros: Luz Eléctrica de Venezuela, 8° piso, esq. de Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1792; f. 1953; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO DÍAZ HERNÁIZ; Gen. Man. RAMIRO CEBALLOS.

Sud América, S.A.: Edificio Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 2959, Caracas; f. 1952; Chair. Dr. C. MORALES.

La Union, Compañía Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Edificio Seguros Venezuela, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Apdo. 11331, Caracas; Mans. F. ANDRES, P. STOESSEL.

La Venezolana de Vida C.A. de Seguros: Edificio Easo, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito, Chacao, Apdo. 62360, Caracas; f. 1969; Pres. ARTURO BRILLEMBOURG; Man. Dir. CHESTER L. HAGANDER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CARACAS

Federación Venezolana de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción—FEDECAMARAS: Edificio Casa Italia, 5° piso, Avda. San Bernardino, Apdo, 2658; f. 1944; 140 mems.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO LAFÉE.

Cámara Agricola de Venezuela: Altagracia a Salas 28.

Cámara de Comercio de Caracas: Avda Este 2, No. 215, Los Caobos; f. 1893; 473 mems.; Pres. RAMÓN IMERY N.; Sec. Dr. FELIX MARTÍNEZ ESPINO O.

Cámara de Industriales de Caracas: Esquina de Puente Hidalgo; f. 1935; Sec. Dr. TULIO ZAMORA HIDALGO; 835 mems.

Cámara de la Industria del Petróleo: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Edif. Easo, 10° piso, Local D.

Cámara Minera de Venezuela: Edif. Los Claveles, Apdo. 3, La Transversal de Maripérez.

Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes Detallistas (*Retail Traders*): Edif. General Páez 3, Of. 315, esq. la Marrón Apdo. 8118.

Cámara Nacional del Transporte: Edif. Caupolicán, Apdo. 43, 5° piso, Sordo a Guayabal.

Cámara de Productores de Azúcar de Venezuela (*Sugar Growers*): Sta. Teresa a Cipreses 73; f. 1943; 25 mems.; Pres. JESÚS M. GARCÍA, Jr.

Cámara Venezolana de la Construcción (*Building*): Calle Villaflor, Centro Profesional del Este, piso 13, Penthouse, Sábana Grande.

PROVINCIAL

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias del Estado Aragua: Maracay, Apdo. 67; f. 1939; 120 mems.

Cámara de Comerciantes e Industriales de Margarita: Apdo. 71, Porlamar, Nueva Esparta.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Cumaná: Apdo. No. 102 Cumaná, Sucre; Pres. J. BERRIZBEITIA MADRIZ.

Cámara de Comercio de Carúpano: Carúpano, Sucre.

Cámara de Comercio de la Guaira: La Guaira; f. 1942; 493 mems.; publs. *Revista "La Guaira"*, *Boletín Estadístico*, *Diario de Informaciones*.

Cámara de Comercio de Maracaibo: Calle 99 no. 2-28, Apdo. 414, Maracaibo, Zulia; f. 1894; 405 mems.; Pres. MARIO AUVERT; Sec. RAFAEL CABRAL GODOY; publs. *Boletín Mensual-Estadísticas*, *Diario de Servicios*

Cámara de Comercio de Paraguaná: Calle Falcón, No. 63-1, Punto Fijo, Falcón.

Cámara de Comercio de Puerto Cabello: Edificio Cámara de Comercio, Apdo. 52, Puerto Cabello, Carabobo; f. 1894, reorganized 1934; 280 mems.; Pres. JUVENAL MCKINLEY; Sec. OSCAR A. DÍAZ RUST; publs. *Informes* (daily), *Boletín Estadístico* (quarterly).

Cámara de Comercio de Puerto La Cruz: Calle Libertad 17 (altos), San Cristóbal, Táchira.

Cámara de Comercio de San Cristóbal: Apdo. No. 99, San Cristóbal, Táchira; f. 1932; 150 mems.; Pres. Dr IGNACIO BRANGER M.; publ. *Boletín Comercial.*

Cámara de Comercio de San Félix: Calle Ramírez 45, San Félix, Bolívar.

Cámara de Comercio de Valencia: Apdo. 151, Valencia, Carabobo; f. 1890; 500 mems.; Pres. Dr. HENRIQUE THIELEN R.; Sec. A. ALFONSO MARIN; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio del Estado Bolívar: Av. Tachira 32, Apdo. 154, Ciudad Bolívar; Pres. JUAN ALCALÁ REVERÓN.

Cámara de Comercio del Estado Lara: Apdo. 607, Barquisimeto, Lara; f. 1898; re-established 1925; 222 mems.; Pres. VICENTE FLORIDO LÓPEZ; Exec. Sec. MANUEL FELIPE LÓPEZ; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio del Territorio Delta Amacuaro: Tucupita, Delta-Amacuaro.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Barinas: Edif. Zapata (altos), Avda. Medina Jiménez, cruce Calle Camejo, Barinas.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Distrito Ricaurte: Calle Rivas Dávila 50, Este La Victoria, Aragua.

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias del Estado Aragua: Apdo. 67, Maracay, Aragua.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Monages: Maturín Monagas.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Mérida: Apdo. 106, Mérida.

Cámara de Comerciantes e Industriales de Margarita: Apdo. 71, Porlamar, Nueva Esparta.

Cámara de Comerciantes e Industriales del Estado Anzoátegui: Barcelona, Anzoátegui.

Cámara de Comercio, Industria y de Agricultura y Cría del Estado Miranda: La Hoyada 1, Los Teques, Miranda; f. 1948; Pres. FRANCISCO A. CAMPOSANO P.

Cámara de Industriales de Cagua: Edif. Don Pepe, Calle Froilan Correa, Cagua, Aragua.

Cámara de Industriales de Valencia: Edif. Cámara de Comercio, Apdo. 338, Valencia, Carabobo.

Cámara de Industriales del Estado de Zulia: Apdo. 725, Maracaibo, Zulia.

Cámara de la Construcción del Estado Mérida: Avda. 3, No. 16-70, Mérida.

Cámara de la Construcción del Zulia: Avda. 4, No. 69-104, Edif. Ferley, Locales 3 y 4, Apdo. 843, Maracaibo, Zulia.

STATE CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Cordiplan: Avenida Urdaneta, Palacio Blanco, Miraflores, Caracas; co-ordination and planning office; Pres. Dr. LUIS ENRIQUE OBERTO G.

Corporación Andina de Fomento: Caracas; f. 1968 for the promotion of regional integration projects as envisaged in the 1966 Charter of Bogotá; mem. countries: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela; authorized cap. U.S. $100m.; cap. p.u. U.S. $25m. (Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela U.S. $5.5m. each: Bolivia, Ecuador U.S. $1.5m. each).

Corporación Venezolana de Fomento: Prolongación Edif. Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 1129, Caracas; f. 1947; autonomous body under Government direction to develop industry and natural resources; principal source of medium- and long-term credit, supplements private financing; cap. 1·82 billion Bolivares; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO GÓMEZ TAMAYO; Gen. Man. Dr. ALEJANDRO ALFONZO LARRAIN; publ. *Cuadernos.*

Corporación Venezolana de Guayana: Edif. La Estancia, piso 13, Urbanización Chacao, Caracas; Pres. RAFAEL ALFONSO RAVARD.

Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo: Centro Comercial "Mata de Coco", Avdas. Blandín y San Marino, Chacao; Apdo. del Este 11,565, Caracas; f. 1960; autonomous, under Government direction; Dir.-Gen. Dr. RUBÉN SÁDER-PÉREZ.

Instituto Agrario Nacional: Quinta Barrancas, La Quebradita, Caracas; f. 1945 under Agrarian Law to assure ownership of the land to those who worked on it; now authorized to expropriate and redistribute idle or unproductive lands; nearly 150,000 families had been settled by the end of 1967.

Instituto Venezolana de Petroquímica—I.V.P.: Edif. Pampero, Avda. Neveri, Colinas de Bello Monte, Caracas; involved in many joint U.S. projects for expanding petrochemical industry; total investment to 1970: U.S. $274.5m. I.V.P. contribution: U.S. $130m. in addition; active in regional economic integration.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CARACAS

Alimentos Margarita, C.A. (*Fishermen*): Avda. Principal de Boleíta, Edif. Cari, 2° piso, Apdo. 3673; Pres. EDUARDO OROPEZA CASTILLO.

Asociación Minera Venezolana: Cuartel Viejo a Pineda; f. 1937; Pres. Ing. LUIS F. CALVANI; Sec. JUAN CARLOS ALZAIBAR; publ. *Minería.*

Asociación Nacional de Comerciantes e Industriales (*Tradesmen and Industrialists*): Apdo. No. 33; f. 1936; Pres. Dr. JUAN CARMONA; Sec. J. S. FLORES; 500 mems.; publ. *Comercio e Industria* (monthly).

Asociación Nacional de Droguerías de Venezuela (*Druggists*): Farmacia Los Rosales, Avda. Nueva Granada No. 2, Apdo. 3370.

Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela (*Cattle-Owners*): Altagracia a Cuartel Viejo 16.

Asociación Textil Venezolana: Caracas; Pres. ARMANDO BRANGER.

Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de Productores Agropecuarios—Fedeagro: Edif. Casa d'Italia, 6° piso, Of. 11, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino.

Federación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela: Edif. Casa d'Italia, 7° piso, Avda. La Industria, San Barnardino.

Unión de Industriales Textiles y de la Confección: Edif. General Urdaneta, 2° piso, Marrón a Pelota.

Unión Nacional de Productores de Azúcar de Venezuela: Edif. Luz Eléctrica, 7° piso, esq. Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta.

Unión Patronal Venezolana del Comercio: Edif. General Urdaneta, 2° piso, Marrón a Pelota.

PROVINCIAL

Asociación de Comerciantes e Industriales: Maracaibo, Zulia.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Algodón (*National Cotton Growers Association*): Edif. Sivira, 2° piso, Calle Páez Oeste, Apdo. 67, Maracay, Aragua.

Asociación Nacional de Empresarios y Trabajadores de la Pesca: Apdo. 52, Cumana, Sucre.

Unión Nacional de Cultivadores de Tabaco: Edif. Super Centro Moro, Avda. Miranda, Local 29, Maracay, Aragua.

TRADE UNIONS

About half the labour force in Venezuela belongs to unions, of which there were over 5,000 legally recognized in 1967.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CTV (*Confederation of Venezuelan Workers*): Sur 25, Los Caobos, Apdo. 8056, Caracas; f. 1959; 1,300,000 mems. from 23 regional and 16 industrial federations; Pres. José González Navarro; Sec.-Gen. Augusto Malavé Villalba; publ. *La Jornada* (weekly).

Comité Unitario de Sindicalistas Cristianos de Venezuela—C.U.S.I.C.: Apdo. 6058, Caracas; f. 1959; Pres. Dagoberto González; Exec. Sec. Ramón H. Silva J.; publ. *Pueblo* (periodical).

Comité de Sindicatos Autónomos—CODESA: Edif. Polar-Plaza Venezuela, Los Caobos, Caracas; Catholic organization.

Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CUTV: Caracas; leftist union affiliated to WFTU.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Administración de los Ferrocarriles del Estado: Caño Amarillo, Caracas; state railways; Gen. Man. Dr. Andrés Reverón Larré; took over 6 lines with a total length of 620 miles, but now only one is in operation; Chief Engineer Ing. Carlos Edo. de la Madriz.

A National Railway Plan was inaugurated in 1950 envisaging the construction of 1,515 miles of main line standard gauge in the first 10-year phase and 1,125 miles of branch line in the second:

Ferrocarril Puerto Cabello–Barquisimeto: Barquisimeto; 109 miles open; Superintendent Ing. Virgilio Vivas.

Ferrocarril Guanta–Naricual: to serve Ciudad Bolívar.

Ferrocarril Encontrados–La Fría: 65 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge.

There are also two privately owned railways used to take iron ore to the Orinoco River ports.

Plans are under way for building an underground railway in Caracas. The first stage is to be completed by 1973.

ROADS

There are about 31,000 km. of highways which may be used at all seasons of the year. Approximately 14,000 km. of these are paved or improved. In addition, there is a fairly large network of roads which are open to traffic during the dry season.

Of the three great highways the first (600 miles) runs from Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar. The second, the Pan-American Highway (800 miles), runs from Caracas to the Colombian frontier and is continued as far as Cúcuta. A branch runs from Valencia to Puerto Cabello. The third highway runs southwards from Coro, through Trujillo and Mérida, to San Cristóbal, branching at Carora, through Barquisimeto, to join the National highway at Acarigua. This third highway has now been connected with La Ceiba, on the Lake of Maracaibo. In 1962 a 5½-mile bridge connecting the two shores of Lake Maracaibo was completed, thereby greatly improving communications between Caracas and Maracaibo. Nearly 200 million bolivares were spent on extensions to the road system of the industrial area of Guayana in 1963–64, and the area was linked with the rest of the country by the opening of the first bridge across the Orinoco river early in 1967; the four-lane bridge, more than a mile long, was built at a cost of U.S. $37 million and cuts out the slow ferry crossing.

A new Marginal Highway is under construction along the western fringe of the Amazon Basin in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. The Venezuelan section now runs for 275 miles fully paved, with 85 miles under construction; a bridge linking the Venezuelan and Colombian sections was opened by President Leoni in 1967. Other highway projects included the building of 2,320 miles of new highway to complete the major highway network in 1968, 5,024 miles of existing roads are to be paved and 5,000 improved at a total cost of nearly 3,000 million Bolivares.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compañía Anónima La Translacustre: Maracaibo; freight and passenger service serving the Lake of Maracaibo, principally from Maracaibo to the road terminal from Caracas at Palmarejo.

SHIPPING

The main port for imports is La Guaira, the port for Caracas; Puerto Cabello 60 miles to the west handles raw materials for the industrial region around Valencia and is being extended to provide full facilities for handling and storage, as well as a dry dock. Maracaibo is the chief port for the oil undustry. Puerto Ordaz, on the Orinoco River, has also been developed to deal with the shipments of iron from Cerro Bolívar. Venezuela's merchant fleet totalled 278,794 g.r.t. in 1967.

C.A. Venezolana de Navegación (*Venezuelan Line*): Edificio Central, 2° piso, Avenida Urdaneta, esq. Las Ibarras, Caracas; weekly service Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York–Venezuelan ports; weekly service Houston, New Orleans–Venezuelan ports; service every two weeks to Norfolk, Charleston–Savannah–Venezuelan ports; services to north European ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and ports of Le Havre and Bilbao; associated services from Scandinavian, Baltic, Mediterranean and Japanese ports; 12 cargo vessels 69,500 g.r.t.; Pres. Dr. Alfonso Márquez Añez.

Compañía de Petróleo Lago: Edif. Creole, Apdo. 889, Cracas; Creole Petroleum Corporation; 2 tankers each of 10,905 d.w.t.

Compañía Shell de Venezuela, Ltd.: Apdo. 809, Caracas; 6 vessels of 147,832 tons; Pres. J. J. de Liefde.

The following foreign shipping lines call at Venezuelan ports:

Alcoa, Belfran, Fern-Ville, French Line, Grace Line, Grancolombiana, Grimaldi Siosa Lines, Hamburg Amerika, Harrison, Horn-Linie, Italian, Johnson, K. Mitsui, Lauro, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Mitsui OSK, Moore-McCormack Lines, Nordana Line, North German Lloyd, Olsen,

P. & O., Royal Mail Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Salen, Sidarma, Transatlántica Española, Zim.

CIVIL AVIATION

Caracas's airport, Maiquetia, is being rebuilt to handle all types of supersonic aircraft.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Aerovías Venezolanas S.A. (AVENSA): Edif. 29, Avda. Universidad, esq. El Chorro, P.O.B. 943; f. 1943; routes flown: Caracas to Barcelona, Cumaná, Porlamar, Carúpano, Maturin, Ciudad Bolívar, Pto. Ordaz, Anaco, San Tomé, Canaima, Pto. Cabello, San Felipe, Barquisimeto, Coro Carora, Las Piedras, Valera, Mérida, Maracaibo, Sta. Barbara Zulia, San Antonio, La Fría; Pres. ANDRÉS BOULTON; Vice-Pres. HENRY BOULTON.

Línea Aéropostal Venezolana (LAV): Bloque 1, El Silencio; Services: Caracas to Santo Domingo; Caracas to San Fernando de Atabapo; Ciudad Bolívar to Santa Elena; in each case with intermediate stops; Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar, Puerto Ordaz, San Félix, Barrancas; Caracas to Mérida and San Antonio; fleet: six HS Avro 748, one DC-9.

Rutas Aéreas Nacionales, S.A. (RANSA): 407 Edificio America, Caracas; freight services to Miami; express internal freight services; a service is planned from San Fernando de Apure to the Llanos district.

Venezolana Internacional de Aviación, S.A. (VIASA): Edif. Seguros Caracas, Marrón a Dr. Paúl, Apdo. 6857, Caracas; f. 1960; partly government-owned; international flights to S. America, Caribbean, Europe and N. America; fleet: two DC-8-63, one DC-9-10, two DC-8-53; Pres. Dr. OSCAR MACHADO ZULOAGA.

Venezuela is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeronaves de México, Air France, Alitalia, A.L.M., Avianca, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., C.D.A., Delta, Iberia, K.L.M., Pan Am, Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección de Turismo: Ministerio de Fomento, Edif. Sur. piso 9, Centro Bolívar, Caracas; f. 1954; Dir. ANTONIO BARRERA MELÉNDEZ.

Offices in La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

Venezuelan Government Tourist Bureau: 485 Madison Ave., New York; Man. GERÓNIMO MARCHARO.

Oficina Central de Información: Palacio de Miraflores, Caracas; f. 1965; information on all aspects of Venezuelan life; publ. *Carta de Venezuela* (weekly in Spanish, monthly in English, bi-monthly in French), cultural bulletin.

Sociedad Financiera para el Fomento del Turismo y del Recreo Público (FOMTUR): Caracas; f. 1962; Government tourist development agency; capital 60 million bolivares.

Corporación Nacional de Hoteles y Turismo (CONAHOTU): Government agency.

Asociación Venezolana de Agencies de Viajes: Apdo. 14073, Candelaria, Caracas; f. 1952; Pres. SAMUEL ROJAS.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Departamento de Cultura y Bienestar Social, Caracas; f. 1930.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Asuntos Nucleares: Caracas; f. 1963.

Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas; atomic research in plant physiology, chemistry, physics, quantity mechanics and physical-chemistry; also in mining and engineering.

Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC): Altos de Pipe, Apdo. 1827, Caracas; atomic research facilities include a nuclear reactor of 3 MW and laboratories designed for the study of gamma radiation, physics of the solid state, nuclear instrumentation and radio-chemistry; Dir. Dr. MARCEL ROCHE; Dep. Dir. Dr. LUIS M. CARBONELL.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Carabobo: Apdo. Postal 129, Valencia; 504 teachers, 4,202 students.

Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas; 2,628 teachers, 24,000 students.

Universidad Católica Andrés Bello: Esq. de Jesuitas 37, Apdo. 422, Caracas; 287 teachers, 4,000 students.

Universidad de los Andes: Mérida; 450 teachers, 4,183 students.

Universidad de Oriente: Apdo. 105, Cumaná, Sucre; 461 teachers, 2,000 students.

Universidad de la Region Centro-Occidental: Barquisimeto, Lara.

Universidad de Santa María: El Paraíso, Caracas; 120 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad Nacional del Zulia: Maracaibo; 794 teachers 7,263 students.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM
(NORTH VIET-NAM)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam forms the northern part of the former state of Viet-Nam, previously an associate member of the French Union. The 17th parallel separates the Democratic Republic from the southern part, now called the Republic of Viet-Nam. To the north is China, to the west Laos and to the east the South China Sea. The climate is hot and wet with a monsoon season from May to October. The principal language is Vietnamese. The flag bears a yellow five-pointed star on a red background. The capital is Hanoi.

Recent History

Viet-Nam came under French colonial rule in the late nineteenth century and with Cambodia and Laos formed the Indochinese Union. During the Second World War the Japanese used Indochina for military purposes and in 1945 assumed direct authority over the colonies. With the surrender of the Japanese, the independent Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam was proclaimed in September 1945 and the communist Viet-Minh quickly became the dominant force in the provisional government. Negotiations with the returning French authorities broke down in 1946 and armed hostilities began. The Viet-Minh were successful in retaining control over the north and centre of the country, while in the south the French came to terms with anti-communist elements and in 1949 created the Associated State of Viet-Nam. The Geneva Agreements of 1954 brought the war to an end. Viet-Nam was partitioned into two military zones, with the communist forces regrouped north of 17° S. latitude and the non-communists south of it, pending a political settlement. The general elections throughout Viet-Nam, envisaged in the Geneva Agreements, have not taken place and the effect of the partition has been the continued existence of two governments in the country. From 1960 onwards the northern government has played an active part in the resistance movement in the south, greatly increasing this support after 1963. The U.S.A. intervened vigorously in the war in 1965, sending a large land-force to the south and bombing targets in the north. In November 1968 the bombing was halted and peace talks between the four participants in the war opened in Paris; the talks continued into the spring of 1970 without any major result. The aged President of the Democratic Republic, Ho Chi Minh, died in September 1969.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects the President of the Republic for a similar period. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers which is responsible to the National Assembly. There are seventeen provinces.

Defence

The defence forces consist of a strong army, an air force and a navy equipped with coastal patrol vessels. Total armed strength is estimated at about 450,000 men, with an additional 300,000 militia and security troops. Military service commences at 18 years of age, although 16-year-olds may be conscripted in war-time. Considerable military aid has been received both from China and the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

The economy is governed by a five-year plan. About 85 per cent of agriculture is collectivized. The chief crops are rice (the staple crop), wheat, maize, sugar, coffee, tea, fruit, tobacco, cotton, soya beans and jute. The vast forests yield bamboo and teak. There are coal deposits scattered over 750 square miles and producing about 2,500,000 tons annually, increasing to 3,200,000 in 1964. The most valuable deposit is the anthracite of Quang-Yen. Other minerals mined are tin, zinc, copper, chromium, iron, silver, mercury, gold and, most important, apatite (phosphate). The sea, rivers and lakes are rich in fish. Industries include iron and steel (at the Thai-Nguyen works), fertilizers, textiles, paper, food processing. Few statistics have been issued since the intensification of war in 1964.

Transport and Communications

There are 937 miles of railways based on Hanoi. Roads, badly damaged during hostilities, are being rebuilt and now extend for some 8,400 miles. Rivers are much used for transport. The first ship, a medium-sized sea-going vessel, *July 20*, was launched in 1965. The main port is Haiphong. There are internal air services and a direct line to Peking.

Social Welfare

The state operates a system of social security. Hospitals, dispensaries and sanatoria number 373. Mobile medical teams treat trachoma, malaria and other diseases.

Education

There is compulsory education, where possible, for 10 years. Pupils number about 3,410,000 (1967). There is one university, at Hanoi.

Tourism

There are mountain and seaside resorts but few foreign visitors.

Sport

The state encourages team games and athletics.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Dong=10 Hào=100 Xu.

Coins: 1, 2, 5 Xu.

Notes: 1, 2, 5 Hào; 1, 2, 5, 10 Dong.

Exchange rate: 8.83 Dong = £1 sterling
3.5 Dong = $1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 13.24 Dong = £1 sterling
5.52 Dong = $1 U.S.

STATISTICS

Area: 63,360 sq. miles.

Population (March 1960 census): 15,903,000; Hanoi (capital) 400,000, Haiphong 200,000, Namdinh 150,000; (1966 est.): Hanoi 1,200,000; (UN Estimate 1968): 20,700,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(tons unless otherwise specified)

	1960	1965 (Target)	% CHANGE +
Food Crops ('000 tons)	4,939	7,100	44
Cotton	4,620	9,000	95
Jute	12,440	31,000	149
Hemp	380	3,000	689
Groundnuts	26,040	50,000	92
Sugar Cane	451,700	870,000	92
Tobacco	1,650	6,000	263
Tea	2,650	3,600	36
Coffee	250	3,000	1,100

Livestock (1960): Buffaloes 1,446,000, Cattle 850,000, Pigs 3,590,000.

Forestry (1960): Timber 684,000 cubic metres.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

('000 tons unless otherwise specified)

	1960	1965 (Target)	% CHANGE +
Electricity (million kWh.)	276.0*	660	158
Coal	2,800*	5,000	92
Chrome Ore	19.4	32	65
Apatite Ore	490	1,200	145
Pumps (units)	—	1,400	—
Phosphate Fertilizer	51	224	339
Cement	452*	710	74
Timber ('000 cu. metres)	753	1,310	74
Fish	112.5	200	78
Fish Sauce (million litres)	29.6	60	103
Salt	117	250	114
Sugar and Molasses	25.3	50	97
Tea	2.8	3.6	28
Cigarettes (million packets)	73.4	160	118
Cotton and Silk Fabrics (million metres)	92.5	134	45
Paper	4.5	35.5	689
Bicycles ('000 units)	27	100	270

* 1961.

FINANCE

Currency: 1 Dong=10 Hao; 1 Hao=10 Xu; £1 sterling=8.83 Dong; 1 U.S.$=3.5 Dong.

Budget (1963): Balanced at 1,779,288,000 Dong; Gifts received under Five-Year Plan 88,893,000 Dong; Loans received 167,259,400 Dong.

EXTERNAL TRADE

NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
(U.S. $'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
France	627	1,374	541	313
West Germany	521	664	122	172
Italy	550	143	71	107
Netherlands	473	46	99	128
Sweden	5	79	27	9
Switzerland	9	16	9	74
United Kingdom	185	254	207	122
Cambodia	484	432	627	306
Hong Kong	151	52	1,099	1,168
Japan	1,817	2,444	6,686	6,108
Malaysia	—	13*	229	100*
Singapore	1,228	1,232	1,447	1,375
U.A.R.	1	83†	97	55†
TOTAL	6,051	6,832	11,261	10,037

* Jan.–Oct. † Jan.–Nov.

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
(U.S.$'000)

	IMPORTS 1966	EXPORTS 1966
U.S.S.R.	68,200	25,300
Czechoslovakia	13,800	5,600
German Democratic Republic	16,500	5,000
Hungary	9,700	1,500
Poland	10,520	3,720
Romania	9,000	200
TOTAL*	127,720	41,320

*Excluding China

Transport (1960): *Inland Waterways:* 27 million freight ton-km.

EDUCATION

(1966–67)

	GENERAL EDUCATION	SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	HIGHER EDUCATION
Number of Schools	10,993	185	28
Teachers	86,495	4,194	5,004
Pupils and Undergraduates	4,517,600	101,880	48,402
of which: in evening and correspondence courses	1,154,500	9,300	10,743

Sources: Nhan Dan of 3 and 4 May 1963; text of the Five-Year Plan as presented to the National Assembly (end April 1963); trade statistics of partner countries; General Statistical Office of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

THE CONSTITUTION

The original constitution of the Democratic Republic was replaced by a revised constitution, adopted in 1960.

Main provisions:

Unity of Viet-Nam: The territory of Viet-Nam is an indivisible whole.

Economic Principles: The economy is directed by a plan, and the state relies on the organs of state, the trade unions and the co-operative sector to assist in fulfilling the plan. In the present transitional period, ownership of the means of production may be by the state, by the co-operative sector, by individuals or by national capitalists.

President: elected for four years. He is responsible for most senior appointments, and promulgates laws and decrees. He represents the country in external affairs, and is the supreme commander of the armed forces.

Council of Ministers: consists of the Prime Minister (President), the Vice-Premiers, the Heads of State Commissions and the Director-General of the National Bank. The Council is responsible to the National Assembly.

Special Political Conference: *ad hoc* executive body convened to make important political decisions. The President of the state takes the chair.

National Assembly: elected for the same period as the President. The Assembly is to meet twice a year, or for extraordinary sessions. It elects a President of the Assembly, the President and Vice-President of the state, the Prime Minister and other officials. It discusses economic plans, and, among other functions, examines and approves the budget.

Standing Committee of the National Assembly: permanent executive body of the Assembly, and elected by it. It consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-General, and members. It is responsible to the National Assembly, and decides questions of election and franchise, and most appointments. It also supervises local government.

Local Government: the country is divided into provinces, and subdivided into districts, cities and towns. There are People's Courts at all these levels, elected locally.

Judicial System: consists of the Supreme People's Court, local People's Courts, and military courts. There are also People's Organs of Control, under the Supreme People's Organ of Control, to secure observance of the laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

President of the Republic: TON DUC THANG.
Vice-President: NGUYEN LUONG BANG.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister: PHAM VAN DONG.
Vice-Premiers: PHAM HUNG, NGUYEN DUY TRINH, LE THANH NGHI, Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP, PHAN KE TOAI, NGUYEN CON, DO MUO.
Minister of National Defence: Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: NGUYEN DUY TRINH.
Minister of Home Affairs: UNG VAN KHIEM.
Minister of Foreign Trade: PHAN ANH.
Minister of Home Trade: HOANG HUOC THINH.
Minister of Electricity and Coal: NGUYEN HU MAI.
Minister of Supply: TRAN DANH TUYEN.
Minister of Light Industry: KHA VANG CAN.
Minister of Finance: LE VAN HIEN.
Minister of Communications: PHAN TRONG TUE.
Minister of Water Conservancy: HA KE TAN.
Minister of Agriculture: NGUYEN VAN LOC.
Minister of State Farms: NGHIEM XUAN YEM.
Minister of Livestock and Food Products: NGO MINH LOAN.
Minister of Culture: HOANG MINH GIAM.
Chairman of the State Construction Commission: LE THANH NGHI.
Chairman of the State Planning Commission: NGUYEN CON.
Chairman of the National Scientific Commission: TRAN DAI NGHIA.
Minister without Portfolio: XUAN THUY.
Chairman of the Culture and Education Board: TRAN QUANG HUY.
Chairman of Governmental Commission of Inspection: NGUYEN THANH BINH.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE LAO-DONG PARTY

First Secretary: LE DUAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Ambassadors accredited to the country include Dr. KLAUS WILLERDING (German Democratic Republic), BERNT ARNE BJÖRNBERG (Sweden), ANSOU KAMANO (Guinea), MOHAMMED CHERIF SAHLI (Algeria), ASSANE GUINDO (Mali), SALAH EL DEN A. EL ABD (U.A.R.), TUNJINGIYN MASHLAY (Mongolia).

Diplomatic relations are also maintained with Syria and South Yemen.

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has diplomatic relations at Ministerial level with: Burma, France and India.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ELECTION, APRIL 1964

There were unopposed Communist candidates for roughly three-quarters of the 355 seats.

Chairman of the Standing Committee: TRUONG CHINH.
Secretary-General: TON QUANG PHIET.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Lao-Dong Party (*Viet-Nam Workers' Party*): Hanoi; controlling party in Viet-Nam Fatherland Front (Viet-Minh); successor to the Communist Party of Indochina; f. 1930; Chair. (vacant); First Sec. LE DUAN; 620,000 mems.; publ. *Nhan Dan*.

Socialist Party: Hanoi; f. 1951; consists mainly of intelligentsia; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN XIEN.

Democratic Party: Hanoi; f. 1944; party of the middle classes, businessmen and intelligentsia; Sec.-Gen. NGHIEM XUAN YEM.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Union of Working Youth: 60 Ba Trieu, Hanoi; f. 1931; 2,600,000 mems.; Sec. VU QUANG.

Federation of Vietnamese Women: Hanoi; 3,500,000 mems.

Viet-Nam Fatherland Front: Hanoi; f. 1955; unites the three political parties and state organizations for political purposes; led by the Lao-Dong Party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System, based on French lines, has been thoroughly revised since 1954. The Supreme Court in Hanoi is the chief court and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over all lower courts. There are People's Courts in District towns, and a number of military courts. The observance of the laws is the concern of the People's Organs of Control, under a Supreme People's Organ of Control.

RELIGION

BUDDHISTS

Most of the population is Buddhist. It is estimated that about 200,000 Buddhists emigrated to South Viet-Nam in 1954.

CHRISTIANS (ROMAN CATHOLICS)

There are about two million Christians in Viet-Nam, mostly Roman Catholic. Following the Geneva Agreements of 1954, almost all the Catholics moved into the Southern part of Viet-Nam.

Archbishop of Hanoi: Most Rev. JOSEPH MARIE TRIN NHU KHUE, 40 Pho Nha Chung, Hanoi.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Nhan Dan (*People's Daily*): Hanoi; official organ of the Lao-Dong Party; circ. 100,000.

Nhan Dan Nong Thong (*Peasantry*): Hanoi; twice weekly; agricultural supplement; circ. 21,000.

Thoi Moi: Hanoi; daily; circ. 25,000.

Thu Do Hanoi: Hanoi; Dir. TRAN ANH LIEN; circ. 30,000.

In 1966 there were 45 regional dailies.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin of the Medical Association of the Viet-Nam D.R.: Hanoi; illustrated annual in French and English.

Cuu Quoc (*National Salvation*): Hanoi; weekly; f. 1942; organ of the Fatherland Front; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor NGUYEN NGOC KHA.

Hoc Tap (*Studies*): Hanoi; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Lao Dong (*Labour*): Hanoi; twice weekly; organ of Federation of Trade Unions; circ. 10,000.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan (*People's Army*): f. 1957; published by the Army.

Tien Phong (*Avant Garde*): 15 rue Ho Xuan Huong, Hanoi; f. 1957; three times weekly; organ of the Youth Movement; circ. 16,000.

Viet-Nam: Hanoi; illustrated monthly; published by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Vietnamese, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish and English; circ. 86,000.

Viet-Nam Courier: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; weekly; Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; English and French editions.

Vietnamese Studies: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; quarterly publ. by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; English and French editions.

NEWS AGENCIES

Viet-Nam News Agency: Hanoi.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Czechoslovak News Agency (Ceteka): 63 Hoang Dieu, Hanoi.

Novosti Press Agency: APN Representation, 15 Thuyen Guang St., Hanoi.

Tass also has a bureau in Hanoi.

PUBLISHERS

Su That (*Truth*) **Publishing House:** Hanoi; controlled by the Government; Marxist classics, political and philosophical works.

Foreign Languages Publishing House: Hanoi; controlled by the Government.

Giao Duc (*Educational*) **Publishing House:** Hanoi; Ministry of Education.

Khoa Hoc (*Social Sciences*) **Publishing House:** Hanoi.

Lao Dong (*Labour*) **Publishing House:** Hanoi.

Literary Publishing House: Hanoi; State-controlled.

Pho Thong (*Popularization*) **Publishing House:** Hanoi.

Popular Army Publishing House: Hanoi.

Scientific Publishing House: Hanoi.

Y Hoc (*Medical*) **Publishing House:** Hanoi.

RADIO

Voice of Viet-Nam: 58 Quan-Su Street, Hanoi; controlled by the Council of Ministers; Home Service in Vietnamese; Foreign Service in English, Japanese, Korean, French, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, Cantonese and Standard Chinese; Dir.-Gen. T. LAM.

In 1966 there were 1,400,000 radio receivers.

There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

State Bank of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietbank): 7 Le-Lai St., Hanoi; f. 1951; central bank of issue; 350 branches; Gen. Dir. TA HOANG CO.

Bank for Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietcombank): 47 Ly-Thai-To St., Hanoi; f. 1963; the only organ authorized to deal inside the country with foreign currencies, gold and precious metals; Chair. TRAN DUONG; Vice-Chair. DAO VIET DOAN, MAI HUU ICH.

INSURANCE

Viet-Nam Insurance Co. (Baoviet): 7 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; state company; marine insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietcochamber): 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; attached organizations are:

Vinacontrol (*Goods Control Office*): 54 Tran Nhan Tong St., Hanoi.

Maritime Arbitration Committee: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; settles and exercises jurisdiction over disputes arising from sea transportation.

Foreign Trade Arbitration Committee: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; settles disputes arising from foreign trade transactions between Vietnamese and foreign economic organizations.

All foreign trade activities are directed and controlled by the State through the intermediary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. To this effect, several National Import-Export Corporations have been set up.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Agrexport (*Viet-Nam National Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs Export-Import Corporation*): 6 Trang Tien, Hanoi; imports and exports agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

Artexport (*Viet-Nam National Handicrafts and Arts Articles Export-Import Corporation*): 31–33 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi; deals in craft products and art materials.

Machinoimport (*Viet-Nam National Machinery Export-Import Corporation*): 8 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports and exports machinery.

Minexport (*Viet-Nam National Minerals Export-Import Corporation*: 35 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi; exports minerals and metals, quarry products, building materials, chemical products, pharmaceutical products; imports coal, metals, pharmaceutical and chemical products, industrial and building materials, fuels and oils, asphalt, fertilizers, gypsum and cement bags.

Naforimex (*Viet-Nam National Forest and Native Produce Export-Import Corporation*): 19 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports coconut products, rubber and wood and exports oils, forest products and miscellaneous products.

Technoimport (*Viet-Nam National Complete Equipment Import and Technical Exchange Corporation*): 16–18 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports industrial plant.

Tocontap (*Viet-Nam National Sundries Export-Import Corporation*): 36 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports and exports consumer goods.

Transaf (*Viet-Nam National Foreign Trade Corporation*): 33 Ba Trieu, Hanoi; import and export transactions with foreign co-operative societies and firms in consumer goods and foodstuffs; re-exports; compensation trade; agents for all commercial transactions.

Xunhasaba (*Viet-Nam State Corporation for Export and Import of Books, Periodicals and other Cultural Commodities*): 32 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi.

Fafim (*Viet-Nam State Film Distribution Enterprise*): 49 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi; export and import of films; organization of film shows and participation of Vietnamese films in international film exhibitions.

All commercial and non-commercial payments to foreign countries are effected through the Bank of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong Cong Doan Viet-Nam (T.C.D.) (*Viet-Nam Federation of Trade Unions*): 82 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; f. 1946; 1,026,176 mems.; Pres. HOANG QUOC VIET; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN DUC THUAN; publs. *Viet-Nam Trade Unions*, *Lao Dong*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Viet-Minh National Railways: Hanoi; Government-owned; 937 miles of track; main lines; Hanoi–Haiphong (104 km.), Hanoi–Mukh Nam Quong (167 km.), Hanoi–Nam Dinh-Ninh Binh (112 km.), Hanoi–Lao Kang (296 km.).

ROADS

National Automobile Transport Undertaking: Hanoi; f. 1951; operates long distance and municipal bus services.

In 1960 there were 9,392 km. of motor roads.

SHIPPING

Vietfracht (*Viet-Nam Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation*): 74 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi; in charge of all activities concerning sea transportation; provides regular services to and from South-East Asian ports, mainly Haiphong–Hong Kong–Singapore, Cambodian ports–Heungnam–Chungjin and main Japanese ports.

Viet-Nam Ocean Shipping Agency (VOSA): 11 Tran Phu St., Haiphong; in charge of performing all such facilities as may be required for the coming and going of merchant shipping, of loading and unloading operations, lighterage, forwarding and reception of goods, tallying, weighing and measuring, warehousing, reconditioning and repacking of damaged goods.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation of Viet-Nam (CAVN): Hanoi; f. 1954; Government-owned; operates internal and external services; Gia Lam is the largest civil airport.

Civil Aviation Administration of China: operates services between Gia Lam and Peking.

Royal Cambodian Airways: c/o Civil Aviation Administration, 19 Trang Tieng St.; weekly service Hanoi–Phnom Penh.

TOURISM

Vietnamtourism (*Viet-Nam Travel Service*): 54 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi.

UNIVERSITY

University of Hanoi: Hanoi; 144 teachers, 1,075 students.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

(SOUTH VIET-NAM)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Viet-Nam is situated in the eastern part of south-east Asia with the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to the north of the 17th parallel and Cambodia to the west. The China Sea lies to the east. The climate is warm and humid with a monsoon season from May to October. The language is Vietnamese. Taoism (ancestor worship) is the religion of most of the population. There are sizeable groups of Buddhists, Cao-Daiists, Hoa-Hao, Confucians and Roman Catholics. The flag is yellow with three horizontal red stripes. The capital is Saigon.

Recent History

Viet-Nam came under French colonial rule in the late nineteenth century and with Cambodia and Laos formed the Indochinese Union. Indochina was used for military purposes during the Second World War by the Japanese, who took over the colonial government in 1945. After the surrender of the Japanese, a communist-dominated front proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. The independence of this government was not recognized by France and there followed an eight-year war between communist Viet-Minh and French forces. In 1949 France came to terms with non-communist elements and established the Associated State of Viet-Nam. The Geneva Agreements of 1954 brought hostilities to an end and partitioned the country into two military zones. The communists regrouped north of 17° S. latitude and the non-communists south of it, pending a political settlement. The general elections throughout Viet-Nam, envisaged by the Geneva Agreements, did not take place and the effect of the partition has been the continued existence of two governments, the Democratic Republic in the north and the Republic in the south. Ngo Dinh Diem became Prime Minister of the State of Viet-Nam in 1954 and, following a referendum, proclaimed himself President of the Republic of Viet-Nam in 1955. The authoritarian nature of the Diem regime provoked a serious resistance movement in the south. In November 1963 Diem was overthrown in a military coup, and a series of military governments held power between 1963 and 1967, when a new constitution was introduced and presidential and parliamentary elections held. The resistance movement in the south developed in the early 1960s into full-scale hostilities, and the Democratic Republic intervened to assist anti-government forces while the U.S.A. and allied powers have given enormous military and financial aid to the Republic. Preliminary talks between U.S. and North Vietnamese representatives opened in Paris in May 1968 and the talks were enlarged in November to include the Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front. By the spring of 1970 the talks had failed to achieve any important result; plans for a reduction in the U.S. forces serving in Viet-Nam, coupled with increased Vietnamese participation, began to come into effect, and Vietnamese forces entered the Communist-occupied areas of Cambodia.

Government

Legislative authority is vested in the National Assembly, consisting of a House of Representatives elected for four years by universal suffrage, and a Senate whose members are elected by list voting for six years. Executive authority resides in the President, who is elected by universal suffrage for four years. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's proposal, the members of the Government. There is a Supreme Court, whose functions include the interpretation of the Constitution. Certain other institutions also safeguard the Constitution.

Defence

South Vietnamese armed forced, commanded by Vietnamese officers and trained under U.S. supervision, number over one million. They comprise 374,000 ground troops, 33,000 airmen (including 1,200 pilots), 11,000 marines and 645,000 local militia and police. They are supported by U.S. forces totalling 425,000 men (April 1970) and about 50,000 troops of other nationalities. Many of the villages have been fortified to resist guerrilla penetration. Vietcong forces (excluding guerrillas) are estimated at about 240,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is dominated by agriculture. Rice is overwhelmingly the most important food crop, with about four-fifths of arable land under rice; maize, manioc and sweet potatoes are grown as a substitute for rice, while coffee and tea are also important. Rubber is the principal industrial crop, followed by sugar, coconut oil, copra and kenaf. Fishing provides a valuable supplement to the diet. Industry is confined to food processing, light machinery assembly, cement, paper, glass, beverages and textiles. As a result of the war situation the economy has declined; formerly the third largest exporter of rice in the world, Viet-Nam is now a rice-importer. The country has received massive U.S. aid. A Five-Year Plan, which commenced in 1962, was abandoned and replaced in 1966 by the Plan for Revolutionary Development, which aims to rehabilitate the rural economy.

Transport and Communications

There are approximately 937 miles of railways and 12,520 miles of motorable roads. Inland waterways total 2,750 miles, of which 1,350 are canals. Air Viet-Nam maintains internal services and flights to Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia. Saigon is one of the largest ports in south-east Asia.

Social Welfare

Hospital accommodation in 1965 totalled 26,138 beds in 1,559 institutions. In addition there are 615 village maternity clinics. There is a pension scheme for state workers.

Education

In 1967 there were 5,969 primary schools, half of them privately owned, and 644 secondary schools. There are four universities.

Tourism

The main centres of tourism are Saigon, the old city of Hué in the north-east and Dalat, a mountain resort. There is abundant wild game, which attracts many hunters.

Visas are required by all visitors, unless staying under 72 hours.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1970: August 26 (Wandering Souls Day, *Buddhist*), September 27 (Anniversary of Confucius), November 1 (National Day), November 2 (All Souls Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), Sanctification of Buddha (8th of twelfth lunar month), Vietnamese New Year (January-February), Anniversary of King Hung Vuong, May 1 (Labour Day), Ascension Day, Birth of Buddha (15th of fourth lunar month).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Piastre = 100 Centimes; the currency was devalued from 35.35 Piastres = $1 to 80 Piastres = $1 in June 1966.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 Centimes; 1, 5, 10 Piastre.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 Piastres.

Official exchange rate: 192 Piastres = £1 sterling.
80 Piastres = U.S. $1.

Many transactions take place at an unofficial higher rate:
283 Piastres = £1 sterling.
118 Piastres = U.S. $1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1968)

	Area (sq. km.)	Population
Central Lowlands	54,988	5,091,845
Central Highlands	49,921	884,907
South Viet-Nam (Cochinchina)	68,900	10,282,582
TOTAL	173,809	16,259,334

MAJOR CITIES

Saigon (capital)	1,681,893	My-Tho	62,656*
Danang	334,229	Can-Tho	87,675
Hue	156,537	Nha-Trang	101,908
Dalat	83,651		

* 1967 data.

AGRICULTURE

(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Paddy Rice	4,821,660	4,336,390	4,688,400	4,366,150
of which:				
South Viet-Nam (Cochinchina)	3,971,850	3,539,390	3,903,900	3,662,000
Central Lowlands	791,000	744,300	727,400	655,600
Central Highlands	58,810	52,700	57,100	48,550
Rubber	64,770	49,455	42,510	29,695
Maize	43,820	35,390	32,820	31,760
Coffee	3,530	3,070	3,345	3,000
Tea	5,905	5,210	4,195	4,770
Tobacco	7,575	6,900	7,890	7,620
Sweet Potatoes	277,930	246,150	254,010	234,685
Manioc	236,020	290,280	261,855	260,160
Kenaf	2,757	615	160	200
Sugar Cane	1,092,850	935,670	769,960	421,070

Livestock (1968): Buffaloes 646,600, Cattle 953,600, Pigs 3,552,600.

RUBBER PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS
(metric tons)

	1968
Production:	
Estates	27,696
Smallholdings	192
TOTAL	27,888
Exports:	
U.S.A.	72
U.K.	—
Belgium/Luxembourg	254
Denmark	—
France	13,119
Federal Republic of Germany	3,240
Italy	2,646
Netherlands	996
Norway	—
Spain	—
Sweden	10
Hong Kong	—
Japan	6,113
Singapore	192
Mexico	—
Others	2,620
TOTAL	29,262
Consumption	4,168
Stocks:	
Estates	n.a.
Dealers	n.a.
TOTAL	4,403

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968
Electricity	'000 kWh.	635,267	730,592	n.a.
of which:				
South Viet-Nam (Cochinchina)	,, ,,	548,021	618,982	n.a.
Central Lowlands	,, ,,	65,209	82,103	n.a.
Central Highlands	,, ,,	22,037	29,507	n.a.
Cotton Yarn	tons	8,734	7,401	5,221
Jute (Kenaf) Yarn	,,	2,769	2,283	1,308
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	53,703	64,650	32,031
Cotton Fabrics*	,, ,,	119,118	64,520	38,643
Rayon Fabrics	,, ,,	67,734	43,010	31,528
Synthetic Fabrics	,, ,,	7,228	7,985	3,404
Knitted Synthetic Fabrics	,, ,,	1,946	2,800	1,207
Hessian Cloth	'000 tons	182	79	23
Kenaf Bags	million	970	1,008	1,206
Kenaf String	tons	1,219	937	845
Refined Sugar	,,	75,312	90,265	96,077
Brown Sugar	,,	24,427	16,651	7,736
Ice	,,	231,587	237,299	239,148

* Production of five large companies.

[*Continued overleaf*

INDUSTRY—[*Continued*]

	Unit	1966	1967	1968
Beer	hl.	1,179,852	1,129,635	1,194,056
Carbonated Drinks	,,	804,817	895,059	923,408
Tobacco Products	tons	8,707	11,307	10,275
Paper and Paper Preparations	,,	19,046	20,806	19,584
Glass	,,	13,514	12,548	1,400
Bicycle Tyres	'000	2,101	n.a.	1,256
Bicycle Tubes	,,	1,622	n.a.	1,794
Oxygen	M_3 '000	1,133	1,158	1,205
Hydrochloric Acid	tons	4,629	5,489	8,834
Caustic Soda	,,	4,273	3,814	5,073
Cement	,,	134,654	180,756	144,708

Coal production halted in Nov. 1964.

FINANCE

1 Viet-Nam piastre=100 centimes.

192 piastres=£1 sterling; 80 piastres=U.S. $1.

1,000 piastres=£5 4s. 6d. sterling=U.S. $12.50.

(*Many transactions are made at an unofficial rate of* 283 *piastres to the* £1 *sterling,* 118 *piastres to the U.S.* $1.)

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1968—million piastres)

Revenue	
Direct Taxes	2,340
Indirect Taxes	6,000
Customs	13,000
Excise	6,500
Registry, Public Property, Stamp	3,000
Revenue of Various Ministries	11,288
Other Sources of Revenue	52,872
Total	95,000

Expenditure	
General Administration	2,494
Foreign Affairs	650
Justice	255
Home Affairs	—
Information	245
Youth	—
National Education	5,772
Health	2,870
Labour	96
Finance	849
Economy	1,595
Rural Affairs	720
Public Works	2,077
Social Action	568
Military	53,000
Common Expenditures	3,181
War Veterans	870
National Security	9,464
U.S. Aid Construction and Development Programmes	10,000
Revolutionary Development	68
Planning and Development	—
Ministry of Culture	—
Total	95,000

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million piastres)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	100,419	128,286	185,042
Income from abroad	— 500	2,588	17,350
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	99,919	130,874	202,392
Less Depreciation allowances	—4,694	—5,074	—8,570
NET NATIONAL INCOME	95,225	125,800	193,822
Taxes *less* subsidies	14,558	13,880	25,241
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	109,783	139,680	219,063
Depreciation allowances	4,694	5,074	8,570
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	114,477	144,754	227,633
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	15,183	15,040	45,537
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	129,660	159,794	272,170
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	92,386	107,297	177,004
Government consumption expenditure	25,032	32,539	52,885
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	9,155	12,253	27,544

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million piastres—at 31 December)

	1966	1967	1968
Gold Reserves and Foreign Exchange:			
Tied up	6,573	7,682	21,514
Available	17,477	18,319	
Currency in Circulation	48,921	67,099	99,618

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. $'000)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	36,790	753,665	—716,875	41,351	671,579	—630,228
Non-monetary gold	875	—	875	139	—	139
Freight and insurance	18,953	10,758	8,195	16,807	10,223	6,584
Travel	2,618	23,938	— 21,320	2,070	23,877	21,807
Investment income	11,188	11,825	— 637	20,262	14,111	6,151
Government, n.e.s.	472,837	96,382	376,455	386,363	108,030	278,333
Other services	20,745	8,775	11,970	14,956	8,738	6,218
Total	564,006	905,343	—341,337	481,948	836,558	—354,610
Transfer Payments	16,430	7,475	8,955	20,420	21,703	— 1,283
CURRENT BALANCE	580,436	912,818	—332,382	502,368	858,261	—355,893
Net Errors and Omissions	458	—	458	4,828	—	4,828

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC AID
(million U.S. $)
U.S. Fiscal Years—July–June

	1966	1967	1968 (prelim.)	TOTAL (1954–68)
Agency for International Development (AID)				
Grants and Loans	581.2	520.9	278.9	3,469.5
of which:				
Development Loans	—	—	—	39.9
Commercial Import Programme	397.0	157.7	90.0	2,275.4
Other	184.2	363.2	188.9	1,154.2
Food for Peace (PL 480)	123.5	105.3	129.1	637.5
Title 1: Planned Grants and Loans	99.8	74.5	97.9	416.6
Title 2: Emergency Relief	16.0	30.8	31.2	136.6
Title 3: Voluntary Relief Agencies	7.7	—	—	84.3
Total Economic Aid	704.7	626.2	408.0	4,107.0
of which:				
Grants	704.7	626.2	408.0	4,011.4
Loans	—	—	—	95.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million piastres)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	10,422	12,507	28,385	43,044	37,293
Exports	1,696	1,242	1,495	1,313	936

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967		1968	
	metric tons	'000 piastres	metric tons	'000 piastres
Dairy Products	17,446	1,132,760	27,069	1,830,800
Wheat Flour	85,624	881,916	109,172	1,139,712
Sugar	172,904	1,187,716	200,805	1,344,231
Rice	422,919	10,400	207,487	5,187
Tobacco and Cigarettes	5,242	616,976	7,488	816,608
Cement	476,213	832,920	307,534	586,202
Petroleum Products	858,819	2,269,691	1,031,586	2,465,644
Chemicals	51,885	1,465,980	32,835	1,123,176
Pharmaceuticals	2,503	1,261,253	1,649	1,128,558
Fertilizers	106,722	n.a.	77,266	521,931
Rubber and Rubber Goods	3,361	462,771	3,834	460,036
Paper and Cardboard	35,757	808,600	24,188	534,620
Textile Fabrics	12,105	3,581,107	5,653	1,817,506
Yarn	16,090	1,905,140	11,977	1,291,243
Metallurgic Products	232,996	3,720,591	103,654	2,123,412
Machinery and Appliances	33,340	5,548,395	17,149	3,423,063
Electrical Equipment	11,428	2,982,127	9,189	2,141,142
Motor Cars and Parts	17,848	2,491,424	5,064	726,316

EXPORTS	1967		1968	
	metric tons	'000 piastres	metric tons	'000 piastres
Fresh Fish	162	2,233	—	—
Shrimps, Crustaceans	410	41,757	—	—
Feathers for Beds	504	43,373	339	27,763
Bones	1,686	5,835	800	2,560
Cinnamon	38	6,758	22	6,607
Tea	1,047	76,379	725	55,025
Rice*	—	—	—	—
Sand	4,177	1,332	—	—
Rubber	37,909	1,061,482	29,262	778,724
Ceramics	80	2,271	196	6,687

* Export of rice now insignificant.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

('000 piastres)

IMPORTS	1967	1968
U.S.A.	13,936,583	10,890,464
China, Republic (Taiwan)	6,439,003	3,669,833
Japan	11,895,690	11,186,159
Korea, Republic	424,570	368,457
France	1,425,872	1,624,648
German Federal Republic	1,233,383	931,910
India	580,012	115,953
Italy	1,846,076	1,195,568
United Kingdom	565,670	429,571
Portugal	151,750	98,352
Thailand	51,317	1,465,363
Singapore	1,486,717	1,931,341

EXPORTS	1967	1968
France	464,330	388,368
German Federal Republic	190,115	84,740
United Kingdom	182,707	124,763
Japan	222,087	174,998
Singapore	34,114	22,750
Hong Kong	18,406	7,932
Italy	97,670	67,401
U.S.A.	31,064	21,183
Netherlands	22,586	26,526
Spain	1,359	—
China, Republic (Taiwan)	17,131	2,157
Thailand	3,779	228

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1967	1968
Passengers ('000 passenger-km.)	12,811	12,925
Freight ('000 ton-km.)	29,507	18,251

ROADS

(1968)

Passenger Cars	45,599
Commercial Vehicles	45,897

SHIPPING

	1966	1967	1968
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	564	727	774
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	5,927	7,190	5,929

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968
INTERNATIONAL		
Flights	26,557	23,753
Passengers	1,410,831	641,295
Freight (metric tons)	173,321	129,398
Mail („ „)	7,476	4,041
DOMESTIC		
Flights	209,562	214,872
Passengers	1,886,610	2,104,663
Freight (metric tons)	14,959	10,631
Mail („ „)	1,504	1,070

EDUCATION

(1966–67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	6,532	34,066	2,023,893
Secondary	661	13,338	499,419
Higher*	4	703	35,043

*Excluding Buddhist Van Hanh University.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique, Saigon.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*Promulgated* 1 *April* 1967)

BASIC PROVISIONS, CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Viet-Nam is a territorially indivisible, unified and independent Republic, with sovereignty residing in the people. The State recognizes and guarantees the basic rights of all citizens. It will comply with those provisions of international law which are not contrary to its national sovereignty and will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

All citizens are equal before the law, which will protect human rights and the lives, property and honour of every citizen.

The private life, home and correspondence of every citizen shall be respected; he is guaranteed the freedom to worship, pursue the kind of education suited to him, meet and form associations; the State recognizes the freedom of thought, speech and the press. It will strive to improve the social security system, being bound to establish regulations providing for assistance to the old, sick, disabled, orphans, widows and the victims of natural disasters and public misfortune.

Every citizen has the duty to defend the country and the Republic; to defend the Constitution and respect the law; to fulfil his military obligations as prescribed by law and to pay taxes in proportion to his means and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

THE LEGISLATURE

Legislative authority is vested by the people in the **National Assembly** which is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The **Senate** consists of between 30 and 60 members, elected by list voting for six years. Half of the Senate is elected every three years. Candidates must be 30 years old, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, have fulfilled military obligations and meet all the conditions prescribed in the Senatorial electoral law.

The **House of Representatives** consists of between 100 and 200 representatives, popularly elected from separate constituencies by direct and secret ballot; they will run as individual candidates. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, have fulfilled military obligations and meet other conditions as specified in the electoral law. Representatives will serve for four years. They may be re-elected.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have the authority to vote legislation, approve treaties and international agreements, determine declarations of war and the holding of peace talks, determine declaration of a state of emergency, imposition of curfew over all or part of the territory of Viet-Nam, control the Government in the carrying out of national policy, propose the removal of part or all of the Government, pass on the validation of Senators and Representatives and decide territorial problems.

The National Assembly is empowered to investigate government agencies or officials at the central or local levels, and may propose the dismissal of ministers, secretaries, the Prime Minister or the entire Government by a two-thirds majority vote of the total membership of each house. This recommendation is binding unless the President has special reasons for rejecting it. In the event of rejection, the National Assembly can override this by a three-quarters majority vote of total number of Representatives and Senators.

Representatives and Senators cannot be prosecuted, pursued, arrested or sentenced for any statement or vote in the National Assembly or its committees except in cases of flagrant violation of the law.

Bills may be introduced by Representatives, Senators or the President and must be submitted to the Office of the House of Representatives.

The National Assembly shall meet each year in two regular sessions, the first beginning on the first Monday in April, the second on the first Monday in October, each session lasting a maximum of 90 days. Special sessions may be called by request of the President or one third of the total membership of either house. Each house will elect its own Chairman and permanent officers.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested by the people in the President.

The President and Vice-President will run on one list and will be elected by the entire nation in a secret and direct ballot. Their term of office is four years and they may be re-elected once. To run for the Presidency a candidate must have Vietnamese citizenship from birth and continuous residence in Viet-Nam for ten years prior to the date of the election; he must be at least 35 years of age,

have fulfilled military obligations, enjoy full rights of citizenship and be introduced by ten Representatives or Senators or by a political party.

The President promulgates legislation; laws will be promulgated within thirty days from the time the President receives bills approved by the National Assembly. He appoints the Prime Minister, and on the latter's proposal the Ministers, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries. He may reorganize part or all of the Government. The President, with the approval of the Senate, will appoint Justices of the Supreme Court, Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions, Rectors of Universities and will appoint and promote General Officers.

The President represents the Nation in international relations, and receives letters of accreditation of diplomatic envoys. With the approval of the National Assembly he shall declare war and ratify peace treaties. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic; Chairman of the National Assembly Council. He shall prescribe national policy and with the assistance of the Vice-President, Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers he shall carry out national policy and laws.

The Vice-President is Chairman of the Culture and Education Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Ethnic Minority Council.

The Prime Minister directs the Government and the administrative agencies of the nation, and is responsible before the President for carrying out national policy. He and other government officials may participate in sessions of the Assembly or its committees to explain matters relating to national policy.

The President is Chairman of the National Security Council, which studies all matters relating to national defence, proposes measures for the maintenance of national security, and proposes the declaration of states of alert, curfew, emergency, or war, declarations of war, and the holding of peace talks.

Province chiefs, mayors, and the members of village, province, and municipal councils are elected by universal suffrage, whilst village chiefs are elected by village councils from among their members. The Government appoints two officials with the responsibility of assisting mayors, province chiefs, and village chiefs in administrative and security matters, as well as other administrative personnel. Members and heads of local government bodies may be dismissed by the President if they violate the Constitution, the law, or national policy.

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is an independent branch of the Government, equal in status with the Executive and Legislative. Judicial power will be entrusted to judges and directed by the Supreme Court and lower courts; every court has to be established and organized according to law with an element which judges and an element which prosecutes. All courts are under the control of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will consist of nine to fifteen judges, nine of them nominated by the High Judicial Council with the consent of the National Assembly and then appointed by the President; two will be nominated by the Senate and four by the House of Representatives for appointment by the President. The High Judicial Council will nominate 18 candidates for the Supreme Court, from which nine will be selected by the National Assembly. The members of the Supreme Court nominated by the High Judicial Council will hold office until they reach the statutory retirement age; those nominated by the Senate and the House of Representatives will serve for the same term as they would have in the respective houses. The President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court will be elected by its members.

The Supreme Court can review decisions by any lower court, but only in matters concerning the application of the law; it is empowered to decide on the validity of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections and proclaim their results. It will hold sessions to review the constitutionality of laws and decree laws, the constitutionality and legality of decrees and decisions issued by the Executive, to interpret the constitution in cases of conflict between Government agencies as to their responsibility and competence and to discuss the dissolution of a political organization.

The Supreme Court will have an autonomous budget and the right to determine its internal organization and procedures governing the management of the Judiciary; its organization and procedures will be determined by law.

The High Judicial Court will consist of one member of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Judges of the Courts of Appeal, one representative of the Ministry of Justice, the leader of the Association of Lawyers, and a number of elected members. The President and Vice-President will be elected by the Council's entire membership. It will have jurisdiction in promotions and disciplinary measures involving judges, the review of appointments and transfers of all judges, the nomination of certain judges for the Supreme Court, and advising the Government as well as the Supreme Court on all judicial matters.

The Judicial Council, which is elected by the judges from among their own number, proposes the appointment, promotion, transfer, and disciplining of judges, and advises the Supreme Court in matters relating to the judiciary.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Special Court: During each of its terms the National Assembly will elect five Senators and five Representatives to form a Special Court, chaired by the President of the Supreme Court; this Court will be empowered to judge the President and the Vice-President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, Ministers, Secretaries, Generals, members of the Inspectorate and Justices of the Supreme Court when charges of treason or high crimes are brought against them. Charges will be brought by a motion signed by more than half of the total membership of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and that motion must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of both houses. In the case of the President or Vice-President, the motion must be signed by two-thirds of the total number and approved by three-quarters. The Special Court is to decide removal from office by a three-fourths vote of its membership (four-fifths in the case of the President and Vice-President).

The **Inspectorate** includes from nine to eighteen inspectors, one-third designated by the National Assembly, one-third by the President, and one-third by the Supreme Court, and is empowered to investigate personnel of all public and private agencies on suspicion of being directly or indirectly engaged in corruption, speculation, influence-peddling, or acts harmful to the national interest; to inspect accounts of public agencies and corporations; and to audit the property of personnel of public agencies, including the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, National Assembly members, and the President of the Supreme Court. In the case of the Chairman and members of the Inspectorate, the audit of personal property would be conducted by the Supreme Court. The Inspectorate announces publicly the results of its investigations, and proposes disciplinary action against guilty persons or requests prosecution by competent courts.

The **Armed Forces Council** advises the President on matters relating to the Armed Forces, especially promotion, transfer, and disciplining of military personnel of all ranks.

A **Culture and Education Council** assists and stimulates the Government in carrying out an educational policy in keeping with the criteria set out in the Constitution; one-third of the members will be appointed by the President and two-thirds will represent public and private cultural and educational organizations, parents and student associations and youth organizations from throughout the country; their term of office is six years, one-third of the membership being renewed every two years.

The **Economic and Social Council** has the mission of initiating and developing ideas on economic and social matters in order to establish a self-sufficient and prosperous economy. One-third of the members will be chosen by the President from among experts in the field of economics and sociology and two-thirds will be elected separately by economic, commercial and industrial organizations; their term of office is for four years.

The **Ethnic Minority Council,** representing the ethnic minorities living on Vietnamese territory, has the mission of advising the Government on all matters affecting ethnic minorities, with the purpose of helping them to develop politically, economically, culturally and socially. It is composed of one third members appointed by the President from people knowledgeable about minority affairs, and two thirds elected by ethnic minority groups; its term of office will be four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND OPPOSITION

Political parties can be freely established and operate openly in the spirit of the law and non-violence; they must respect the constitution, the law and national sovereignty. The State will facilitate their establishment and progress and encourage and assist progress towards a two-party system. The State recognizes the principle of formalizing political opposition.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The President or an absolute majority of either the Senators or the Representatives may propose amendment of the constitution; no amendment may be made affecting the republican regime, the unity and the territorial integrity decided by the Constitution. A joint committee would study the proposed amendment and report to joint plenary sessions of the Assembly. A resolution to amend the Constitution must be approved by two-thirds of the total number of Representatives and Senators.

There will be a transitional period before the new constitution comes entirely into force; the Constituent Assembly elected in September 1966 will assume the legislative powers established by this constitution until a constitutional government and the first National Assembly have been established. The Assembly will be responsible for drafting a law governing elections, regulations governing the press, political parties and opposition.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General NGUYEN VAN THIEU (inaugurated 31 October 1967).

Vice-President: Air Vice-Marshal NGUYEN CAO KY.

In the Presidential election of 3 September 1967, General THIEU received 1,649,561 votes (34.8 per cent of total votes), TRUONG DINH DZU received 817,219, PHAN KHAC SUU 513,374 and TRAN VAN HUONG 474,100. There were seven other candidates.

THE CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: Gen. TRAN THIEN KHIEM.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education: Dr. NGUYEN LUU VIEN.

Minister of State for Cultural Affairs: MAI THO TRUYEN.

Minister of State for Reconstruction and Development: Prof. VU QUOC THUC.

Ministers of State: Dr. NGUYEN TIEN HY, Dr. PHAN QUANG DAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: TRAN VAN LAM.

Minister of Defence: Lieut.-Gen. NGUYEN VAN VY.

Minister of Justice: LE VAN THU.

Minister of Economy: PHAM KIM NGOC.

Minister of Finance: NGUYEN BICH HUE.

Minister of Revolutionary Development: Maj.-Gen. TRAN THANH PHONG.

Minister of Information: NGO KHAC TINH.

Minister of "Open Arms": Dr. HO VAN CHAM.

Minister of Land Reform, Agriculture and Fisheries: CAO VAN THAN.

Minister of Public Works: DUONG KICH NHUONG.

Minister of Transport and Posts: TRAN VAN VIEN.

Minister of Health: Dr. TRAN MINH TUNG.

Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. TRAN NGUON PHIEU.

Minister of Labour: DAM SY HIEN.

Minister for Ex-Servicemen: Maj.-Gen. PHAM VAN DONG.

Minister of Ethnic Development: PAUL NUR.

Secretary of State at Prime Minister's Office: NGUYEN VAN VANG.

Secretary of State for Liaison with National Assembly: CAO VAN TUONG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED
TO THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM
(Saigon unless otherwise indicated)
(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Vongvani Bldg., 116/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS FRANCESCO CASTELLS.

Australia: Caravelle Bldg., Place Lam-Son (E); *Ambassador:* R. L. HARRY.

Austria: Manceya Bldg., 518 Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ERICH M. SCHMID.

Belgium: 13 Truong Minh Giang (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL LOHNAY.

Brazil: Maneeya Bldg., Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Ambassador:* LEONARDO EULALIO DO NASCIMENTO E SILVA.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 19 Tran Quy Cap (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. HU-LIEN.

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Gabon: Taipei, Taiwan (E).

German Federal Republic: 217 Vo Tanh (E); *Ambassador:* HORST VON ROM.

Greece: New Delhi, India (E).

Italy: 135 Pasteur (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENZO TORNETTA.

Japan: 13-17 Nguyen Hué (E); *Ambassador:* HIDEO KITAHARA.

Korea, Republic of: 107 Nguyen Du (E); *Ambassador:* SANG CHUL SHIN.

Laos: 93 Pasteur (E); *Ambassador:* OUDAY SOUVANNAVONG (also accred. to Australia and New Zealand).

Malaysia: 118 Truong Minh Giang (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOHN DENIS DE SILVA.

Netherlands: 147 Phan Dinh Phung (E); *Ambassador:* GERARDUS J. DISSEVELT.

New Zealand: 45 Phung Khac Khoan (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL K. EDMONDS.

Philippines: 42 Doan Thi Diem (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Spain: 104 Wireless Road (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO BELADIEZ NAVARRO.

Thailand: 77 Truong Minh Giang (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. BANCHA MINETRAKINETRA.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Vatican: 173 Hai Ba Trung (Delegation); *Apostolic Delegate:* ANGELO PALMAS.

United Kingdom: 25 Boulevard Thong Nhat (E); *Ambassador:* J. O. MORETON.

U.S.A.: 4 Thong Nhat (E); *Ambassador:* ELLSWORTH BUNKER.

The Republic of Viet-Nam also has diplomatic relations with France, India, Norway, Panama, Portugal and Switzerland.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Election, 22 October 1967

One hundred and thirty-seven seats contested by 1,140 candidates; election on a personal, not a party, basis.

SENATE

Election, 3 September 1967

Forty-eight lists, comprising 10 candidates, stood for election. The 6 lists elected were largely composed of Catholic and conservative elements.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Ministry of Interior reported in July 1968 that 47 legal and 80 illegal (non-registered) parties were permitted to operate in the Republic of Viet-Nam. None of these parties, however, were the broadly-based, national parties envisaged in the Constitution of April 1967, but derived their support from personal and regional loyalties or from special interests, e.g. nationalist middle-class groupings, such as *Dai-Viet* and *Vietnam-Quoc-Dan-Dang*, or religious parties, such as *Dan Xa* (the political offshoot of the Hoa Hao sect).

The Constitution of April 1967 sanctions the formation of political parties and encourages progress towards a two-party system. The Political Parties Bill, approved by the National Assembly in June 1968 and by the Senate in April 1969, stipulates that all parties must be officially recognized by the Ministry of the Interior but they have the right to oppose the government provided this right is "conducted publicly, legally, non-violently and within the framework of serving the country". The Bill also sanctions the dissolution of a party if its activities are considered to be against the regime, prohibits members of the armed forces from working for political parties, and lays down that offences against the law are punishable by five years' imprisonment.

In response to appeals from President Thieu for the formation of a two-party system, the following political groupings were formed during 1969:

Pro-Government Party

National Social Democratic Front: inaugurated 25 May 1969; brings together the six parties listed below:

- **Greater Viet-Nam Revolutionary Party:** faction of the right-wing *Dai-Viet* (Greater Viet-Nam Party); Leader HA THUC KY.
- **Socialist Democratic Party:** faction of the Hoa Hao sect.
- **People's Alliance for Social Reform:** f. July 1968 as a regrouping of 28 politico-religious parties and organizations, including the Liberal and Democratic Front (f. March 1968) and the Workers' and Peasants' Party (party of the Confederation of Vietnamese Labour), aiming to build a solid common front in the face of communist aggression; Leader NGUYEN VAN HUONG.
- **Greater Solidarity Front:** extreme right-wing; composed mainly of Catholic refugees from North Viet-Nam; Leader Senator NGUYEN BIA HIEN.
- **Humanitarian Socialist Party:** remnants of the *Can Lao*, the only legal party under the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem; Leader TRUONG CONG CUU.
- **Vietnamese Nationalist Party** (*Viet-Nam Quoc Dan Dang*): the oldest non-communist party; f. 1920s; modelled on the Chinese Kuomintang.

Opposition Parties

National Salvation Front: f. February 1968 with the object of uniting pro- and anti-government parties in an anti-communist front; joined the People's Alliance for Social Reform (*see* above) in July 1968 but left the grouping in April 1969; Leader Gen. TRAN VAN DON.

Progressive Nationalist Movement: f. 1969; Sec.-Gen. Prof. NGUYEN NGOC HUY.

Progressive Forces Alliance: advocates a cease-fire and the formation of a "reconciliation" government, excluding the N.L.F., to prepare the way for elections.

Other groups in opposition to the government include the pacifist Buddhists, led by THICH TRI QUANG, moderate Catholics, the Caodaiists and a section of the Hoa Hao.

Anti-Government Fronts

National Liberation Front (N.L.F.): Leader NGUYEN HUU THO. On 10 June 1969 the N.L.F. announced the formation of a "Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam". The members are (with special responsibilities):

HUYNH TAN PHAT (Prime Minister); Prof. NGUYEN VAN KIET (Deputy Prime Minister, Education and Youth); NGUYEN DOAN (Deputy Prime Minister); Dr. PHUNG VAN CUNG (Deputy Prime Minister, Interior); TRAN BUU KIEM (Minister in Prime Minister's Office); TRAN NAM TRUNG (Defence); Mme NGUYEN THI BINH (Foreign Affairs); CAO VAN BON (Economy and Finance); LIEU HUU PHUOC (Information and Culture); Mme. DUONG QUYNG HOA (Health and Social Affairs); TRUONG NHU TANG (Justice).

Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces: Formation announced February 1968; Chair. TRINH DINH THAO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system is based on the Constitution of April 1st, 1967. The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, a Special Court, a Council of State, an Administrative Court, Courts of Appeal and Lower Courts:

- **The Supreme Court:** consists of fifteen Justices, serving a six-year term, who when chosen by the National Assembly from thirty Jurists elected by the Associations of Judges, Prosecutors and the Bar, are appointed by the President. Chief Justice: TRAN MINH TIET.
- **The Special Court:** Comprises the Chief Justice as presiding judge, five Senators and five associate judges; is empowered to remove from office the most high-ranking persons in the Republic, including the President, in cases of treason and other high crimes.
- **The Council of State:** reviews all sentences ruled in the first instance by the Administrative Court. Appeals may be made to the Administrative Cassation of the Supreme Court. Chair. DO QUANG HUE.
- **The Administrative Court:** settles disputes between citizens and the Government. President: HA NHU VINH.

There are two Courts of Appeal in Hue and Saigon which decide on civil and criminal cases rendered by the Lower Courts. Judgements can be retried by the Civil or Criminal Cassation of the Supreme Court. Presidents (Saigon): DINH VAN HUAN. (Hue): PHAM VAN HIEN. The Lower Courts comprise eleven Courts of First Instance: twenty Courts of Peace with Extended Jurisdiction holding weekly and monthly circuit sessions in remote villages: eight Labour Courts; four Land Courts; four Juvenile Courts; eight Martial Courts, four in forward areas.

RELIGION

Taoism—Ancestor Worship: A belief that the living and the dead of the same clan are indissolubly bound together. Its principal manifestation is the maintenance and worship of tombs.

Buddhism: Became the official religion under the Ly dynasty (1009–1225). There are many sects.

Buddhist Unified Church: Saigon; Leader THICH TINH KHIET; has split into a militant faction (An Quan), led by THICH TRI QUANG, and the moderates, led by THICH TAM CHAU and mainly supported by the 200,000 northern Buddhists and their monks who emigrated south in 1954.

Jetavana Vihara: 610 Phan-Dinh-Phung, Saigon; 10,000 mems.; Pres. Ven. NAGA MAHA THERA-BUU-CHON.

Caodaiism: Has attracted a substantial following since 1926 and (in 1969) claimed nearly 3 million adherents. Caodaiism is a synthesis of Buddhism, Confucuanism, Taoism and Christianity, preaching that the principal founders ot religion are the successive reincarnation of the Supreme God. Tay-Ninh at the foot of Mount Ba-Den is the principal shrine.

Hoa Hao: The Hoa Hao is a Buddhist sect which originated in 1919 in the village of Hoa Hao (Delta region). The sect was founded by HUYNH PHU SO, who recommended the simplification of rites and the abolition of temples and intermediaries in order that the faithful might enter into direct communion with the All-Powerful.

Hoa Hao Buddhism numbers about 1.5 million adherents in the western part of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Confucianism: Introduced from China during the era of Chinese domination.

Christianity: The first missionaries arrived in the sixteenth century. There are two million Catholics, many of whom emigrated from North Viet-Nam after the Geneva Agreement of 1954. Many schools and hospitals are operated by Catholics.

Archbishop of Saigon: Most Rev. PAUL NGUYEN VAN BINH (180 Phan-dinh-Phung, Saigon).

Archbishop of Hue: Most Rev. PHILIPPE NGUYEN KIM DIEN.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

VIETNAMESE

Cap-Tien: 242 Ter Phan dinh, Phung St. Saigon.
Chanh Dao: 283 Gia Long, Saigon.
Chinh Luan: 15 Vo Thanh, Saigon.
Cong Chung: 24 Nguyen An Ninh, Saigon.
Cong Luan: 54 Thu Khoa Huan, Saigon.
Dan Chung: 45 Nguyen An Ninh, Saigon.
Dan Tien: 24 Pham Hong Thai, Saigon.
Mien Nam: 40 Nguyen An Ninh, Saigon.
Quyen Dan: 55A Ho Xuan Huong, Saigon.
Quyet Tien: 54 Vo Tanh, Saigon.
Song: 106 Gia Long, Saigon.
Thoi Luan: 224 Gia Long, Saigon.
Thoi The: 86 Le Lai, Saigon.
Tia Sang: 45-47 Phat Diem, Saigon.
Tien: 101 Vo Tanh, Saigon.
Tien Tuyen: 2*bis* Hong Thap Tu, Saigon.
Tieng Vang: 223 Pham Ngu Lao, Saigon.
Tieng Viet: 293 Pham Ngu Lao, Saigon.
Tin Som: 287 Pham Ngu Lao, Saigon; f. 1964; Editor NGUYEN KIM CANG; circ. 20,000.
Trang Den: 289 Pham Ngu Lao, Saigon.
Tu Do: 25-27 Vo Thanh, Saigon.
Xay Dung: 9B/15 Thanh Mau Chi-Hoa, Saigon.

CHINESE

A Chau Van Quoc: 76-80 Khong Tu, Cholon, Saigon; Editor LUU VINH; circ. 10,000.
Kien Quoc: 748 Ben Ham Tu, Cholon, Saigon.
Luan Dam Moi: 15 Tran Dieu, Cholon ,Saigon.
Tan Van Khoai: 36 Tan Hang, Cholon, Saigon.
Thanh Cong: 31-33 Tran Hoa, Cholon, Saigon.
Vien Dong: 102B Khong Tu, Cholon, Saigon; f. 1939; Dir. CHAU QUOC.
Viet Hoa: 112 Trieu Quang Phuc, Cholon, Saigon.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Journal d'Extreme-Orient: 35 Phu-Kiet, Saigon; French; Editor Mme M.-G. SAUVEZON; circ. 7,000.
Saigon Daily News: 135 Nguyen Hue, Saigon; f. 1963; English; Editor NGUYEN LAU.
Saigon Post: 339 Tran Hung Dao, Saigon; f. 1963; English; Editor TRAN NHA; circ. 15,000.
Viet-Nam Guardian: 234 Pasteur St., Saigon; f. 1966; English; Editor/Publisher NGUYEN VAN TUOI; circ. 5,000.
Le Viet-Nam Nouveau: 45 Bui Vien, Saigon; French.

WEEKLIES

Binh Dan: Saigon; circ. 11,000.
L'Information d'Indochine Economique et Financière: 12–22 Ton That Dam, Saigon; French; Editor MAURICE PANTONNIER.
Les Nouvelles du Dimanche: 157 Tu Do, Saigon; French; Editor MAURICE LOESCH; circ. 3,000.
Phu Nu Dien Dan: 70 Nguyen Du, Saigon; Editor Mrs. NGUEN THI SANG; circ. 19,500.
Sang Doi Mien Nam: 214–219 Tran Quang Khai, Saigon; Editor NGUYEN VAN PHUONG.
Sunday Post: 339 Tran Hung Dao, Saigon; English; Editor TRAN NHA; circ. 5,000.
Than Nien The Thao: Saigon; circ. 10,000.
Times of Viet-Nam: 26 Gia Long, Saigon; English; Editor NGUYEN LAU; circ. 8,000.
Van Nghe Tien Phong: Saigon; circ. 15,100.

MONTHLIES

Bach-Khoa (Thoi-Dai): 160 Phan-dinh-Phung, Saigon; f. 1957; Editor LE NGO CHAU; circ. 8,500.
Dai Hoc: Vien Dai Hoc (Hué); Editor CAO VAN LUAN.
Free Pacific Magazine: 922 Nguyen Trai, Saigon; f. 1957; Chinese; circ. 15,000.
Front de la Liberté: B.P. 1035, Saigon; f. 1945; Asian People's Anti-Communist League; Editor R. J. DE JAEGHER; circ. 22,000.
Que Huong: 3 Phan ke Binh, Saigon; Editor NGUYEN CAO HACH.

Tim Hieu Thong Thieng Hoc: 72/6 Nguyen dinh Chu, Saigon; Theosophical Society of Viet-Nam; Editor NGUYEN VAN HUAN; circ. 6,500.

Viet-Nam Observer: 235-241 Hai Ba Trung, Saigon; f. 1966; Pubr. Mrs. NGUYEN THI NGA; Editor TRAN TRONG HUNG (*Phu Si*); circ. 5,000.

Xay Dung Moi (*New Construction*): 29B Phan-dinh-Phung str., Saigon; technical magazine concerning architecture, building and town planning; Editor LE VAN LAM.

NEWS AGENCIES

Viet-Nam Press: 116 Hong Kong Thap Tu, Saigon; f. 1951; Government-operated; supplies local, national and international news; Dir.-Gen. TRAN VAN LAM; Editor-in-Chief NGUYEN VIET KHANH; Administrative Dir. TRAN VAN KY; publs. daily and weekly news, financial and economic bulletins, basic documents on Viet-Nam, *Who's Who in Vietnam* (Vietnamese and English), etc.

Free Pacific News Agency: 922 Nguyen Trai, Cholon; f. 1957; Chinese language news agency; Dir. Rev. FR. RAYMOND J. DE JAEGHER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: Room 422, 106 Blvd. Nguyen Hué, Saigon; Correspondent EDWIN Q. WHITE.

Kyodo News Service: 75 Dailo Ham Nghi, Saigon; Chief TAMIO AKIYAMA.

UPI: 19 Ngo Duc Ke, Saigon; Chief MICHAEL T. MALLOY.

Jiji Press and Reuters also have bureaux in Saigon.

PRESS COUNCIL

Press Council of Viet-Nam: 25 Vo Tanh, Saigon; Chair. PHAM VIET TUYEN.

PUBLISHERS

Khai Tri: Blvd. Le Loi, Saigon.

Kim-Lai An Quan: Duong Nguyen Sieu 3, Saigon.

Minh-Tinh: Saigon.

Tan-Viet: Saigon.

Thanh-Tan: Saigon.

Trung-Tam Hoc-Lieu (*Instructional Materials Centre*): 240 Tran-binh-Trong, Saigon; f. 1958; textbooks, translations and other educational materials; Dir. NGUYEN TRUNG NGUON.

Zien Hong Publishing Co.: 80/8 Duong Ba Huyen Thanh Quan, P.O.B. 679, Saigon; f. 1947; textbooks, dictionaries, trade books, in Vietnamese and English; Man. Dir. LE BA KONG.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Viet-Nam (*Vo Tuyen Viet Nam—VTVN, The National Broadcasting System of Viet-Nam*): 3 Phan dinh Phung St., Saigon; 7 Regional Stations (Hué, Danang, Quang-Ngai, Qui-Nhon, Nha-Trang, Dalat, Ban-Me-Thuot), 2 Provincial Stations (Phu-Yen, Can-Tho); broadcasts in Vietnamese, Cantonese, Mandarin, French, English, Cambodian, Thai; Dir.-Gen. LE VAN DUYEN; Asst. Dir.-Gen. LE QUANG PHUNG.

Radio V.O.F. (Voice of Freedom) and **A.F.R.S.** (in English only) also broadcast in South Viet-Nam. A Commercial Broadcasting Station was started in April 1967.

There are more than a million private radio receivers and hundreds of community ones.

Television was introduced in February 1966.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; m.=million; figures are in Vietnamese piastres)

NATIONAL BANK

Ngan Hang Quoc Gia Viet-Nam: (*National Bank of Viet-Nam*): 17 Quay Chuong Duong, Saigon; f. 1955; central bank authorized to issue notes; cap. (Dec. 1969) 4,031m.; dep. 27,188m.; dep. 27,188m.; Gov. NGUYEN VAN DONG.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

NATIONAL

Agricultural Development Bank: 7 *bis* Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon; f. 1967; cap. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. NGUYEN VAN HAO.

Nong Cong Thuong Ngan Hang (*Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Bank*): 115-119 Nguyen Cong Tru, Saigon.

Tin Nghia Ngan Hang: 50 Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Viet-Nam Thuong-Tin (*Commercial Credit Bank of Viet-Nam*): 17 Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon; 9 brs.; f. 1955; cap. 200m.; dep. 2,993.6m. (Dec. 1964); Chair. NGUYEN HUU HANH; Gen. Man. NGUYEN VO DIEU; Man. Foreign Dept. PHAM KIM NGOC.

Viet-Nam Cong Thuong Ngan Hang: 93–95 Nam-Nghi St., Saigon; f. 1959; cap. 50m.

Viet-Nam Ngan Hang (*Bank of Viet-Nam*): 117 Nugyen-Hue, Saigon; f. 1927; cap. and reserves 206m.; dep. 2,900m. (Dec. 1969); Chair./Dir.-Gen. N. T. LAP.

There are four smaller national banks.

FOREIGN

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; 44 Nguyen Cong Tru, Saigon; br. at Cholon and Cau Ong Lanh.

Bank of China: Taipei; 11 Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Bank of Communications: Taipei; 87 Dai Lo Ham Nghi; Man. TCHAO TSE KING.

Bank of East Asia: Hong Kong; 6 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; 12-22 Ham Nghi, Saigon.

Banque Française de l'Asie: Paris; 29 Chuong Duong; f. 1875.

Banque Française pour le Commerce: Paris; 32 Dai Lo Ham Nghi, Saigon; 5 brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Paris; 36 Ton That Dam, Saigon.

Chartered Bank: London, 3-5 Vo Di Nguy, Saigon.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; 28–30 Rue Nguyen-van-Thinh, P.O.B. R.6, Saigon; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. HARRY H. HUMMER.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Hong Kong; 9 Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Korea Exchange Bank: Seoul; 25 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

SOFIDIV (*Société Financière pour le Développement de l'Industrie au Viet-Nam; Financial Corporation for Industrial Development in Viet-Nam*): 3 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon; f. 1962 by a consortium of commercial banks and operating as an industrial financing institution and investment corporation; cap. 350m.

Industrial Development Centre (IDC): 40-42 Nguyen-Hue blvd., Saigon; f. 1957; 120 staff mems.; government agency dealing with industrial promotion; functions as a development bank and a national productivity centre; Dir. KHUONG HUU DIEU.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Saigon

Dai Nam Bao Hiem Cong-Ty: 4 Ton That Thiep Street; Pres. and Gen. Man. NGUYEN THANH DAI.

Hai Ngoai Bao Hiem Cong Ty (*Compagnie d'Assurances d'Outre Mer*): 16-18 Duong Nguyen Cong Tru; Pres. ONG HONG.

Viet-Nam Bao Hiem Cong Ty: 19 Duong Phu Kiet; f. 1929; Mans. HUYNH VAN DON, NGUYEN THANH LAP, NGUYEN THANH DAI, LE VAN KINH, LAM SANH TAI.

Viet-Nam Bao Phat Ba: 13 Duong Pasteur; Man. TRAN VAN HUE.

There are over ten foreign insurance companies operating in Saigon.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Saigon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 69 Tu Do, Saigon; f. 1955; mems. 29,500; Pres. DUONG NGOC SUU; Sec.-Gen. TRAN DUC UOC.

Danang Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 32 Doc Lap St., Danang; P.O.B. 102; f. 1970; mems. 22; Chair. LE HUU TRINH; Sec.-Gen. NGUYEN VAN MINH; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Danang.*

French Chamber of Commerce: 34 Thong Nhut, Saigon.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Confédération Générale de l'Industrie et du Commerce du Viet-Nam: 38 dai-lo Nguyen-Hué, Saigon.

Confederation of Industries and Handicrafts: Saigon.

Bureau Mixte des Syndicats Exportateurs de Céréales: 36 Maréchal de Lattre, Saigon; f. 1957; mems. 26; Pres. NGUYEN NGOC DAN; deals with all cereal products.

Manufactures Indochinoises de Cigarettes: 152 Dai-Lo Nguyen-Hoang, Saigon; Head Office: 1 rue de Paris, Djibouti; f. 1929; a member of British-American Tobacco Group; Pres. GASTON RUEFF.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Caoutchouc: Saigon; deals with all rubber products.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong-Lien-Doan Lao-Cong (*Vietnamese Federation of Christian Labour*): 14 Le-van-Duyet, Saigon; f. 1948; Pres. TRAN QUOC BUU; Sec.-Gen. TRAN HUU QUYEN.

Trade Unions are affiliated to the Federation through Provincial Councils. Total membership: 500,000.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Federation of Plantation Workers: 14 Le-van-Duyet St., Saigon; 35,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VU HA THANH.

Federation of Tenant Farmers: above address; 350,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VO VAN GIAO.

Federation of Transport Workers: above address; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUU VAN VINH.

Luc Luong Tho Thuyen Viet-Nam (*Viet-Nam Labour Union*): 133 Hai-Ba-Trung, Saigon; f. 1953; mems. 40,000 (est.); Chair. NGUYEN VAN NGAI; Sec.-Gen. LE HUA.

Tong Lien Doan Lao Dong Viet-Nam (*Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions of Viet-Nam*): 179 Duong Ly-thai-To, Cholon; f. 1952; present name adopted 1953; mems. 30,000 (1961); 28 affiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Viet-Nam Railways: 2 Dien Hong Square, Saigon; Dir. NGUYEN VAN CHIEU; Deputy Dir. TRAN MONG CHAU; Chief Exec. NGUYEN QUANG DAT; Chief Dept. of Operations TRINH DINH TUONG; Chief Engineer, Track, Buildings LE DAC BA; Chief Mechanical Dept. NGUYEN A MI; Chief Dept. Transportation, Navigation NGUYEN VAN CHINH.

State-owned; length of track 1,500 km.; insecurity caused by the war has reduced exploitable length of track to about 675 km.

ROADS

There are 3,778 km. of national highways, 2,593 km. of inter-provincial highways, 3,962 km. of provincial roads, 4,318 km. of communal roads, 3,899 km. unclassified and 1,477 km. of town streets; total 20,027 km.

SHIPPING

There are more than 4,500 km. of navigable waterways of which 2,200 km. are canals.

Nam-Hai: 20 Nguyen-Cong-Tru, Saigon.

Nam-Tien: 114 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

Viet-Nam Thuy-Bo-Van-Tai Cong-Ty: 10 Ton-Dam, Saigon.

The following foreign lines call at Saigon.

American Mail Line: Seattle, Wash.; Saigon.

American President Lines: San Francisco, Calif.; Getz Bros. & Co. (Vietnam), 26–28 Ham Nghi, Saigon.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: New York, N.Y.; Saigon.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: Paris; 46–48 Tu-Do, Saigon.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Paris; 28 Bach-Ding, Saigon.

East Asiatic Company Ltd.: Copenhagen; Saigon.

Isthmian Lines, Inc.: New York, N.Y.; Saigon.

Pacific Far East Line, Inc.: San Francisco, Calif.; Saigon.

States Marine Lines: New York, N.Y.; 135 Nguyen-Hué, Saigon.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Vietnam: 116 Nguyen-Hué Blvd., P.O.B. 217, Saigon; f. 1951; operates 24 domestic routes from Saigon and international flights to Vientiane, Phnom-Penh, Bangkok, Taipei, Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Osaka, Tokyo; plans to expand routes to Korea, Australia and the U.S.A.; Pres. NGUYEN TAN VIET; Vice-Pres. LAM NGOC DIEP, NGUYEN TAN TRUNG; Technical Man. DOAN TAN PHAT; *Fleet:* owned aircraft, two B-727, two DC-6B, four DC-4, seven DC-3, four C-185; leased aircraft, two DC-6B, three DC-4, six *C-46*, twelve *DC-3*, two *C-45*, one C-337.

The following foreign airlines are also represented: Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. Civil Air Transport, Lufthansa, K.L.M., Northwest Orient Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Royal Air Cambodge, Royal Air Lao, Thai Airways International, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Viet-Nam National Tourist Office: 25 Ben Bach Dang, Saigon; Dir. LE THAI KHUONG.

Dalat Tourist Bureau: 12 Yersin St., Dalat.

Hue Tourist Bureau: 26 Ly-Thuong-Kiet, Hué.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Office: 291 Phan-Thanh-Gian, P.O.B. Q-16, Saigon; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. LE VAN THOI; government body responsible for atomic affairs; maintains a Nuclear Research Centre at Dalat.

Dalat Nuclear Research Centre: Dalat; f. 1961; 250 kW. Triga II reactor; laboratories: radiochemical, radiobiological, nuclear physics, health physics, electronics; reference library; Dir. NGO DINH LONG.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Cantho: Dailo Hoabinh, Cantho; 66 teachers, 2,000 students.

University of Dalat: rue de l'Université, Dalat; 61 teachers, 450 students.

University of Hué: 3 rue le Loi, Hué; 135 teachers, 3,200 students.

University of Saigon: 3 Cong-Tryong Chien-Si, Saigon; 370 teachers, 19,000 students.

Van-Hanh University: 222 Truong-Minh-Giang St., Saigon; 100 teachers, 3,600 students.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

ANTIGUA ST. CHRISTOPHER*-NEVIS-ANGUILLA DOMINICA
GRENADA ST. LUCIA ST. VINCENT

A group of Caribbean islands sharing a common relationship with Britain and participating in regional co-operative organizations.

INTRODUCTION

Associate Status: During 1966 the British Government and each of the Windward and Leeward Islands, except Montserrat, concluded a number of agreements establishing a new non-colonial relationship between the United Kingdom and the following former colonies (dates of association in brackets): Antigua (February 27th, 1967), St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (February 27th, 1967), Dominica (March 1st, 1967), Grenada (March 3rd, 1967), St. Lucia (March 1st, 1967), St. Vincent (October 27th, 1969). The association is free and voluntary and can be terminated unilaterally by either party.

Defence and External Affairs: The British Government retains responsibility for defence and external affairs and there is a British Government Representative for the islands to supervise this aspect of the arrangements. External affairs and defence policy are conducted in close consultation with the governments of the Associated States, to whom authority may be delegated in the following affairs: membership of international organizations of which the United Kingdom is a member, trade agreements, agreements of local concern negotiated with Caribbean members of the Commonwealth, agreements of a financial, cultural or scientific nature with any Commonwealth member or with the U.S.A., and agreements relating to migration. The Associated States are to provide any defence facilities that might be requested by the British Government.

British Government Representative: JOHN EWART MARNHAM, St. Lucia.

Internal Government: Each State exercises full internal self-government. The Queen is Head of State and is represented in each case by a Governor, who replaces the former Administrator. The structure of internal government is regulated by separate constitutions for each island. Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent have unicameral parliaments of 10, 10, 11 and 13 members respectively, with three nominated members and one *ex-officio* member. Antigua and Grenada have bicameral legislatures, consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The life of parliament is five years in each case. The Premier and Cabinet of each State are responsible to the parliament.

Constitutional Amendments: The association agreements may be terminated at any time, either by an Associated State, after necessary legislation has been passed, or by the British Government, which may declare the State independent. Legislation terminating the association requires a two-thirds majority in the Lower House and a two-thirds majority in a referendum, except if the association is terminated for the purpose of joining a federation, union or association with an independent Commonwealth country in the Caribbean. Constitutional amendments may take place only in the territory concerned. Amendments involving basic clauses of the Constitutions (e.g. fundamental freedoms) would require approval of two-thirds of the members of the parliament or of two-thirds of the electorate. In the case of Antigua, both provisions would need to be satisfied before such an amendment could be passed.

Judicial System: A Regional Supreme Court of Judicature has been established for the five Associated States and is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal, the latter replacing the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal. The jurisdiction of the High Court includes fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States.

Citizenship: Citizens of the Associated States continue to be citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies. Should the association be terminated, separate citizenship for each State will become operative, and will apply to those born in the territory, those whose fathers were citizens of the territory, and women married to citizens of the territory.

Other Provisions: The association arrangements also provide for the establishment of Police and Public Service Commissions, entrenched constitutional clauses on Human Rights, the continuation of British policies on trade, aid and immigration in the Associated States, and the prospect of future regional co-operation in the Caribbean area.

* While this island is officially named St. Christopher as part of the state, it is almost invariably abbreviated to St. Kitts.

REGIONAL COMMON SERVICES

WEST INDIES (ASSOCIATED STATES) COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Bridge St., Castries, St. Lucia

The Council of Ministers was set up in September 1966, in anticipation of the accession to independence of Barbados, and replaces the former Regional Council of Ministers embracing Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands. It is composed of the Premiers of the Associated States and the Chief Minister of Montserrat, and is responsible for such regional undertakings as broadcasting, seismological surveys, etc., and the initiation of further co-operative projects. A committee of the Council, appointed to define development priorities, advocated the establishment of a Regional Development Agency, now situated in Antigua. A Regional Development Bank was established in October 1969. Other recommendations include tourist development, the development and co-ordination of industry, agriculture and fisheries, the establishment of joint marketing boards and joint commercial bodies.

The Council meets regularly, the chairmanship rotating annually, and decisions are taken by a majority vote.

Chairman (1970): Hon. WILLIAM H. BRAMBLE (Montserrat).

The Secretariat is responsible for convening meetings the transmission of Council decisions to member governments, the surveillance of the development of regional projects, and the administration of the overseas offices of the Council in London and Canada.

Executive Secretary: GEORGE ODLUM.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

St. George's, Grenada

The West Indies Associated States Supreme Court was established by Order in Council in 1967, and its jurisdiction extends to the six Associated States, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. It is composed of a High Court of Justice, which replaces the former Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands, and a Court of Appeal, replacing the British Caribbean Court of Appeal. The High Court is composed of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Court of Appeal is presided over by the Chief Justice and includes two other Justices of Appeal. Jurisdiction of the High Court includes the general supervision of justice in the Associated States, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands, fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States. Appeals from the Court of Appeal lie to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir ALLEN LEWIS, Q.C.

PRESS

Caribbean Press Association: P.O.B. 45, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1947.

RADIO

Windward Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting House, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1955; short-wave transmission. The capital town of each of the Windward Islands is also covered on medium-waves by W.I.B.S. relay stations; Man. and Programme Dir. LESLIE M. SEON.

FINANCE

East Caribbean Currency Authority: P.O.B. 620C, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1965 to replace British Caribbean Currency Board; responsible for issue of currency in Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Grenada's application for membership was accepted July 1968; notes in circulation (March 1969): EC $41,957,597; Man. Dir. N. L. SMITH (acting).

The currency unit is the East Caribbean dollar (EC$), equal in value to the B.W.I.$ which it replaces.

Notes: 1, 5, 20, 100.

Coins: The East Caribbean Currency Authority issues no coins. Former coinage remains legal tender.

Exchange rate: EC$4.80=£1 sterling.
EC$2.00=$1 U.S.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Established January 1968 in Antigua by the West Indies Associated States Council of Ministers and Barbados.

Executive Secretary: GEORGE E. WILLIAMS.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: 2 Kirk Ave., Kingston, Jamaica; Chair. Hon. Sir HAROLD ROBINSON.

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean: P.O.B. 499, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Pres. KENNETH R. HUNTE; Sec. LLOYD ELCOCK.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): 2 Pasea St., St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1941; Pres. Dr. B. G. MONTSERIN; Sec. LEON VITAL.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): P.O.B. 77 Temple St., St. John's, Antigua; 6 mem. associations; Pres. H. A. L. FRANCIS; Sec. S. L. HENRY.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 7 mem. associations; Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E.; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook, Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists.*

Federation of Primary Producers of the British Caribbean, Ltd.: Chair. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, Jamaica.

Windward Islands Banana Growers' Association: Castries, St. Lucia; Pres. H. V. ATKINSON; Gen. Man. D. A. PERRYMAN, M.B.E.; Sec. A. V. GRELL.

Windward Islands Cocoa Board: Grenada.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

West Indies Shipping Corporation: 19-21 Chacon St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1961; statutory body to manage and maintain services between the West Indian Islands; Chair. Capt. S. LEE LUM; 2 ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.): Kent House, Long Circular Rd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1948; Chair. Sir ELLIS I. CLARKE.

Leeward Island Air Transport (L.I.A.T.): Coolidge Airport, Antigua; associate company of B.W.I.A.

TOURISM

Association of Tourist Boards of the Eastern Caribbean (ATBEC): f. 1967; mems.: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; London office established in 1968 at 10 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; Man. Mrs. WENDY JOLLY.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston, Jamaica; Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering and College of Arts and Sciences in Trinidad; College of Arts and Sciences in Barbados.

EAST CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET

c/o Secretariat of the West Indies (Associated States) Council of Ministers, Bridge St., Castries, St. Lucia

In June 1968 an Agreement was signed in Grenada for the establishment of the East Caribbean Common Market. The signatory governments were: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Montserrat acceded to the agreement in April 1969.

The Associated States are all members of the **Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA)**, on which there is a separate chapter in Volume I of *The Europa Year Book*.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): Antigua 108, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla 136, Dominica 290, Grenada 133, St. Lucia 238, St. Vincent 150.

Population: Antigua incl. Barbuda and Redonda 63,839 (1966), St. Kitts 59,476 (1965), Nevis 12,750 (1960), Anguilla 5,568 (1960), Dominica 68,501 (1966), Grenada 98,000 (1964), St. Lucia 110,142 (1966), St. Vincent 92,687 (1968).

Towns: Castries (St. Lucia) 39,000, St. George's (Grenada) 33,000, St. John's (Antigua) 24,367, Kingstown (St. Vincent) 22,000, Charlestown (Nevis) 16,133, Basseterre (St. Kitts) 15,726, Roseau (Dominica) 15,000.

AGRICULTURE

Sugar (1968—tons): *Antigua* 1,134, *St. Kitts* 34,832. (1969): *St. Kitts* 35,352.

Cotton (1969—lbs. shipped): *Antigua* 926,551, *St. Kitts* 27,235, *St. Vincent* 10,554.

Bananas (1968—stems): *Dominica* 4,103,000, *St. Lucia* 5,726,985, *St. Vincent* 68,371,000 lb.; (1967) *Grenada* 2,053,399 stems.

Cocoa (1968—cwt.): *Grenada* 57,391.

Coconuts (tons): *St. Lucia* 6,000 (1966 est.), *St. Vincent* 2,600 (1968 est.).

Limes (1968—barrels): *Dominica* 3,856.

Nutmeg (1967—cwt.): *Grenada* 13,486.

Arrowroot (1968—lb.): *St. Vincent* 2,827,000.

Livestock: All islands possess livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, poultry) which is sufficient for local needs.

FINANCE

EC $1 = 100 cents

£1 sterling = EC $4.8 U.S. $1 = EC $2.00

BUDGETS

(E.C. $)

Antigua and Barbuda		Dominica		Grenada	
Revenue:	1966	Revenue:	1967	Revenue:	1967
Customs	3,300,000	Customs	3,467,000	Customs	4,721,469
Other recurrent revenue	8,174,640	Taxes	864,500	Taxes	2,019,891
Total inc. other items	11,665,923	Total inc. other items	5,945,055	Total inc. other items	13,935,771
Expenditure:		Expenditure:		Expenditure:	
Agriculture	547,634	Education	1,322,000	Medical	—
Health	672,408	Health	1,165,000	Education	—
Public Works	254,440	Other Social Services	151,000	Public Works	—
Education	1,114,514	Capital Projects	2,502,930	Total inc. other items	13,935,771
Total inc. other items	11,665,923	Total inc. other items	7,914,000	Estimate 1968	16,142,909
				Estimate 1969	21,000,000

St. Vincent	
Revenue:	1969
Capital Budget	4,359,090
Other Items	9,245,896
Total	13,604,986
Expenditure:	
Medical	1,494,437
Education	1,727,005
Police	287,588
Total inc. other items	9,245,896
Capital	4,659,090

St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (1969): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at EC $20.4m.

St. Lucia (1970): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at EC $18,517,150.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EC $'000)

Antigua (1967): Imports 39,594, Exports 4,969.

St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (1966): Imports 15,818, Exports 8,615.

Dominica (1968): Imports 20,212, Exports 12,414.

Grenada (1968): Imports 26,389, Exports 9,962.

St. Lucia (1968): Imports 29,452, Exports 12,553.

St. Vincent (1967): Imports 15,808, Exports 6,320.

TOURISM

See under each Island.

EDUCATION

	Antigua (1966)	St. Christopher Nevis-Anguilla (1966)	Dominica (1969)	Grenada (1966)	St. Lucia (1966)	St. Vincent (1968)
Schools:						
Primary	52	36	81	56	58	58
Secondary		5	4	11	3	9
Pupils:						
Primary	17,027	15,460	19,224	28,402	24,000	27,199
Secondary		1,653	—	2,703	939	2,817

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The island of Antigua at 17° 6′ N. 61° 45′ W., is some 108 square miles in extent.
The island of Barbuda lies about 25 miles to the north of Antigua and has an area of 62 square miles.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir WILFRED E. JACOBS, O.B.E., Q.C.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. V. C. BIRD.
Official Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (H. R. BESSON).
Minister of Home Affairs, Social Services, Communications and Public Works: Hon. E. E. WILLIAMS.
Minister of Trade, Production and Labour: Hon. L. E. HURST.
Minister Without Portfolio: Hon. B. MCCHESNEY GEORGE.
Cabinet Secretary: H. A. W. MURDOCH.

SENATE

President: Dr. L. R. WYNTER, C.B.E.
Vice-President: WILLIAM BUNTIN.
Nominated Members: 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: D. W. HURST.
Official Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
Elected Members: 10.
Clerk: L. STEVENS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Antigua Labour Party: won all 10 seats in the House of Assembly in 1965; Leader V. C. BIRD.

Antigua and Barbuda Democratic Movement: St. John's; f. 1960; aims for the establishment of a party system of government; leader ROBERT HALL.

RELIGION

Bishop of Antigua: vacant. Anglicans in the diocese number about 50,000.

THE PRESS

Antigua Star: Antigua Printery Ltd., 30 Long St., St. John's; f. 1936; Wednesday and Saturday; circ. Wed. 3,500, Sat. 4,500; Editor MILTON ALEXANDER BENJAMIN; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Worker's Voice, The: 46 North St., St. John's; f. 1944; daily; official organ of the Labour Party; circ. 1,500 weekdays, 2,000 Sundays; Editor and Advertising Man. LEVI JOSEPH.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Antigua: St. John's; f. 1956; Broadcasting Officer E. A. M. JOHN.

Leeward Islands Television Services Ltd. (ZAL TV): Antigua; affiliate of Columbian Broadcasting Service; f. 1964, first transmission June 1965; operates three channels, one to Antigua, one to to Montserrat and one to Sint Maartin (N.A.); Man. DONALD SEATH.

FINANCE

Antigua Co-operative Bank Ltd.: St. Mary's and Thames Sts., P.O.B. 95, St. John's; cap. $500,000.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Branch in St. John's, P.O.B. 225; Man. G. S. J. SNOOK.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie. Montreal; High St. and Market St., St. John's; Man, S. J. R. AFFONSO.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto; Antigua Office: High St., St. John's.

Antigua-Barbuda Savings Bank: Man. H. B. AMBROSE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Antigua Chamber of Commerce: St. Mary's Street, St. John's; 95 mems.; Pres. LIONEL A. BOULOS.

Antigua Cotton Growers' Association: P.D.O., St. John's; Chair. ANTHONY SHOUL.

Antigua Sugar and Estates Development Board: f. 1967 to rehabilitate the sugar industry.

TRADE UNIONS

Antigua Civil Service Association: Antigua; 400 mems.; Hon. Sec. E. A. M. JOHN.

Antigua Trades and Labour Union: 46 North Street, St. John's; f. 1940; about 17,000 mems.; Pres. V. C. BIRD.

Antigua Workers Union: Antigua; f. 1967; anti-government union; leaders GEORGE WALTER, HALSTEAD SMITH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are 49.7 miles of narrow-gauge line used for moving sugar cane.

ROADS

There are 179.8 miles of roads. Registered vehicles (1965) 3,941, motor cycles 611.

SHIPPING

The main harbour is the St. John's Harbour where a lighter system is in use. A deep-water harbour is under development at a cost of EC$ 10m., 6m. of which come from an Eximbank loan.

The following shipping lines use St. John's: Alcoa, Atlantic Booker, French, Harrison, Royal Netherlands, Grimaldi Siosa, West Indies Shipping Service, Booth and Saguenay.

CIVIL AVIATION

Coolidge Airport, the airport for Antigua, has been remodelled and extended to accommodate jet aircraft.

British West Indian Airways: Sunjet House, Long and Thames Streets, St. John's; jet services to the Caribbean, New York and Miami.

Leeward Islands Air Transport Services Ltd.—L.I.A.T.: Coolidge Airport, Antigua; f. 1956; subsidiary of B.W.I.A.; operates scheduled passenger services throughout the Caribbean islands and from Puerto

Rico to Trinidad. Charters operated throughout the Eastern Caribbean. Chair. Sir ERROLL DOS SANTOS; Man. Dir. FRANK S. DELISLE.

Antigua is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Canada, Air France, A.L.M., B.O.A.C., Caribair and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Tourism is one of the main industries. There were 59,790 visitors in 1969. There are 25 hotels with a total of 909 rooms.

Antigua Tourist Board: Lower High St., P.O.B. 363, St. John's; Chair. J. F. SHOUL; Sec. Miss Y. MAGINLEY.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

ST. KITTS - NEVIS

St. Kitts (St. Christopher)

This island is about 65 sq. miles in extent, 28 miles long and 5 miles wide.

The economy of the island is based mainly on sugar. There is one sugar factory located in Basseterre. Sea Island Cotton is also grown. Tourism is developing rapidly.

The chief port and capital of the island is Basseterre.

Nevis

This lies three miles to the south-east of St. Kitts and is 36 sq. miles in area.

Cultivation is confined to very small farms which once prospered exclusively on sugar. But because of competition from St. Kitts, Sea Island cotton and coconuts have become the staple crops, though some sugar is still produced.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: M. P. ALLEN, O.B.E. (acting).

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Premier and Minister of Home and External Affairs: Hon. R. L. BRADSHAW, J.P.

Attorney-General: Hon. E. E. WALWYN.

Minister of Finance, Trade, Development and Tourism: Hon. C. A. P. SOUTHWELL, J.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Labour: Hon. W. F. GLASFORD, J.P.

Minister of Education, Health and Welfare: Hon. F. C. BRYANT, J.P.

Ministers without Portfolio: F. T. WILLIAMS, J. N. FRANCE, J.P.

Cabinet Secretary: I. ALWYN, O.B.E. (acting).

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: J. WILLIAMS.

Elected Members: 10.

Nominated Member: 1.

Clerk: C. W. SOBERS.

ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 1966

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	7
People's Action Movement	2
United National Party	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party (Workers' League): Church St., Basseterre; f. 1932; Leader R. L. BRADSHAW.

People's Action Movement: Leader Dr. W. V. HERBERT.

United National Movement: Nevis; aims for independence from St. Kitts; Leader EUGENE WALWYN.

THE PRESS

Democrat: P.O. Box 30, Basseterre; f. 1948; weekly; circ. 3,000; Editors Capt. J. L. WIGLEY, W. V. HERBERT, M.B.E.

Labour Spokesman, The: Church St., Basseterre; f. 1957; daily; organ of St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union; Editor FITZROY BRYANT; circ. 1,000.

St. Kitts-Nevis Daily Bulletin: Central and Fort Streets, Basseterre; f. 1914; Conservative; circ. over 660; published by A. M. Losada Ltd.; Editor STANLEY PROCOPE; U.K. Reps.: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd., 13 New Bridge St., London, E.C.4.

PUBLISHER

A. M. Losada Ltd.: P.O. Box 95, St. Kitts; f. 1914; Man. and Editor STANLEY PROCOPE.

RADIO

Radio ZIZ: Springfield, Basseterre; government controlled; f. 1961; Broadcasting Officer E. K. R. OSBORNE.

FINANCE

Bank of America, N.T. & S.A.: Basseterre and Sanoy Point; Man. R. S. LUPINACCI.

Nevis Co-operative Banking Co. Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Man. Dir. D. R. WALWYN.

St. Kitts Industrial Bank Ltd.: Central Street, Basseterre (P.O.B. 200); Man. E. S. BRIDGEWATER.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Basseterre: P.O. Box 42; sub-branch in Nevis; Manager A. BELL.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Basseterre: P.O.B. 91; Man. W. L. BECKETT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): Basseterre; f. 1938; incorporated 1949; 66 mems.; Pres. C. BRISBANE; Sec. C. MALONE.

St. Kitts Employers' Consultative Federation: Basseterre; represents most large employers in commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors; Sec. RALPH VANIER.

St. Kitts Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 238, Basseterre; f. 1937; Pres. R. D. E. YEARWOOD; Sec. R. S. VANIER.

Nevis Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Pres. IVOR STEVENS.

St. Kitts Sugar Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 238, Basseterre; f. 1941; 36 mems.; Pres. Lt.-Col. C. E. B. WALWYN, D.S.O., O.B.E.

TRADE UNIONS

St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union: Masses House, Church St., Basseterre; f. 1940; affiliated Caribbean Congress of Labour; associated with St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party; about 4,000 mems.; Pres. ROBERT BRADSHAW; Gen. Sec. JOS N. FRANCE; publ. *The Labour Spokesman* (daily).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Civil Service Association: North Square St., Basseterre; about 270 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. O. JACOBS; Sec. GEORGE WARNER.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 36 miles of light railway on St. Kitts serving the sugar plantations.

ROADS

In St. Kitts there are approximately 60 miles of roads, in Nevis approximately 63 miles and in Anguilla 35 miles.

There are about 2,186 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

The Government maintain a commercial motor boat service between the islands and the following shipping lines call at the islands: Saguenay, West Indies Shipping Service, Harrison, Booth, Lamport and Holt, Royal Netherlands, Athel, Atlantic, Grimaldi Siosa and Lauro.

CIVIL AVIATION

Leeward Islands Air Transport Co.: St. Kitts; for services *see* Antigua.

British West Indian Airways: c/o L.I.A.T., Basseterre; for services *see* Trinidad.

Caribair and K.L.M. also operate services.

TOURISM

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Tourist Board: P.O.B. 132, Basseterre.

There were 11,779 visitors in 1969.

ANGUILLA

Some 35 sq. miles in extent, Anguilla lies 70 miles to the north of St. Kitts, and has an estimated population of 6,000 (1968).

A subsistence agrarian economy is practised and the island also derives income from the sale of postage stamps and salt. Approximately £15,000 per year is received from expatriate workers. The unit of currency is the East Caribbean dollar (EC$) but in 1967 Anguillan Liberty dollars (overprinted South American silver coins) were issued to raise foreign currency. The 1967 budget amounted to EC$ 600,000.

CONSTITUTION

Anguilla declared independence from St. Kitts in May 1967. In a plebiscite held that month 1,813 votes were in favour of the move, 5 against. In January 1968 A.C.W. LEE was appointed British Commissioner for one year, to attempt a negotiated settlement. At the end of the year no settlement had been achieved, and Britain withdrew financial aid. Meanwhile St. Kitts had cut off all mail supplies. In February 1969 Anguilla was declared an independent Republic with an American style Constitution. A plebiscite held that month endorsed this move by 1,739 votes to 4. The Anguillans demanded the withdrawal of Anthony Lee and expelled all British citizens from the island. In March the British Government sent an invasion force of paratroopers and civilian police. Development aid was restored at the former level of £50,000 a year and some measures have been taken to improve the island's infrastructure. In July 1969, W. H. THOMPSON was appointed Commissioner. By September, the paratroopers had been withdrawn, and it had been decided to set up a joint commission to decide the future of Anguilla. The commission was appointed and started work in February 1970, but the stalemate situation continues.

GOVERNMENT

Under the 1969 Constitution RONALD WEBSTER is appointed President, with a Vice-President and an 11-man Legislature. The Constitution includes a Bill of Rights and provisions preventing compulsory trade union membership. Freedom of religion is guaranteed and the Church of England is disestablished.

DOMINICA

About one-fourth of the total area of the island is under cultivation—exploitation being limited to the volcanic soils. The chief agricultural pursuit is the growing of bananas, followed closely by citrus fruit, particularly the lime, which besides producing edible fruit and juices, also yields various essential oils which are of value in pharmaceutical products. Oranges, cocoa, vanilla and coconuts are other crops. Production is mainly carried on from small holdings owned and worked by peasant farmers, who supply both home needs and an export trade.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Sir LOUIS COOLS-LARTIGUE, K.B., O.B.E.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. E. O. LEBLANC.

Official Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Hon. L. I. AUSTIN, O.B.E.).

Minister of Trade and Industry: Hon. N. A. N. DUCREAY.

Minister for Home Affairs: Hon. MABLE MOIR JAMES.

Minister of Education and Health: Hon. W. S. STEVENS.

Minister of Communications and Works: Hon. R. O. P. ARMOUR.

Parliamentary Secretary: Hon. R. P. ST. LUCE.

Cabinet Secretary: C. A. SEIGNORET.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: G. A. WINSTON.

Official Member: 1.

Nominated Members: 3.

Elected Members: 11.

Clerk: Mrs. M. DAVIS-PIERRE.

ELECTION, JANUARY 1966

PARTY	
Dominica Labour Party	10
Dominica United People's Party	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Dominica Labour Party: Roseau; Pres. Hon. N. A. N. DUCREAY; Leader Hon. E. O. LEBLANC.

Dominica United People's Party: Roseau; Leader Hon. E. B. HENRY.

Dominican Freedom Party: Roseau; Leader Miss M. E. CHARLES.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Roseau, Dominica: Rt. Rev. ARNOLD BOGHAERT, Bishop's House, Roseau; 60,000 Catholics (1965).

There are also Methodist and Anglican Churches. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Dominica Chronicle: (Bulletin Office), P.O.B. 124, Roseau; f. 1909; Catholic Democratic; Saturday; Man. S. A. W. BOYD; London Office: 13 New Bridge St., E.C.4; circ. 2,500.

Dominica Herald: 31 Kennedy Ave., Roseau; f. 1955; Liberal weekly; Editor EDWARD SCOBIE; circ. 1,700.

Government Gazette: Government Printer, Roseau; weekly; circ. 430.

The Star: 26 Bath Rd.; weekly; literary and political; Editor PHYLLIS SHAND ALLFREY; circ. 1,800.

RADIO

There is a sub-station of the Windward Islands Broadcasting Service.

FINANCE

BANKS

Dominica Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 9 Gt. Marlborough St., Roseau; f. 1941; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. B. CHARLES.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Branch in Roseau; sub-branch at Portsmouth; agency at Marigot; Man. F. DUPIGNY.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; branch in Roseau; Man. R. I. COX.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agricultural Marketing Board: Chair. Hon. G. A. WINSTON; Sec. M. G. WHITE.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, The: Pres. C. J. L. DUPIGNY.

Dominica Banana Growers' Association: Roseau; Gen. Man. A. D. BOYD.

Dominica Chamber of Commerce: Love Lane, Roseau; Pres. T. E. COULTHARD, Exec. Sec. J. M. LIBURD.

Dom-Can Timbers Ltd.: 8 Castle St., Roseau; f. 1967 to develop logging industry; Pres. W. R. MALPASS.

TRADE UNIONS

Dominica Trade Union: 70-71 Queen Mary St., Roseau; f. 1945; 2,500 mems.; Pres. DEVERILL P. LAWRENCE; Gen. Sec. STEWART WILLIAMS.

Civil Service Association: 22 Bath Rd., Roseau; f. 1960; 350 mems.; Pres. C. E. BUTLER; Sec. C. A. SEVERIN.

Dominica Amalgamated Workers' Union: 49 Kennedy Ave.; f. 1960; 2,454 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. F. JOSEPH; Pres. Miss M. FONTAINE.

Waterfront and Allied Workers' Union: Upper Lane, Roseau; f. 1965; 500 mems.; Pres. ARNOLD ACTIVE; Gen. Sec. PATRICK JOHN.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

There are 23 Credit Societies with about 9,941 members with share capital of $1,412,541; loans 1968: $1,278,342, and 4 Marketing and Processing societies (Lime Juice and Lime Oil, Fisheries) with 240 members.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 183 miles of first class, 185 miles of second class and 78 miles of third class motorable roads. Extensive road development is taking place.

SHIPPING

Vessels of the following lines call at Roseau: Atlantic, Booth American, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Grimaldi Sicca, Geest Industries Ltd., Harrison, Linea C., Lamport and Holt, Royal Netherlands Steamship Ltd., Saguenay and West Indies Shipping Services.

Passengers (1967): 13,068 arrivals, 13,287 departures.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are daily flights by British West Indian Airways, Caribair and Leeward Islands Air Transport to Melville Hall Airport. A new airport is planned at Brautridge, for which a Canadian grant of $200,000 has been announced.

Passengers (1969): 18,299 arrivals, 18,520 departures; Freight (1969): entered 680,982 lb., cleared 980,305 lb.

TOURISM

Dominica Tourist Board: Roseau; Chair. R. B. BOYER; Sec. Mrs. J. OSBORNE.

GRENADA

Grenada is known as the "Spice Island"—the chief product of this kind being nutmeg, though cloves and vanilla are also grown. These three spices, together with mace (from nutmeg) and cocoa are the chief exports, but sugar, cotton, coffee, coconuts and citrus fruit are also significant and there is some subsistence agriculture and fishing.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Dr. HILDA BYNOE.

CABINET

(*April* 1969)

Premier and Minister for External Affairs, Home Affairs, Planning and Development, Agriculture and Tourism: Hon. ERIC GAIRY.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance, Trade and Production: Hon. GEORGE FREDERICK HOSTEN.

Minister of Social Affairs and Education: Hon. Mrs. CYNTHIA GAIRY.

Minister of Health, Housing and Local Government: Hon DAVID T SYLVESTER.

Minister of Communications, Works, Natural Resources and Labour: Hon HERBERT PREUDHOMME.

Minister Without Portfolio: Senator DEREK KNIGHT.

Minister of Youth: Senator WINSTON WHYTE.

Minister of State (Finance): Senator HOSHUA THORNE.

SENATE

President: G. V. JAMES.

Nominated Members: J THORNE, Dr A BIERZYNSKI, T. FORRESTER, D KNIGHT, Dr. J. A. WATTS, W. WHYTE, BEN JOSEPH JONES.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: G. E. D. CLYNE.

The Attorney-General: K. H. C. ALLEYNE, Q.C.

Elected Members: 10.

Clerk: C. V. STRACHAN.

ELECTION, AUGUST 1967

PARTY	SEATS
United Labour Party . .	7
Grenada National Party . .	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Grenada National Party: f. 1956; Leader HERBERT BLAIZE.

Grenada United Labour Party: Leader ERIC GAIRY.

RELIGION

Archdeacon of Grenada (Anglican): Ven. Arch. R. S. MAXWELL, M.A., B.SC., Rectory, Church Street, St. George's.

Bishop of St. George's in Grenada (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. PATRICK WEBSTER, Bishop's House, St. George's.

THE PRESS

Government Gazette: Government Printing; St. George's, weekly.

Torchlight, The: Cross Street, St. George's; f. 1955; Sun., Wed. and Fri.

West Indian, The: Hillsborough St., St. George's; f. 1915; daily except Mon. and Fri.; Editor A. O. XAVIER; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

RADIO

Windward Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting House, St. George's Grenada; f. 1955; short-wave transmissions. The capital town of each of the Windward Islands is also covered on medium-wave by W.I.B.S. relay stations; Man. and Programme Dir. LESLIE M. SEON.

See also St. Lucia.

FINANCE

BANKING

Grenada Agricultural Bank: Government Buildings, St. George's; f. 1965; Man. G. I. MARECHEAU.

Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 8 Church Street, St. George's; f. 1932; Man. Dir. and Sec. G. V. STEELE.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto 1, Ontario; Halifax St., St. George's; Man. E. G. BERNARD; sub-br. Grand Anse.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; St. George's: P.O.B. 37; Man. L. R. E. JOHNSON; sub-brs. at Grenville and Carriacou; agency at Gouyave.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: *Toronto 1, Ontario; Halifax St.*, St. George's; Man. D. W. STEPHENSON.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; brs. in St. George's and Grenville; Man. J. A. BROWNE.

INSURANCE

The larger insurance companies have agents in Grenada and the other islands of the group.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Grenada Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: P.O.B. 129, St. George's; f. 1921, incorporated 1947; 45 mems.; Pres. E. W. WOODRUFFE; Sec. Mrs. R. A. SMITH.

Junior Chamber of Commerce: Pres. BERTRAM ANDREWS; Sec. ROY WILLIAMS.

Grenada Banana Co-operative Society: St. George's; f. 1955; a statutory body to control production and marketing of bananas.

Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association: Scott St. St. George's; f. 1947; *c.* 6,000 mems.; purchases, processes and markets all the nutmeg and mace grown; Sec. R. S. RENWICK.

Grenada Cocoa Association: St. George's; f. 1964.

Grenada Coconut Growers' Association: St. George's.

Grenada Trade Union Council: P.O. Box 154, Maritime House; f. 1955; about 2,500 mems.; five affiliated unions; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; Pres. D. K. KNIGHT; Sec. C. E. PIERRE; the largest affiliates are:

Grenada Union of Teachers: St. Paul's Model School, St. George's; f. 1913; 700 mems.; Pres. CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. MARGARET ST. LOUIS.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union: P.O. Box 154, St. George's; f. 1952; 600 mems.; Pres. G. B. OTWAY.

Grenada Manual and Mental Workers' Union: Gore Street, St. George's; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. E. M. GAIRY; Sec. Mrs. B. FRASER.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Co-operative Department was established in 1957. There are 16 Marketing Societies, 20 Credit Unions, one Credit Union League and one Farmers' Co-operative Council.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are approximately 566 miles of goods roads, of which about 356 miles have oiled surfaces. There are about 4,200 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are St. George's and Grenville on Grenada and Hillsborough on Carriacou.

The chief lines are the Harrison, Saguenay Steamship, Royal Netherlands Steamship, Geest, Booth, Grimaldi Siosa, West Indian Shipping and Atlantic. Several local craft ply regularly between the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Leeward Island Air Transport Services: The Carenage, St. George's; for services *see* Antigua.

B.W.I.A. and Caribair also provide services.

The airfield is at Pearls, 18 miles from St. George's.

TOURISM

Grenada Tourist Board: St. George's; Exec.-Sec. Mrs. G. PROTAIN. There were 68,745 tourists in 1969.

SAINT LUCIA

The principal crop raised on the island is bananas, there being many large plantations, together with numerous small holdings. Cocoa, citrus and coconuts are important secondary crops; bananas represent four-fifths of all exports. The chief industries are the manufacture of rum, edible oils, cigarettes and mineral waters, the processing of citrus fruit and cotton ginning.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Sir FREDERICK CLARKE.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. J. G. M. COMPTON.

Official Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Hon. L. A. WILLIAMS).

Minister of Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism: Hon. W. G. MALLET.

Minister of Education, Health and Social Affairs: Hon. H. J. FRANCOIS.

Minister for Communications and Works: Hon. J. A. BOUSQUET.

Minister of Housing, Community Development, Social Affairs and Labour: Hon. J. M. D. BOUSQUET.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. Dr. V. G. MONROSE.

Cabinet Secretary: C. W. KING.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: W. ST. CLAIR DANIEL.

Official Member: 1.

Nominated Members: 3.

Elected Members: 10.

Clerk: Mrs. U. RAVENEAU.

ELECTION, APRIL 1969

PARTY	SEATS
United Workers Party	6
St. Lucia Labour Party	3
United Front	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Workers Party: Castries; f. 1964; comprises members of dissolved National Labour Movement and People's Progressive Party; Leader J. G. M. COMPTON.

St. Lucia Labour Party: Castries; Leader K. A. H. FOSTER.

United Front: Castries; f. 1969; Leader G. F. L. CHARLES.

RELIGION

Bishop of Castries (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. C. A. H. J. GACHET, Bishop's House, Castries.

There are also Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist and Bethel Tabernacle Churches and numerous sects. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Castries Catholic Chronicle, The: Bishop's House, Castries; f. 1957; fortnightly; circ. 2,000.

Voice, The: P.O.B. 104, Castries; f. 1885; owned by Thomson Newspapers; twice weekly; circ. 9,000; Editor DENZIL AGARD; London Office: Colin Turner (London) Ltd., Nassau House, 122 Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.1; U.S.A. Office: S. S. Koppe and Co., Inc., 610 Fifth Ave., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.

West Indian Crusader: Broglie St., Castries; weekly; Editor V. COOPER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Caribbean: P.O.B. 121, Castries; f. 1961; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; French and English services; Man. ANDREW JOYNES.

Windward Islands Broadcasting Service: Castries; English service (*see* also Grenada).

TELEVISION

St. Lucia Television Service Ltd.: P.O.B. 292, Castries; f. 1967; commercial station; Chair. PETER BERGASSE; Man. Dir. T. K. ARCHER.

FINANCE

BANKING

Agricultural Bank: Castries; f. 1966; provides loan facilities to farmers' and producers' associations; Chair. GEORGE A. NOON.

Government Savings Bank: Treasury, Castries; Accountant-General NORMAN ETIENNE.

St. Lucia Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Castries; incorporated 1937; cap. auth. $250,000; Pres. L. FLOISSAC; Man. E. A. THEODORE; Sec. O. J. FRANÇOIS.

Bank of Nova Scotia Ltd.: Head Office: Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada; 6 William Peter Boulevard, Castries; Man. B. J. CLARK.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; branch in Castries, sub-br. in Soufrière and daily Agency in Vieux Fort; Man. J. DAVIDSON.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Toronto, Canada; William Peter Blvd., Castries.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; P.O. Box 280, Castries; Man. N. C. WYATT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Lucia Agriculturists' Association Ltd.: Castries; Chair. and Man. Dir. W. E. Cox; Sec. R. RAVENEAU.

St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association: Castries; f. 1953, became statutory corporation 1967; Chair. H. V. ATKINSON; Man C MATTHEW.

St. Lucia Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 89, Castries; f. 1889; 90 mems.; Pres. A. F. VALMONT; Sec. D. ST. OMER.

St. Lucia Coconut Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 259, Castries, St. Lucia; Man. Dir. M. C. SALLES-MIQUELLE; Sec. N. E. EDMUNDS.

TRADE UNIONS

St. Lucia Workers' Union: Reclamation Grounds, Castries; f. 1939; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, IFPAAW, PTTI and CCL; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. CHARLES AUGUSTIN; Sec. J. B. KING.

St. Lucia Civil Service Association: Castries; Pres. Dr. G. LOUISY; Sec. W. TAYLOR.

St. Lucia Seamen and Waterfront Workers. Trade Union: Reclamation Grounds, P.O.B. 166, Castries; f. 1945; about 800 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. A. ST. OMER; Sec. H. ANNEVILLE.

St. Lucia Teacher's Union: Castries; Pres. I. DUPRES; Sec. G. BURTON.

Vieux Fort Dock Workers' Union: Vieux Fort; Pres. JOSEPH EMMANUEL.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 11 co-operative societies.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There is a total of approximately 500 miles of roads, of which 126 miles are main roads, 130 miles are second-class roads, and 162 miles are unclassified roads.

SHIPPING

There are two ports, Vieux Fort with a deep water pier and accommodation for two ocean-going vessels, and Castries, with wharves for four ships. During 1967 1,731 vessels called at Castries. Many cruise ships call at Soufriere, which has deep water anchorage,, but no alongside berths for ocean-going vessels.

Regular services are provided by the following lines: Atlantic, Federal, French, Geest, Grimaldi Siosa, Harrison, Italia, Lamport and Holt, Saguenay, West Indies Shipping Co.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways Ltd.: c/o Barnard Sons & Co. Ltd., Castries; daily services with the other islands.

Caribair: Castries; services to Puerto Rico and Trinidad.

Leeward Islands Air Transport: c/o Barnard Sons & Co. Ltd., Castries; daily services with the other islands.

Pan American Airways: c/o Caribair, Castries.

Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM): c/o Peter and Co. Ltd., Castries.

There are two airports in use, Vigie near Castries and Beane Field, Vieux Fort.

TOURISM

St. Lucia Tourist Board: Castries; Chair. P. BERGASSE; Sec. S. SALTIBUS; Man. I. SKEETE. A British grant of £55,660 has been made for reconstruction. Number of visitors (1969): 28,000.

SAINT VINCENT

Saint Vincent is one of the Windward Islands, north of Trinidad. She attained statehood within the Associated States in October 1969. Saint Vincent is the leading world producer of arrowroot; another important crop is Sea Island cotton. Bananas, however, contribute over a third of the island's revenue. Copra, coconuts, nutmegs, groundnuts, cocoa and cassava are also produced; and about one-third of the island is suitable for crops.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: HYWEL GEORGE, C.M.G., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(*March* 1970)

President: The PREMIER.

Official Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Premier: Hon. R. M. CATO.

Minister of Communications, Labour and Works: Hon. H. K. TANNIS.

Minister of Trade, Agriculture and Tourism: Hon. J. F. MITCHELL.

Minister for Health and Education: Hon. J. L. EUSTACE.

Minister for Housing, Local Government and Community Development: Hon. L. LATHAM.

Minister for Home Affairs: Hon. S. E. SLATER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: ST. CLAIR DACON.

Nominated Members: 2.

Official Members: 1.

Elected Members: 9.

Clerk: O. S. BARROW.

ELECTION, MAY 15TH, 1967

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party . . .	6
People's Political Party . .	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

The St. Vincent Labour Party: Kingstown; Leader R. M. CATO.

People's Political Party: Kingstown; left-wing; Leader E. T. JOSHUA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Judicature in Grenada, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrates' Courts.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Windward Islands: Rt. Rev. GEORGE CUTHBERT MANNING WOODROOFE, M.A., Bishop's House, St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Government Bulletin: Public Relations Dept., Kingstown; periodically; Editor Public Relations Officer; circ. 100.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 12, Kingstown; f. 1868; Government Printer A. DOWERS; circ. 370.

Vincentian, The: Lot 29, 113 Bay St., Kingstown; f. 1919; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. C. DE BARNARD; Editor W. H. LEWIS; circ. 25,000; Great Britain Rep. R. H. HUMPHREY, 39 Brockenhurst Road, Croydon, Surrey.

RADIO

See Grenada and St. Lucia.

FINANCE

BANKING

Co-operative Bank: Kingstown; Gen. Man. O. C. FORDE.

St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank: Kingstown; Gen. Man. P. HULL.

St. Vincent Agricultural and Co-operative Bank: Kingstown; Man. C. C. SAMUEL.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; br. in Kingstown; Man. J. D. TRIMMINGHAM.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Kingstown; Man. R. DA SILVA.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Kingstown; Man. C. F. DAVIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Vincent Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated): Kingstown; Sec. C. G. HUGGINS.

TRADE UNIONS

Commercial, Technical and Allied Workers' Union: Kingstown; affiliated to Caribbean Congress of Labour (C.C.L.), ICFTU, Fiet, P.T.T.I. and St. Vincent Trade Union Congress; Sec. J. BURNS BONADIE.

Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union: Kingstown; affiliated to ICFTU; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. E. T. JOSHUA; Sec. ALMA JOHNSON.

The Civil Service Association: Kingstown; f. 1943; 400 mems.; Pres. ARNIM EUSTACE; Sec. H. STEWART.

The Teachers' Union: Kingstown; members of Caribbean Union of Teachers affiliated to N.U.T., W.C.O.T.P. and C.C.L.; 600 mems.

The Secondary School Teachers' Association: Kingstown; 49 mems.; Gen. Sec. ALISON MCINTOSH.

CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

There are 26 Agricultural Credit societies who receive loans from the Government and 5 Registered Co-operative Societies.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 568 miles of roads of which 160 miles are oiled, 202 miles rough motorable and 206 miles tracks and byeways. There are 3,040 registered vehicles (Dec. 1968).

SHIPPING

Two Federal ships provide a weekly cargo and passenger service. Monthly services are provided by the Royal Netherlands Steamships Co., Booth, American Shipping Co., Fratelli Grimaldi Line, Janes Nourse Line, Harrison Line, Atlantic Line, West Indies Shipping Co., Linea C., Saguenay Shipping Ltd. and Geest Line.

A new deep-water wharf with alongside berthing was built at Kingstown with Canadian assistance in 1964.

In 1966, 653 ships entered the State bringing 7,542 passengers and 49,988 tons freight; 660 ships cleared with 39,879 tons freight.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a civilian airport at Arnos Vale, situated about two miles south-east of Kingstown, served by British West Indian Airways and by Leeward Islands Air Transport.

1966: Passengers entered 14,775, cleared 15,189; Freight entered 94,872 kilos, cleared 13,067 kilos.

TOURISM

St. Vincent Tourist Board: Kingstown; Chair. R. M. GRANT; Sec. A. L. SCOTT. There were 10,167 visitors in 1968.

WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoa became independent from New Zealand on January 1st, 1962. It lies in the South Pacific 1,500 miles north of New Zealand and consists of two large and seven small islands; five islands are uninhabited. Following a general election in February 1970, Fiame Mata'afa Mulinuu, Prime Minister since 1959, was voted out of office. A new cabinet headed by Tupua Tamasese Lealofi took power.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
(square miles)

Total	Savai'i	Upolu
1,097	662	433

POPULATION
1966

Total	Upolu	Savai'i	Apia (capital)
131,552	95,344	36,208	25,391

1966: Births 1,111; Deaths 147

EMPLOYMENT
(1963 estimate)

Agriculture	22,143
Industry	2,256
Commerce	3,381
Transport and Communications	1,275
Entertainment and Service	984
Government	1,866
Professions	3,211

Livestock (1966 estimate): Cattle 20,000; Pigs 40,000; Horses 2,600; Poultry 500,000.

Fishing (1966 estimate): 5,000 tons.

AGRICULTURE
(1961—acres)

	Savai'i	Upolu
Coconuts	22,259	24,000
Bananas	6,585	18,509
Cocoa	8,065	17,969
Food Crops	5,887	16,462
Mixed Crops	23,421	24,663

Industry: There are four saw mills, one tyre retreading plant, a soap factory, a bottling plant, a cabinet making industry, a biscuit factory and two garment factories and various small enterprises. Timber (hardwood) cut (1966 estimate): 720,000 super ft.

FINANCE

1 tālā = 100 cents

1 tālā = 11s. 7d. = U.S. $1.4

The Western Samoan dollar (tālā) replaced the £1 Samoan in July 1967, which was at par with sterling.

BUDGET
(1966)

Revenue	£ Samoan
Export Duties	150,000
Import Duties	801,000
Income Tax	226,000
Other Revenue	1,158,000
Total	2,335,000

Expenditure	£ Samoan
Education	404,000
Health	280,000
Other Expenditure	1,728,000
Total	2,412,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1965)

Imports: £3,290,348 (manufactured goods, meat, vehicles, cloth, sugar). Mainly from New Zealand, Australia, United Kingdom, Japan and United States.

Exports: £2,083,417 (Cocoa £454,466, Bananas £609,873, Copra £839,138). Mainly to the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, New Zealand and German Federal Republic.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED—1967

Cars	705
Trucks and Buses	588
TOTAL	1,293

Shipping (1965): Loaded 49,604 tons; unloaded 55,997 tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Passenger arrivals 8,869, departures 8,883.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*January* 1962)

RECENT HISTORY

Western Samoa, formerly a United Nations Trust Territory under New Zealand's administration, became independent on 1 January 1962. The present Constitution came into force on that date.

HEAD OF STATE

The office of Head of State is held by His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili. He and His Highness Tupua Tamasese Meaole held this post jointly from 1 January 1962 until the latter's death on 5 April 1963. His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II will hold this post for life. After that the Head of State will be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power lies with the Cabinet, consisting of a Prime Minister, supported by the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and eight Ministers selected by the Prime Minister. Cabinet decisions are subject to review by the Executive Council, which is made up of the Head of State and the Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Since the General Election of 25 February 1967 the Legislative Assembly has consisted of 47 members, two of whom are Europeans. It has a three-year term and the Speaker is elected from among the members. Samoans and Europeans have separate electoral rolls; the Europeans are elected by universal adult suffrage and the Samoans by the Matai (elected family leaders). A change of government followed the general election held in February 1970.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Fautua of Maliena: MALIETOA TANUMAFILI II, C.B.E.

CABINET

(*March* 1970)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: TUPUA TAMASESE LEALOFI.

Minister of Finance: TOFA SIAOSI.

Minister of Public Works: TUPUOLA EFI.

Minister of Education: AMOA TAUSILIA.

Minister of Agriculture: ASI LEAVASA.

Minister of Posts and Radio: FATIALOFA MOME.

Minister of Health: FUIMAONO MOASOPE.

Minister of Lands: POLATAIVO FOSI.

Minister of Justice: TUALA PAULO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

New Zealand is represented in Apia by a High Commissioner (R. B. TAYLOR).

The United Nations is represented in Apia by a Regional Representative (ALEXANDER HIXON).

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. AMOA TAUSILIA.

Deputy Speaker: Hon. MAGELE ATE.

Samoan Members: 45 representing 41 territorial constituencies.

European Members: 2.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice assisted by Samoan Associate Judges. It has full jurisdiction for both criminal and civil cases. Appeals lie with the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: B. C. SPRING.

Registrar: F. J. THOMSEN.

The Court of Appeal consists of a President (the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), and with such persons possessing qualifications prescribed by statute as may be appointed by the Head of State. Any three judges of the Court of Appeal may exercise all the powers of the Court. A Judge of the Court cannot sit on the hearing of an appeal from any decision made by him.

The Magistrates Court consists of a Magistrate and two Samoan Associate Judges, assisted by four junior Samoan Judges.

Magistrate: B. A. MACGEORGE.

The Land and Titles Court has jurisdiction in respect of disputes over Samoan land and succession to Samoan titles. It consists of the President (who is also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) assisted by six Samoan associate judges and assessors; P.O.B. 33, Apia.

Registrar: AUELUA F. ENARI.

RELIGION

The population is almost entirely Christian.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Christian Congregational Church: Elder Deacon FUIMAONO A. U. (*until May* 1970), Tamaligi, Apia.

Methodist Church in Samoa: Rev. R. S. POTTER, Piula College, Lufilufi.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: Pres. R. WAYNE SHUTE, L.D.S. Mission, P.O.B. 197, Apia.

Seventh-Day Adventist Mission: Box 600, Apia; f. 1895; mission territory constituted by American Samoa and Western Samoa; adherents (1967 census) 2,106; Pres. Pastor D. E. HAY; publ. monthly magazine.

Congregational Church of Jesus in Samoa: Rev. SUMEO FATAOGO, Apia.

Anglican Church: Rev. P. A. T. RYND; P.O.B. 16, Apia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION

Bishop of Apia: Rt. Rev. PIO TAOFINU'U, Bishop's House, Box 532, Apia, Western Samoa.

PRESS AND RADIO

Apia Advertiser: Box 139, Apia; f. 1967; weekly (Wed.); Man. Editor R. F. RANKIN; circ. 2,500.

Samoa Times, The: Apia and Pago Pago, American Samoa; weekly; independent, bi-lingual newspaper covering both Western and American Samoa; Man. Editor PETER R. CREEVEY; circ. 5,500.

Savali: P.O.B. 193, Apia; f. 1904; monthly; government publication; Samoan and English; Man. and Editor KALATI MOSE; circ. 6,500.

Western Samoa Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Dept., P.O.B. 200, Apia; commenced operation and broadcasts 1948; broadcasts in English and Samoan on 1420 kc./s. and 10,000 watts power; Dir. J. W. MOORE; Programme Supervisor L. LEVI; Chief Technician J. K. BROWN.

In 1967 there were 15,000 radio sets in Western Samoa.

BANKING AND TRADE

Bank of Western Samoa: Apia; f. 1959; cap. p.u. $500,000; dep. $3,964,104 (Dec. 1969); Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Man. W. J. LANCASTER.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1966 there were 8 registered co-operatives, and 13 credit unions.

TRANSPORT

Public Works Department: Apia; Dir. of Works L. McQUITTY.

ROADS

There are 496 miles of roads in the islands, of which 76 miles are bitumen surfaced. (Main roads 242 miles, Secondary roads 103 miles, Plantation roads 151 miles.)

SHIPPING

A regular fortnightly service to New Zealand via Fiji, Tonga and Niue. A thrice-weekly service links Apia and Pago Pago in American Samoa. Also regular shipping connections with Australia, and "Direct Line" service with United Kingdom approximately once every three months, and with Japan and Pacific coast of U.S.A. once per month.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 473, Beach Rd., Apia Centre, Apia; daily air services to Pago Pago (capital of American Samoa) connect with services to Fiji, New Caledonia, Tahiti, New Zealand, U.S.A. and Australia; weekly service to Nadi (Fiji), Nuku'alofa (Tonga); aircraft 2 DC-3, 1 HS 748; Chair. E. F. PAUL; Gen. Man. E. T. HUGHAN.

THE YEMEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Yemen is situated in the south-west corner of the Arabian Peninsular, bounded to the north and east by Saudi Arabia, to the west by the Red Sea, and to the south and east by the People's Republic of the Southern Yemen (formerly Aden and the Federation of South Arabia). The climate in the semi-desert coastal strip is hot, with high humidity; inland, the climate is somewhat less hot, with heavy rainfall. The eastern plateau slopes into desert. The language is Arabic. The population is almost entirely Muslim, split between the Shafai and Zaidi sects. The flag of the Yemen Arab Republic consists of three black, white and red horizontal stripes, with a green star on the white stripe. The capital is Sana'a.

Recent History

Imam Ahmed of the Yemen died in September 1962. He was succeeded by his son, Imam Muhammad, but a week later, after a *coup d'état* by Colonel Abdullah Sallal, the Imam withdrew from the capital, rallying his supporters in the mountains to the north-east. The Imam's followers were supported by Saudi Arabia and those of Colonel (later Major-General and President) Sallal by the United Arab Republic. The Republican Government was recognized by the majority of countries and the United Nations. In the remoter parts of the country the Imam continued to rule and to fight against the Sana'a government. An agreement between President Nasser of the U.A.R. and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia at a conference in August 1967 resulted in the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from the Yemen by December. President Sallal was overthrown in a bloodless coup in November 1967 and a Presidential Council established. A major Royalist offensive besieged Sana'a for some time early in 1968, but a Republican recovery and dissension amongst the Imam's forces followed; during 1969 most leading Royalists were in exile and hostilities virtually ceased. However, fresh outbreaks were reported early in 1970. Several different ministries held power in Sana'a over this period, but relations with Southern Yemen (which is theoretically due to be united with the Republic) and Saudi Arabia did not improve.

Government

The National Congress, meeting (without the participation of the Royalists) at Khamer in May, 1965, published an interim constitution, setting up a supreme Consultative Assembly with power to make laws, remove members of the Republican Council and nominate the President. An identical provisional constitution was promulgated on November 22nd, 1967, by the new Presidential Council. No elections have been held since 1962. A forty-five member National Council was convened for the first time in March 1969.

Defence

The Republican Government has set up a National Defence Council to control all defence matters. Military service is compulsory. All Egyptian armed forces withdrew at the end of 1967, but supplies of equipment from other Arab countries continue. Royalist supporters receive military assistance from Saudi Arabia.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the principal activity. In the highlands the land is terraced and irrigated and quite fertile. The chief crops are millet, maize, sorghum and oats. Oranges, plums, apricots, apples, bananas, quinces and lemons are grown, and dates are produced in low lying areas. High quality Moka coffee is the principal export crop. There is a little light industry.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in the Yemen. Roads are being developed with Chinese, American and Russian assistance. There are highways from Hodeida to Sana'a and from Moka to Taiz and Sana'a. Hodeida port has been considerably extended with Soviet aid. A direct road from Taiz to Sana'a was opened in January 1969, after being blocked by Royalist forces for more than a year. The Yemeni Airline Co. operates internal services and services to Cairo, and Sana'a airport is equipped for jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Under the Imamate there was little provision for social welfare. The Republicans intend to bring about a social revolution on the lines of that achieved in the United Arab Republic.

Education

Education before the revolution was in private hands. The Republican Government is establishing new schools run by the state.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped.

Sport

The chief sports are football, hunting and hawking.

Public Holidays

1970: May 18 (Mouloud—Birth of Muhammad), September 26 (Proclamation of the Republic), November 30 (Id ul Fitr).

1971: February 6 (Id ul Adha), February 27 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

Local weight and measures are used, and vary according to location.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Yemeni riyal of 40 bagsha. The Indian Rupee also circulates.
Coins: ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 bagshas.

Notes: 10, 20 baghas; 1, 5, 10 riyals.

Exchange rate: approx. 2.57 riyals = £1 sterling
1.1 riyals = U.S. $1

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	TOTAL	SANA'A (capital)	TAIZ	HODEIDA (Red Sea Port)
75,000 sq. miles	5,000,000 (est.)	100,000	80,000	45,000

AGRICULTURE

Some of the most fertile agricultural lands in Arabia are to be found in the highlands of the Yemen, and it is here that a system of dry farming is practised intensively. The principal crops are coffee, millet, maize, oats, sorghum, barley, sesame, rice, dates, almonds and grapes. Oranges, plums, apricots, apples, bananas, quinces and lemons are also grown, and tobacco and cotton are cultivated on a limited scale. Cotton is grown in the Tihama coastal area, which has so far escaped most of the ravages of civil war; plans are in hand to improve irrigation, with finance being provided by Communist countries. Cotton may well have replaced coffee as the main cash crop. Livestock breeding is widely practised, particularly that of sheep, goats, cattle, mules, horses, donkeys and camels.

INDUSTRY

A spinning and weaving factory has been set up at Bajil, and another has been established at Sana'a with the help of the People's Republic of China. There are local industries such as weaving at Beit al Faqich and Zabied. A cigarette factory is being built near Hodeida which will use locally grown tobacco.

In June 1969 the government announced the discovery of large copper deposits near Taiz. Algerian experts are to assist in the exploitation. A joint Yemeni-Algerian company has been formed to prospect for oil, earlier concessions to American interests having lapsed.

FOREIGN AID

Between 1959 and 1967 some U.S. $42 million was granted to the Yemen by the United States of America in the form of economic aid. The Yemen Republic continues to receive considerable aid both from the Soviet Union and from the People's Republic of China. In the autumn of 1967 the former granted aid for the construction of a road from Hodeida to Taiz, and in June 1968 the Republic received a $4 million loan from Algeria. In July 1969 an aid of a similar value was granted by Federal Germany. Since the ending of the war China has resumed construction of a road from Sana'a to Sadaa near the Saudi border.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FINANCE

1 Riyal = 40 bagsha

2.57 Riyals=£1 sterling; 1.1 Riyals=U.S. $1.00.

100 Riyals=£38 17s. 0d. sterling=U.S. $93.24

Paper currency was introduced in 1964.

BUDGET

(1964–65)

Balanced at 32.89 m. Riyals.

Development revenue 15 m. Riyals.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million Riyals)

	1964 (Dec.)	1965 (Dec.)	1966 (Dec.)
Gold Reserves	2.8	3.7	3.7
Foreign Currency	22.3	51.1	58.1
Notes in Circulation	25.4	54.7	61.6

TRADE

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Textiles, Sugar, Glass.

Imports from the United Kingdom (1966): £28,000, (1967): £133,000, (1968): £317,000.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Coffee (Yemen is the home of the high-grade Moka or Mocha variety), hides and skins, salt, qat (a drug).

Exports to the United Kingdom (1966): £26,000, (1967): £15,000, (1968): £8,000.

THE CONSTITUTION

(*Published May 8th, 1965 and November 22nd, 1967*)

Yemen is an Islamic Arab independent sovereign Republic, with parliamentary democracy, forming part of the Arab nation. Islam is the state religion and Islamic Law the basis of all legislation. Sana'a is the capital.

The Constitution ensures equality of all before the law, freedom of expression, press, publication, public gatherings and trade union activity within the framework of the law. The people are the source of all authority, through their representatives in the Consultative Assembly.

The Consultative Assembly, composed of 99 members, will, as the supreme legislative body of the state, draw up a permanent Constitution to be approved at the end of the transitional period following the peace Conference in Khamer. The Assembly shall issue laws and regulations for the organisation of the state, and approve the state budget and treaties and agreements concluded by the Government. The members of the Republican Council will be appointed by the Assembly, and may be withdrawn by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly.

The Republican Council may present bills to the Council of Ministers for presentation to the Consultative Assembly. No reports are to be submitted to the President except through the Council of Ministers and all laws, orders and directions from the President will be issued through the Council of Ministers.

The Consultative Assembly will nominate the President after an expiry period set out in the permanent Constitution. Duties of the President of the Republic include the signing of legislation approved by the Consultative Assembly.

The Council of Ministers, as executive and administrative authority in the state, is responsible *inter alia* for the execution of plans laid down by the follow-up committee of the national peace conference, set up to implement the conference resolutions.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a popular political organisation, to be called the Popular Congress, to mobilize forces for the realisation of the Revolution's objectives of the people's freedom, unity and prosperity. The follow-up committee of the Khamer peace conference will be the founding committee of this Congress.

The Constitution also provides for a Supreme Defence Council to complete the plan for the country's protection and to build a national popular army. The state has the sole right to create armed forces, organise national guards and declare general mobilisation.

The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary, a supreme Sharia Court, and local organs of government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

The functions of this office are discharged by the Presidential Council, the chairmanship rotating among its three members.

Presidential Council: ABDUL RAHMAN AL-IRIANI (Chair.), Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI OSMAN, General HASSAN AL-AMRI.

CABINET

(*April* 1970)

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: MUHAIN AL AINI.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: ABD AS SALAM SABRA.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economy: MUHSIN SAID AL ATTAR.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Development: AHMAD ABDUH SAID.

Second Minister of the Interior: AHMAD AL RAHUMI.

Minister of Presidential and National Assembly Affairs: ABD AL KARIM AL ANSI.

Minister of Agriculture: MUHAMMAD AL JUNAID.

Minister of Local Government: YAHYA MANSUR.

Minister of Justice: ALI AS SAMMAN.

Minister of Religious Endowments: ALI AL AMRI.

Minister of Communications: MUHAMMAD AL ANSI.

Minister of the Treasury: ABD AL KARIM AL ARASCHI.

Minister of Information and Yemen Unity Affairs: ABDULLAH HAMRAN.

Minister of Education: AHMAD JABIR AFIF.

Minister of Public Works: SALIH AL ASCHWAL.

Minister of Health: THABIT MUHSIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

(Sana'a unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Ali Abdul Mogni St. (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* OMER BEN AL-SHIAKH.

Bulgaria: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

China: Hodeida Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WANG JO CHIEH.

Czechoslovakia: Gamal Abdul Nasser St.; *Ambassador:* OTTO KLIČKA.

Ethiopia: Chancery Mustafa Court, Taiz (E); *Ambassador:* Ato WOLD ENDSHAW.

German Federal Republic: (address not available); *Ambassador:* A. VESTRING.

Hungary: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

India: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Iraq: Gamal Abdul Nasser St. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDULLATIF ALFARISI.

Italy: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ROMALDO MASSA.

Korea, Democratic Republic: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Pakistan: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Poland: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Romania: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* MIRCEA NICOLAESCU.

Syria: Alzubairi Rd. (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* YAHIA ALMAHAMIAD.

U.S.S.R.: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* MIRZO RAKHMATOV.

United Arab Republic: Gamal Abdul Nasser St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Yugoslavia: Ali Abdul Mogni St. (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGO NOVAK.

The Republic also has diplomatic relations with Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A National Assembly was formed early in 1969. Initially it had 45 members (two-thirds elected, one-third appointed by the President), but this number is due to rise to 100 when all parts of the country are represented.

LAW AND RELIGION

President of the People's Tribunal: Col. GHALIB SHARI.

Public Prosecutor: Major ABDULLA BARAKAT.

Sharia Court: Sana'a; f. 1964 to deal with political cases and to try senior government officials.

PRESS AND RADIO

Al Iman: Sana'a; Arabic; Editor ABDUL KARIM BIN IBRAHIM AL-AMIR.

Al Nasr: Taiz; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD BIN HUSSEIN MUSA.

Saba: Taiz; f. 1949; Arabic; fortnightly; political and social affairs; Editor MUHAMMAD ABDU SALAH AL-SHURJEBI; circ. 10,000.

Al Thawra (*The Revolution*): Sana'a; daily.

Middle East News: Ali Abdel Ghani St., Ali Moh. Hamoud Al-Yamani, Sana'a.

Tass also has a bureau in Sana'a.

Radio Sana'a: Station controlled by the government which broadcasts in Arabic for thirteen hours daily; Dir. A. SARHAN.

BANKING

Yemen Currency Board: P.O.B. 59, Sana'a; f. 1964; cap. 2m riyals; responsible for issuing currency jointly with the Ministry of the Treasury; Pres. the Minister of the Treasury; Gen. Man. A. M. ALI.

Yemen Bank of Reconstruction and Development: Sana'a; f. 1962; cap. 10m. riyals; Republican government bank; 8 brs.; Pres. Dr. MUHAMMAD SAID AL-ATTAR.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

General Cotton Organization: Sana'a.

Hodeida Electricity Company: Hodeida.

National Tobacco & Matches Co.: P.O.B. 571, Hodeida; f. 1964; monopoly importing and sales organization for tobacco and matches; now building a cigarette factory at Hodieda to use tobacco grown locally on the company's plantations; Chair. A. A. NAGI.

Yemen Company for Foreign Trade: Hodeida.

Yemen Petroleum Co.: P.O.B. 360, Hodeida.

TRANSPORT

Roads: Highways run from Hodeida to Sana'a, and from Moka to Taiz, Ibb and Sana'a.

Shipping: Hodeida is a Red Sea port of some importance, and the Yemen Navigation Company runs passenger and cargo services to many parts of the Middle East and Africa. Yemeni coffee is exported through the port of Moka, and has therefore become known as Moka (or Mocha) coffee.

Adafar Yemenite Line: Hodeida.

Civil Aviation: Yemeni Airline Co. operates internal services and services to Saudi Arabia. Ethiopian Airlines operate to and from the Yemen and Ethiopia. Since 1963 Sana'a airport has been equipped to take jet aircraft.

UNIVERSITY

Islamic University: Taiz; Pres. QASIM GHALIB.

ZAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Zambia, in southern central Africa, is divided from (Southern) Rhodesia by the Zambesi River and Lake Kariba. To the east lie Mozambique and Malawi, to the north Tanzania, and to the south and west Botswana and Angola, while the country is almost split in half by an arm of Congo (Kinshasa) territory in the north-west. The climate is tropical, modified by altitude with average temperatures of 65° to 75°F (18°–24°C). The official language is English; the African peoples speak Bantu dialects. Many Africans follow traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 80 per cent of the population, including all Europeans, and are roughly divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Asians are mostly Moslems, with a few Hindus. The flag consists of orange, black and red vertical stripes on a green background with an eagle in the upper left hand corner. The capital is Lusaka.

Recent History

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland broke up in 1953 in the face of successful nationalist movements in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia achieved independence as Zambia in October 1964. A state of emergency has existed since independence because of the activities of the white minorities in Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique; the presence of refugees and southern African liberation movements in Zambia; and the problem of the Watch-Tower and Lumpa movements. In August 1969, following Vice-President Kapwepwe's resignation (later withdrawn), President Kaunda dissolved the Central Committee of the ruling United National Independence Party (U.N.I.P.) and stated that he would lead the party as Secretary-General pending the drafting of a new party constitution.

In June 1969 a referendum gave Parliament the power to alter certain sections of the State Constitution by a two-thirds majority instead of after approval in a referendum; and in October further constitutional changes relating to the election of the President and the position of Western (formerly Barotse) Province were proposed.

Government

Zambia is an independent Republic within the Commonwealth. Executive power is vested in a President and a Cabinet, appointed by the President from among the members of the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 105 elected seats. In addition, the President may nominate up to five special members to the Assembly. An advisory House of Chiefs voices the interests of provincial chiefs. The former British Protectorate of Barotseland was incorporated within the Republic of Zambia at the assumption of independence in October 1964. In August 1969 Barotse Province, one of the seven making up Zambia, was renamed Western Province and Western Province became Copperbelt Province.

Defence

The Zambian Defence Force is centred on an Army Headquarters and a Brigade Headquarters; there are three regular infantry battalions and two territorial battalions, a battery of Artillery and squadrons of armoured cars and Engineers. The Zambia Air Force Headquarters administers transport aircraft in close co-operation with the Army. The total strength of armed forces is just over 3,000.

Economic Affairs

Zambia has applied, as far as she has been able, the UN sanctions against Rhodesia, although this has involved reducing her imports from Rhodesia, which in 1965 made up 34 per cent of her total imports, to less than 10 per cent of the total, and has necessitated great expenditure on alternative transport and communication routes.

The basis of Zambian wealth is mining in the rich Copperbelt whose mines employ over 50,000 people. Zinc, cobalt, lead, manganese and substantial amounts of coal are also mined. Smelting and refining works have grown up around the mines and industry is developing swiftly. The majority of the population are still agriculturalists, however. The chief cash products are maize, cattle, groundnuts and tobacco. On the European farms tobacco is grown for export. Community development schemes are improving the quality of farming over most of the country. In 1966 a large coalfield was discovered at Siankandobo (the Maamba field), which is expected to make Zambia self-sufficient in coal for several years. The 1966–70 Development Plan aims at increasing the G.D.P. by 11 per cent per year. Total expenditure will be £428.6 million. Work is in hand to build a dam and a hydro-electric scheme at Kafue, thus lessening Zambia's dependence on the Kariba system shared with Rhodesia. In April 1968 the Government announced plans to take a majority interest in twenty-five foreign companies' Zambian operations and in August 1969 President Kaunda announced that the Government was to take a 51 per cent interest in all copper mines. At the same time he announced plans for an oil refinery, an integrated iron and steel industry, a car assembly plant at Kafue under the auspices of Fiat, and a glass industry. From the beginning of 1969 retail trade was restricted to Zambian ownership in suburban areas. Zambianization of the copper industry and transport services is also in hand. Zambia has applied for membership of the East African Community.

Transport and Communications

Zambia Railways connects Lusaka and the Copperbelt towns, Ndola and Kitwe, to Rhodesia and South African and Portuguese ports, to the Congo (Kinshasa) rail system and the Benguela railway in Southern Angola, and (by lake service) with East African Railways. Since Rhodesia's declaration of independence, Zambia has sought to develop a transport and communication network outside the control of both Rhodesia and Portugal. The existing Great North Road to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania has been supplemented by a pipeline from Ndola to Dar, opened in August 1968; and construction of the Tan Zam railway will begin in 1970 with Chinese aid. A new international airport was opened at Lusaka in 1967 and work is in progress to extend other airports.

Social Welfare

The Department of Welfare and Probation services was established in 1952. It is responsible for relief of distress, care of the aged, protection of children, adoption and probation services. It gives grants for group welfare services including voluntary schemes. A form of pension is granted to aged residents with less than £300 annual income.

Education

In 1969–70 there were 621,500 pupils at primary schools and 48,000 at secondary schools. There are Teacher-Training Colleges and Technical Colleges and the University of Zambia accepted its first students in 1966. Agricultural research for Central Africa is centred at Mount Makulu near Lusaka, while veterinary research is carried on at Mazabuka Research Station. English is to become the medium of instruction in all schools.

Tourism

The numerous Lakes, Victoria Falls, Kafue and Luangwa Valley Game Reserves, to say nothing of the climate attract an ever-increasing tourist traffic. Game-watching, camping, fishing and water-sports are available, while there are a number of excellent hotels and motels.

Visas are not required to visit Zambia by nationals of Commonwealth countries.

Sport

There are facilities for almost every kind of sport in Zambia. Athletic and football events are the subject of keen interest and competition. Many touring teams visit Lusaka.

Public Holidays

1970: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Whit Monday), May 25 (Africa Freedom Day), May 27 (in lieu of Youth Sunday), July 1 (Heroes' Day), July 2 (Unity Day), October 24 (Independence), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1971: January 1 (New Year), April 9–12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in use. Metrication is due to be introduced in 1971 and completed in 1973.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Kwacha (K) which is divided into 100 ngwee (n).

Notes: 20n, 50n, K1, K2, K10.

Coins: 5n, 10n.

Exchange Rate: K1 71n = £1 sterling.
71n = $1 U.S.

The new currency was introduced in January 1968 to replace the pound (£Z), valued at K2. Notes and coins in the old denominations continue to circulate.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles)	Population (31st Dec. 1968)		
	Total	African	Others
288,130	4,143,700	4,063,000	80,700

CHIEF TOWNS

(Population 1969)

Lusaka (capital)	238,200	Luanshya	90,400
Kitwe	179,300	Kabwe	67,200
Ndola	150,800	Livingstone	43,000
Mufulira	101,200	Chililabombwe	39,900
Chingola	92,800		

LAND DISTRIBUTION

('000 acres)

African Reserves	66,887
African Trust Land	107,364
Forest Reserves and Forest protected area	2,634
Alienated to Europeans	189
Township areas	2,332
Unalienated Crown Land	3,594
Freehold	2,175
Leasehold and Others	798
TOTAL	185,973

IMMIGRATION

Year	Europeans	Asians	Africans
1964	1,560	59	3,990
1965	5,074	105	907
1966	1,062	195	4,086

EMPLOYMENT
(1968)

	AFRICANS	OTHERS
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	36,480	620
Mining and Quarrying	49,150	5,940
Manufacturing	32,450	2,820
Construction	67,410	2,710
Electricity and Water	3,640	420
Commerce	24,570	6,360
Transport and Communications	18,710	2,680
Domestic Service	35,000	—
Other Services	58,380	7,380
TOTAL	325,800	28,930

AGRICULTURE

TOBACCO

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968
Virginia Flue-cured:				
Crop sold	'ooo lb.	14,571	10,732	13,849
Value	K'ooo	4,446	4,706	4,230
Burley:				
Crop sold	'ooo lb.	1,697	605	625
Value	K'ooo	248	74	106
Turkish:				
Crop sold	'ooo lb.	470	289	253
Value	K'ooo	112	55	50

LIVESTOCK
(Officially Recorded Slaughterings)

	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
Cattle	54,567	52,126	35,368
Pigs	15,164	16,385	17,225
Sheep	654	651	540

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1965	1966	1967
Butter ('ooo lbs.)	213	112	61
Cheese ('ooo lbs.)	436	45	3
Milk ('ooo galls.)	4,048	3,879	3,732

LAKE FISHERIES
(short tons)

1965	1966	1967	1968
31,390	30,861	29,543	31,849

MINING

VALUE
(K'000)

	1966	1967	1968
Copper			
Blister	62,808	56,530	70,758
Electrolytic	376,600	386,452	442,803
Zinc	7,988	8,386	8,866
Lead	3,131	2,724	3,194
Manganese	556	508	383
Cobalt	3,340	3,302	2,638
TOTAL (incl. others)	457,262	462,048	532,802

PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Copper			
Blister	97.4	90.5	102.6
Electrolytic	548.5	588.8	630.4
Zinc	46.7	49.8	58.6
Lead	20.7	21.4	24.0
Manganese	29.4	28.0	27.9
Cobalt	1.7	1.6	1.3

INDUSTRY

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(1961=100)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Mineral Production	102.7	114.4	122.3	105.2	109.5
Manufacturing:					
Foodstuffs	107.9	117.5	130.3	146.5	173.4
Beverages and Tobacco	124.1	148.5	180.5	236.1	284.0
Textiles and Clothing	88.2	135.7	182.4	177.4	187.2
Non-metallic Mineral Products	84.6	127.7	185.7	208.5	242.0
Metals and Metal Products	106.1	104.5	157.5	175.3	174.2
Other	104.3	117.0	154.5	103.0	228.0
Total	106.5	124.4	161.9	172.8	221.2
Electricity Production	110.9	105.0	97.8	90.0	92.2
TOTAL	103.2	115.0	124.9	111.2	117.8

FINANCE

1 Kwacha=100 ngwee
2 Kwacha=£1 Zambian
1.71 Kwacha=£1 sterling; 0.71 Kwacha=U.S. $1.00.
100 Kwacha=£58 6s. 8d. sterling=U.S. $140.

BUDGET
(Jan.–Dec. 1968—K million)

REVENUE	
Recurrent Revenue:	
Company Tax and P.A.Y.E.	71.8
Customs and Excise	41.2
Mineral Royalties and Copper Export Tax	101.4
Interest	13.2
Other Items	10.9
TOTAL	250.1
Capital Revenue	107.5
TOTAL REVENUE (inc. other items)	364.9

EXPENDITURE	
Recurrent Expenditure:	195.8
Capital Expenditure:	
Transport, Power and Communications	38.8
Works	37.6
Local Government and Housing	18.3
Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade	16.3
Education	15.9
Agriculture	13.0
Natural Resources	6.2
TOTAL (inc. others)	168.8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	364.6

DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1966–70

	£ million
Economic Facilities, Transport	107.8
Industrial, Mining Development	60.5
Social Facilities	51.0
Education	48.0
Agriculture and Lands	44.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	428.6

PUBLIC INVESTMENT TARGETS
(£Z million)

1966–67	80
1967–68	77
1968–69	70
1969–70	55

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(December 1968—K'000)

Bank of Zambia:	
Total Deposits	47,094
Total Assets	102,365
of which Gold	4,135
Commercial Banks:	
Total Liabilities	182,640*
of which deposits	167,031*
Total Assets	182,640*
of which gold, notes and coin	4,487*
Notes and Coin in Circulation	47,526

* November.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(K'000 at factor cost)

	1966	1967
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	644,500	733,400
of which:		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	60,500	64,400
Mining and Quarrying	240,100	235,500
Manufacturing	60,200	78,900
Trade	78,300	96,400
Transport and Communications	32,400	47,900
Construction	54,000	63,300
Government Service	35,700	39,400
Income Paid Abroad	— 58,000	—50,600
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	586,500	682,800
Balance of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services	—120,300	—58,900
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	466,200	623,900

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(January 1962=100)

	COMBINED INDEX		HIGHER INCOMES INDEX		LOWER INCOMES INDEX	
	All Items	Food	All Items	Food	All Items	Food
1961	99.3	99.6	98.5	98.8	100.5	100.9
1962	101.1	100.7	100.7	99.8	101.8	102.1
1963	101.8	100.2	102.1	99.9	101.3	100.6
1964	105.7	103.1	106.2	102.2	104.5	103.7
1965	111.9	109.9	110.7	106.5	112.5	112.7
1966	121.9	121.5	118.4	114.5	125.4	128.6
1967	126.9	126.9	122.2	118.2	130.7	134.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Zambian pounds)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods, Services and Transfer Payments						
Merchandise	183.4	111.7	71.7	216.6	131.6	85.0
Travel, transport, freight	2.5	16.9	−14.4	2.1	25.7	−23.6
Investment income	8.5	31.3	−22.8	8.8	37.8	−29.0
Government and other services	.8	2.8	− 2.0	2.4	6.3	− 3.9
Private transfer payments	2.4	7.5	− 5.1	0.9	5.6	− 4.7
Government transfer payments	9.5	6.1	3.4	5.3	5.4	− 0.1
TOTAL	207.1	176.3	30.8	236.1	212.4	23.7
Capital Transactions:						
Private investment	2.4	2.5	− 0.1	6.1	—	6.1
Government investment	—	27.6	−27.6	—	17.6	−17.6
Monetary movements	1.8	6.4	− 4.6	16.7	24.6	− 7.9
Net errors and omissions	1.5	—	1.5	—	4.3	− 4.3

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£K'000)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports	246,116	306,350	325,184
Exports	493,458	470,009	544,415

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967 (K'000)	1968 (K'000)
Food	21,372	24,129
Beverages and Tobacco	2,127	2,171
Crude Materials, inedible	4,424	4,406
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Materials	31,231	33,207
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,348	1,944
Chemicals	20,901	22,645
Manufactured Goods	65,509	74,116
Machinery and Transport	126,331	134,444
Miscellaneous	32,207	23,956
TOTAL	306,350	325,184

EXPORTS	1967 (K'000)	1968 (K'000)
Copper	434,000	516,100
Zinc	8,066	8,961
Lead	2,696	2,738
Manganese Ore	516	399
Cobalt	5,621	3,374
Tobacco	3,698	2,735
Maize	8,749	2,838
Timber	599	638
TOTAL (incl. others)	470,009	544,415

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(K'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
United Kingdom	62,860	76,231	128,336	160,037
South Africa	72,172	76,066	25,444	11,681
Rhodesia	32,235	22,573	2,036	951
U.S.A.	32,899	33,349	23,923	10,805
Japan	18,602	18,039	95,796	114,895
German Federal Republic	12,181	13,690	42,767	70,940
East Africa	11,924	7,499	1,014	771

TRANSPORT

MOTOR VEHICLES

ZAMBIA

	1966	1967	1968
Passenger Cars	4,507	6,558	7,240
Vans and Trucks	4,147	5,304	5,071
Motor Cycles and Scooters	1,123	1,762	2,197

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967	1968
Aircraft arrivals	22,294	23,790	25,023
Passenger arrivals	143,600	190,800	192,400
Passenger departures	143,600	193,200	186,000
Freight loaded (metric tons)	876	1,177	1,396
Freight unloaded (metric tons)	2,035	3,149	3,922

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS
		Male	Female	Total	
Primary	2,201	265,583	207,849	473,432	9,325
Secondary	107	17,294	6,695	23,989	1,290
Trades and Technical	16	n.a.	n.a.	1,530*	102†
Teacher Training	13	1,083	520	1,603	147
University	1	250	62	312	64
TOTAL	2,338	—	—	500,866	10,928

* Full-time and part-time pupils. † Full-time staff only.

1969–70: Primary school pupils 621,500; Secondary school pupils 48,000.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Lusaka.

THE CONSTITUTION

In the late nineteenth century North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia were included in a Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, whose administration was officially recognised by two Orders-in-Council in 1899 and 1900. In 1911 the two territories were amalgamated under the name of Northern Rhodesia, which continued to be administered by the Company until 1924, when it was taken over by the Crown. In the same year Orders-in-Council created the office of Governor of Northern Rhodesia, constituted an Executive Council, and made provision for the constitution of a Legislative Council. In 1935 the capital was moved from Livingstone to Lusaka.

In 1953 Northern Rhodesia became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but its Protectorate status and separate government were preserved and retained. Following the Victoria Falls Conference of July 1963, at which the dissolution of the Federation was agreed, a new constitution came into effect on January 3rd, 1964, immediately after the dissolution of the Federation on 31st December, 1963.

In October 1964, Northern Rhodesia became an independent Republic within the Commonwealth and adopted the name of Zambia. The Constitution of January 1964, was amended to include the following provisions:

The President: The President of the Republic of Zambia will be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. A candidate for the Presidency must be a Zambian citizen, a qualified voter, and at least thirty years old. Election of the President will take place at the same time as that of members to the National Assembly. Each candidate for election to the National Assembly will declare in advance which presidential candidate he supports. Each voter will thus simultaneously vote for parliamentary and presidential candidates.

The Vice-President: Appointment will be by the President; the Vice-President will be leader of the National Assembly.

The Cabinet: The Chairman will normally be the President. The Cabinet will also include the Vice-President and not more than 14 members, appointed by the President from among the members of the National Assembly and removable by the President.

Legislature: Parliament will consist of the President and a National Assembly of 105* elected members. The President will have power to nominate up to five additional persons as special members of the National Assembly. Though not a member of the National Assembly, the President will have power to address it at any time. The normal life of parliament is five years, though the National Assembly has power to vary this in special circumstances. To become law, a Bill will require presidential assent. If the President returns a Bill, it shall not again be presented for assent within six months unless it has the support of two-thirds of all members. If this occurs the President shall either dissolve Parliament or give his assent within 21 days.

The Judiciary: The Chief Justice and all other Judges will be appointed by the President.

House of Chiefs: The Constitution provides for a House of Chiefs numbering 26 provincial chiefs. The President will assume the powers, formerly vested in the Governor.

Citizenship: Automatic citizenship shall be granted to people born in Zambia and to former British-protected persons who were born in Zambia immediately before independence day. Commonwealth or Irish Republic citizens, or citizens of African countries which grant citizenship by a comparable process to Zambians may become citizens by registration.

Bill of Rights: A Bill of Rights will safeguard the rights of individuals and the interests of minorities.

* Originally 75 elected members (amended 1968).

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA.

THE CABINET

(*May* 1970)

President, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of State Participation: KENNETH D. KAUNDA.

Vice-President and Minister of Provincial and Local Government: SIMON M. KAPWEPWE.

Minister of Defence: GREY ZULU.

Minister of Home Affairs: LEWIS CHANGUFU.

Minister of Transport, Power and Works: AARON MILNER.

Minister of Trade and Industries: H. MULOEMBA.

Minister of Labour and Social Services: FWANYANJA MULIKITA.

Minister of Development and Finance: ELIJAH H. MUDENDA.

Minister of Education: W. NYIRENDA.

Minister of Rural Development: REUBEN C. KAMANGA.

Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism: SIKOTA WINA.

Minister of National Guidance: MUSONDA J. CHIMBA.

MINISTERS FOR PROVINCES

Eastern Province: WILLIAM NKANZA.

Central Province: ALEX SHAPI.

Copperbelt Province: A. SOKO.

Western Province: SYLVESTER CHISEMBELE.

Luapula Province: ROBERT MAKASA.

Southern Province: DINGISWAYO BANDA.

North-Western Province: HENRY SHAMABANSE.

Northern Province: SAMUEL MBILISHI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES

(Lusaka, unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: Bujumbura, Burundi (E).

Botswana: Stand 2419, Stanley Rd., P.O.B. 1910 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. N. MANNATHOKO.

Canada: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

Chile: Chester House, North Wing, Cairo Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. BESA.

China, People's Republic: 19 Leopard's Hill Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 1975 (E); *Ambassador:* CHIN LI-CHEN.

Congo, Democratic Republic: Plot 1124, Wavell St., P.O.B. 1287 (E); *Ambassador:* E. KASHEMWA.

Czechoslovakia: Plot 2278, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 59 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EMIL KEBLUSEK.

France: Unity House, corner Stanley Rd./Jameson St., P.O.B. 62 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron DE SCHONEN.

German Federal Republic: 330 Independence Ave., P.O.B. RW 120 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-HEINZ WEVER.

Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Hungary: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

India: Stand No. 117A, Livingstone Rd., P.O.B. 2111 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. C. KAKAR.

Israel: Anchor House, Edinburgh Square, P.O.B. 1973 (E); *Ambassador:* MATITHAHU DAGAN.

Italy: Woodgate House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 1046 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO ALBINI.

Japan: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Netherlands: 20 Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 1905 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer Dr. M. A. BEELAERTS VAN BLOCKLAND.

Poland: 45 Storrs Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* K. LEWANDOWSKI.

Sweden: Anchor House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 788 (E); *Ambassador:* OLOF KAIJSER.

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

U.S.S.R.: 2 Shakespeare Court, Shelley Rd., P.O.B. 2355 (E); *Ambassador:* S. A. SLIPTCHENKO.

United Arab Republic: Plot No. 4144, Cumberland Rd., Rhodes Park, P.O.B. 2428 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN A. H. EL-SINBAWI.

United Kingdom: Stand 5000, Waddington Rd., P.O.B. RW 50, Ridgeway (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN L. PUMPHREY, C.M.G.

United States: Independence Ave. and David Livingstone Rd., P.O.B. 1617 (E); *Ambassador:* D. L. TROXEL.

Vatican: Prince George Rd., P.O.B. 1445 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop ALFREDO POLEDRINI.

Yugoslavia: Plot 4048, Sandwich Rd., Sunningdale, P.O.B. 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* VANCO BURZEVSKI.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Formerly: Legislative Assembly)

105 members elected on a single electoral roll.

Speaker: ROBINSON NABULYATO.

Leader of the House: SIMON M. KAPWEPWE.

(*Elections, December* 1968)

PARTY	SEATS
United National Independence Party (U.N.I.P.)	81
African National Congress	23
Independent	1
Nominated	5

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

22 Provincial Chiefs and four Chiefs representing Barotseland.

POLITICAL PARTIES

United National Independence Party (U.N.I.P.): f. 1959; Leader Dr. KENNETH KAUNDA; Gen. Sec. MATHIAS CHONA.

African National Congress: P.O.B. 1005, Lusaka; f. 1944; Leader HARRY NKUMBULA; Deputy Leader NALUMINO MUNDIA; Gen. Sec. MUNGONI LISO.

Zambia National Democratic Union: Lusaka; f. 1969 by former members of the **United Party** (*banned* 1968); Leader JUDAH NKABITA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law is administered in Zambia by a High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. Resident Magistrates' Courts are also established at various centres. The Local Courts deal mainly with customary law, though they have certain statutory powers in addition. A Zambian Court of Appeal was set up early in 1964.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Justice BRIAN DOYLE.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice PICKETT, Mr. Justice RAMSAY, Mr. Justice EVANS, Mr. Justice MAGNUS, Mr. Justice GODFREY MUWO (acting).

Justice of Appeal: (vacant).

Registrar of the High Court: J. J. HUGHES.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

In rural areas, many Africans follow their native religions.

CHRISTIANS

United Church of Zambia: Includes most communities other than the Anglican; established 1965.

Church of Scotland: Mem. of United Church of Zambia; Correspondent, Clerk of Synod, U.C.C.A.R., P.O.B. 1777, Kitwe; missions at Mwenzo, Chitambo and Copperbelt.

Salvation Army: Work in Zambia under control of Command H.Q., Lusaka, P.O.B. RW.193; Social Service Centre: P.O.B. 75, Ndola; Divisional H.Q.: P.O.B. 17, Mazabuka; runs Chikankata Hospital; Leprosarium and Caanga Clinic, P. Bag S 2, Mazabuka, Chikankata Secondary School, P. Bag S 1, Mazabuka.

Amongst other members of the United Church of Zambia are:
African Methodist Episcopal Church.
Reformed Church.
Methodist Church.
Union Church in Copperbelt.

Anglican Community: Province of Central Africa; Archbishop of Central Africa and Bishop of Zambia: Most Rev. F. O. GREEN WILKINSON, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 183, Lusaka; bishopric f. 1910; 60 clergy; publ. *Zambia Diocesan Leaflet.*

Roman Catholic Church: P.O.B. R.W.3, Ridgeway, Lusaka; f. 1936; Metropolitan Archbishop of Lusaka EMMANUEL MILINGO; Suffragan Bishops: Rt. Revs. FIRMIN COURTEMANCHE, Chipata; NICHOLAS AGNOZZI, Ndola; THIMOTHY PHELIM O'SHEA, Livingstone; JAMES CORBOY, Monze; Metropolitan Archbishop of Kasama CLEMENT CHABUKASANSHA; Suffragan Bishops RENATUS PAILLOUX, Mansa; ADOLF FURSTENBURG, Mbala; *c.* 700,000 mems.; 500 clergy.

THE PRESS

DAILY

Times of Zambia, The: P.O.B. 69, Ndola; f. 1943; English; Editor DUNSTAN KAMANA; circ. 50,000.

Zambia Mail: P.O.B. 2522, Lusaka; f. 1968; Editor WILLIAM H. DULLFORCE; owned by government-controlled Zambia Publishing Co.

WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

Farming in Zambia: P.O.B. R.W. 197, Lusaka; publ. by Ministry of Rural Development; Editor M. H. ROSSER.

Intanda: P.O.B. 182, Livingstone; f. 1958; general; fortnightly; published by Zambia Information Services; English and Chitonga; circ. 7,500.

Kacema: Chifubu Rd., P.O.B. 992, Ndola; English and Bemba; monthly.

Liseli la Zambia: P.O.B. 80, Mongu; publ. by Zambia Information Services; English and Lozi; fortnightly.

Livingstone Mail, The: P.O.B. 97, Livingstone; f. 1906; Man. Dir. F. HEWER; English; weekly.

Lukanga News: P.O.B. 919, Kabwe; publ. by Zambia Information Services; English, Nyanja and Tonga; fortnightly.

Medical Journal of Zambia: P.O.B. RW 292, Lusaka; f. 1967; Editor Dr. J. C. DAVIDSON.

Miner, The: P.O.B. 25, Kitwe; f. 1966; general, fortnightly; house organ of Anglo American Corporation Ltd.; English and Chibemba; illustrated; Editor C. Y. KATEBE; circ. 42,000.

Mufulira Mirror: P.O. Box 67, Mufulira; f. 1963; general; fortnightly; Editor A. MAHLANGU.

Ngoma News: P.O.B. RW 20, Lusaka; English; fortnightly.

Roan Antelope: Luanshya Mines Ltd., Luanshya; f. 1952; English; illustrated; fortnightly; Editor ABBY RUSIKE.

Tsopano (*Now*): P.O.B. 202, Chipata; f. 1958 as Nkhani Za Kum'Mawa; name changed 1964 and 1967; fortnightly; published by Information Services, Nyanja and English; circ. 12,000.

Z.: P.O.B. RW 20, Lusaka; f. 1969; English; monthly; published by Zambia Information Services; Editor D. SIMPSON; circ. 6,000, International Edition 4,500.

Zambia Advertiser: P.O. Box 208, Ndola; f. 1935; Editor M. R. THOMPSON.

Zambian Commercial Farming: P.O.B. 717, Ndola; official journal of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau of Zambia; monthly.

Zambia Government Gazette: P.O.B. 136, Lusaka; f. 1911; English; weekly; printed by Government Printer, A. J. MEALING.

Zambian Industrial Directory: P.O.B. 717, Ndola; annual.

Zambia Journal: P.O.B. 124, Livingstone; f. 1950; half-yearly; Editor W. V. BRELSFORD.

Zambia News: P.O.B. 69, Ndola; f. 1965; Sundays; English; Editor DUNSTAN KAMANA; circ. 33,000.

The Zambian Review: P.O.B. 717, Ndola; publ. by Associated Reviews; quarterly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. RW 157, Lusaka; Chief CHRIS PARKER.

D.P.A. and Reuters also have bureaux in Lusaka.

PUBLISHERS

Astonian Press: P.O. Box 394, Lusaka.

Associated Reviews Ltd.: P.O.B. 717, Ndola; periodicals.

A. C. Braby (Ndola) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1659, Ndola; publs. *Zambia Directory, Govt. Telephone Directory.*

Heinrich Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 1794, Kitwe.

Kabwe Press Ltd.: P.O.B. 131, Kabwe.

Kingstons Limited: P.O.B. 651, Lusaka.

The White Fathers: P.O.B. 36, Mansa.

Zambian Advertiser Ltd.: P.O. Box 208, Ndola.

Zambia Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1059, Lusaka; f. 1966; publs. *Zambia Mail*; Gen. Man. JAMES BAGEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Zambia Broadcasting Services: P.O.B. RW. 15, Ridgeway, Lusaka; P.O.B. 748, Kitwe; f. 1966 in succession to Zambia Broadcasting Corp.; manages sound broadcasting and puts out contracts for TV services; services in English and seven Zambian languages; Dir. ALICK NKHATA.

In 1969 there were 80,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Television Zambia: P.O.B. RW15, Lusaka; P.O.B. 1100 Kitwe; programme contractors; studios in Kitwe and Lusaka; also runs educational programmes; Controller G. J. WYKES; taken over by the government, April 1967.

In 1969 there were 17,500 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits)

Bank of Zambia: P.O.B. 80, Lusaka; f. 1964; central bank; cap. K2m.; dep. K32m. (1967); Gov. Dr. J. B. ZULU; Gen. Man. G. JERE.

COMMERCIAL BANK

Commercial Bank Zambia Ltd.: P.O.B. 2555, Lusaka; f. 1965; cap. K2m., p.u. K500,000, dep. K12.2m. (March 1968); brs. at Kitwe, Livingstone, Lusaka and Ndola.

MERCHANT BANK

Merchant Bank (Zambia) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1952, Lusaka; f. 1966; Chair. Sir RONALD L. PRAIN, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. C. W. M. KIRKPATRICK.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; Local Head Office: P.O.B. 1936, Lusaka; 25 brs. in main towns and 32 subsidiary offices.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; 15 brs. including Chingola, Kabwe, Kitwe, Lusaka, Mufulira and Ndola; Chair. Lord ALDINGTON; Gen. Man. J. G. D. GORDON.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: London; P.O.B. 2238, Lusaka; brs. in all main towns; Senior Exec. Dir. J. M. BLACK.

INSURANCE

Zambian Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Norfolk House, Buteko Ave., P.O.B. 2058, Ndola; f. 1964; br. in Lusaka; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Kitwe and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Kitwe Centre Buildings, P.O.B. 672, Kitwe; 170 mems.; Sec. R. L. LUBINSKY.

Livingstone Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 493; Livingstone; f. 1920; approx. 90 mems.; Pres. D. D. STEYN; Sec. Mrs. O. S. WOODS.

Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 844, Lusaka; 180 mems.; Pres. B. J. SHARMA; Sec. N. A. JUDD.

Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 160; f. 1930; 182 mems.; Pres. J. G. C. MUIRHEAD; Sec. H. J. BARCLAY.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Commercial Farmers' Bureau of Zambia: P.O.B. 395, Lusaka; 550 mems.; Pres. W. J. D. WATSON; Sec. E. M. M. SAUNDERS; publ. *Commercial Farmer.*

Copper Industry Service Bureau Ltd.: P.O.B. 2100, Kitwe; formerly Chamber of Mines; f. 1941; Chief Industrial Relations Sec. F. JURETIC; Admin. Sec. A. A. McTAVISH.

Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association: P.O.B. 844, Lusaka; 800 mems.; Pres. J. P. ROZWADOWSKI; Sec. N. A. JUDD.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd. (INDECO): P.O.B. 1935, Lusaka; f. 1960; public company; cap. p.u. K32.6m.; initiates and operates industrial projects, controls a diverse industrial group of 29 major companies, handles government investments in industry and commerce, investigates and promotes industrial development opportunities; Dir. A. S. SARDANIS; publ. *Enterprise* (quarterly).

Consumer Buying Corporation of Zambia Ltd.: P.O.B. 2162, Ndola; f. 1968; partially owned subsidiary of INDECO; undertakes wholesale trade; took over the Booker Group shops and stores 1968; Bookers (Zambia) Ltd. provide management services.

TRADE UNIONS

(minimum membership, 1,000)

EUROPEAN

Zambia Civil Servants' Association: P.O.B. RW 12, Ridge way, Lusaka; f. 1919; 934 mems.; Chair. R. E. WILLIAMS; publ. *Bulletin.*

AFRICAN

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions: P.O.B. 652, Kitwe; f. 1965; 15 affiliated unions; 58,526 mems.; Pres. NEZIAH TEMBO; Sec. AUGUSTIN NKUMBULA.

Principal Affiliates:

National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 87 Gambia Ave., P.O.B. 1735, Kitwe; 16,000 mems.; Pres. B. MUFONKA; Sec. NATHAN J. MBEWE.

National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers: P.O.B. 1515, Kitwe; 12,000 mems.; Pres. RAPHAEL T. MUBANGA; Gen. Sec. JONAS B. PONDE.

National Union of Health Employees: P.O.B. 529, Broken Hill; 1,000 mems.; Pres. R. M. PHIRI; Gen. Sec. F. K. MULWANDA.

National Union of Hotel, Catering and Domestic Workers: P.O.B. 1735, Kitwe; 8,000 mems.; Pres. J. MITI; Sec. B. CHIRWA.

National Union of Local Authorities Workers: P.O.B. 575, Ndola; 6,400 mems.; Pres. DAVID C. MUSWEMA; Sec. W. Y. BANDA.

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: P.O.B. 529, Broken Hill; 4,500 mems.; Pres. R. R. KALUBA; Gen. Sec. L. B. IKOWA.

National Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers: P.O.B. 751, Ndola; 1,300 mems.; Pres. N. TEMBO; Sec. G. TITIMA.

National Union of Public Services Workers: P.O.B. 575, Ndola; 6,000 mems.; Pres. M. B. MWALE; Treas. P. G. PHIRI.

National Union of Transport and General Workers: P.O.B. 752, Kitwe; 1,500 mems.; Pres. P. K. PHIRI; Treas. G. KAFULA.

Zambia National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 1914, Lusaka; 2,120 mems.; Pres. B. M. NYENDWA; Gen. Sec. M. MUBITA.

Zambia Railway Amalgamated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 302, Kabwe; 5,950 mems.; Pres. EMMANUEL J. MWANSA; Gen. Sec. ANNANIHA H. MWANZA.

Principal Independent Unions:

Zambian African Teachers' Association: Lusaka; Pres. M. M. KAUNDA.

Zambian African Mining Union: Kitwe; f. 1967 by the merger of the *African Mine Workers' Trade Union*, the *Mines Staff Association* and the *Mines African Police Association;* 40,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zambia Railways: Head Office: P.O.B. 935, Kabwe; Rhodesia; Gen. Man. D. SIDHOUR.

Total mileage in Zambia 650 miles.

Tan Zam Railway Authority: P.O.B. 2581, Lusaka; construction of the line from Lusaka to Dar es Salaam will begin in 1970 with Chinese aid, and should be completed in five years.

ROADS

There is a total mileage of 21,211 maintained roads in the Republic, of which 1,771 are paved and 3,991 gravel-surfaced, the remainder being earth roads. A rapid increase in the mileage of paved roads is anticipated under the First National Development Plan 1966–70. The main arterial roads run from Beit Bridge to Tunduma (the Great North Road), through the copper mining area to Chingola and Chililabombwe (the Congo Border Road), from Livingstone to the junction of the Kafue River and the Great North Road, and from Lusaka to the Malawi border (the Great East Road).

Transport Holdings of Zambia Ltd.: General freight transport and passenger bus operations throughout Zambia.

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services: P.O.B. 2581, Lusaka; f. 1966; 450 trucks operating between Dar es Salaam, Tunduma (Tanzanian border), the Copperbelt and Livingstone (Rhodesian border).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Zambezi River Transport Service Ltd.: P.O. Box 177, Livingstone; operates a passenger and goods service from Livingstone to Senanga. The route is by road to Mambova, thence by barge to Katima Mulilo, and by road to Senanga.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport, 14 miles from Lusaka, was opened in 1967.

Zambia Airways Corporation: City Airport, Lusaka, P.O.B. 272; f. 1967; management by Alitalia until 1972; internal services and flights to Kenya, Tanzania, Congo, Malawi, Mauritius, Italy and U.K.; fleet: one DC-8/43, two BAC 111, four DC-3, two DH Beavers; Chair. S. M. KATILUNGU; Gen. Man. R. TARANTINO.

The following foreign airlines serve Zambia: Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., U.T.A.

UNIVERSITY

University of Zambia: P.O.B. 2379, Lusaka; 83 teachers, 536 students.

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